Found 64 tasks changed since 01-Nov-19

SN 3.2.5		DELETED Determine National Strategic Targeting Policy
OP 4.5.1.3		Organize Contracting Support
TA 6.9		DELETED Conduct Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Activities
ST 2.15.2		Coordinate Forensics
SN 3.4.2.7		Provide Cruise Missile Warning
OP 4.6.3		DELETED Expand Throughput Capacity of Ports of Debarkation (PODs)
OP 4.5.1		Facilitate Required Movements
ST 4.2.2.2		Coordinate Patient Movement (PM)
ST 8.2.13		Coordinate Humanitarian Demining Assistance
TA 2.2		Conduct Mensuration
SN 3.3.5		DELETED Synchronize Combat Assessment (CA)
ST 4.2.1.1		Provide Contingency Contract Administration Services (CCAS)
OP 5.5.4		Deploy Joint Force Headquarters (HQ) Advanced Echelon (ADVON)
SN 3.4.2.5		Provide Unmanned Aircraft Warning
TA 6.13		DELETED Mitigate Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Effects
OP 2.3.6		Provide Operational Oceanography
TA 6.12		DELETED Neutralize Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)
ST 5.4.3.4.1		Augment a Joint Task Force (JTF) Headquarters (HQ)
SN 3.4.2.3		Provide Maneuverable Re-entry Vehicle Warning
ST 1.1.2.5		DELETED Estimate Closure Time
SN 4.2.3		Control Wholesale Inventories
ST 4.2.1.3		Provide Initial Response Contracting Capability
TA 4		Sustain Deployed Forces
SN 4.2.5		Provide Base Operating Support (BOS)
SN 3.4.2.2		Provide Ballistic Re-entry Vehicles Wwarning.
ST 5.4.3.4		Provide a Standing Joint Force Headquarters
OP 4.4.1.2		Coordinate Mortuary Affairs (MA)

SN 6.4.1		Develop Mobilization Movement Requirements
SN 3.5.3.1		Provide Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)
SN 3.4.2.1		Provide Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)
SN 3.4.1.3		Provide Unmanned Aircraft Defense
OP 1.5.2		Provide Maritime Superiority
SN 3.4.1.1		Provide Manned Aircraft Defense
SN 3.9.1		Provide Precise Time and Time Interval Services (PTTI)
ST 4.2.2		Provide Health Service Support (HSS)
TA 6.11		Detect Improvised Explosive Device (IED)
SN 6.4.3		DELETED Provide Movement Control
ST 5.4.3.4.2		Deploy a Standing Joint Force Headquarters (SJFHQ) as a Joint Task Force (JTF)
OP 6		Provide Operational Force Protection (FP)
TA 6		Protect the Force
OP 2.3.3.3		Provide Technical Exploitation
SN 3.5.3.7		Protect Ground-Based Space Assets
ST 1.1.2		Coordinate Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)
SN 3.4.2.4		Provide Manned Aircraft Warning.
SN 9.4.4		DELETED Coordinate Disposition of Contaminated Human Remains
SN 3.5.2.6.5		Provide Space Common Operational Picture (COP)
SN 4		Provide Sustainment
OP 1.1.2		Conduct Intratheater Movement of Forces
ST 1.1.2.1		DELETED Provide Strategic Reception
TA 6.10		Prevent Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)
SN 3.5.3.5		Provide Spaced-Based Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Support
SN 3.3.7		Employ Strategic Nuclear Forces
SN 3.4.1.4		Provide Cruise MissileDefense
OP 4.7.10		Provide Operational Assistance
ST 2.2.3		Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Information
SN 1.1.1.1.1.1		TEST TEST
SN 1.1.3		Determine Possible Force Closure Times
TA 2.11		Exploit Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Environment
OP 5.1.5		Maintain Awareness of StrategicSituation
OP 5.5		Command and Control (C2) Joint Force

		Headquarters (HQ)
ST 2.12		Coordinate Target Development
OP 3.4.2		DELETED Provide Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasures
OP 1.3.3		Coordinate Waterspace Management
SN 1.2.6		DELETED Conduct Redeployment

SN 1 Conduct Deployment and Redeployment

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Move forces into and out of desired theaters and operational areas (OAs) and return in accordance with national military strategy and operation plans(OPLANs)to include within the continental United States (CONUS) in support of homeland defense (HD) and homeland security missions. JP 3-35 (primary), 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). 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). This task applies to mobilization and non-mobilization situations. Forces include air, land, and sea forces, as well as special operations forces (SOF).

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 3-35, JP 4-01 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 3-17, JP 4-01 (primary), 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.

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 Airfleet (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 Airfleet (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 1.1.1.1.1.1 TEST TEST

DJS Approval Date: 25-NOV-19

Description: TEST TEST

Notes: TEST

M1	Airframe	TEST

SN 1.1.2 Coordinate Transportation Resources

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Compare deployment requirements against the actual strategic lift assets made available. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01

Notes: If the supported combatant commander (CCDR) requires additional allocations, it is coordinated with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and the additional transportation allocations are requested from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).

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 (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) direction.
M4	Hours	To justify and obtain change in lift allocation (during crisis action planning).
M5	Hours	To provide concept of operations (CONOPS) and estimate of lift capability in relationship to apportioned airlift and sealift assets (during crisis action planning).
M6	Hours	To validate and recommend change in lift allocation (during crisis action planning).
M7	Hours	Of planning time, used to determine transportation feasibility.
M8	Percent	Of unique deployable criteria, addressed.
M9	Yes/No	Do the combatant commands in coordination with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) 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 action planning (CAP) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) closure and United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) evaluation.
M13	Yes/No	Determine if a course of action (COA) is 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 action planning).
M14	Hours	For United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) 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 action planning, Commander, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), determines 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	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense situation is 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 TRANSCOM COA.

SN 1.1.3 Determine Possible Force Closure Times

DJS Approval Date: 07-NOV-19

Description: Determine the commander's required delivery date for a deploying force's arrival in its assigned operational area (OA) with sufficient resources, ready to conduct its assigned mission. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-09, JP 4-10, CJCSM 3122 (Series), CJCSM 3130.03

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 (JFPs,) 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 and the feasibility of successful mission execution within the time frame established by the commander under the deployment concept.

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 United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) uses to determine initial closure times.
M3	Yes/No	In deliberate planning, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) can project closure dates during time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement conferences.
M4	Percent	Of time United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) 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	In crisis action planning, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) determines 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	Yes/No	United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) can determine initial closure times 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 action planning).
M15	Weeks	Needed to determine aerial port requirements based on post forces conference time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) during contingency planning.
M16	Yes/No	Initial closure times are determined in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commanders estimate for submission to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) (in crisis action planning).
M17	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.
M18	Days	After contingency planning final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation conference, identify all closure dates.
M19	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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Arrange support for in-transit forces with affected countries

along the passage route. JP 3-08, JP 3-17, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes coordination with domestic state and local authorities for homeland security (HS) or homeland defense (HD) missions. 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 (LOCs) 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.

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 nonavailability 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	United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) identifies host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements to support course of action (COA) analysis (in crisis action planning).
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	United States Transportation

		Command (USTRANSCOM) identifies 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 ordinance 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 United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Identify environmental conditions that impact strategic airlift, sealift, and other operations. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-11, JP 3-17, JP 3-40, JP 3-59 (primary), CJCSI 3810.01F

Notes: Weather, oceanic, and the space environment are some of the conditions which may delay, divert, change, or cancel strategic 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. Perform 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.

M1	Minutes	To verify operation plan (OPLAN)/operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) transit times with respect to current and forecast weather.
M2	Percent	Of airborne strategic 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 strategic airlift/ tanker sorties changed or canceled (due to unanticipated geographic considerations).
M5	Percent	Of strategic airlift/tanker sorties changed or canceled (due to unanticipated climatic considerations).
M6	Percent	Of strategic 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 action team (CAT).
M8	Yes/No	Are location and climatology considered during planning and execution?
M9	Yes/No	Are environmental effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons included?
M10	Hours	To assess transit time in case of degradation of ability to respond and survive chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack.
M11	Yes/No	Strategic command and control (C2) system in place to disseminate actual and predictive data on environmental conditions to strategic airlift/sealift forces?
M12	Percent	Of strategic airlift/tanker missions delayed or canceled due to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) contamination.
M13	Yes/No	Do strategic plans exist for re-routing mission-critical strategic mobility assets if aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/seaports of debarkation (SPODs) 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 net threats.
M15	Minutes	To establish contingency plans and take protective measures to protect patients in case of chemical, biological, radiological, and 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/Redeployment

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Move forces and cargo in accordance with requirements and in conformance with the supported commander's concept of operations. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-09

Notes: These requirements may be included in an operation plan (OPLAN), operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN), or operation order (OPORD).

M1	Hours	To evaluate validated Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) force modules and pass to components.
M2	Percent	Of available ship-days, lost awaiting cargo.
M3	Percent	Of cargo planned for delivery, delivered.
M4	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) close by required delivery date (RDD).
M5	Percent	Of unit line number(s) (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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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). JP 3-35, JP 4-01 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 3-17, JP 3-35, JP 4-01 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate reception, processing, and staging of passengers; receipt, transit storage, and marshaling of cargo; loading and unloading of ships or aircraft; maintain in-transit visibility (ITV); and manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination. JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5 (primary), JP 4-01.6

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

M1	Days	For aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) to reach full operating capability.
M2	Days	For seaports of debarkation (SPODs) to reach full operating capability.
M3	Days	For seaports of debarkation (SPODs) to reach initial operating capability.
M4	Days	For aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) to reach full operating capability.
M5	Days	For seaports of embarkation (SPOEs) to reach full operating capability.
M6	Percent	Of seaports of debarkation (SPODs), open by required time.
M7	Hours	Delay in opening of aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) or seaports of debarkation (SPODs) 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 (APOEs) within the concept of operations (CONOPS)/specified time.
M12	Percent	Of aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) 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 (POEs) reach required operational capability in accordance with (IAW) 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 (APOEs), 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 (APOEs) 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 (APODs), open by required time.
M23	Yes/No	Sufficient aerial ports of debarkation

		(APODs) operating at earliest arrival date (EAD) to support mission mobility requirements by time and phase.
M24	Percent	Of required aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) 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 (IAW) the concept of operations (CONOPS).
M27	Percent	Of aircraft unloaded at the aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) 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	En route support teams are 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	Aerial port(s) of debarkation (APODs)/seaport(s) of debarkation (SPODs) prepared to operate under nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense conditions?
M31	Hours/Days	Delay in opening seaports of debarkation (SPODs)/seaports of embarkation (SPOEs) due to mining.
M32	Yes/No	Aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/seaports of debarkation (SPODs) prepared to operate in force protection condition (FPCON) ALPHA through DELTA.

SN 1.2.4 Coordinate Embarkation

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate the movement of forces, individuals, and equipment/supplies to port of embarkation (POE) in accordance with the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) schedules. JP 3-02.1

(primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

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.

M2	Hours	Between units 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) and units departure from home station for port of embarkation (POE).
M1	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) ready to load date (RLD) (at port of embarkation [(POE)])/availability 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate debarkation of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft in theaters. JP 3-02.1 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Debarkation planning involves all the measures necessary to ensure timely and effective loading and off-loading of the amphibious force (AF). 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate refueling for the strategic deployment of aircraft to reach their destination with minimum dependence on landing rights in foreign nations, and enhance the range, loiter time, and payload of aircraft conducting strategic air operations. JP 3-17 (primary), JP 3-35, CJCSI 3110 Series, CJCSM 3130.03A

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.

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 (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 (ARCTs).
M9	Percent	Of tanker packages unit line numbers (ULNs) meet complete scheduled offload.
M10	Percent	Of tanker packages, which support strategic Army Reserve (AR) unit line number(s) (ULNs), 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, 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 the President.

SN 1.2.8 Provide Patient Movement (PM)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Evacuate injured and sick personnel with appropriate en route care. JP 3-17 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Produce intelligence required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, Title 50 U.S.C

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 weapons systems and force structure requirements, and conduct strategic operations. It also produces the intelligence required by CCDRs 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 range of military operations, 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.

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 (PIRs) with new intelligence data.
M5	Hours	To provide intelligence support for adaptive planning.
M6	Hours	To provide intelligence support for existing plan.
M7	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.
M8	Yes/No	Provide intelligence to fulfill assigned Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP) roles per Defense Intelligence Agency Instruction (DIAI) 3115.300.
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 at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 2.1 Manage Strategic Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Identify strategic military intelligence requirements (IRs). Plan the strategic collection effort and issue the necessary orders and requests. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3

Notes: This task includes reviewing, validating, and prioritizing requirements and taskings. Requirements include intelligence for United States (US) and allied forces and for host nations (HN)/groups in support of the full range of military operations.

M1	Percent	Of new requirements not previously met.
M2	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) with supporting intelligence data.
M4	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.
M3	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 review intelligence policies for command during a crisis.
M7	Hours/Days	To establish intelligence requirements (IRs) for current independent surveillance and reconnaissance shortfalls and ensure shortfalls are incorporated into Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR).
M8	Months	To establish intelligence requirements (IRs) for mid-long term independent surveillance and reconnaissance shortfalls. Hold 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 (IRs) 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 National Strategic Intelligence Policy

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Assist and advise the President and/or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with the development of policy governing strategic intelligence operations. JP 2-0 (primary)

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.

M1	Days	Since intelligence data on priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) 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 (PODs), resulted in diverted or delayed airlift/sealift missions.
M4	Instances	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) identified after collection begins.
M5	Percent	Of new requirements not previously met.
M6	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) covered by collection plan.
M7	Percent	Of supporting combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) contained in theater collection plan.
M8	Percent	Of supporting combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) satisfied (in time to support deployment planning).
M9	Percent	Of validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) that have no collection effort.
M10	Percent	Of duplicate priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) eliminated (during validation).
M11	Months	Since information on theater operation plan (OPLAN) ports of debarkation (PODs) and transportation infrastructures updated.
M12	Percent	Of essential elements of information (EEIs) that are collected.
M13	Percent	Instances of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) use resulting in delays or damage.
M14	Yes/No	Tasked for input to intelligence program objective memorandum (IPOM)?
M15	Yes/No	Tasked for input to integrated priority list (IPL)?
M16	Yes/No	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 (IRs)

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Determine and prioritize strategic intelligence requirements (IRs) for national strategic decision makers and Combatant Commanders (CCDRs). Analyze, deconflict, and validate strategic military IRs for collection. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task applies to the full range of military operations, however, the supported command indicates the type of intelligence to be produced.

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

SN 2.1.3 Participate in National Strategic Collection Planning

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Participate in national strategic collection planning that will satisfy the strategic intelligence requirements (IRs) of the Department of Defense (DOD). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSM 3314.01A, DODI 3325.08

Notes: Collection planning includes assigning the appropriate collection capabilities to fulfilling specific intelligence requirements (IRs). This task involves all intelligence combat support agencies (CSAs); the Joint Functional Component Command Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (JFCC-ISR); 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 (NISPs).

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

SN 2.1.4 Allocate National Military Intelligence Resources

DJS Approval Date: 12-FEB-15

Description: Assign adequate resources to national military intelligence agencies and combatant commands (CCMDs) to permit the accomplishment of assigned intelligence tasks. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

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

M1	Number	Of augmentees provided by national and combat support agencies (CSAs).
M2	Percent	Of collection plan satisfied.
M3	Percent	Of collection plan satisfied by assigned theater assets.
M4	Percent	Of validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) 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 noncrisis 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 National Strategic Intelligence Issues

DJS Approval Date: 23-MAR-15

Description: Identify issues involving intelligence collection, planning, exploitation, production, and dissemination that requires resolution by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), or military intelligence boards. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of collected material backlogged.
M2	Percent	Of validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) with no collection effort.

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

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide programmatic guidance to direct and guide investments by the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG). JP 2-03 (primary), CJCSI 3901.01C, DODD 5105.60, DODI 3115.15

Notes: The goal of the task is to improve performance, assure interoperability, enhance quality, and ensure the reliability of the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) information, products, and services. The NSG consists of members of the intelligence community, Services, Joint Staff (JS), combatant commands (CCMDs), Civil Applications Committee members, international partners, industry, academia, and defense and civil community service providers. Conduct assessments of NSG investment implementation to ensure adequacy of,

and compliance with, NSG standards, policies, and guidance. Review and prioritize geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) capability and funding requirements.

M1	Yes/No	Publish annual Geospatial Intelligence Functional Managers Guidance.
M2	Yes/No	Conduct periodic community fora 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 2.2 Collect Information

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-16

Description: Exploit sources of information and deliver the data collected. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2.01.3

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

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 (IAW) intelligence planning/programming analysis tool.
M7	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) 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 (PIRs) satisfied.
M16	Yes/No	Are classified measures located in the Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR?
M17	Yes/No	TBD
M18	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M19	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 2.2.1 Collect Information on Strategic Situation

DJS Approval Date: 12-FEB-15

Description: Obtain information and data from all sources on the strategic situation. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 2-03, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Areas of interest (AOIs) 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 (COGs); and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities. This may task 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 areas of interest. This task may also include collecting against high-payoff and high-value targets (HPTs and HVTs) of national strategic value, whose attack will lead directly or indirectly to the defeat of an enemy. This collection task requires that deployment transportation information (e.g., threat to and status of transportation infrastructures and port[s] of debarkation [PODs] en route and within the area of responsibility [AOR]) be collected to support predeployment

planning for inter/intratheater airlift, sealift, and land movements. This task may include collecting battlefield damage assessment, munitions effects, medical assessments, and hazards information such as CBRN contamination to conduct mission assessment. This task may also include collecting counterintelligence (CI) information; meteorological, oceanographic, and geospatial (e.g., aeronautical, hydrographic, geodetic, topographic) information; ballistic missile (BM) information on operations, intentions, and rules of engagement (ROE); and information on drug trafficking and terrorist activities. 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).

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	For reconnaissance or surveillance assets to respond (from receipt of tasking).
M4	Hours	Since high priority targets last detected, identified, and located.
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 combined task force (CTF) requirements.
M9	Instances/Day	Of information collected on strategic targets in support of operational commander.
M10	Months	Since available meteorology, oceanography, geospacial data updated (at crisis outbreak).
M11	Percent	Of commander's geographic area has required reconnaissance and surveillance assets.

M12	Months	Since information on operation plan (OPLAN) theater strategic situation updated.
M13	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) satisfied.
M14	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) filled.
M15	Percent	Of disease and nonbattle 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 (PIRs) (on situation).
M18	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) where at least one source yielded intelligence information.
M19	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) where more than one source yielded intelligence information.
M20	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) with more than one collection source.
M21	Percent	Of potential high-payoff targets (HPTs) accurately located.
M22	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 12-FEB-15

Description: Provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

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 (CCDRs) and designated subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs).

M1	Percent	Of national asset capability untasked with combatant commanders (CCDRs) 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.

SN 2.2.3 Provide Collection Strategies

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Manage all-source Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR). Develop integrated all-source intelligence collection strategies. JP 2-01 (primary)

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

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR).

SN 2.2.3.1 Provide Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Provide human intelligence (HUMINT) support 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 (CCMDs), and/or the Armed Services. JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: This task may be the conduit for Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) collection management.

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify human intelligence (HUMINT) collections requirements.

SN 2.2.3.1.1 Provide Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Collections Management

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) collection management in response to Department of Defense (DOD), combatant command (CCMD), and/or other mission requirements. JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: Provide global reach and persistent access to worldwide collection targets by providing a range of human intelligence (HUMINT) capabilities tailored to meet the needs of its customers, from official military-to-military intelligence exchanges to unilateral operations.

M1	Percent/Number	Human intelligence (HUMINT) management performance objectives met.

SN 2.2.3.1.2 Manage Defense Attache Service

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Manage the worldwide Defense Attache Service. JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), DODI C-5105.32

Notes: The senior defense official/defense attache (SDO/DATT) reports military and political-military (POLMIL) information of interest to the Joint Staff (JS), Services, Department of Defense (DOD), and combatant commands (CCMDs).

M1	Percent/Number	Of human intelligence (HUMINT) reports considered reliable.

SN 2.2.3.2 Perform Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Collection Management

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Perform signals intelligence (SIGINT), collection requirements management (CRM), and collection operations management (COM). JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task as a conduit for Department of Defense (DOD) collection management can provide collection requirements management 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 (CCMDs), and Armed Services.

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify signals intelligence (SIGINT) intelligence collections requirements (ICR).

SN 2.2.3.2.1 Provide Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Direct, collect, process and exploit, produce, and disseminate signals intelligence (SIGINT) products and services. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60, DODD 5100.20, Executive Order 12333

Notes: Disseminate SIGINT products in support of customers' needs and in accordance with (IAW) national directive.

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 though 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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Perform measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), collection requirements management (CRM), and collection operations management (COM). JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This includes 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 (CCMDs), and Armed Services. Conduit for Department of Defense (DOD) collection management.

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To identify measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) intelligence collections requirements (ICR).

SN 2.2.3.5 Provide Medical Intelligence (MEDINT)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Produce medical intelligence (MEDINT) resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific, and environmental information. JP 2-01, JP 4-02 (primary)

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.

M1	Percent/Number	Of strategic medical priority of intelligence requirements (PIRs) responded to.

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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Manage intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)

activities to task and coordinate ISR capabilities. JP 2-01 (primary)

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 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 management activities are intended to integrate all national, theater, and allied capabilities to provide timely and actionable intelligence to satisfy the combatant commanders (CCDRs) requirements.

M1	Time	To establish intelligence requirements (IRs).
M2	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) collection requirements satisfied by utilizing existing collection mission on non-interference basis.

SN 2.3 DELETED Process Collected Information

SN 2.3.1 Conduct Processing and Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Perform activities such as imagery development and interpretation, document translation, data conversion, technical analysis of captured enemy materiel, and decryption of encoded material. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03, JP 3-42, JP 3.15.1, DODD 3300.03, DODD 5205.15E

Notes: Technical and scientific analysis of captured materials may include exploitation of latent prints; firearms; toolmarks; deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA); documents and media; trace material analysis; fire debris; forensic chemistry; impressions; humans 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).

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 National Strategic Information

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Identify and group together related items of information for critical comparison. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of packages returned to all source analysts for additional items of information.
M2	Percent	Of unincorporated items of information identified as critical after intelligence produced.

SN 2.3.3 Correlate National Strategic Information

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: null

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)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Manage Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) operations in response to DOD and national-level requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: null

M1	Percent/Number	Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) intelligence information reports (IIRs) responded to.

SN 2.3.5 Synchronize Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Synchronize current and/or emerging threat exploitation capabilities with planning requirements. Provide advocacy, advisory and/or coordination support for the integration of enabling capabilities. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-05, JP 3-15.1, JP 3-24

Notes: This task may also include assisting the combatant commander (CCDR) and joint task force commander (JFC) with identifying and developing joint and combined exploitation requirements that inform operation plans (OPLANs), concept plans (CONPLANs), joint exercises, and training; Advocate for, synchronizing, coordinating, and integrating collection, exploitation, analysis, and dissemination capabilities. Developing an enduring exploitation framework by establishing a network of biometric, forensic, and technical capabilities which support the full range of military operations (ROMO).

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 geographic combatant commands (GCCs) building partner capacity efforts.
M7	Yes/No	Do operation plan(s) (OPLANs) and concept plan(s) (CONPLANs) 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	Ability to safely exploit Weapons of Mass Destruction or chemical precursors?
M10	Yes/No	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 (IEDs) processed for exploitation.
M14	Yes/No	Chain of custody established for further exploitation of captured material?

M15	Yes/No	Executive Agent ensures the site exploitation program meets the current and future equipment/technical support requirements of Warfighters?
M16	Yes/No	Executive Agent ensures the site exploitation program provides a comprehensive service support plan?
M17	Yes/No	Executive Agent ensures 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)?
M18	Yes/No	Executive Agent ensures 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 2.4 Produce Strategic Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 22-FEB-16

Description: Convert processed and exploited information into intelligence that satisfies the consumers intelligence requirements (IRs). JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary)

Notes: Develop time-sensitive intelligence products on foreign developments that could threaten the United States (US); its citizens abroad; or allied military, political, or economic interests; identify hostile reactions to US reconnaissance activities and indications of impending terrorist attack. Provide tailored analysis to Department of Defense (DOD) leadership and combatant commands (CCMDs) supporting current operations, as well as deliberate and crisis planning.

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 (IAW) Intelligence Planning/Programming Analysis Tool.
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 (IAW) signals intelligence (SIGINT) support plan (SSP) periodicity requirements. Accuracy will be within specifications IAW 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

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Evaluate information for credibility, reliability, pertinency, and accuracy. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary)

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.

M1	Hours	To report change in enemy condition (e.g., disposition, order of battle).
M2	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements

		(PIRs) have complete data.
M3	Days	Since last review of critical intelligence data.
M4	Days	Since last vulnerability assessment (VA).
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 Threats

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Assess threats, issues, and situations that could impact the national security interests and objectives of the United States and its multinational partners. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), 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).

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	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to identify global and regional issues and threats.
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained 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 operations orders (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Identify what an adversary (or potential adversary) can do, as well as when, where, and with what strength. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 2-03, JP 3-13

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; information and cyberspace operations (IO/CO); special operations; and joint capabilities. Nonmilitary 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 (COAs) 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 (COGs). Any factors that may influence the adversary to adopt a COA should be identified. Finally, determine 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.

M1	Percent	Of joint force(s) identified enemy decisive points and high-value targets (HVTs) 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 (HVTs) 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 (VAs).

SN 2.4.1.3 DELETED Determine Enemys Centers of Gravity (COG)

SN 2.4.2 Prepare National-Level Intelligence Products

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Prepare intelligence products. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

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

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 Worldwide National Strategic Indications and Warning

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Report time-sensitive intelligence on foreign developments that could threaten the United States (US); its citizens abroad or allied military, political, or economic interests. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, DODD 3115.16

M1	Days	Less than predicted warning period for deliberate planning.
M2	Days	Less warning, 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 (VAs).

SN 2.4.2.2 Provide Current Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 09-SEP-15

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). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

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.

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 US / Partner communication and influence, and sway audiences against US efforts or goals.

SN 2.4.2.2.1 Contribute to Development of National-Level Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Produce intelligence required by strategic planners and decision makers. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: National-level intelligence 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 range of military operations. 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.

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

SN 2.4.2.3 Provide General Military Intelligence (GMI)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Provide GMI about the strategic military capabilities of foreign countries and organizations to planners and decision makers. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

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

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/J2 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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Provide intelligence to targeting planners. This includes supporting the strategic targeting process, as well as target battle damage assessment (BDA). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60, CJCSI 3370.01, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: null

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) (HPTs) (attributed to incorrect location data).
M3	Percent	Of national strategic high-payoff targets (HPTs) have correct location data.
M4	Percent	Of enemy targets identified as national strategic high-payoff targets (HPTs) 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's) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

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. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), 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) collections, 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.

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 (HFA)

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Develop Information Environment products on people or groups of interest of foreign leaders to support Information Operations (IO) objectives (targeting, key leader engagements, information related capabilities applications, etc.). JP 3-13 (primary)

Notes: This task may develop social and organizational network analysis assessments. May also provide non-state actor organizations. Provide biographical studies and leadership assessment of foreign leaders and key military personnel. Develop network analysis of key leaders and influence groups. Represent human factors and leadership analysis within the intelligence community (IC). Finally, it may provide human target characterization for information operations (IO) planners.

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

SN 2.4.3 Provide Country Specific Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Produce political, economic, and social aspects of countries in the joint operations area (JOA). JP 2-01 (primary)

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

M1	Percent/Number	Data that is current from classified and unclassified sources.

SN 2.5 Disseminate Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Deliver intelligence products and continue to support users as they integrate the intelligence into their decision-making and planning processes. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 6-0

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.

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 (COGs) of national threats.
M6	Months	To update evaluation of overall threats to combatant commanders (CCDRs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Provide all-source intelligence products. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), 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 US government policy, military operations, changes in strategy, tactics, equipment, and overall capabilities of US and foreign military forces.

M1	Days	For all combatant commands (CCMDs) 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 (PODs).
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 Support to National Strategic Planners and Decision Makers

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Participate in national strategic planning and execution, and provide intelligence inputs in response to queries based on furnished intelligence products or the evolution of events. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: null

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 Compartmentalized Information (SCI) Networks

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Provide Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) for use by the intelligence community (IC) and other authorized users. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 6.0, DODD 5105.21

Notes: 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).

M1	Percent/Time	System is fully operational.

SN 2.6 Evaluate Intelligence Activities

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Evaluate intelligence operations and to recommend any necessary improvements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

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

M1	Hours	To provide initial feedback (after evaluation of national strategic intelligence activities).
M2	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMDs) 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 five 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 J2 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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to evaluate intelligence activities?

SN 2.7 Provide Personnel Security

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Provide personnel security and programs for all United States (US) military, government civilians, and contractor personnel. JP 2-01, JP 3-10 (primary), 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).

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) Support

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Provide counterintelligence (CI) support to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and other agencies. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: This task may safeguard personnel, information, facilities, systems, operations, and plans.

M1	Percent/Number	Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) intelligence information reports (IIRs) responded to.

SN 2.9 Synchronize Identity Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Synchronize guidance for planning, preparing, executing, and/or assessing identity intelligence (I2) operations across the range of military operations. Provide advocacy for current and/or emerging Identity intelligence (I2) operations capabilities and incorporate into strategic planning. JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-05.1, JP 3-15.1, JP 3-24 (primary), DODD 8521.01E

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

operation planning process (JOPP), operational execution, the joint targeting process, and joint assessments.

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 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 Theater 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 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 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 DoD standards and policy.
M23	Percent	Of Classified and unclassified networks established to effectively communicate authoritative databases according to national and DoD standards and policy.
M24	Yes/No	Are authoritative databases and watch lists maintained by DoD, IC and interagency partners according to national and DoD standards and policy?
M25	Yes/No	The ability to positively identify, verify and enroll the identity of high value individuals (HVI) is 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 to and NRT 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	A Capability exists that includes a web based architecture required for Near Real Time (NRT) data transmission, the 24/7/365 Identity Intelligence Exploitation Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Cell?
M34	Yes/No	Is a dedicated web development and database management team to ensure no disruption of near-real-time Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination to globally deployed SOF and its partners is available?

SN 2.9.1 DELETED Synchronize Forensic Collection

SN 3 Employ Forces

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Employ forces to achieve desired end states to include within the United States if in response to homeland security. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-27

Notes: Employment at the strategic national level includes the commitment of functional 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

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. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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).

SN 3.1.1 Station Forces Forward

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Collaborate with other United States Government (USG) departments, agencies, and Congress, and work with foreign governments to allow the permanent stationing of United States (US) combat and support units. JP 1 (primary)

Notes: This task may include the collection of environmental background data to establish any endemic hazard levels. Act on agreements with foreign governments by assigning forces to combatant commanders (CCDRs) for stationing overseas and providing the Department of Defense (DOD) funds to support those forces and any accompanying dependents.

M1	Percent	Of annual commitments to host nations (HNs) 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 US.
M6	Minutes	Provide adequate information to the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef), obtain and disseminate Presidential approval, and transmit the appropriate messages/emergency action messages (EAMs) to deploy nuclear weapons outside the continental United States (OCONUS).
M7	Hours	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 (EAMs) to transfer operational control (OPCON) of nuclear forces.

SN 3.1.2 DELETED Coordinate Periodic Deployments

SN 3.1.3 Establish Access

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Obtain agreements for periodic access by personnel and units and for the stationing ashore or afloat of selected items of equipment and supplies. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary)

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.

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.

SN 3.1.4 Conduct Training Events

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Conduct designated training events. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16 (primary)

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 theCCDR. This task also includes the deconfliction of training events, both between combatant commands (CCMDs) and with nonmilitary instruments of national power.

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.

SN 3.2 Synchronize Joint Fire Support

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Synchronize the coordinated interaction of all fire support through planning, coordination, and execution. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary), 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).

M1	Percent	Of enemy strategic space assets destroyed/degraded.
M2	Yes/No	Classified measures at JEL Joint

		Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M3	Hours	Classified measures at JEL Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M4	Days	Classified measures at JEL Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M5	Hours	Classified measures at JEL Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Hours	Classified measures at JEL 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	TBD
M12	Hours	Classified measures at JEL SIPR.

M13	Hours	Classified measures at JEL SIPR.
M14	Months	Classified measures at JEL SIPR.
M15	Percentage	Classified measures at JEL SIPR.

SN 3.2.1 Process Strategic Targets

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Acquire, positively identify, select, and prioritize targets that are enemy strategic decisive points, critical nodes, and centers of gravity (COGs). JP 2-01.3, JP 3-03, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3122.06D, CJCSI 3370.01B

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

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	Planned casualties exceed guidance.
M8	Percent	Of planned collateral damage/effects expectancy that exceeds guidance and legal limitations.
M9	Percent	Of anticipated collateral damage/effects that exceeds guidance and legal limitations.
M10	Hours	To construct an adaptive plan against one target.
M11	Days	To process, apportion, and integrate firepower resources based on major Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP)/Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) doctrine, policy, or

		guidance changes.
M12	Days	To process, apportion, and integrate firepower resources based on routine Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP)/Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) doctrine, policy, or guidance changes.
M13	Yes/No	Have the targets been identify, selected, and prioritized for inclusion in the Theater Nuclear Planning Document and appropriate nuclear appendices to operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs)/operation plan(s) (OPLANs)?
M14	Time	To process, apportion, and integrate resources based on mobile target changes.
M15	Yes/No	Has the target plan been reviewed for compliance with law (international, national, agreements/treaties and rules of engagement (ROE)?
M16	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.
M17	Hours/Days	From identification of sensitive targets to develop supporting information to upchannel for national-level review and approval.
M18	Percent	Of known/suspected enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) targets that are identified and targeted.

SN 3.2.2 Manage Strategic Forces

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Notify, alert, and increase the readiness of forces capable of conducting strategic attacks. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-27, JP 3-72 (primary)

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.

M1	Hours	To achieve specified state of readiness 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	Decisions concerning force generation and timing constraints completed in accordance with (IAW) applicable operating instructions.
M6	Hours	To assemble airlift forces for strategic intratheater deployment of forces.
M7	Percent	Of alert forces obtain directed alert condition (LERTCON)/Posture status within timelines specified in emergency action procedures (EAP)-strategic (STRAT) series publications.
M8	Percent	Of available forces generated and dispersed within planned time.
M9	Yes/No	Present comprehensive nuclear option concepts, terminology, and procedures at the level of understanding of the decision maker.
M10	Yes/No	Initiate generation of nuclear assets to meet Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or geographic combatant commander timing requirements to support planned nuclear options.
M11	Days	Achieve alert or increased readiness of forces capable of conducting strategic/nonstrategic nuclear attack.
M12	Days	Plan and develop flexible deterrent options and force enhancements to allow for the rapid application of military forces.
M13	Hours	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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Modify force responsiveness by directing lower/higher conditions of readiness and survivability. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: 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.

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 (IAW) Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) Planning?
M10	Percent	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

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Monitor strategic asset current availability/reliability, maintain current status, and assess current capabilities of assets. JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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 United States (US) Strategic Deterrence

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Maintain and monitor current asset availability, capability, and reliability status; coordinate the safety, security, viability and/ or credibility of the United States (US) nuclear and specialized non-nuclear forces. JP 3-27 (primary), CJCSI 3150.04B(S), CJCSI 3260.01E(S), CJCSI 3520.01D, CJCSI 5119.01C, CJCSI 8510.01C

Notes: This task includes researching nuclear weapons effects and developing tools modeling these effects for warfighter offensive targeting, developing protection technology to ensure 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.

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 (CCMDs)?
M3	Percent	Of all nuclear-capable units receive a defense nuclear surety inspection each fiscal year (FY) in accordance with (IAW) 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	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 action.
M10	Percent	Of nuclear-capable units receive their 60-month defense nuclear surety inspection.

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-FEB-16

Description: Manage all 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 maintaining weapon stockpiles. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-60, JP 5-0

Notes: null

M1	Day	TBD

SN 3.2.7.1 Manage Strategic Nuclear Support Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 04-FEB-16

Description: Manage all aspects of strategic nuclear capabilities to include command and control (C2), targeting and attack policy,

readiness, and maintaining weapon stockpiles. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-27, JP 3-60

Notes: null

M1	Classified	TBD

SN 3.3 Employ Joint Fire Support

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate interaction of all of the elements of the fire support system through continuous planning, aggressive coordination, and vigorous execution. JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-09 (primary), 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.

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 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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Employ joint fires in coordinated actions to produce desired effects in support of a common objective. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Conduct global strike in support of theater and national objectives. JP 1, JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-27 (primary), JP 3-60

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

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 the Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM) 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?

SN 3.3.1.2 Provide Global Strike Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Provide strategic guidance and commander's intent to all efforts directed at conducting global strike operations. JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-27 (primary)

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 collaborative environment or other means to all joint forces conducting conventional global strike operations both lethal and nonlethal actions.

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 infrastructure assessed?

SN 3.3.2 Synchronize Strategic Attack

DJS Approval Date: 09-SEP-15

Description: Synchronize attacks on all strategic targets with other operations through the coordinated employment of national-level systems. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Attack is conducted to destroy or neutralize strategic-level targets worldwide using lethal and nonlethal means. Synchronization may take place at the strategic theater level of war.

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, and 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 (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), 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 (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with 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 (IO), media (PA) and influence (KLE) efforts coordinated?

SN 3.3.2.1 Synchronize Planning Against Terrorist Networks

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Arrange global operations against terrorism networks to achieve unity of effort. JP 3-05, JP 3-20, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: This may task include integrating the Department of Defense (DOD) strategy, plans and intelligence priorities for operations against terrorist networks; planning campaigns against designated terrorist networks; integrating theater security cooperation (SC) activities, deployments, and capabilities that support campaigns against designated terrorist networks in coordination with geographic combatant commanders (GCCs). May also include planning preparation of the operational environment (OE) in coordination with GCCs. 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).

M1	Yes/No	Initiated liaison with appropriate Interagency elements through special operations support teams (SOSTs) and interagency representatives to United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM).
M2	Yes/No	Designated a contingency or crisis action team (CAT) to lead the collaborative planning process?
M3	Yes/No	Issued orders (alert, warning, and/or execute) to supporting commands and components?
M4	Yes/No	Issued planning guidance to supporting combatant commanders (CCDRs)/staffs in accordance with (IAW) contingency or crisis action planning (CAP) timelines?
M5	Yes/No	Coordinated and assessed combatant commander (CCDR) flexible response options in accordance with (IAW) contingency or crisis action planning (CAP) process and timetables.
M6	Yes/No	Assessed and synchronized combatant commander (CCDR) courses of action (COAs) in accordance with (IAW) contingency or crisis action planning (CAP) process and timetables.
M7	Yes/No	Commander, United States Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM)

		briefed senior Department of Defense (DoD) or national leaders on recommended course of action (COA).

SN 3.3.3 Demonstrate National Military Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Conduct exercises or other show of force demonstrations to display national strategic military capabilities and show resolve to influence world perceptions of United States (US) potential and to meet Secretary of Defense (SecDef)-specified strategic end state. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02

Notes: null

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 Apply Nonlethal Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Affect, modify, amplify, neutralize, or create nonlethal direct and indirect effects on adversaries, potential adversaries, and other targets. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

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. Nonlethal actions may include information-related capabilities such as public affairs (PA), commander's communication strategy, cyberspace operations (CO), and intelligence planning (IP).

M1	Percent	Of combatant commanders (CCDRs)

		military information support 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 first 1/3 of hours between warning order (WARNORD) and seaborne assault landing hour; specific time an operation or exercise begins (H-hour).
M3	Percent	To provide Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) approval of combatant commanders (CCDRS) military information support operations (MISO) plan.
M4	Percent	Of all public communication activities (public affairs [PA]/information operations [IO]/military information support operations [MISO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD]/civil affairs [CA], etc.) coordinated and synchronized.
M5	Yes/No	Does the plan reflect DOD and 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

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Determine the status of forces and capabilities following a strategic attack. JP 3-10, JP 3-30, JP 3-31, JP 3-32, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 6811.01C, DODD 3020.26, Executive Order 12656, MCM 93-91, NMCS OI 3220.6A

Notes: Strategic attack operations target centers of gravity (COGs) 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.).

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 (OAs) 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 (CI/KR) Impacts to Operational Capability

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Determine the operational impacts resulting from the loss, disruption, and/or degradation of mission critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR). JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27 (primary), JP 3-28, DODD 3020.26, DODD 3020.40

Notes: This task includes 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 reporting results of the analysis and assessment.

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 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-NOV-19

Description: Employ land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), 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. JP 3-0, JP 3-60 (primary), JP 3-72

Notes: At present, strategic forces (intercontinental ballistic missiles

[ICBMs], submarine-launched ballistic missiles [SLBMs], and long-range bombers) are assigned to Commander, United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM). Targets may include national command and control (C2) facilities; chemical, biological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon production and delivery systems; war-making capacity; and economic or political centers of gravity (COGs). 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.

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

SN 3.4 Protect Strategic Forces and Means

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Safeguard friendly strategic center(s) of gravity (COGs), strategic force potential, and continental United States (CONUS) bases. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-27, JP 3-60, JP 3-68, JP 3-72 (primary)

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.

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, and 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 (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), 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 (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with 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 communication (IO), media (PA) and influence (KLE) efforts coordinated?
M14	Percent	Of potentially hostile cyberspace platforms that can be countered.

SN 3.4.1 Provide Aerospace Control

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide surveillance and exercise control of the airspace. JP 3-01, JP 3-27, JP 3-30 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-NOV-19

Description: mploy capabilities to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of manned aircraft threats against friendly forces and assets. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Employ aircraft, air-to-air missiles (AAMs), surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), and other capabilities to destroy, nullify, 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 and of protection by neutralizing or destroying airborne threats and missiles, both before and after launch.

M1	Yes/No	During peacetime, ensure all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy manned or unmanned air breathing vehicles are unsuccessful
M2	Yes/No	During transition and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successful identified
M3	Yes/No	Peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement (ROE) authorities implemented IAW concept plan.
M4	Yes/No	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, coordinate with civilian and 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 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 (TFR)

SN 3.4.1.3 Provide Unmanned Aircraft Defense

DJS Approval Date: 25-NOV-19

Description: Employ aircraft, AAMs, SAMs, and other capabilities to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of unmanned air threats. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (Primary)

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

M1	Yes/No	During peacetime, ensure all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy unmanned air breathing vehicles are unsuccessful
M2	Yes/No	During transition and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successfully identified
M3	Yes/No	Peacetime, transition, and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successfully identified.
M4	Yes/No	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, coordinate with civilian and 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 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 (TFR)

SN 3.4.1.4 Provide Cruise MissileDefense

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Employ aircraft, and integrated air defense systems (IADS), and other capabilities to destroy, neutralize, or reduce the effectiveness of cruise missile threats against friendly forces and assets. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Countering air and 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 of protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch.

M1	Yes/No	During peacetime, ensure all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy missiles are unsuccessful
M2	Yes/No	During transition and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successfully identified
M3	Yes/No	Peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement authorities implemented IAW concept plan
M4	Yes/No	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, coordinate with civilian and 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 missiles
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 (TFR)

SN 3.4.10 Protect the National Sea Frontiers

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Protect the seaward approaches to the United States (US) and ensure the safety of maritime operations and the environment. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-08v2, JP 3-10, JP 3-15, JP 3-27, JP 3-32, JP 4-02.1

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate nuclear security for assigned nuclear weapons, components, infrastructure, transportation, and/or handling. JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, DODD 5210.41, NSPD-28

Notes: 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. 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.

M1	Daily	Deny unauthorized access to nuclear 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 (IAW) Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 5210.56 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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Process, assess, and disseminate intelligence and information related to the respective maritime approaches to the United States (US) and Canada. JP 3-27 (primary), NORAD Agreement

Notes: This task applies to the United States (US) and Canada, and warning of maritime threats to, or attacks against, North America to enable identification, validation, and response by national commands and agencies responsible for maritime defense and security.

M1	Time	To provide United States (US) and Canadian leadership warning of maritime attack against North America.
M2	Yes/No	Do warnings enable identification, validations and response by national commands and agencies?

SN 3.4.2 Provide Aerospace Warning

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Process, assess, and disseminate aerospace domain intelligence and information related to man-made objects. JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary), JP 3-52, JP-3-01, NORAD Agreement

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

M1	Minutes	To provide United States (US) and Canadian leadership warning of ballistic missile (BM) attack against North America.
M2	Minutes	To provide United States (US) and Canadian leadership warning of aerospace attack against North America.
M3	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) forces, threat warning issued to theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces.
M4	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US), threat warning issued.
M5	Percent	Of threat warnings to theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces are false.
M6	Incidents	Of false threat warnings.
M7	Minutes	To determine objectives of attack.
M8	Yes/No	Operate and use the command center processing and display system (CCPDS) -replacement, Missile Warning Teletype (MWTTY), or comparable systems.
M9	Minutes	Provide critical information to decision makers from the nuclear command center processing and display system (CCPDS)-replacement/warning systems 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 against North America.
M13	Yes/No	Present a comprehensive description of who is responsible for assessing nuclear threats to North America and other theaters.
M14	Yes/No	Present a comprehensive description of the meaning of various nuclear threat assessments.
M15	Yes/No	Demonstrate ability to provide critical information.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-NOV-19

Description: Provide timely, reliable, and unambiguous, and warning and assessment information of ballistic missile, space, and air attacks on North America to the government of the United States (US) and Canada. JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Notification of attack against North America is the first priority. Integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) information is also provided to top echelon defense staffs and combatant commanders (CCDRs) in both countries. 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.

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 theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces.
M3	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) forces, threat warning issued to theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces.
M4	Minutes	After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US), threat warning issued.
M5	Percent	Of threat warnings to theater ballistic missile (TBM) 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 (CCPDS) - replacement, Missile Warning Teletype (MWTTY), or comparable systems?
M9	Minutes	To provide critical information to decision makers from the nuclear command center processing and

		display system (CCPDS)-replacement/warning systems 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 against North America.
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 Vehicles Wwarning.

DJS Approval Date: 07-NOV-19

Description: Employ available sensor platforms against ballistic re-entry vehicle weapons. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (Primary)

Notes: Provide warning, which includes an assessment, of potential or actual enemy ballistic re-entry vehicle weapons includes coordination with appropriate geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) where potential impact may occur; and with applicable functional combatant cCommanders (CCDRs).

M1	Minutes	Provide United States leadership warning of ballistic missile attack.
M2	Minutes	Issue threat warning following launch of ballistic missile
M3	Minutes	Determine objectives of the ballistic missile launch
M4	Yes/No	Operate and use the command center processing and display system - replacement, Missile Warning Teletype,

		or comparable system.
M5	Minutes	Provide assessment of the ballistic missile launch to the Secretary of Defense based on indications.

SN 3.4.2.3 Provide Maneuverable Re-entry Vehicle Warning

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Employ available sensor platforms to warn against maneuverable re-entry vehicle weapons. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Provide warning, which includes assessment, of potential or actual enemy maneuverable re-entry vehicle weapons includes coordination with appropriate geographic combatant commands (GCCs) where potential impact may occur; and with applicable functional combatant commanders (CCDRs).

M1	Minutes	Provide United States 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	Operate and use the command center processing and display system - replacement, Missile Warning Teletype, or comparable system.

SN 3.4.2.4 Provide Manned Aircraft Warning.

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Employ available sensor platforms to warn against (including assessment of) manned aircraft. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (Primary)

Notes: Provide warning and assessment (when applicable) of potential or actual manned aircraft, including coordinating with appropriate intelligence agencies, FAA, and other mission partners. Manned airborne threats may be state-sponsored o non-state-sponsored.

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

SN 3.4.2.5 Provide Unmanned Aircraft Warning

DJS Approval Date: 25-NOV-19

Description: Employ available sensor platforms to warn against (including assessment of) manned unmanned aircraft. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

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

M1	Minutes	Provide United States 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	Demonstrate ability to provide critical information.
M5	Percent	Of unknown targets, successfully identified

SN 3.4.2.7 Provide Cruise Missile Warning

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Employ available sensor platforms and associated correlation centers to warn against cruise missiles. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Provide warning of potential or actual threat cruise missiles include coordination with appropriate intelligence agencies, and other mission partners.

M1	Minutes	Provide United States 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 air successful
M7	Yes/No	Demonstrate ability to provide critical information

SN 3.4.3 Coordinate Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Coordinate the ballistic missile defense (BMD) of the homeland and critical regional interests. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-27

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

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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Coordinate global missile defense (MD) actions that affect more than one combatant commander and require synchronization among the affected commands. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-14, JP 3-27

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

M1	Yes/No	Adaptive and crisis action planning is conducted for global ballistic missile defense (GBMD) operations.
M2	Yes/No	Concept of operations (CONOPS) for global ballistic missile defense (GBMD) are developed that satisfy combatant command requirements for integrated missile defense and missile warning.
M3	Months	To develop combatant commander's operation plan(s)/operation order(s) in accordance with Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.
M4	Months	To develop ballistic missile theater support plans.
M5	Yes/No	Combatant command Global Ballistic Missile Defense (GBMD) operation plans (OPLANS)/operation plan in concept format (CONPLANS) include communications, tactical warning and automated data processing (ADP) support requirements necessary to support ballistic missile tactical warning and attack assessments.

SN 3.4.3.2 Plan Global Missile Defense (GMD) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop plans that support global missile defense (GMD) operations, which will be integrated and coordinated with other combatant command (CCMD) theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), operation plan(s) (OPLANs)/operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs). JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-14, JP 3-27, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may ensure compliance with the Secretary of Defense's (SecDef's) guidance and resource levels, and with developing issues, such as the risk associated with enemy equipped with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons that might suggest changes to the strategy or joint operation plans (OPLANs). This task may review existing strategic and OPLANs, to include relevant combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), concept plans (CONPLANs) and functional plans (FUNCPLANs), in light of the existing global strategic environment and the results of the national military strategy (NMS) review.

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

SN 3.4.3.3 Synchronize Global Missile Defense (MD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Synchronize the protection of strategic forces and national

assets from ballistic missile (BM) attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-27

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

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 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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Manage (including planning, integrating, coordinating, support, and advocacy) aspects of integrated missile defense (MD) activities. JP 3-01 (primary)

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

M1	Percent	Of required infrastructure in place prior to a crisis.
M2	Percent	Of time-phased force and deployment data qualified as gross transportation feasible

M3	Yes/No	Are there integrated theater attacks on single or multiple targets of strategic significance?

SN 3.4.4 Safeguard National Strategic Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Secure military forces, critical, assets and national strategic center(s) of gravity (COGs) against attack. JP 3-01, JP 3-13, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: This task is carried out in the forward regions, the approaches, and the homeland. An active, layered defense designed to detect, deter, prevent, and defeat threats is accomplished by hardening or fortifying facilities or construction for forces, removing hazards affecting execution of the national military strategy, and ensuring friendly effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

M1	Percent	Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly theater 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 can be countered.
M7	Incidents	Of United States (US) port of embarkation (POE) facilities (including POE) and installations being damaged or destroyed by enemy terrorist action.
M8	Casualties/Week	To United States (US) noncombatants.

M9	Casualties/Week	To United States (US) combatants.
M10	Facilities & Installations/Day	Reconstituted following chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) attack.
M11	Strategic Forces/Day	Reconstituted following chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) attack.
M12	Casualties/Day	Treated and released.
M13	Hours	To build recovery plans for aircraft and mobile support teams to (ARB).
M14	Hours	To communicate recovery plans to strategic command and control (C2) system.

SN 3.4.4.1 Support Force Protection (FP)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Provide assessments which enhance mission survivability to critical facilities by determining single point vulnerabilities, mitigation techniques, and/or enhanced force protection (FP) postures. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-10, CJCSI 3280.01, DODI 2000.12, DODI 5240.22, DODI O-2000.16

Notes: This task may include assisting in identifying operational and technical solutions, including conducting the research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT and E) to meet current and future requirements; reviewing force protection (FP) plans or FP elements within concept and/or operations plans (CONPLANS and/or OPLANs).

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 and 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 National Strategic Information

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Coordinate the protection of information, information-based processes, and information systems by planning and implementing comprehensive defense of the Department of Defense information network (DODIN). JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6510.01F

Notes: Assured information protection is one of the three major goals of Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN) Operations. The purpose of information protection is to provide protection for the information passing over networks from the time it is stored and 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 relevant information when and where needed, and to deny an adversary the opportunity to exploit friendly information and systems for their own purposes.

M1	Percent	Of commands have adequate information processing hardware and software.
M2	Percent	Of commands have fully-trained and manned information systems management and operating personnel.

M3	Percent	Of commands have current processes and programs to protect information systems, processes, and networks.
M4	Instances	Of confirmed loss of classified data from penetrations.
M5	Instances	Of detected penetrations of command information systems.
M6	Percent	Of time, command joint information systems 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 information operations condition (INFOCON) 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	Do organization apply resources to protect against information operations (IO), detect and react to offensive IO, and restore capabilities should defensive measures fail?

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

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate force protection (FP) for strategic forces and means to enhance freedom of strategic action by reducing friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.2 (primary), 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.

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 an 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

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate the safety, security, and weapon-level use and control of nuclear weapons, and for the confidence in the enduring nuclear weapon stockpile. JP 3-08, JP 3-40 (primary), DODD 3150.02

Notes: This task includes monitoring and assessing current nuclear weapons programs and procedures and providing recommendations for improvements to current nuclear weapons programs and procedures.

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 Nuclear Weapons Assessment Inspection (NWAI) pass on the first inspection.
M7	Percent	Of units receiving a defense nuclear surety inspection (DNSI) in last year receive a Satisfactory or better grade.
M8	Percent	Of units receiving a personnel reliability program (PRP) Personnel Reliability Program inspection receive a satisfactory or better grade.
M9	Percent	Of units receiving a nuclear technical proficiency inspection (NTPI) receive a satisfactory or better grade.
M10	Percent	Passed Defense Nuclear Agency inspections of the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) personnel reliability program (PRP) Personnel Reliability Program with a satisfactory or better.
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.
M12	Days	Since last annual report and certification of nuclear weapons

		stockpile.
M13	Percent	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 directive for field application and supplement 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	Use and control of nuclear weapons is not in accordance with (IAW) 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?

SN 3.4.9 Manage Personnel Recovery (PR)

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Provide personnel recovery (PR) capability across the full range of military operations. JP 3-50 (primary), CJCSI 3270.01, DODI 3002.03, DODI 3002.04

Notes: This task involves the coordinating, developing, shaping, advancing, preparing, planning, executing, recovering and reintegrating of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel via DODs Personnel Recovery (PR) system, to include United States (US) contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) in recovery operations between combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, other DOD entities or designated personnel, US Government (USG) agencies, other nations, and nongovernmental/intergovernmental organizations (NGOs/ IGOs). 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.

M1	Months	Since national-level Personnel Recovery 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 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 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 psychologists maintained?
M10	Yes/No	Is a Personnel Recovery 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 mission information?
M14	Percent	Of archived Personnel Recovery records contain essential information to support analysis.
M15	Yes/No	Do Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Recovery education and training programs prepare DoD commanders and staffs?
M16	Yes/No	Do Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Recovery 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Plan (including integration and synchronization), initiate,

and direct activities and operations associated with space combat operations, space support operations, and combat support operations. JP 3-0, JP 3-14 (primary), DODD 3100.10

Notes: These operations include space control (enforcing space superiority through protection, prevention, negation, and surveillance), force enhancement (supporting the warfighter with communications, weather, navigation, ballistic missile [BM] attack warning, and intelligence products), and space support (placing systems in space and operating them). Strategic space capabilities include national, Department of Defense (DOD), civil and commercial space systems, and associated infrastructure.

M1	Months	Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth (peacetime).
M2	Percent	Decrease in support of combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) because of surge in national-level requirements.
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) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC).
M8	Percent	Of Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Program (TENCAP) capability used each year.
M9	Percent	Of Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Program (TENCAP) requests filled 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) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) request for change in support from on-orbit assets.
M14	Months	To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (peacetime).
M15	Weeks	To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of hostile action.

SN 3.5.1 Provide Spacelift

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Deliver payloads (satellites or other materials) to space JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Assured access to space including spacelift operations and range operations.

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

SN 3.5.1.1 DELETED Launch and Initialize New Satellites

SN 3.5.1.2 Provide Satellite Operations

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Maneuver, configure, operate, and sustain on-orbit assets. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Satellite operations are critical to the command and control (C2), movement and maneuver, protection, and sustainment of space assets, and to the execution of terrestrial-based operations across the competition continuum.

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to support satellite operations
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained, qualified, and certified to support satellite operations
M3	Percent	Of satellite operation centers configured and ready to monitor, sustain, and operate DoD satellites

SN 3.5.1.3 Resolve Satellite Anomalies

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Plan and coordinate anomaly detection, user notification, and contingency operations to recover from anomalous conditions and anomaly correction, as well as geolocating a source of electromagnetic interference (EMI). JP 3-14 (primary), JP 6-0, DODD 3100.10, DoDD S-5100.44

Notes: null

M1	Minutes	To report the functional loss of a major space platform (mission loss).
M2	Minutes	To report the functional loss of a major system of a space platform (mission loss).
M3	Hours	To restore operational capability or reroute users.
M4	Hours	To switch to back-up satellite components.
M5	Months	Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth.
M6	Months	Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from on-orbit (assuming on-orbit assets).

SN 3.5.1.4 Reposition Satellites

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Relocate/reorient space systems, as directed. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6250.01 Series, DODD 3100.10

Notes: Organizations responsible for the payload operation and management reposition satellites, as directed, to support national or theater requirements and to control payloads.

M1	Days	To move on-orbit assets from support of one theater to support of another.

SN 3.5.1.6 Support National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Human Space Flight Program

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Provide Department of Defense (DOD) operational support resources as requested by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and validated by the DOD Manager for Human Space Flight Support Operations. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 3440.01 Series

Notes: The Department of Defense (DOD) Manager for Human Space Flight Support Operations will coordinate directly with necessary elements of the Military Departments, combatant commands (CCMDs), DOD agencies, and other appropriate United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. Additionally, combatant commanders (CCDRs) are responsible for planning for, supporting, and conducting the recovery of astronauts and space vehicles within the area of responsibility (AOR).

M1	Days	For Department of Defense (DOD) Manager for Manned Space Flight Support to coordinate and direct the development of functional and / or operational plans and develop requirements for manned space flight support operations.
M2	Days	For supporting combatant commander

		(CCDR) to coordinate requirements and facilities necessary to support manned 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 the space shuttle and / or its payload.

SN 3.5.2 Provide Space Control

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Direct operations to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States (US) and its allies and, when directed, deny an adversary freedom of action in space. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSM 3122.03A, 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.

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 (JSSTs) (after initial request).
M4	Hours	For joint space support team (JSST) to direct combatant commanders (CCDRs) request for specific space support to appropriate United States US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) 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

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Preclude an adversary's hostile use of United States (US) or third-party space systems and services. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6250.01C

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

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Provide active and passive protection of friendly space capabilities from attack, interference, or unintentional hazards. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: 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 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 satellite operators to restore satellite functions, capabilities, or capacity.

M1	Percent	Of space assets and systems that are

		capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and 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

SN 3.5.2.3 Provide Space Negation

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Deny the use of space to the enemy. JP 3-14 (primary)

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

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 warfighting combatant commander (CCDR).

SN 3.5.2.4 Provide Offensive Space Control (OSC)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide offensive operations to prevent an adversary's hostile use of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Offensive space control (OSC) is those operations to prevent an adversary's hostile use of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities and services or negate (disrupt, deny, degrade, deceive, or destroy) an adversary's space capabilities.

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

SN 3.5.2.5 Provide Defensive Space Control (DSC)

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide operations to preserve the ability to exploit space capabilities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Defensive space control (DSC) includes defensive operations that prevent adversaries from exploiting United States (US) or third-party space capabilities.

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 Situational Awareness (SSA)

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide the requisite current and predictive knowledge of the space environment and the operational environment upon which space operations depend. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-14 (primary), DOD DTM 09-035

Notes: Space situational awareness (SSA) is typically achieved by integrating information from different types of sensors 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 spectrum of conflict.

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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Determine the detailed characterization of a specific object needed to analyze and assess the operational space environment. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Reconnaissance data, for example, may come from an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) providing visual images of a mobile satellite 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.

M1	Hours	To analyze reconnaissance data.
M2	Hours	To assess reconnaissance data.
M3	Hours	To conduct post-strike assessment.

SN 3.5.2.6.4 Provide Space Environmental Monitoring

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide environmental monitoring of space weather (e.g., solar conditions), terrestrial weather near important ground nodes, and natural phenomena (e.g., interplanetary objects, such as meteoroids and asteroids) in space. JP 3-14 (primary), JP 3-59

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

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)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Provide a single identical display of relevant information

needed in planning, execution, and assessment. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Space situational awareness (SSA) 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 SSA. Likewise, command and control (C2), and reporting processes enhance SSA by providing feedback on the status/readiness of forces and insight on how integrated space capabilities are contributing to military operations. Fusion of SSA information may occur at several levels, but is crucial at the C2 nodes. Multiple C2 nodes will often require SSA information, making unity of effort for SSA 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) U.S., allied, and civilian space capabilities; the red/grey space picture showing adversary and neutral space capabilities; and space debris tracking.

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

SN 3.5.3 Provide Space Force Enhancement

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide direct support to combatant commanders (CCDRs); operational commanders; and land, sea, and air forces through the use of space-based sensors and payloads. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSM 3122.03

Notes: Space force enhancements supports the warfighter with navigation, surveillance and reconnaissance, communications, weather/environmental, and theater ballistic missile (TBM) warning products. In addition, this task includes deployment of space support teams to ensure the responsive application of space assets for geographic combatant and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs).

M1	Hours	To deploy joint space support teams

		(JSSTs) (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)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Provide assured positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information essential to the execution of command and control (C2) of military operations. JP 3-14 (primary), 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 (GNSSs), such as Global Positioning System (GPS), is mission-essential for virtually every modern weapons system.

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) satellite navigation capability destroyed/degraded.
M2	Percentage	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 Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Provide weather and environmental support to the warfighter. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: This tasks support is provided through the use of space-based sensors and payload.

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

SN 3.5.3.3 Provide Theater Ballistic Missile (TBM) Warning Products

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide theater ballistic missile defense (TBMD) warning products to the warfighter through the use of space-based sensors and payload, including Global Positioning System (GPS) accuracy. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) space-based missile warning capability destroyed/degraded.

SN 3.5.3.3.1 Provide Space Capabilities (Missile Warning)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide theater ballistic missile (TBM) warning products to the warfighter through the use of space-based sensors and payload, including global positioning system (GPS) accuracy. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: null

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) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) because of surge in national-level requirements.
M3	Time	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) request for change in support from on-orbit assets.
M4	Time	To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (peacetime).
M5	Time	To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (peacetime).

SN 3.5.3.4 Provide Satellite Communication Channels

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide sufficient satellite channels for data and communications to the warfighter through the use of space-based sensors and payload including ultrahigh frequency (UHF), extremely high frequency (EHF), super-high frequency (SHF), and Global Broadcast System (GBS). JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6250.01E, CJCSI 6251.01D

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) military satellite communications (SATCOM) capability destroyed/degraded.

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Use space-based sensors and payload to provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) to commands. JP 2-0, JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Products include environmental monitoring, satellite vulnerability, and intelligence products.

M1	Percent	Of United States (US) space-based intelligence capability destroyed/degraded.

SN 3.5.3.6 Provide Space Support Teams

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide space support teams to ensure the responsive application of space assets for geographic combatant and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs). JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: None.

M1	Hours	To provide joint space support teams (JSSTs) after initial request.
M2	Hours	For joint space support team (JSST) to direct combatant commanders (CCDRs) request for specific space support to appropriate United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) or component office.
M3	Hours	To provide component (Army, Navy or Air Force) space support team after initial request.

SN 3.5.3.7 Protect Ground-Based Space Assets

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Coordinate the protection of essential ground-based [terrestrial-based] receivers/transmission sites within the theater. JP 3-10, JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Threats to space operations ground segment include physical attack, cyberspace attack, and sabotage. Countermeasures, including

optimizing the location of a system, maximizing force protection, providing mobile capabilities, hardening the ground segment, redundancy, backup systems, and robust defensive cyberspace operations. The Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM) coordinates Joint Force Commander (JFC) support to conduct operations for mitigation or elimination of adversary threats o space systems. In this case, CDR USSTRATCOM is typically the supported commander for protection of friendly space operations and capabilities (e.g., terrestrial-based threat to space capabilities).

M1	Yes/No	Are essential sites adequately protected?
M2	Hours	Increase protection.

SN 3.5.3.8 Provide Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

DJS Approval Date: 11-MAR-15

Description: Provide for the application of electronic warfare (EW) and 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 by United States (US), allied, and coalition forces, while not unduly disrupting peaceful use (of PNT) outside an area of operations (AO). JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01E

Notes: Joint force commanders (JFCs) must plan, approve, and coordinate strategic integration of navigation warfare (NAVWAR) across the space; information operations (IO); electronic warfare (EW); cyberspace; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); and other pertinent mission areas.

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 3.5.5 Provide Nuclear Detonation Detection

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Provide a persistent, global, and integrated sensor capability. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Affords surveillance coverage of critical regions of the globe and provide warning and assessment recommendations to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Combatant Commanders (CCDRs), indicating place, height of burst, and yield of nuclear detonations.

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to provide timely warning and characterization of nuclear detonations
M2	Percent	Of trained, qualified, certified personnel to provide timely warning and characterization of nuclear detonations
M3	Percent	Of space-based systems, ground-based systems, correlation center C2 systems, and 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

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

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

(NMCS) (planning). JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPORD 2 CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3110.10F (S)

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

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.
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)

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Position available assets to establish and maintain those communication links necessary for disseminating emergency action messages (EAMs); 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). JP 1, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPORD 2 CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY

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

CJCS through the full range of military operations from day-to-day operations to strategic nuclear war.

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

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Perform survivable mobile command center (SMCC) central manager duties. JP 1, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS 3520.01D, CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Maintain connectivity with the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or their successors. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3280.01C, CJCSI 6811.01C, EAP-CJCS Vol IV, EAP-CJCS Vol VI

Notes: None.

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

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Maintain those communications links necessary for disseminating emergency action messages (EAMs). JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3280.01C, CJCSI 6811.01C, EAP-CJCS Vol IV, EAP-CJCS Vol VI

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. Finally, 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 EAMs that direct US forces.

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

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Maintain current information regarding the capabilities of each platform to facilitate survivable mobile command center (SMCC) central manager coordination of mission activities. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S)

Notes: None.

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

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Provide forces to combatant commanders (CCDRs) as directed and authorized by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01H

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).

M1	Percent	Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill requests for forces/request for capabilities (RFFs/RFCs) 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 latest arrival dates (LADs).

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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Provide continuity of operations (COOP) plans, programs, and expertise to ensure compliance with Presidentially mandated and Department of Defense (DOD)-directed ability to sustain effective management and execution of mission-essential tasks (METs) under all circumstances. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 3209.01, DODD 3020.26, DODD 3020.40

Notes: Coordinate continuity of operations (COOP) initiatives with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (OASD), Joint Staff, supported/supporting commands, Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, and the Services to identify, collect, and analyze mission-essential tasks (METs), resources, and other operating information that will be used in the formulation of the COOP procedures and strategies. This task includes providing budget/funding strategy and logistics planning support for facilities 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 action planning activities, and command/national-level events/exercises. Additionally, provide policy analysis and programmatic assessment for all activities associated with integrating COOP in

missions as detailed in the Guidance on Employment of the Force (GEF) and the Unified Command Plan (UCP).

M1	Percent	Of plans and procedures developed, approved, and maintained which provide for: 1. Identification of mission essential tasks 2. Pre-determined delegations of authority and orders of succession 3. Alternate operating facilities 4. Interoperable communications, information processing systems and equipment 5. Protection of vital records and systems.
M2	Percent	Of mission-essential tasks (METs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct full-spectrum special operations activities to support or achieve national strategic objectives. JP 3-05 (primary)

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.

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 (MNFs).
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.

SN 3.8.1 Coordinate Counter Threat Finance (CTF)

DJS Approval Date: 10-APR-15

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. JP 3-24 (primary), 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.

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.

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

SN 3.9.1 Provide Precise Time and Time Interval Services (PTTI)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Develop, maintain, and transfer the real-time realization of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and frequency standard for the Department of Defense (DOD). JP 3-59 (primary), CJCSI 6130.01G, DODD 4650.05

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of data produced at required user-defined accuracy.
M2	Percent	Of data relevant to decision-making; interoperability; command, control, communications, computers, combat, and intelligence; and command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) 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

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Develop, maintain, and improve the celestial reference frame. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6130.01, DOD 4650.05

Notes: The celestial reference frame aids space and global navigation.

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 (C5I) design and architectures for shaping warfighter information requirements (IRs).
M3	Percent	Of data disseminated within user-defined latency requirements.

SN 3.9.3 DELETED Provide Orientation Services

SN 4 Provide Sustainment

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Sustain the necessary level of logistics and personnel services to maintain operations until mission accomplishment and redeployment of the force. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09, CJCSI 3100.01D, DODD 4180.01, DoD Operational Energy Implementation Plan

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..

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 nonunit requirements (cargo increment numbers [CINs] 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	Identifies nonunit cargo and replacement personnel requirements, coordinates their priorities with the supported combatant commander (CCDR), and passes the requirements to the components for scheduling and movement (during planning and execution).
M17	Percent	Of supported combatant commander (CCDR)-validated nonunit requirements (cargo increment numbers [CINs]/personnel increment numbers [PINs] 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-17

Description: Recruit officers, warrant officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians for the force. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 4-05

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

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 Determine Requirements and Allocate Human Resources

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Determine manpower requirements and allocate the resources from approved positions in the force structure. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 4-05

Notes: This task includes determining which requirements will be supported with authorizations (spaces) by grade and skill level.

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

DJS Approval Date: 01-FEB-19

Description: Procure, train, and assign personnel to authorized positions in the force structure. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 4-0

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

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.

SN 4.11 Provide Supplies and Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide required supplies and services. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09, JP 4-10, DLM 4000.25-1, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

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

M1	N/A	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using the ranking method.

SN 4.11.1 Conduct Logistics Processes

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Conduct discrete actions and continuous processes to ensure Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA's) assigned tasks or duties are performed in accordance with the intended purpose or plan required to execute the National Military Strategy. JP 4-0 (primary), DLM 4000.25-1-M MILSTRIP, DOD Federal Acquisition Regulations, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01, DODM 4160.21 Defense Material Disposition Manual

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 multitiered 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. The key Department of Defense (DOD) organizations in the JLEnt include the Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Joint Staff J-3 [Operations Directorate], and Joint Staff J-4 [Logistics Directorate].

M1	N/A	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are X = SIGMA (i=1 to 6) for wi*xi where SIGMA wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w2 = 0.1, w3=w5 = 0.2, w4 = 0.25, w6 = 0.15

SN 4.11.1.1 Manage Logistics

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Orchestrate staff and subordinate actions to ensure required logistics response. JP 3-33, JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task must be accomplished in a timely and effective in order 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 (CSAs), and their capabilities to assist in planning and executing joint logistics.

M1	Yes/No	Is the chain of command clearly articulated for each Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) activity?
M2	Yes/No	Is the communication plan being followed?
M3	Percent	Percentage of joint logistics operations center (JLOC) Staff Members trained to perform information receipt and distribution procedures?
M4	Percent	What percent of taskings/responses are made within the applicable

		suspense period?

SN 4.11.2 Supply Subsistence (Class I)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of subsistence (Class I) supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5101.10E, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

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

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi. Recommended Weights: w1=w2 = 0.30, w3=w4=0.20

SN 4.12.1 Provide Bulk Petroleum

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

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. JP 4-03 (primary), JP 4-09, DOD 4140.25M, Volumes I-III

Notes: null

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w2=w3=w4=0.25

SN 4.12.10 Manage Logistics Data

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Manage the process of providing identification data on each item of supply. JP 4-09 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide document automation and production service to manage Department of Defense (DOD) document services. JP 4-09 (primary), 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.

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are

		assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w2 = 0.20, w3=w4 = 0.30

SN 4.12.11.1 DELETED Provide Operational Contract Support (OCS) Information Management

SN 4.12.12 Supply General Support Items (Class II)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of general support items, (Class II) supplies, and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 5134.01

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

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.2, w2=w3=0.3

SN 4.12.13 Supply Repair Parts (Class IX)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain the necessary level of repair parts (Class IX) supplies that support the achievement of national security objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

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.

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.20, w2=w3=0.30.
M2	Percent/Number	Demand planning accuracy.
M3	Percent	Attainment to plan.
M4	Percent	Average monthly inventory turn-rate.
M5	Percent	On-time order fulfillment.

SN 4.12.2 Supply Packaged Petroleum

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Supply the necessary level and duration of Packaged Petroleum Class III supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-03 (primary), DODD 5105.22, ATP 4-43 Petroleum Supply Operations, 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.

M1	Numbers	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where

		SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.20, w2=w3=0.30.

SN 4.12.3 Supply Construction Materiel (Class IV)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the supply of Construction Materiel (Class IV) that support the achievement of national and multinational objectives. JP 4-09 (primary), 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.

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.20, w2=w3= 0.30.

SN 4.12.4 Supply Medical Materiel (Class VIII (A))

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of medical (Class VIIIA) supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-02 (primary), JP 4-09, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task takes into account logistics planning, the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, and salvage and/or disposal of logistics materiel.

M1	Numbers	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.20, w2=w3= 0.30.

SN 4.12.5 Supply Land Repair Parts (Class IX)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of land and repair parts (Class IX) and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

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.

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.020, w2=w3=0.30

SN 4.12.6 Supply Aviation Repair Parts (Class IX)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of aviation repair parts (Class IX) supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

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.

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.20, w2=w3=0.30

SN 4.12.7 Supply Maritime Repair Parts (Class IX)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of maritime repair parts (Class IX) and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

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.

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.20, w2=w3= 0.30

SN 4.12.8 Supply Geospatial Maps and Charts

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Manage the inventory of geospatial maps and charts. JP 2-03, JP 4-09 (primary), DLM 4000.25-1 MILSTRIP Manual

Notes: Task may include conducting item availability research, ensuring item standardization, and management of inventory.

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w3 = 0.30, w2=w4= 0.20.

SN 4.12.9 Provide Distribution Support

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

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). JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This task may include receipt, storage and distribution of logistics materiel.

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by DDC using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w3 = 0.30, w2=w4= 0.20.

SN 4.12.9.1 Provide Specified Distribution Support

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Provide mobile, long-term prepositioning and/or short-term deployment/redeployment of supplies. JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary)

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).

M1	Number	Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by DDC using ranking method: X = SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for wi*xi where SIGMA Wi=1 and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w3 = 0.30, w2=w4= 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide base support of wholesale logistics and administrative support. JP 3-28, JP 4-0 (primary), 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 geographic combatant commander (GCC) 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) 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.

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	Include operational energy material solutions.
M6	Yes/No	Use operational energy Lessons Learned.
M7	Yes/No	Staff trained in operational energy.
M8	Yes/No	Integrated operational energy language in 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Determine the lines of support/lines of communication (LOCs) and the locations for sustaining bases. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: The determination of lines of support/lines of communication (LOCs) and locations of sustaining bases is made in conjunction with combatant commanders (CCDRs), 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.

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) (OPLANs) 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 and Services

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Synchronize, provide, and coordinate missile defense (MD)-related logistics and administrative support to ballistic missile defense system (BMDS)-supported combatant commanders (CCDRs) and the associated combatant command (CCMD) MD components. JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary)

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 is required with supporting combatant commands to plan for and accomplish material and personnel apportionment. Coordination and direct interchange is required with MDA to obtain resourcing and synchronize research, development, test, and evaluation requirements of shared capabilities.

M1	Days	To determine necessary support infrastructure.
M2	Percent	Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) have assigned logistic support responsibilities to Service components and 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 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of support commensurate with military activity. JP 4-0 (primary)

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.

M1	Days	To determine necessary support infrastructure.
M2	Percent	Of actual operations worldwide for which sustainment.
M3	Percent	Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) 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.

SN 4.2.12 DELETED Set Sustainment Priorities

SN 4.2.13 Integrate Business Practices

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide integrated business practices by resourcing trained and equipped personnel / force structure. Utilize business practices to resource support or sustain operations. JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide wholesale procurement and distribution of supplies and equipment. JP 4-03, JP 4-09 (primary)

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.

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.
M9	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) scheduled requirements for supplies provided to the customer.
M8	Percent	Of major end items have surge repair capacity in continental United States (CONUS).
M10	Percent	Of personnel in training with clothing and equipment they will need in their assigned units.
M11	Percent	Of planned ammunition (Class V) delivered to theater forces at execution.
M12	Percent	Of repair facilities capacity in operation.
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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Integrate materiel inventory management of wholesale stocks of all classes of supply. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09, DODD 4140.26

Notes: Inventory control includes managing, cataloging, determining requirements , procuring , distributing , overhaul, and disposing materiel. Inventory control point (ICP) automated information systems (AISs) 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 managingthe 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

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. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: null

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)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Directly assist, maintain, supply, and distribute support of

forces at an operating location. Coordinate provision of base operating support (BOS) functions. JP 4-0 (primary), 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 geographic combatant commander (GCC) may designate a Service component commander, subordinate unified commander, or joint task force (JTF) commanders 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Organize headquarters that are primarily concerned with long-range planning, programming, and budgeting of resources; development of policy and procedures; coordination of effort; and evaluation. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 4-0, JP 4-09

Notes: This task may establish and operate departmental and major command-level headquarters and provide certain administrative services for non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies.

M1	Dollars	To maintain combatant command (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

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Advise commanders and staff on legal issues. JP 1-04 (primary), JP 1-06, 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.

M1	Days	To provide legal opinion on international agreements, 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 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 Establish Detainee Control Policy

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-15

Description: Establish the policy for the confinement of and internment of detainees. JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-63 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task does not include the actual construction of confinement facilities. A detainee is any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel and detainee operations 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.

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/standing 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 and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear, (CBRN) weapon capable.
M10	Instances	Of detainee facilities cited for serious deficiencies by International Red Cross.

SN 4.2.9 Acquire Host-Nation Support (HNS)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Negotiate for support and services from a host nation (HN). JP 1-06, JP 4-0 (primary), 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 (CCS) activities.

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) (OPLANs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Ensure provision for personnel support including personnel management and morale support, religious support (RS), and health services support. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 1-05, JP 3-33, JP 4-02, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSI 3290.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

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.

SN 4.3.1 Provide Personnel Management

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide management of military personnel, civilian work force, and contractor work force, including procurement, accountability, training, education, utilization, development, promotion, assignments, motivation, retention, and separation/retirement policy. JP 1-0 (primary), 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. The subordinate 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate religious affairs to include reviewing plans and providing guidance in the provision of religious support and religious advisement. JP 1-0, JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33, DODD 1304.19

Notes: This task may include providing religious support to contractor personnel authorized to accompany the US Armed Forces.

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 (IAs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary)

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-US citizens.

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.

SN 4.3.4 DELETED Conduct Medical Surveillance Program

SN 4.4 DELETED Reconstitute National Forces and Means

SN 4.5 Set Sustainment Priorities

DJS Approval Date: 10-MAR-15

Description: Establish or coordinate worldwide priorities to support a revised national military strategy (NMS) and revised theater campaigns and strategies, to optimize the use of available resources. JP 1 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 4-09, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: null

M1	Days	To designate primary theater.
M2	Days	To provide combatant commanders (CCDRs) apportionment of below the line forces.
M3	Percent	Of strategic lift dual apportioned in Joint Strategic Capabilities 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 plan(s) (OPLANs) with major deficiencies in sustainment (during planning cycle OPLAN review).
M6	Percent	Of below the line forces dual apportioned in Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

SN 4.5.1 Provide Integrated Business Sustainment Support

DJS Approval Date: 05-APR-16

Description: Provide efficient and effective integrated business sustainment practices in the utilization of resources supporting mission accomplishment. JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DOD 1400.25-M, DOD 7000.14R, DODD 4715.1E, DODI 5010.40, DODI 6490.03, DODI 8500.01

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Procure, produce, buy, lease, rent, or otherwise obtain equipment and supplies. JP 4-08, JP 4-09, JP 4-10 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Perform research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE); production; fielding; and support for weapon systems, management information systems, consumables, non-weapon and non-automated information systems (AIS) items, and services. JP 4-09, JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSI 5123.01H

Notes: The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) is responsible for providing contract administration services to the 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 (CCMDs) and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and for Department of Defense (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 RDTE and acquisition solutions related to new technologies for combating weapons of mass destruction and improvised threats involving countering improvised explosive devices and small unmanned aerial systems.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 4-09, JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSI 4310.01D, CJCSI 5123.01H, CJCSI 6130.01G

Notes: This task includes planning and coordination to obtain the requested support.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Support procuring and program management offices contracting efforts. JP 4-10 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Procure products and services per the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.19, 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.

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)?

SN 4.6.1.3.2 Execute Contracts

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Procure, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5105.64, FAR Title 48

Notes: null

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)?

SN 4.6.1.3.3 Assist Execution of Contracts

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Assist in the technical monitoring or administration of a contract. JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5105.64, FAR Title 48

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.

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)?

SN 4.6.1.3.4 DELETED Provide Contract Administration Services

SN 4.6.1.4 Provide Program Support and Customer Relations

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide a collaborative global customer relations network that fosters services through a teaming environment. JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSI 5123.01H, DODD 5000.01, DODD 5105.64, DODI 5000.02, FAR 42.302 (67), GPRA

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.

M1	Percent	Meet customer negotiated performance levels.
M2	Percent	Major customers have liaison representation.
M3	Yes/No	Personnel have tool kits that support documented agreement.
M4	Percent	Each documented program has a program integrator assigned.
M5	Percent	Each program integrator is fully

		trained for assignments.
M6	Yes/No	Customer satisfaction levels achieve performance based outcome.

SN 4.6.1.5 DELETED Provide Supply Chain Intervention

SN 4.6.1.6 Provide Aircraft Flight Test Acceptance and Delivery

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-17

Description: Oversee contractor aviation-related operations in the performance of flight operations, flight safety test, and contract management services. JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task also includes 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.

M1	Percent	Of assigned personnel fully trained and qualified.
M2	Percent	Of authorized flight operations positions filled.

SN 4.6.2 Assess Performance and Implementation Improvements

DJS Approval Date: 10-MAR-15

Description: Assess capabilities of the current force structure (people and materiel) to meet projected threats, while taking into account opportunities for technological advancement, cost savings, procedural and technical efficiencies, and changes in national policy or doctrine. JP 1 (primary), JP 4-09, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01

Notes: This task includes the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments.

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.

SN 4.6.3 Provide Logistics

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide logistics support to the acquisition process. JP 4-09 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Reuse, recycle, demilitarize, or otherwise dispose of materiel, equipment, supplies, systems, and products in the military inventory after they become surplus. JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary)

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.

M1	Days	From identification of surplus items to turn-in.
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

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

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. JP 1-06 (primary), 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.). JP 1-06.

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 Provide Strategic Direction

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Provide strategic direction and produce the common thread that integrates and synchronizes the activities of the Joint Staff, combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and combat support agencies (CSAs). JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01, CJCSM 3122.02D, CJCSM 3130.03

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 in the form of various strategic products. The President provides strategic guidance through the national security strategy (NSS), national security Presidential directives (NSPDs), and other strategic documents in conjunction with additional guidance from other members of the National Security Council (NSC).

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 commander (CCDR) level.
M3	Hours	To publish changes by 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 to joint strategy review (JSR), national military strategy (NMS), or other strategy development and strategy documents accepted.
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

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) information technology (IT) and command and control (C2) infrastructure. JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: Provide access to safe and secure information and data that can be further retained, and disseminated. Per JP 6-0, 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 (WAN) and metropolitan networks.

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 intelligence [C4I] systems).
M3	Minutes	To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers/intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs) (availability of National Military Command System [NCMS] and combatant commander [CCDR] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems).
M4	Minutes	To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers/intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs) (availability of bomber/tanker/ICBM Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications,

		computers, and intelligence [C4I] 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 intelligence [C4I] 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) (ICBMs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Send and receive strategic decisions and data by any means. JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: Strategic information can be communicated from one echelon of command, component, Military Department, ally, or other organizations to another.

M1	Minutes	To begin transmitting force direction emergency action message(s) (EAMs) to bombers/tankers (positive control launch only) and intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs) (availability of individual Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] 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) (ICBMs) (delay in availability of National Military Command System [NMCS] and combatant commander [CCDR] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] 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 intelligence [C4I] 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	During planning and execution no data transfer between networked stations is responsible for a supporting command failing to meet a request/ requirement?
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 (ICBMs) (availability of bomber/tanker/ICBM Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] 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 and Services

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide cybersecurity products, services, infrastructures, and capabilities. Assure confidentiality, integrity, availability and appropriate application of evaluated/validated products and solutions. JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, CM-1573-88, 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.

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 and Public Key Operations

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Maintain, evolve, and transform National Security Agency (NSA) and United States (US) national and international customers, and key management operations to meet their current and evolving operational needs. JP 6-0 (primary), CM-1573-88, Executive Order 12333, National Security Directive: National Policy for the Security of Telecommunications and Information

Notes: The National Security Agency (NSA) develops and prescribes cryptographic standards and principles that are technically secure and sound; develops and provides executive management of Department of Defense (DOD) cryptographic hardware and software systems; and provides specialized support to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and operating forces.

M1	Percent	Of total trained, qualified personnel required.
M2	Percent	Of production systems for each specific product fully operational.

SN 5.1.1.3 Provide Cybersecurity Education and Awareness

DJS Approval Date: 26-MAR-18

Description: Prepare individuals, leaders, and organizations to accomplish mission activities in coordination with multination, interagency, nongovernmental, private voluntary and United Nations (UN) agencies/forces/organizations. JP 3-02, JP 3-15, JP 3-34, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task applies to providing guidance on national cybersecurity policy and 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 their encryption and requirement for specialized hardware, some Department of Defense (DOD) missions are coordinated and sometimes executed across the Internet. Therefore the importance of sound cybersecurity policy and uncompromising cybersecurity training and oversight of users cannot be overemphasized. Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) must also consider risk mitigation measures, such as reinforcing training of the joint force to be alert for suspicious insider activity.

M1	Days	To identify knowledgeable personnel to research and interpret policy or procedural solutions.
M2	Days	To publish validated/evaluated information assurance (IA) security issues.
M3	Days	To provide policy interpretation/information to the customer.

SN 5.1.1.4 Provide Cybersecurity Support

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Provide Cybersecurity program and/or policy support. Assure the availability, confidentiality and/or integrity of data assets, information systems, and /or computer networks within Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN). JP 3-12 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 6211, CJCSI 6510.01F, DODI 8500.01, DODI 8510.1, DoDI 8530.01

Notes: Cybersecurity is the prevention of damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. The joint 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 Defense Service Provider (CDSP), Cyberspace Readiness Inspection Programs, and the DoDIN Defense Sector Infrastructure Lead Agent for the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP).

M1	Yes/No	Support development, implementation, and updates of cybersecurity policy best practice guidance for use by DoD and mission partners in accordance with DoD Instruction 8500.1.
M2	Yes/No	Support GENSER (General Service (Communications)) DoD cyberspace defense programs.
M3	Yes/No	Support the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP) for cyberspace.

SN 5.1.18 Provide Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

DJS Approval Date: 01-FEB-19

Description: Provide terrestrial-, airborne-, and satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Systems must be reliable, assured, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate. JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: System requirements translate into specific, measurable, and testable criteria to evaluate the performance of the NC3 through exercise, testing, and analysis.

M1	Percent	Of 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 NC3 systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements.

SN 5.1.2 Direct Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems (C4S)

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-16

Description: Establish, maintain, control and/or otherwise leverage the networks and nodes used to send and/or receive, process, and store information. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F

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 (C2). Additionally, this activity may include requirements for command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S) and 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 war.

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 nondirect translation methods.
M11	Percent	Of operational command, control, communications, and 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 nondedicated or non-Department of Defense (DOD) lines 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 control (C2) command, control, communications, and computer (C4) 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 or send strategic information.
M17	Yes/No	Can each nuclear command and control (C2) 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 and Computer Systems (C4S)

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-17

Description: Plan, integrate, and provide secure, assured, survivable and readily accessible global command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S). JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 3151.01C, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include command and control (C2) between and among the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), combatant commanders (CCDRs), Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, interagency organizations or departments, selected allies, other mission partners, and/or assigned/augmented forces. This task may also provide assured access to, and communications with, integrated processing and storage that supports assigned engaged forces, sensors, intelligence, and analysis capabilities that foster rapid, collaborative planning, execution, and real-time re-tasking and re-targeting capabilities.

M1	Yes/No	Be the lead proponent for identifying desired global command and control (C2) capabilities, and the developer of the operational architecture, doctrine and 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 Computers (C4) architectures?
M3	Yes/No	Is it ensured that Joint Task Force - Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) provides assured system network availability, information protection, and information delivery across strategic, operational and tactical boundaries in support of Department of Defense (DOD) full spectrum of war

		fighting, intelligence, and business missions?
M4	Yes/No	Is global Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) services, infrastructure, standards, and policy provided in coordination with JTF-GNO, combatant commanders, and mission partners to realize efficiencies in the global Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) 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 data to global users?
M6	Yes/No	Are task and coordinate Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) capabilities provided in support of strategic force employment, to include global strike, integrated missile defense, space, and associated planning?

SN 5.1.2.1.1 Provide Global, Secure, Interoperable Communications and Networks for the Department of Defense (DOD)

DJS Approval Date: 23-FEB-15

Description: Provide global classified and unclassified voice, data, video, network, and transport backbone and access services through a combination of terrestrial and satellite assets. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6211.02D, CJCSI 6250.01E, 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 (CCDRs), and other Department of Defense (DOD)

components under all conditions of peace and war.

M1	Yes/No	Is there any outages of Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) global classified or unclassified voice, data, video, network, or transport backbone or access service that support a command and control (C2) network that isolates any combatant command (CCMD) headquarters?

SN 5.1.2.1.2 Provide Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide the long-haul telecommunications infrastructure segment including the communication systems and services between the fixed environment and the deployed joint forces. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6211.02D, CJCSI 6250.01E, 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 task force (JTF) and/or combined task force (CTF).

M1	Yes/No	Is there any outages of Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) global classified or unclassified voice, data, video, network, or transport backbone or access service that support a command and control (C2) network that isolates any combatant command (CCMD) headquarters?

SN 5.1.2.1.3 Provide Global Internet Protocol (IP)-Based Networks for Classified and Unclassified Information

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide interoperable, secure internet protocol (IP) data communications services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 3420.01D, CJCSI 6211.02D, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task primarily affects the Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) and the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).

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 and Networks for Video Services

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide global video service capabilities, ranging from network delivery of video of live events and real-time video communications sessions among people who are geographically dispersed to delivery of video from prerecorded video files. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCIS 6211.02D, CJCSI 3110.10F, DODD 5105.19

Notes: null

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.

SN 5.1.2.1.5 Provide Global Voice Communications and Networks

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide global voice services through telephone networks and satellite-based personal communications systems. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6215.01D, DODD 5105.19

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of Defense Switched Network (DSN) availability.
M2	Yes/No	Are there gateway switch degradations?
M3	Yes/No	Are there level of failure or isolation of a complete private branch exchange/ electronic private exchange?
M4	Percent	Of Defense Red Switched Network (DRSN) availability.

SN 5.1.2.1.6 Provide Satellite Communications (SATCOM)

DJS Approval Date: 07-JUL-16

Description: Provide global satellite service bandwidth and related business and enterprise satellite-based services and applications. Satellite services support fixed, transportable, and mobile user terminals. JP 3-14, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6250.01E, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes other support to community 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.

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.
M6	Yes/No	Minimum transponded satellite performance.
M4	Percent	Of satellite transponder bandwidth operational availability.
M5	Yes/No	Satellite non-perceptible bandwidth; that is, the bandwidth that is not preempted for any reason and is

		replaced in the event of failure.
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.

SN 5.1.2.1.7 Provide Community of Interest (COI) Global Networks for the Department of Defense (DOD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide community of interest (COI) networks to select users. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6215.01D, DODD 5105.19

Notes: Communities of interest (COIs) are sets of users who have shared goals, shared interests, shared mission or business processes, and agreed-upon terms of behavior. Support to the COIs may take form in a variety of activities and initiatives such as making offerings for network connectivity in support of COI networks.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-JUL-16

Description: Provide information integration and/or capabilities supporting national leadership planning, situational awareness, collaboration and/or decision making regardless of location or

environment. JP 6-0 (Primary), DoDD 5105.19, DoDD S-3710.01

Notes: Provide national leadership with diverse, accurate, integrated, timely, and 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Plan, engineer, acquire, field, and support global net-centric solutions for the entire Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN) enterprise in the form of applications and services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6215.01D, DODD 5105.19

Notes: Applications are software programs designed to perform a specific task or group of tasks, such as a deployable command and control (C2) program. 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.

M1	Yes/No	Are there solutions in the form of applications and services delivered within established acquisition program

		baseline thresholds?

SN 5.1.2.2.1 Provide Joint Command and Control (C2) Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide overall management of joint command and control (C2) applications. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: Effective 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 management, as well as common operational picture (COP) for situational awareness (SA). Communication systems support must include reliable, redundant capabilities that ensure the commander is always able to maintain C2 of component and supporting forces.

M1	Yes/No	Joint command and control (C2) programs deliver products related to current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds.
M2	Yes/No	Level of outages in joint Global Command and Control System (GCCS).

SN 5.1.2.2.2 Provide Joint Combat Support Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Develop and sustain joint combat support (CS) capabilities to respond to the operational concept of focused logistics. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6723.01B, CJCSI 6731.01C, CJCSN 6722, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task may provide read-only access to comprehensive combat support (CS) information from authoritative CS data sources.

M1	Yes/No	Joint command and control (C2) programs deliver products related to

		current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds.
M2	Yes/No	Level of outages in joint Global Command and Control System (GCCS).

SN 5.1.2.2.3 Provide Collaborative Applications

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Provide collaborative tool applications to enhance simultaneous access to real-time information and enable two or more operational users to simultaneously collaborate without the need to be co-located. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: These tools offer voice and video conferencing, document and application sharing, instant messaging and whiteboard functionality.

M1	Yes/No	Are collaborative tool programs delivering products related to current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds?

SN 5.1.2.2.4 Provide Global Messaging Services

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide messaging systems for the Department of Defense (DOD) and supporting organizations for multimedia messaging and directory services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 5721.01E, 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 tactical interoperability, and emergency action message (EAM) dissemination.

M1	Percent	Of defense message system (DMS) availability.
M2	Percent	Of defense message system (DMS) non-delivery notification ratios (percent for all messages originated).
M3	Time	Of defense message system (DMS)

		speed of service for message transfer system.
M4	Yes/No	Are other defense message system (DMS) measures, such as DMS 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)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide mainframe and server computer processing, storage, operations, production support, technical services, and end user assistance for command and control (C2), combat support (CS), and eBusiness functions across the Department of Defense (DOD). JP 6-0 (primary), 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 military personnel readiness.

M1	Percent	Quality of service.
M2	Percent	Overall availability for all computing processing platforms (or for specific platforms).

SN 5.1.2.3.1 Provide Web Servers and Website Hosting

DJS Approval Date: 23-FEB-15

Description: Provide and operate servers, and provide administration and support for secure web access for enterprise server applications, web server security, web design, database-backed websites, portal services, and accessibility testing for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Is the computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?

SN 5.1.2.3.2 Provide Database Servers and Database Hosting

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide and operate servers, and provide administration and support for databases, for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Is computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?

SN 5.1.2.3.3 Provide Servers and Mainframe Computing for Specialized Applications

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide and operate mainframes and servers, provide administration and support for other unique applications for both

classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET).

SN 5.1.2.3.4 Provide Data Storage

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide and administer data storage for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	What is the computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?

SN 5.1.2.3.5 Provide Backup Servers and Data Storage for Continuity of Operations (COOP)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide and administer servers and data storage and conduct backup and recovery to provide continuity of operations (COOP) for customers who need an alternate site for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	What is the computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?

SN 5.1.2.4 Enable Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Access

DJS Approval Date: 07-JUL-16

Description: Develop comprehensive and integrated spectrum planning and long-term strategies for the Department of Defense (DOD) spectrum access. Serve as the focal point for participation in national spectrum issues, international spectrum coordination, and for pursuing emerging spectrum efficiency technologies in DOD acquisitions. Provide electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) support to DoD operations. JCEMSO, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

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).

M1	Percent	Of global spectrum access available as required for United States (US) forces, both now and for the future.

SN 5.1.2.4.1 Develop Positions for International, National, and Regional Spectrum Forums

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Participate in, and develop positions for, international, national, and regional spectrum forums. JP 6-01 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes participating in the International Telecommunication Union World Radio Communication Conferences.

M1	Yes/No	Is the Department of Defense (DOD) positions accepted by national spectrum forums (federal, non-federal, shared spectrum access for the Department of Defense)?

SN 5.1.2.4.2 Conduct Evaluations to Support Effective Use of Spectrum

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Analyze and make recommendations concerning whether spectrum-dependent systems, either being acquired or procured, have, or will have, spectrum supportability. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Document and manage existing spectrum assets, and perform required electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) analyses and studies to support effective use of spectrum-dependent systems in electromagnetic (EM) environments and accomplish national security and military objectives.

M1	Yes/No	Is annual core training for spectrum management (SM) and technical skills for team members conducted?

SN 5.1.2.4.3 Develop Spectrum Plans

DJS Approval Date: 24-FEB-15

Description: Develop and maintain comprehensive and integrated spectrum plans and long-term strategies for spectrum access. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Plans and long-term strategies developed and updated.

SN 5.1.2.4.4 Evaluate Emerging Spectrum Technologies

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Evaluate new, spectrum-efficient technologies for their use to support the increasing demand for additional spectrum. JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of emerging technologies assessed.

SN 5.1.2.4.5 Provide Operational Spectrum Management (SM) Support

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide communications-electronics (C-E)/electromagnetic (EM) battlespace support and joint spectrum interference resolution (JSIR) support to the Joint Staff (JS), unified combatant commands (CCMDs), and warfighting commanders. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSI 3320.02, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: This task may provide engineering expertise and services to ensure effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS).

M1	Yes/No	Do spectrum support teams deploy in support of combatant commands (CCMDs) operational spectrum matters/issues?

SN 5.1.2.4.6 Provide Spectrum Engineering and Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Develop, maintain, and distribute automated tools, analysis models, simulations, software, and data that address a broad range of electromagnetic (EM) effects, communications-electronics (C-E) system behaviors, and system engineering issues. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSI 3320.02D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Analytical spectrum support provided.

SN 5.1.2.4.7 Implement Joint Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Resolve joint electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) issues. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.02, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task may ensure mutual electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and effective 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 environment (EME), by providing technical E3 and spectrum engineering support.

M1	Percent	Electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) conflicts resolved.

SN 5.1.2.5 Integrate Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Command and Control (C2) Communications Systems

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Plan, coordinate, monitor, and verify the establishment of ballistic missile defense (BMD) command and control (C2), and communications systems services between and among the combatant commanders (CCDRs), Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, combat support agencies (CSAs), and selected allies. JP 5-0, JP 6-0, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3151.01C

Notes: This activity includes the optimization and monitoring of ballistic

missile defense (BMD) communication assets and command and control (C2) systems to ensure interoperability and efficient functionality within the BMD communications network.

M1	Instance	Coordinate with appropriate combatant commands (CCMDs) and agencies to integrate command and control (C2), communications systems, and computer network capabilities in support of the ballistic missile defense (BMD) mission.
M2	Instances	Coordinate with United States Strategic Command (USSSTRATCOM) Global Network Operations Center (GNC), Missile Defense Agency (MDA), combatant command (CCMD) theater network operations control center (TNCC), and Service components to synchronize ballistic missile defense (BMD) communications network expansion planning efforts.
M3	Daily	Monitor initialization and 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 health and status of the ballistic missile defense (BMD) communications network.
M5	Daily	Leverage network monitoring tools data to monitor health and status of Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) assets directly supporting the ballistic missile defense (BMD) mission and 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 intelligence planning guidance and assistance to forces on joint telecommunications/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 Combatant Command (CCMD) Field Offices

DJS Approval Date: 30-MAR-15

Description: Support the assigned commanders and components by providing local management of assigned programs, products, and services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3460.01C, DODD 5105 series, USC Title 10

Notes: This task may ensure the viability of assigned programs, products, services, and systems are responsive and sized to meet combatant command (CCMD) needs.

M1	Yes/No	Are there personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?

SN 5.1.2.6.2 Provide Service and Defense Agency Customer Liaisons

DJS Approval Date: 30-MAR-15

Description: Support the military Services and other defense agencies by assigning customer liaisons. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3460.01C, DODD 5105 series, USC Title 10

Notes: This task may ensure the viability of agency-provided systems and services to meet customer needs.

M1	Yes/No	Are there personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?

SN 5.1.2.6.3 Provide Help Desk Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Provide help desk support to address questions or issues concerning products or services. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes providing internal support for employees.

M1	Percent	Of full-time help desk staff (military, government civilian, or contractor) assigned.

SN 5.1.2.7 Provide Fielding and Supporting Services

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Field and support Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) technical solutions to satisfy the needs of designated organizations. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes providing internal systems support for the organization.

M1	Yes/No	Balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET).

SN 5.1.2.8 Operate Computing Centers, Applications, Services, Systems, and Networks

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Administer and operate computing centers, systems, and networks to satisfy the needs of the warfighter. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: This task includes performing internal systems support for the organization.

M1	Percent	Of full-time system operators or administrators (military, government civilian, or contractor) assigned.

SN 5.1.2.9 Support Delivery of Services and Provide Management of Government Resources

DJS Approval Date: 05-APR-16

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. JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-10, DODD 5100.1, DODD 5105.65

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Are administrative and resource support timely and fully adequate for accomplishing the mission assigned?

SN 5.1.3 Maintain Strategic Military Information and Force Status

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Capture, screen, process, circulate, store, and 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). JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 2410.01D

Notes: Null

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 (OPLANs) and relevant operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs) examined to ensure compliance with Secretary of Defense's (SecDef's) 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

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Continuously observe and analyze events regionally and globally in the context of national and multinational security, military strategies, and other elements of national power (e.g., political, economic, informational). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 5-0, JP 6-0

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 record developed and maintained of planned and actual unit deployment or redeployment status?
M7	Yes/No	Are strategic operations picture that includes threat information along lines of communications (LOCs) and, when appropriate, status and location of enemy forces and operations developed and maintained?
M8	Yes/No	Are strategic operations picture that includes status and location information on friendly forces and operations developed and maintained?
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)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Execute Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP). JP 1, JP 3-14, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 5119.01C, EAP-CJCS Volumes I-IX

Notes: This task includes the performance of highly-structured

command and control (C2) activities. Conduct defense readiness condition (DEFCON), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) emergency action procedures (EAP) in addition to nuclear command and control (C2) procedures.

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 to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff/Combatant Commander (CJCS/CCDR)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

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. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 5119.01C

Notes: This task includes alert condition (LERTCON), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) emergency action procedures (EAP) in addition to nuclear command and control (C2) procedures.

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 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 (C2) Orders to the Forces

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

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). JP 1, JP 3-14, JP 6-0 (primary)

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 (C2) of the combatant commands (CCMDs) 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 those critical Department of Defense information network (DODIN) components that provide connectivity from the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) through the National Military Command System (NMCS) to the combatant commanders

(CCDRs) 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. The Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network provides assured communications connectivity between the President and the strategic deterrent forces in stressed environments.

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	Percent	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	Percentage	Classified measures at Joint Electronic

		Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M19	Yes/No	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)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide cybersecurity support for all portions of the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS). JP 1, JP 3-12, JP 6-0 (primary), DODI S-3150.7

Notes: This task includes cybersecurity expertise, devices, procedures, and products. The Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS) includes the President, Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, nuclear combatant commanders, and forces.

M1	Yes/No	Provide permissive action link materials that allow the locking and unlocking of nuclear warheads in five (5) months or less.
M2	Yes/No	Provide sealed authenticators to verify the authority of emergency action message (EAM) in six (6) minutes or less.
M3	Yes/No	Provide codebooks and security for emergency action message (EAM) on non-secure communications systems in five (5) minutes or less.
M4	Yes/No	Provide cryptography to enable/launch missiles and secure data from launch control centers to launch facilities and airborne platforms to launch facilities in six (6) minutes or less.

SN 5.1.7 Conduct Commander's Communication Synchronization (CCS) Planning

DJS Approval Date: 12-APR-16

Description: Conduct commander's communication synchronization (CCS) planning support that focuses on the integration of public affairs (PA) and public diplomacy guidance, with information operations (IO). JP 1 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-61, 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 Information Operations (IO) adversarial focused messaging and influence to create an enterprise-wide approach to shaping and affecting the operational environment and achieving national goals.

M2	Time	Identified and provided commander's communication synchronization (CCS)-related priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and requests for intelligence (RFIs) to combatant command (CCMD) intelligence organizations.
M1	Percent	Themes, messages, images, and actions consolidated to support combatant command (CCMD) planning.
M4	Percent	Commander's communication synchronization (CCS) themes, messages, images, and actions incorporated into the main body for the combatant commanders (CCDRs) plan.
M3	Yes/No	Reviewed and provided feedback on commander's communication synchronization (CCS) and other related publications?

SN 5.10 Provide Military Strategic and Operational Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Provide guidance for planning, process improvements, and strategies for future requirements. JP 3-08, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01J, CJCSI 3141.01E

Notes: Joint Staff (JS), combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, joint

forces, combat support agencies (CSAs), and other Department of Defense (DOD) agencies. Combat support agencies (CSAs) carry out their planning and operations based on strategic guidance provided by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), typically through CJCSI 3110.01J, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

M1	Months/Weeks/Days	To develop agency organization objectives.
M2	Days/Weeks/Months	To develop agency plans.
M3	Days/Weeks/Months	To coordinate agency plans.

SN 5.11 Promulgate Higher-Level Communication Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Promulgate higher-level communication guidance. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-61, 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 Department of Defense (DOD) analysis of the operational environment (OE) (to include the information environment) to inform guidance development. It also implies departmental 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 (CCMDs), the Military Services, the Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff (JS), combat support agencies (CSAs), and other Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, as appropriate.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Commander's communication synchronization (CCS) is a process of synchronizing planned actions, imagery, and 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. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-61, 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.

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 5.2 Assess Strategic Security Environment

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Compare the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the United States and multinational forces (MNFs) with those of potential adversaries. Review the current national military strategy (NMS), forces, and operation plans (OPLANs). JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 2300.02J, CJCSI 3100.01C

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 strategic centers of gravity (COGs). 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.

M1	Days	To complete joint strategy review (JSR) after submission of combatant commander's (CCDR's) 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's) 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.

SN 5.2.1 Conduct Capability Assessments

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Assess the defense capabilities and programs of the Armed Forces of the United States and multinational forces (MNFs) to those of their potential adversaries. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01B, 3100.01C

Notes: The National Military Strategy (NMS) is the foundation for strategic integration; command and control; strategy and planning; programming and budgeting; and assessments. Joint Military Net Assessment 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.

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 (CCDRs) concur in joint military net assessment (JMNA) or national military strategy (NMS) review.

SN 5.2.2 Conduct National Military Strategy Review

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Review the strategic situation and strategy by gathering information, raising issues, and facilitating the integration of strategy, operation planning, and program assessments. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 5123.01F

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 3110.01J, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP); conducting a baseline intelligence threat assessment; receiving from combatant commander's (CCDR's) 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 national military strategy (NMS) statement.

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 (COAs).
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 (CCDRs) 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).
M10	Weeks	To review and respond to a joint strategy review (JSR).
M11	Percent	Of issues generated by combatant commanders (CCDRs) in joint strategy review (JSR).

SN 5.2.3 Review Plans

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Analyze combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), subordinate campaign plans, designated global campaign plans (GCPs), contingency plans, global distribution and posture, and/or cyberspace plans and their associated operational plans (OPLANs), to include relevant operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs). JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3141.01E

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 3110.01J, the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), and 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.

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) (OPLANs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Provide guidance on goals and objectives, resources, and planning tasks to Service staffs, Service major commands, and combatant command (CCMD) planners. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01B

Notes: This task includes providing guidance for developing recommendations for the national military strategy. 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.

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) (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missile(s) (SLBMs), and bomber replanning 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

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Identify and define multiple, feasible strategic options within the framework of guidance; examine or war game each course of action (COA); determine advantages and disadvantages of each; and compare the advantages and disadvantages of each COA. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This analysis is conducted in the context of combined Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (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.

M1	Hours	To approve or deny requests for changes to rules of engagement (ROE).
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 (COAs).
M4	Percent	Of accepted courses of action (COAs) 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 (COAs) (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

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Set multinational and national military (and Service) priorities and allocate national and Service resources worldwide to combatant commands (CCMDs) based on the concept and intent of Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) guidance. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 5-0

Notes: This task includes analyzing affordability issues. For special operations forces (SOF) this includes planning, programming, and budgeting.

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) For Forces Paper.
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, 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 Capabilities Plan (JSCP).
M11	Weeks	Delay in publishing national military strategy (NMS).
M12	Years	To achieve capabilities being programmed.

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Provide forces, assistance, or other resources to a supported commander. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Since support at the joint level is a command relationship, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) may identify, or combatant commanders (CCDRs) may request, designation of support relationships through an establishing directive. The supported commander designates and prioritizes objectives, timing, and duration of the supporting action. The supported commander ensures supporting commanders 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 determines the forces, tactics, methods, procedures, and communications to be employed in providing support. 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.

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, 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 Plan Guidance (CPG) Level 3 and 4 Plans

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Recommend and identify force capabilities in support of Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) level 4 operation plan(s) (OPLANs) and level 3 operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01J

Notes: Forces apportioned to operation plans (OPLANs) and operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs) for deliberate planning are sourced

against force requirements and validated as unit line numbers (ULNs) in designated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) lists.

M1	Percent	Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill requests for forces/request for capabilities (RFFs/RFCs) 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 5.3.5.3.2 Fulfill Rotational Force Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Recommend a force sourcing solution to support a combatant commander (CCDR) rotational and joint individual augmentation (JIA) force requirement. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01

Notes: The Global Force Management Board (GFMB) meets to endorse the joint force provider (JFP) rotational sourcing recommendations, and the first Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) annexes produced for the fiscal year (FY) are called the base order.

M1	Percent	Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fulfill the rotational force schedule and rotation force allocation plan 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 Capabilities (RFFs/RFCs)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Recommend a force sourcing solution to support a combatant commander (CCDR) documented emerging force requirement. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01J

Notes: The emergent process 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 of what type of force is needed as well as the operational risk if the force is not provided. The force requirement may include contractors and any associated risk of using contractors. 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 publishes the modification to the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) annex, which is then published.

M1	Percent	Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill requests for forces/request for capabilities (RFFs/RFCs) 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 Task Force Headquarters (JTF HQ)

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Recommend and/or provide joint task force headquarters

(JTF HQ) in support of combatant commander (CCDR) emerging or crisis-based requirements. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01H

M1	Percent	Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ).
M2	Percent	Of forces sourced for joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) are equipped and resourced to accomplish their mission.
M3	Percent	Of forces sourced for joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) 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

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Recommend and provide forces specifically identified to mitigate strategic risk and provide additional flexibility to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01H

Notes: Forces may maintain assigned alert postures to ensure rapid deployment in support of unforeseen circumstances and contingency operations in time of crisis.

M1	Percent	Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), 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

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Recommend and 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). JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01H

Notes: This task includes establishing joint schedule tasking priorities for assigned forces and establishing a readiness and force commitment tracking process.

M1	Percent	Forces are sourced to fill joint exercises, evaluations, and experiments.
M2	Percent	Participating forces are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish event objectives.
M3	Percent	Participating forces can meet event participation dates.

SN 5.4 Provide Strategic Direction to Forces

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Provide strategic direction to combatant commands (CCMDs), Military Departments and their subordinate commands, Service component commands, or combat support agency(s) (CSAs). JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01B

Notes: This task may facilitate the understanding of Service roles, the mission, and its contribution to the national military strategy (NMS) and the multinational strategy. This task includes maximum decentralized conduct of Service support in the continental United States (CONUS) base or to combatant commander (CCDR) unified action and joint operations.

M1	Hours	To provide strategic direction to combatant commands (CCMDs), after

		receipt of warning order (WARNORD) (in crisis planning).
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	Instances of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities not addressed which impact strategic direction.
M6	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMDs) request clarification of strategic direction.

SN 5.4.1 Prepare Joint Operation Plans

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop and 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. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C

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).

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 (DEPORD) to transportation component command (TCC) (following Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M5	Months	To develop emergency action procedures (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 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 (CCDRs) operation plans (OPLANs)/operation orders (OPORDs) in accordance with Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) system.

SN 5.4.2 Coordinate Multinational Operations

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate operations with forces of two or more nations. JP 1, JP 3-08, JP 3-16 (primary), 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.

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.

SN 5.4.2.1 Provide Friendly Force Tracking (FFT)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

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. JP 3-09 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide coordinated and integrated resources (personnel and materiel) to support execution of operations. JP 4-09 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-FEB-16

Description: Promulgate decisions to subordinate headquarters, as well as directly to executing and supporting forces. JP 1 (primary), 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 (CCDRs) 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.

M1	Hours	To promulgate alert order (ALERTORD) to subordinate headquarters.
M2	Hours	To promulgate Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) execute orders (EXORDs) 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 5.5 Manage Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Manage information operations (IO) supporting national plans, policies, and objectives. JDN 2-13, JP 3-13 (primary), CJCSI 3110.15C (TS), CJCSI 3120.08D (TS), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3205.01C, CJCSI 3210.01C (S), CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3122.02D, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 3500.03C, DODD 3600.1

Notes: null

M1	Hours/Days	To publish supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) for information operations (IO) targets and actions.
M2	Hours/Days	To approve requests for supplemental rules of engagement (ROE).
M3	Percent	Of approved requests for supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) compared to the number submitted.
M4	Yes/No	Are necessary national-level information operations (IO) 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 information operations (IO).
M7	Hours	To apportion national-level information operations (IO) resources.
M8	Percent	Of assigned strategic-national planners who have completed information operations (IO) graduate-level education.
M9	Yes/No	Do Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)/Secretary of Defense (SecDef)execute orders (EXORDs) define information operations (IO) supported / supporting relationships?
M10	Hours/Days	To develop proposed information operations (IO) strategic planning guidance.
M11	Yes/No	Is national-level information operations (IO) guidance included in the planning guidance / orders for all levels of planning?
M12	Yes/No	Has national-level information operations (IO) guidance been incorporated into the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES)?
M13	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) integrated into the national-level contingency planning process?
M14	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) integrated into the national-level crisis action planning (CAP) process?
M15	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) integrated into the national-level security cooperation planning process?
M16	Hours/Days	To identify required information necessary for strategic-level information operations (IO) planning.
M17	Hours/Days	To submit information requirements (IRs) for strategic-level information operations (IO) planning.
M18	Yes/No	Is there an assessment process in

		place to measure strategic-level information operations (IO) effectiveness?
M19	Hours/Days	To measure strategic-level information operations (IO) effectiveness.
M20	Percent	Of information operations (IO) planners in joint IO billets have met training / experience qualifications stated in IO policy.
M21	Yes/No	Has national-level information operations (IO) guidance been incorporated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?

SN 5.5.1 Coordinate Strategic Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Coordinate information operations (IO) throughout the Department of Defense (DOD) and with the interagency, allies, coalition partners, and other organizations in support of national strategies, policies, and objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-13 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.05D, CJCSI 3110.05D-1 (S), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03B (S), CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3122.02 Series, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 6510.01A, DODD S-3321.1

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Is there an information sharing process being implemented among the strategic national, theater, and operational information operations (IO) communities?
M2	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) being coordinated and de-conflicted with the interagency?
M3	Hours	To conduct interagency coordination and de-confliction.
M4	Number	Of review process conducted to assess information operations (IO) plans and programs submitted by combatant commanders (CCDRs) for the purpose of verifying the proposed employment of IO 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 information operations (IO) planning, as required?
M6	Yes/No	Has information operations (IO) guidance been coordinated with other strategic communication (SC) supporting functions?
M7	Yes/No	Have national-level information operations (IO) planners de-conflicted trans-regional IO strategies and objectives?
M8	Yes/No	Do mechanisms exist to ensure coordination between core, supporting, and related information operations (IO) capabilities?
M9	Yes/No	Has information operations (IO) guidance been promulgated at the strategic level?
M10	Yes/No	Does national-level information operations (IO) guidance address theater inputs?

SN 5.5.11 Manage Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Integrate and synchronize offensive, defensive, and Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) operations. JP 3-12 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: Services and agencies prepare for (organize, train, and equip) offensive and defensive cyberspace capabilities. This task may include: ensuring United States (US) military freedom of unified action in cyberspace; denying and deterring adversaries from establishing or employing offensive cyberspace capabilities against US interests; defeating adversaries who jeopardize US interests in cyberspace; protecting US and multinational partners freedom of action in cyberspace; and when directed, posturing the Department of Defense (DOD) to support homeland security (HS), critical infrastructure protection (CIP), and civil support operations using cyberspace. The term cyberspace is sometimes used interchangeably with the word cyber. This

task may also employ cyberspace capabilities in support of military objectives.

M1	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M2	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.
M3	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks prevented.

SN 5.5.11.1 DELETED Direct Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Operations

SN 5.5.3 Provide Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Plan, integrate, and deconflict defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) through a construct of active and passive cyberspace defense. JP 3-12 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) will preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems through passive and active cyberspace defense operations using passive and active systems. DCO responds to unauthorized activity or alerts/threat information against the Department of Defense information networks (DODIN), and leverages intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), law enforcement (LE), and other military capabilities as required.

M1	Percent	Of intrusion/attacks prevented.
M2	Percent	Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned.
M3	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.

SN 5.5.3.1 Provide Network Management for the Theater Information Grid Transport and Computer Network Infrastructures

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Equip, train, maintain, and sustain theater network operations centers (TNCs) to enable them to manage and control the command, control, communications, computer systems (C4S) and networks, including space systems that define the theater information grid transport infrastructure within their area of responsibility (AOR). JP 3-12, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8500.01, USSTRATCOM Joint Concept of Operations for GIG NetOps

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of authorized personnel on hand.
M2	Percent	Of theater network operations center (TNC) personnel trained/certified to perform network operations (NETOPS) systems and network management tasks.
M3	Yes/No	Is the Theater network operations center (TNC) organized under the network operations (NETOPS) concept of operations (CONOPS)?
M4	Yes/No	Are heating and air conditioning systems available/ operational to enable the theater network operations center (TNC) to accomplish network operations (NETOPS) systems and network management missions?
M5	Yes/No	Are power, generators, and grounding systems available/ operational to enable the theater network operations center (TNC) to accomplish network operations (NETOPS) systems and network management tasks?
M6	Yes/No	Does the Theater network operations center (TNC) have required facilities to conduct network operations (NETOPS) systems and 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)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide an integrated capability to receive, correlate, and display, functional and operational pictures of systems and networks and the integrated view(s) of networks that display network health, security status, and information sources. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8500.01, USSTRATCOM Joint Concept of Operations for GIG NetOps

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of availability of the theater information grid integrated common operational picture (COP) delivery to the Global Network Operations Center (GNC).
M2	Percent	Of Information assurance (IA)/computer network defense information integrated into the theater information grid common operational picture (COP).
M3	Percent	Of Enterprise Service Management / Network Management operations information integrated into the theater information grid common operational picture (COP).

SN 5.5.3.4 Operate Combatant Command (CCMD) Global Network Operations Center (GNCC)

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Operate a top-level global network operations center (GNCC) supporting combatant commander (CCDR)-directed operations and provide command-wide global network operations/cyberspace situational awareness (SA). JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01, DODD 8500.1, DODI 8410.02

Notes: Global network operations centers (GNCCs) oversee and coordinate network operations and cyberspace situational awareness (SA)

for functional combatant commanders (CCDRs) to support their missions. The GNCC supports the combatant command (CCMD) communications system directorate of a joint staff (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).

M1	Percent	Of global network operations (NETOPS) centers (GNCCs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAR-17

Description: Plan and integrate actions to secure, operate, and maintain Department of Defense information network (DODIN) to preserve data availability, integrity, confidentiality, as well as user/entity authentication and non-repudiation. JP 3-12, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, 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 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 sustain the systems and networks.

M1	Percent	Of availability of the theater information grid integrated common operational picture (COP) delivery to the Global Network Operations Center (GNC).
M2	Percent	Of Information assurance (IA)/computer network defense information integrated into the theater information grid common operational picture (COP).
M3	Percent	Of Enterprise Service Management / Network Management operations information integrated into the theater information grid common operational picture (COP).

SN 5.5.5 Defend the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Direct defensive cyberspace operations (DCO). Protect, monitor, analyze, detect, and respond to unauthorized activity within Department of Defense information network (DODIN) assets, information systems, and computer networks. JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODI 8500.01

Notes: Task includes the modifying of 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. Provide assured system and network availability, assured information protection, and assured information delivery.

M1	Yes/No	Does the defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) provide content for the integrated network warfare concept of operations (CONOPS) developed, coordinated, and maintained by Joint Functional Component Command for Network Warfare (JFCC NW)?

M2	Yes/No	Does the 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 (OPLANs), concept plans (CONPLANs), functional plans (FUNCPLANs), and 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 national strategic objectives?

SN 5.5.6 Synchronize Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 24-FEB-15

Description: Plan, synchronize, coordinate, and integrate military information support operations (MISO) with the Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), JP 3-24, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05E

Notes: This task may include providing planning assistance, when directed to facilitate coordinated military information support operations (MISO) within and between Department of Defense (DOD) commands and interagency partners. MISO are actions or activities conducted under the authority of United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) or the combatant commanders (CCDRs) that are designed to influence approved foreign target audiences (TAs) in support of United States Government (USG) objectives in areas that cross geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) boundaries. MISO of this nature are synchronized and coordinated with each affected geographic combatant command. MISO usually are strategic in nature, but can be operational depending on the targeted area.

M1	Yes/No	Is the military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into

		the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M2	Yes/No	Is the military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M3	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with supporting interagency partners?
M4	Yes/No	Does military information support operations (MISO) planning address potential communication and public information implications and consequences?
M5	Yes/No	Are interagency resources and capabilities factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M6	Yes/No	Are authorities in place to execute military information support operations (MISO) plans?
M7	Yes/No	Are appropriate allied and coalition resources and capabilities factored into strategic military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M8	Yes/No	Are relevant military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with multinational partners?
M9	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) strategists integrated into national-level planning?
M10	Hours	To identify required information for military information support operations (MISO) planning at onset of planning.
M11	Yes/No	Are the Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) agencies planners educated and trained in the capability and employment criteria for military information support operations (MISO)?
M12	Hours	To request prioritized intelligence resources and other organizational support to fill military information support operations (MISO) information requirements (IRs).
M13	Yes/No	Are military information support

		operations (MISO) plans integrated at the earliest stage of campaign or operations planning with communications objectives, national policy, public diplomacy, and other interagency activities?
M14	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated at the earliest stage of campaign or operations planning with communications objectives, national policy, public diplomacy, and other interagency activities?
M15	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated across the Department of Defense (DOD) and geographic combatant commands?
M16	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated across the Department of Defense (DOD) and geographic combatant commands?

SN 5.5.6.1 Organize Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: 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. JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05E

Notes: Organize military information support operations (MISO) designed to influence approved foreign audiences in the conduct of international information operations and public diplomacy that cross areas of responsibilities during peacetime and in conflict.

M1	Yes/No	Are the desired strategic end state and objectives articulated?
M2	Yes/No	Are the appropriate target audiences (TAs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Plan, integrate, and deconflict offensive cyberspace operations (OCO). JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: This task may project power by the application of force in and through cyberspace. May target adversary cyberspace functions or use first-order effects in cyberspace to initiate cascading effects into the physical domains to affect weapon systems, command and control (C2), processes, critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR), etc. Offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) will be authorized like offensive operations in the physical domains, via an execute order (EXORD).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Coordinate strategic use of military actions in cyberspace operations (CO) to include offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) and DODIN operations. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-31, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C (S), CJCSI 3320.01C, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3122.03 Series, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 6510.01B

Notes: In this task cyberspace operations can be used to attack, deceive, degrade, disrupt, deny, exploit an adversary's electronic information and infrastructure or to defend our own electronic information and infrastructure. For the purpose of military operations, cyberspace operations (CO) are divided into: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), and Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) operations CO stems from the increasing use of networked computers and supporting information technology (IT) infrastructure systems by military and civilian organizations. Due to the continued expansion of wireless networking, space-based communication paths, and the integration of computers and radio frequency (RF) communications, there will be operations and capabilities between CO and electronic warfare (EW) and that must be coordinated to ensure they are applied to maximum effectiveness.

M1	Yes/No	Are policies and procedures in place to deconflict cyberspace operations (CO) with interagency partners in accordance with (IAW) national and Department of Defense (DOD) policy?
M2	Yes/No	Are policies and procedures in place to deconflict cyberspace operations (CO) with partner nations (PNs) in accordance with (IAW) 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 (PNs)?
M6	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) deconflicted with interagency entities and Department of Defense (DOD) components in accordance with (IAW) 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) personnel (e.g., Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations, theater network operations and security centers, computer emergency response team/computer incident response team, etc.) been notified of the OCO/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 Cyberspace Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Manage actions taken to enable operations and intelligence collection capabilities conducted through the use of computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems or networks. JP 2-0, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, DCID 7/3

Notes: N/A

M1	Yes/No	Are Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) issues involving multiple commands or agencies in order to protect critical information at the strategic level. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3 (primary), 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

M1	Yes/No	If applicable, has interagency operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance coordination and de-confliction occurred?
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)

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-13.4 (primary), 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).

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 commands (CCMDs), Services, and combat support agencys (CSAs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAR-16

Description: Manage public affairs (PA) consistent with current PA guidance, release authority, and operations security requirements. JP 3-13, JP 3-61 (primary), 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 Department of Defense (DOD) and combatant commanders (CCDRs) guidance.

M1	Yes/No	Provided public affairs (PA) advice on proposed policy and planning options.
M2	Daily	Conducted public affairs (PA) planning for significant military activities.
M3	Days	Approved and disseminated public affairs guidance (PAG) prior to significant military activities.
M4	Hours	Prepared and provided potential public perceptions of major military events.
M5	Instances	Errors in military information released.
M6	Percent	Media requests for access to key senior officials accepted.

M7	Minutes	Provided public affairs guidance (PAG)/talking points following crisis events.
M8	Percent	Requests for information from organizations and private citizens answered.
M9	Hours	Answered requests for information from organizations and private citizens.
M10	Percent	Requests for media support fulfilled.
M11	Hours	Answered requests for information from the media.
M12	Percent	Requests for information from media answered.
M13	Percent	Major military events where Department of Defense (DOD) released information prior to the media reporting.
M14	Percent	Planned support to media/community/organizations executed.
M15	Yes/No	Identified upcoming events in a theater for coverage.
M16	Yes/No	Coordinated coverage of theater events with Joint Staff and, where authorized, other United States Government (USG) agencies.

SN 5.7 Manage Department of Defense (DOD) Resources

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Perform analysis, planning, administration, and control of human, fiscal, financial, material, and other Department of Defense (DOD) resources. JP 1-06 (primary), 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).

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 memorandums (PDMs) following the issue cycle.
M5	Weeks	From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDMs) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DOD) component budget estimate submissions (BESs).
M6	Days	From receipt of budget estimate submissions (BESs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Provide near real-time data fusion in an easily understandable format. JP 5-0, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may include aiding course of action (COA) analysis to assist in the planning, prioritization, and redirection of defense logistics operations in accordance with policy and objectives outlined in the National Military Strategy (NMS).

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.
M1	Hours	From determination of need for a decision to provide of all relevant data to support a decision process.

SN 5.7.2 Determine Capability Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Determine total force package requirements (personnel and material) 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 Capabilities Plan (JSCP). JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01B

Notes: null

M1	Days	From force planning decisions to completion of supporting personnel/materiel program packages for Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) review.
M2	Weeks	From determination of forces to support national security strategy and national military strategy (NMS) to formulation of personnel and material requirements.

SN 5.7.3 Plan, Program, and Budget

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Produce extended future year plans, associated programs, and supporting budgets for Department of Defense (DOD) components in accordance with national and DOD policy guidance and the National Military Strategy (NMS). JP 1 (primary), JP 1-06, JP 2-01, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3265.01A, 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.

M1	Weeks	From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) to completion of program objective memorandums (POMs).
M2	Weeks	From receipt of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memorandums (POMs) to completion of program decision memorandums (PDMs) 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	Days	From receipt of budget estimate submission (BESs) to completion of program budget decision (PBDs) and amended PBDs.
M5	Weeks	From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDMs) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DOD) component PDMs.

SN 5.7.3.1 Conduct Planning

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Evaluate the threats to vital national interests and develop military strategy and force requirements to attain national security objectives. JP 1, JP 4-05, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This task includes the preparation of the Chairman's strategic guidance, the national military strategy (NMS), the joint planning document (JPD), and the release of the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

M1	Weeks	From development of overall strategy and force requirements to development of Chairman's guidance (CG), joint planning document (JPD), Chairmans program recommendations, and Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
M2	Weeks	From identification of threats to

		development of proposed strategy and forces and sustainment to mitigate or respond to the threat.

SN 5.7.3.2 Conduct Programming

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Establish the aggregate levels of fiscal support to be allocated and impose directed resource constraints. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 3110.01J, CJCSI 8501.01B, CJCSM 3500.03E, DODD 7045.14

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 3110.01J, Joint Strategic Capabilities 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 (PDMs) and amended PDMs.

M1	Days	From receipt of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) program recommendations and combatant commanders (CCDRs) integrated priority lists (IPLs) to approval and distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
M2	Weeks	From receipt of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memoranda (POMs) to completion of program decision memoranda (PDMs) following the issue cycle.
M3	Weeks	From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) to completion of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memoranda (POMs).

SN 5.7.3.3 Conduct Budgeting

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: To develop Department of Defense (DOD) component budgets and a consolidated Defense budget from program objective memorandums (POMs) as modified by program decision memorandums (PDMs). This task includes the preparation of budget estimate submissions (BESs) by DOD components based on their PDMs, adjustment of budgets by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Defense Resources Board 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. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01, 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Account for DOD real estate, equipment, supplies, personnel, other assets, and funds in accordance with established policy.

JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: null

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Accomplish program objectives for development, production, and sustainment to meet the customers or users operational needs. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3170.01 Series, DODD 5000.01, DODD 5105.19, DODI 5000.02

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Are scorecards or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact capability balanced to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?

SN 5.7.6 Provide Intelligence Management

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Enable intelligence leaders to make strategic investment decisions and provide accurate timely resource management and analysis. JP 1, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task encourages effective stewardship of intelligence resources.

M1	Months/Weeks	From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance to completion of program objective memorandum (POM).

SN 5.7.6.1 DELETED Manage the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP)

SN 5.7.7 Control Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise (JDDE)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Synchronize all elements of the joint logistics system. JP 4-09 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

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. JP 4-09 (primary)

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.

M1	Hours	Time to determine requirements.
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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

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. JP 4-09 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Ensure training of Service historians to perform joint missions and facilitate field collection efforts. Determine the proper staffing for field documentation operations. JP 3-33 (primary), 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.

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.

SN 5.9 DELETED Provide Strategic Guidance and Integration of National Guard Resources

SN 6 Conduct Mobilization

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Conduct process by which forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness. JP 4-05 (primary)

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.

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).
M9	Months	Since installation capability plans for mobilization reviewed.
M10	Days	To process Reserve Component (RC) units through mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers (CRC).

SN 6.1 Prepare for Mobilization

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Develop and maintain plans that identify requirements and capabilities of the mobilization base which support force and resource expansion. JP 4-05 (primary)

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.

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.
M5	Hours	To complete first Unit Status Report (after alert).
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).
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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Supervise preparation and implementation of detailed installation capability plans to support mobilization and deployment requirements. JP 4-05 (primary)

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.

M1	Percent	Of real property maintenance and new 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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Prepare and implement plans for mobilizing units and individuals. JP 4-05 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Increase readiness levels of units. JP 4-05 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Assess, report, and maintain readiness for units to perform their mission-essential tasks (METs) and relevant standards under conditions. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-10, DOD 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Transition the force from reserve to active duty status with available personnel and facilities, and to complete administrative and processing actions. JP 1-0, JP 4-05 (primary)

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.

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-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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate, plan, and 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. JP 3-15.1 (primary)

Notes: This task may involve coordinating, planning, and executing Department of Defense (DOD) counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) programs between combatant commands (CCMDs), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Prepare designated military installation(s) to process mobilizing individuals and units. JP 1-0, JP 4-05 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Order key personnel to active duty. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: null

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Assemble unit members and resources at home station and provide readiness status of personnel, equipment, and training. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This task may include civilians and contractors in the context of forces.

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.
M5	Percent	Of activated joint transportation reserve unit (JTRU) physically fit and current in job qualification based on unit manning document (UMD).
M4	Days	For activated members to report for duty.
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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Prepare requirements for movement, including requirements beyond organic capabilities to move to the mobilization station. JP 3-35 (primary), 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 station (MS). GCCs, subordinate JFCs, and supporting component commander staffs should develop planning options for appropriate levels of organic, multinational, host-nation, and/or contracted support.

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Evaluate a unit organizations readiness and determine its capability to perform and execute its mission-essential task list (METL) for designed and assigned missions. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-35, CJCSI 3401.02B, 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Reallocate or reassign personnel, or effect transfer in control, utilization, or location of materiel. JP 4-05 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Plan and conduct operational readiness (OR) training. JP 3-35, JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This task may take place at the mobilization station. May also involve making sure units and personnel are ready to deploy.

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

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Expand sustainment base to support emergency and mobilization requirements. JP 4-0, JP 4-05 (primary), 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).

M1	Percent	Of existing posts, camps, and stations,

		sufficient to receive, house, supply, and train deploying units.
M2	Days	To correct shortfall in mobilization stations.
M4	Percent	Increase in continental United States (CONUS) replacement centers (CRCs), achieved.
M3	Percent	Increase in training base, 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

DJS Approval Date: 19-AUG-15

Description: Expand logistic mobilization and deployment/employment logistic support. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01, 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.

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 6.6.4 DELETED Expand Health Service Support (HSS)

SN 6.6.5 Expand Transportation System

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Expand the transportation system capability. JP 4-0, JP 4-01 (primary), 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).

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.

SN 6.6.6 DELETED Expand Other Support

SN 6.6.7 Manage Industrial Base Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Support a viable industrial base to sustain ongoing production requirements and respond adequately to force mobilization and sustainment requirements. JP 4-05 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Identify defense critical infrastructures (DCI) and perform risk analysis of vulnerabilities and mitigation. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40, DODI 5000.02, 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. May also involve developing and maintaining a predictive analysis capability to forecast and mitigate critical assets failure. Identification of defense critical infrastructure (DCI) is part of the overall program management. 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.

M1	Percent	Meets customer-negotiated performance levels.

SN 6.6.9 Conduct Stock Positioning

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUL-19

Description: Forward position stock in distribution locations based on global requirements. JP 4-01, JP 4-09 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Conduct the deliberate, iterative, and continuous process of planning and developing the current and future joint force. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3460.01C

Notes: This task may be expressed in dollars, equipment, and/or units.

M1	Percent	Of multinational strategy force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).
M2	Percent	Of national military force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).
M3	Years	To develop new major systems.
M4	Percent	Of officers assigned to joint commands/headquarters (HQs) who completed recommended education courses.
M5	Percent	Of national security strategy force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).
M6	Months	To revise and approve joint doctrine/concepts.

SN 7.1 Formulate Proposed Solutions for Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Formulate concepts and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to address requirements. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.02D, CJCSI 5120.02D

Notes: This task should be conducted in accordance with existing guidance, the threat, technology, and projected capabilities and resource constraints. Formulation should be consistent with approved joint doctrine or provides innovative concepts across the range of military operations. This task also include 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.

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 coordinate integrated and prioritized list.
M9	Weeks	To develop and provide new solution sets to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M10	Months	Since top down guidance reviewed.

SN 7.1.1 Develop Planning Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Derive planning guidance from various high-level authorities and other sources. JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Describe concepts of how future military operations may be conducted in light of past experience; current and evolving doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); future capabilities; future or evolving threats; future technology; and other factors. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, CJCSI 5120.02D

Notes: 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.

M1	Yes/No	Are concepts developed in collaboration with appropriate Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), 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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Manage joint warfighting experimentation and provide joint context. JP 1 (primary), CJCS 3010.02D

Notes: This task may be conducted in coordination with the Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), combat support agencies (CSAs), and other as appropriate.

M1	Yes/No	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	Experimentation results inform the development of future joint warfighting concepts and capabilities.
M4	Yes/No	Experimentation results lead to the identification of and support for actionable recommendations.

SN 7.1.3 Determine Needs and Solutions

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Determine solutions to identified needs (i.e., deficiencies, opportunities, and obsolescence issues) for the full range of military operations. JP 1 (primary)

Notes: Once the needs are identified, develop solution sets and prioritize solutions based on military judgment, cost benefit analysis, new technology, and trade-off considerations.

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Categorize, prioritize, and document needs and capability issues. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 5123.01

M1	Percent	Of combatant command commander's (CCDR's) 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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Identify integration and interoperability needs. JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 5123.01G

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.

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.

SN 7.1.5 Manage Lessons Learned

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Collect, analyze, categorize, prioritize, resolve, archive, and/or disseminate lessons learned and issues discovered. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3150.25A, 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, 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 (CCMDs), Services, combat support agencies (CSAs), 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.

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.

SN 7.1.6 Develop Joint Concepts

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Develop joint concepts focused on specific problems identified in the operating environment or identified gaps in doctrine. JP

1 (primary), CJCSI 3010.02D

Notes: This task may be accomplished in support of combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, combat support agencies (CSAs), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and the Joint Staff. 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.

M1	Time	To develop joint concepts which result in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) and policy changes.
M3	Yes/No	Has input been provided to the status and recommendations reports?
M2	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.
M13	Yes/No	Were concepts developed in collaboration with appropriate entities (e.g., Services, combatant command [CCMD], interagency, and non-United

		States [US] organizations)?
M12	Percent	Of concepts delivered on time as specified by higher guidance.
M14	Yes/No	Are concepts derived from lessons learned?
M15	Yes/No	Are concepts derived from joint experimentation (JE)?
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 (JE)

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Conduct joint experimentation (JE) focused on specific problems identified in the operating environment or identified gaps in doctrine. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3180.01

Notes: This task may be accomplished in support of the combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, combat support agencies (CSAs), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and the Joint Staff. 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.

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 material 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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Coordinate the development, publication, integration, and maintenance of joint doctrine. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, CJCSI 2700.01E, CJCSI 5120.02D, CJCSM 5120.01A

Notes: This includes joint doctrine for which a member of the joint doctrine development community (JDDC) is designated as lead agent. Coordinate inputs for other joint, Service, special operations forces (SOF), and allied doctrine publications, and participate in matters of standardization, terminology, and other doctrinal development system processes. This task may also 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. This task supports the development of joint doctrine throughout the entire life cycle of all joint doctrinal publications.

M1	Percent	Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originated at national level.
M2	Weeks	To categorize combatant command, (CCMD) joint, and Service needs.
M3	Months	Since top down guidance reviewed.
M4	Percent	Of suspensed assessment tasks completed within the specified time frame.
M5	Percent	Of suspensed 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 and D)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Conduct studies and experiments in those fields related to 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. JP 1 (primary), 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 (RDT and E) and procurement programs that support modernization.

M1	Percent	Of research and development (R and D) projects coming from private sector.
M2	Percent	Of research and development (R and D) projects with non-Department of Defense (DOD) applications.
M3	Percent	Of approved research and development (R and D) projects backlogged for funding.
M4	Percent	Of projects, transition from basic research to technology development.
M5	Percent	Of research and development (R and D) projects, transition to developmental implementation.
M6	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) research and development (R and D) funding spent on evaluation of nondevelopmental item products.
M7	Percent	Of research and development (R and 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 and D) program.
M9	Percent	Of test and evaluation (T and E) projects joint.
M10	Percent	Of Department of Defense (DOD) research and development (R and D) programs duplicative of other government or private research.
M11	Percent	Of research and development (R and D) funding, spent on evaluation of non-United States (US) end items.
M12	Percent	Of projects, transition 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.

SN 7.2.1.1 Develop Prototypes

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Develop prototypes for institutionalization and delivery to the warfighter and/or other national entities. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 2700.01E, CJCSI 5120.02D

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.

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 coordinate integrated and prioritized list.
M9	Weeks	To develop and provide new solution sets to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).
M10	Percent	Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes.

SN 7.2.2 Integrate Research and Development (R and D)

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Provide operational and technical integration. Conduct integrated research and development (R and D) of current and developmental systems. JP 1 (primary)

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 and D) and acquisition. This task may also determine which systems should be pursued into demonstration and eventual production.

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, focuses on critical technologies underpinning the 20-year military vision.
M11	Percent	Of federally funded research and development companies and university-affiliated research center(s) work centers on institutions core concept.

SN 7.2.3.1 Conduct Systems Engineering

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Conduct system engineering and planning to develop joint, interoperable solutions. JP 4-0 (primary), 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.

M1	Yes/No	Are scorecards or personnel readiness

		issues or shortfalls that impact capability balanced to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)?

SN 7.2.4 Conduct Testing and Evaluation

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Evaluate and assess system or materiel performance appropriate to each phase and milestone of development. JP 1 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: This task may include developmental test and evaluation (DTE) of alternative concepts and identification of risk. As operational test and evaluation (OT and E), this task may determine the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system under realistic conditions. This task may also include live fire test and evaluation.

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 (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) 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 (OT and E) test programs (for validated mission area requirements), validated using existing systems and processes.
M7	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) modeling capabilities duplicate other Service capabilities.
M8	Percent	Of Service DT&E/operational test and evaluation (OT and E) simulation facilities duplicate other Service

		capabilities.
M9	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) test facilities duplicate other Service capabilities.
M10	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) simulation facilities duplicate other Federal capabilities.
M11	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) modeling capabilities duplicate other Federal capabilities.
M12	Percent	Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) 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 (OT and E) 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 (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) programs.
M16	Months	To compare joint and Service acquisition test program lessons learned between Department of Defense (DOD) agencies.

SN 7.2.4.1 Test Information Technology (IT) Systems

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Conduct testing of national security systems and

information technology (IT) systems, hardware, software, and components. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODI 8330.01

Notes: Services include developmental, conformance, interoperability, operational, and validation testing and certification.

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?

SN 7.2.4.1.1 Provide Independent Testing Support for National Security Systems and Information Technology (IT) Systems

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide independent testing (development, interoperability, operational, environmental, and standards compliance) support for all classifications of global strategic national security systems and information technology (IT) systems. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODI 8330.01

Notes: This testing is for systems utilized 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.

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?

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop and document new or revised joint and Service organizations, modernization plans, and a budget plan to include determining size and composition. JP 1, JP 1-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may prescribe the mission, organization, size and composition, and equipment requirements of such organizations or units.

M1	Months	From approval of new unit/organization design to standing up new unit.
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

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Determine the support structure for combat forces. JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, JP 1-06, 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.

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) (OPLANs).
M4	Percent	Difference between optimum force structure and actual support structure.
M5	Percent	Of operation plan (OPLAN) wargame analyses included examination of mobilization base.
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

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Design organizations to determine the personnel and equipment required. JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, JP 1-06, 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Integrate unit or organizational structures jointly with other Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), Joint Staff, and elements of own Service. JP 3-33 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: The preferred approach to forming a joint task force (JTF) headquarters (HQ) is around an existing 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. Three options are building upon an existing Service HQ; tasking an existing JTF HQ, and building a new JTF HQ.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Prepare individuals, leaders, and/or units through education and training for military operations. JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, CJCSI 1800.01D, CJCSI 1805.01A, CJCSI 3500.02B

Notes: 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 (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), the United Nations (UN) agencies/forces/ organizations, and other organizations. This task may provide educated and trained personnel and units to combatant commands (CCMDs) in either a mobilization or non-mobilization operation. This task may also apply to training provided through nation assistance (NA) to a host nation (HN) in war or other operations. For the HN, this task can serve as the model for evaluating and developing its education and training requirements.

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 (PME) graduates who fill joint billets within five years of graduation.
M12	Percent	Of linguists, needed to train host-nation personnel during small scale contingency (SSC), 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 (OPLANs) 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 (MTW) joint force common operational joint tasks, fully trained.
M20	Percent	Of major theater war (MTW) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Provide methodology and policy for establishing combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) and combat support agency (CSA) agency mission-essential task list (AMETL). JP 1

(primary), CJCIS 3500.01H, CJCSI 3401.02B, CJCSM 3500.03C, DODD 7730.65, DODI 7730.66

Notes: This activity includes the establishment of a joint mission-essential task list (JMETL), 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 Service mission-essential task list (METL). For combat support agencies (CSAs), this task involves establishing an agency mission- essential task list (AMETL).

M1	Months	Since combatant commanders (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) has been reviewed.
M2	Months	Since methodology and policy guidance issued.
M3	Months	Since combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission-essential task list (AMETL) updated.
M4	Percent	Of missions have associated joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission- essential task list (AMETL).
M5	Months	Since joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission- essential task list (AMETL) updated.

SN 7.4.2 Coordinate Training

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Link joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) and agency mission- essential task list (AMETL) requirements and joint doctrine with the subsequent execution and evaluation of education and training. JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, CJCSI 1800.01 Series, CJCSI 1805.01A, 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 allocating training resources. Joint force providers

(JFPs) may use the joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) based requirements from combatant commanders (CCDRs) subordinate components to develop a common training program.

M1	Months	Since Service and joint policy, education, and training vision reviewed.
M2	Months	Since update of combatant commanders (CCDRs) assessment of theater training risk.
M3	Percent	Of combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks covered by annual training.
M4	Percent	Of operation plan (OPLAN), operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN), functional plan (FUNCPLAN) 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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Provide adequate preparation, effective presentation, practice, and thorough evaluation of joint, Service, collective, and individual tasks. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 1800.01 Series, CJCSI 1805.01A, 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.

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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Conduct interoperability training that support the combatant commander's (CCDR's) requirements. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 1800.01, CJCSI 3213.01, CJCSI 3500.01, DODD 1322.18

Notes: Plan, execute, and 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.

M1	Percent	Of joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) or capabilities identified in the commanders 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 (IAW) 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	Percent	Of assigned forces are fully trained.
M9	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces?
M10	Yes/No	Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces?

M11	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Establish and execute procedures and/or programs that identify and validate required language capabilities. JP 1-0 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: 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 required capabilities, and reporting) these capabilities as required. This task may include the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments and prioritization of those required capabilities.

M1	Number	Of Language Capability Programs that have been established.
M2	Percent	Of personnel meeting minimum language proficiency levels.
M3	Percent	Of personnel meeting minimum language proficiency levels.
M4	Yes/No	Has the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission areas been conducted?
M5	Months	Between Language Capability Program validations.

SN 7.4.5.2 Manage Regional Expertise Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Establish procedures that identify and validate regional expertise. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: 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, et. al. in accordance with CJCSI 3126.01) required capabilities, developing holistic concepts and strategies to obtain these required capabilities, and reporting these capabilities as required. This task may also include the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments and prioritization of those required capabilities.

M1	Number	Of regional expertise programs that have been established.
M2	Yes/No	Has the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments been

		conducted?
M3	Percent	Of personnel meeting minimum regional expertise proficiency levels.

SN 7.4.6 Provide Training for Other Than Assigned Forces

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Conduct analysis, planning, and execution of training for other than assigned forces. JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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 [NGOSs], 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.

SN 7.5 Ensure Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Interoperability

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Ensure systems are interoperable and can provide command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) services. JP 2-0, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: The additional users of the command, control, communications, computers and intelligence (C4I) services may include interagency, State, local and tribal governments in the case of homeland defense (HD) or defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) and use the exchange services.

M1	Percent	Of legacy systems assigned by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) have interoperability solutions identified.
M2	Percent	Of emergent airborne unmanned systems (unmanned aerial vehicles) initiatives have documented interoperability key performance parameters.
M3	Percent	Of emergent joint battle management command and control systems have

		documented interoperability key performance parameters.
M4	Percent	Of emergent joint fires and 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 work-arounds.
M7	Percent	Of each theaters communications equipment is interoperable.
M8	Percent	Of each theaters forces use same geodetic reference.
M9	Percent	Of United States (US) rations acceptable to multinational partners.
M10	Percent	Of United States (US) rations acceptable to recipients of humanitarian assistance (HA).
M11	Percent	Of units/organizations with doctrine consistent with unit design, training, and materiel.
M12	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

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide control for all intertheater communications security package (ICP) material and other joint communications security (COMSEC) programs as assigned. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 6520.01B, DODI 8523.01

Notes: This task includes directing the establishment and 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.

M1	Yes/No	Policies and procedures reflect timely adjudication of communications security (COMSEC) compromises, emergency supersession, and destruction of COMSEC keying material.
M2	Yes/No	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.

SN 7.6 Participate in Joint Doctrine Staff Actions

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Support development of joint doctrine throughout the entire life cycle of all joint doctrinal publications. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 5120.02D, CJCSM 5120.01A

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.

M1	Percent	Of suspensed assessment tasks completed within the specified time frame.
M2	Percent	Of suspensed 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

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide interoperability throughout all missions, systems, and information services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 2700.01F, CJCSI 3151.01C, CJCSI 3170.01I, CJCSI 6211.02D, CJCSI 8010.01C

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 (NSSs). Information services may be provided by systems, units and forces. 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.

M1	Percent	Of information service programs certified to be net ready key performance parameter (NR-KPP) compliant.
M2	Percent	Of applicable information service programs certified for solution architecture interoperability.
M3	Percent	Of applicable information service programs certified for data and 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

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate the routine and contingency contact and interaction among individuals and/or elements of the Department of Defense (DoD) and their interorganizational partners. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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 inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

SN 8.1 Assist Foreign Nations or Groups

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Assist foreign nations or groups in support of United States (US) and shared security interests, objectives, and strategies. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 2700.01 Series

Notes: This task supports those military engagement activities designed to improve the security, governance, and 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 (CM) activities, humanitarian demining (HDM) assistance activities, peace operations (PO), noncombatant evacuation, and foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) and disaster relief.

M1	Days	To respond to country teams (CTs) requests for assistance (RFAs).
M2	Percent	Of country teams (CTs) 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 country teams (CTs) requests for support (RFSs) 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, 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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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.

SN 8.1.1 Direct Security Assistance (SA)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Direct, administer, and provide guidance for the provision of defense articles, military training, advisory assistance, and other defense-related services to foreign security forces (FSF). JP 3-08, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, CJCSI 3126.01A

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 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).

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 US.
M3	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to foster multinational/interagency relations.

SN 8.1.10 Coordinate Combating Terrorism (CbT)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

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. JP 3-05, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 3-27, CJCSI 3121.01B, 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 (IRCs) 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 (PNs) to defeat terrorism.

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 (COAs) (after receipt of national strategic direction) as dictated by established execute orders (EXORDs), operation plans (OPLANs), and concept plans (CONPLANs).
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 (EXORDs) and concept plans (CONPLANs).
M8	Annually	Exercise pre-crisis and crisis response options as per established execute orders (EXORDs) and concept plans (CONPLANs).
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 (OPORDs) 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 (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 inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

SN 8.1.11 Direct Humanitarian Demining Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct Department of Defense (DOD) military and/or civil humanitarian demining activities. Furnish education, training, and technical assistance with respect to the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war. JP 3-15, JP 3-29 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3207.01, CJCSI 3207.01B, Title 10 USC 407

Notes: This task may include support for humanitarian mine action (HMA) to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance and small arms ammunition - also characterized as explosive remnants of war. Humanitarian Demining Assistance and HMA are forms of foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) and normally do not support military operations. This task does not include tactical countermine operations in support of military 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).

M1	Number	Of countries requesting United States

		Government (USG) assistance.
M2	Yes/No	Has a policy assessment visit (PAV) been completed?
M3	Yes/No	Has a United States Government (USG) humanitarian mine action (HMA) program been authorized for each applicable country?
M4	Yes/No	Has a requirements determination site survey been conducted?
M5	Yes/No	Have United States (US) military/Department of Defense (DOD) civilian trainers attended the humanitarian demining training course?
M6	Yes/No	Has the annual Foreign Military Training Report been completed?
M7	Yes/No	Have United States (US) military trainers identified host nation (HN) military forces capabilities in demining?
M8	Yes/No	Has each country developed a humanitarian demining plan?

SN 8.1.14 DELETED Coordinate Export License Control Activity

SN 8.1.15 Direct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

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. JP 3-08, JP 3-57 (primary), 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).

M1	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive (whole-of-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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Direct military activities related to developing the capacity and capability of foreign security forces (FSF) and their supporting institutions. JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, 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, 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) aim to improve the professionalism, capacity, and capabilities of FSF and their supporting institutions through organize, train, equip, rebuild/build, and advise (OTERA). 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 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).

M1	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal 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 force module subsystem (FMS).
M3	Percent	Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that foster multinational/interagency relations.

SN 8.1.17 Direct Unconventional Warfare (UW)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

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. JP 3-05, JP 3-05.1 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.06, DODD 3000.07

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 may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

M1	Percent	Of OPLANs that incorporate 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 UW as a strategic option?

SN 8.1.18 Direct Peace Operations (PO)

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Direct military activities that contain conflict, redress the peace, shape the environment. Support reconciliation and rebuilding, and/or facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. JP 3-07, JP 3-07.3 (primary), CJSCI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may require working with the Department of State and coordination with other US Government (USG) agencies and international organizations. This task includes Department of Defense (DoD) support to peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; and peacemaking. Peace building encompasses stability actions, predominately diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Peace enforcement is the application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. Peacekeeping is a military operation undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. Peacemaking is the process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, commercial business entities, and/or 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).

M1	Percent	Of peace operations plans that integrate interorganizational partners.

M2	Percent	Of Service and Joint PME institutions that include peace operations as part of the core curriculum.
M3	Yes/No	Do Service and Joint exercises include peace operations scenarios?

SN 8.1.19 Direct Counterdrug (CD) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct military and/or civil activities that reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4 (primary), JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3710.01B

Notes: This task may include close coordination and direct liaison with intergovernmental, national, state, territorial, local, tribal, and host country law enforcement agencies (LEAs). 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).

M1	Number	Of DoD liaisons to interagency partner counter-drug organizations.
M2	Percent	Of interorganizational partners request for DoD support answered.
M3	Percent	Of DoD personnel involved in counterdrug operations that possess cultural inter-personal skills able to form networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

SN 8.1.2 DELETED Provide Foreign Assistance

SN 8.1.3 Direct Stabilization Efforts

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct military and/or civil activities to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide or restore essential governmental services, restore or reconstruct emergency infrastructure, and provide humanitarian relief in a foreign country destabilized by armed conflict or other incident. JP 3-0, JP 3-07 (primary), JP 3-08, JP 3-57, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.06, CJCSI 3210.06A, DODD 3000.07, DODI 3000.05

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.

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, 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 operations orders (OPORDs) that include relevant activities 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 forces 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 forces 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 [NGOs], 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)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, JP 3-57 (primary), 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).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Direct United States (US) forces provision of foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). JP 3-0, JP 3-29 (primary), 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).

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 Direct Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct humanitarian and civic assistance activities in conjunction with military operations or exercises. Provide humanitarian benefit to the local populace. Provide training in military skills. JP 1-06, JP 3-15, JP 3-22, JP 3-29 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3126.01A, DOD 4160.21-M, DODI 2205.02, DODI 3000.05, 10 USC 401

Notes: In contrast to emergency (disaster) relief conducted under foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) generally includes activities such as medical, dental, and veterinary care; construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems; well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities; and rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. Unlike military civic action (MCA), HCA activities must be conducted predominantly by United States military forces in conjunction with military operations or exercises. 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).

M1	Percent	Of requested supplies, provided.
M2	Yes/No	United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) provides

		initial feasibility analysis not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with the supported combatant commander (CCDR).
M3	Hours/Days	To provide initial feasibility analysis to supported combatant commander (CCDR) for commander's estimate.
M4	Percent	Of supported nation movement requirements transported to meet their latest arrival date (LAD) or time lines.
M5	Hours	To develop plan for providing assistance.
M6	Days	For military forces/supplies to arrive in theater.
M7	Percent	Of requested personnel, provided.

SN 8.1.6 Direct Civil Affairs Operations (CAO)

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Direct civil affairs operations (CAO). Enhance the relationship between military forces, civil authorities and local population. JP 3-57 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 02-MAR-15

Description: Arrange for the selected release and disclosure of unclassified and classified information in support of multinational operations and exercises. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, CJCSI 5221, DODD 5230.11, DODI 5230.18, NDP-1

Notes: This task may involve coordination with national intelligence agencies, law enforcement agencies (LEAs) (down to the state and local levels), and the Department of State (DOS). This task may also involve the negotiation and management of agreements with international partners. 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. These maritime security groups (e.g., regimes) already have information sharing arrangements and can provide a venue for information sharing.

M1	Percent	Of appropriate international agencies that have information sharing memorandum(s) of agreement (MOAs) or letter(s) of agreement with combatant commanders (CCDRs) (right

		agency/right agreement).
M2	Percent	Of appropriate United States (US) national-level agencies that have information sharing memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commanders (CCDRs) (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.

SN 8.1.8 DELETED Provide Support to Foreign Internal Defense (FID)

SN 8.1.9 Cooperate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

DJS Approval Date: 18-NOV-16

Description: Foster mutually beneficial relationships between the Department of Defense (DOD) and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs). JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

M1	Days	For nongovernmental organization (NGO) to obtain approval to provide support.
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

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Provide specified support to United States Government (USG), departments, agencies, US states, citizens and/or foreign states. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JUN-17

Description: Provide personnel and logistic support to combat support agencies (CSAs). JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-08

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). Support is provided by the Services and combatant commands (CCMDs) as required.

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JUN-17

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. JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Direct Department of Defense (DOD) support to United States (US) civil authorities. JP 3-08, JP 3-27, JP 3-28 (primary)

Notes: Defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) includes support to prepare, prevent, protect, respond, and recover from domestic emergencies (including terrorist attacks, major disasters, both natural and man-made), cyberspace incident response, law enforcement support, other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for planned domestic special events. The DOD may provide DSCA in response to requests for assistance (RFAs) 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 is usually limited but may increase in scope and scale for catastrophic and multi-state events.

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 [NGOs], 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 (OPORDs) 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) [RCs]) 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

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

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. JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

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. JP 1, JP 3-08 (primary)

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).

M1	Percent	Of involved agencies have permanent Joint Staff (JS) liaison officers (LNOs) in place.
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 Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

DJS Approval Date: 02-MAR-15

Description: Take actions nationally and globally to ensure the United States (US), its Armed Forces, allies, coalition partners, and interests are neither coerced nor attacked by enemies using weapons of mass destruction (WMD). JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3520.02A, DODD 2060.02, DODI 2000.21

Notes: Countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) is a continuous campaign that requires a coordinated, whole-of-government effort to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related expertise, materials, and technologies. The Department of Defense (DOD) contributes to this whole-of-government effort by providing joint forces that plan and execute tasks to ensure 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. This task may include the full range of military tools that support the US governments political, economic, and diplomatic efforts to carry out the three lines of effort (LOEs): prevent acquisition focuses on actions to ensure those not possessing WMD do not obtain them, contain and reduce threats focuses on actions to reduce risks posed by extant WMD, and respond to crises focuses on activities

and operations to manage and resolve complex WMD crises. These three LOEs are supported by one strategic enabler prepare, the continuous cycle that ensures the DODs set of enabling, foundational, and specialized activities, tasks, and capabilities support the three LOEs.

M1	Number	Of nations with nuclear attack capability.
M2	Number	Of nations with chemical attack capability.
M3	Number	Of nations with biological attack capability.
M4	Percent	Change in number of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capable states over past years.
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 weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M11	Number	Of U.S. 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).
M13	Number	Of coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USTRATCOM), 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.
M12	Number	Of Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M14	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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M15	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 (TIMs), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M16	Hours	To produce weapons effects analysis for a single chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) target in response to combatant command (CCMD) prioritization.
M17	Days	To assist with initial consequence assessment and hazard prediction for contingency planning request for a single weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event.
M18	Hours	To assist with battle damage assessment (BDA) results for a single attack on a single weapons of mass destruction (WMD) target.

M19	Hours	Provide reachback capabilities with (subject matter experts [SMEs]) for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) requests for information (RFIs) 24/7.
M20	Days	To supply weapons of mass destruction (WMD) teams with subject matter experts (SMEs) in response to combatant command (CCMD) or civil authority requests.
M22	Annual Incidents	Of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of counterproliferation projects (e.g., layered integrated defense and consequence management [CM]), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M21	Percent	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities.
M23	Yes/No	Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) coordinated multinational support for eliminating and reducing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat reduction cooperation operations (including overflight and transit of WMD with host nations [HNs] from location of origin to location of elimination) and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)?
M24	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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)?
M25	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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)?
M26	Yes/No	Is the Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with global command and control (C2) communications, joint/multinational forces (MNFs), necessary non-Department of Defense (DOD) organizations, and alert and warning systems?
M27	Yes/No	Has the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) planning and mission execution, coordinated interagency support for WMD operations, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)?

SN 9.1.10 Coordinate Biological Attribution

DJS Approval Date: 25-OCT-16

Description: Support interagency investigation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents to determine the origin of the material or weapon, as well as those responsible for a CBRN event. JP 3-40 (primary), 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 collection, processing, exploitation, and 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 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 attribution. Also may include analyzing interagency intelligence information and 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 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 related materials to determine the sequence of events leading up to an incident, and attribute responsible parties.

M1	Yes/No	Has 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 CBRN forensics operations, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
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	Is the laboratory role fully defined and coordinated by Department of Defense (DOD) with interagency partners?
M5	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M6	Yes/No	Are plans in place for decontamination of personnel and equipment following sample collection of agents?
M7	Number	Of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for CBRN incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, quantification, and attribution.
M8	Days/Weeks	To analyze interagency intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies or resources collaborating with interagency and international entities.
M9	Days	For the rapid fusion of technical data with intelligence and law enforcement information.

M10	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M11	Yes/No	Have combatant command (CCMD) requests for information/requests for assistance (RFIs/RFAs) been processed and prioritized to properly allocate deployable assets and reachback support?
M12	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M13	Yes/No	Are CBRN forensic collection protocols established in a Department of Defense (DOD) instruction/manual or standard operating procedure (SOP)?
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	Days	To support an interagency investigation of biological incidents.
M20	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).
M21	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.
M22	Yes/No	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

SN 9.2 Synchronize Programs to Prevent Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Develop, integrate efforts, and coordinate mechanisms to prevent acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). JP 3-08, JP 3-40 (primary), DODD 3150.06, DODD 5105.62, NMS-CWMD

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 (HNs). 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 arrangements, military-to-military contact, burden-sharing agreements, combined military activities, supporting NP and counterproliferation (CP) agreements, and support to international institutions. These activities also support cooperation with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and diplomatic efforts such as treaties, agreements, and control regimes.

M1	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M2	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M3	Number	Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M4	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.
M5	Days	To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M6	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 (TIMs).
M7	Number	Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M8	Yes/No	Is the Joint warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) fully integrated?
M9	Percent/Number	Of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel who are trained to execute DOD responsibilities under international nonproliferation (NP) agreements.
M10	Number	Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY).
M11	Months	To identify relevant participants and determine roles and responsibilities via approved exercise.
M12	Months	To establish coordination, communication, and operation plans for Department of Defense (DOD) and government/industry via approved exercise.
M13	Months	To establish mechanisms and processes for sharing information on stockpiles and surge capacities via approved exercises.
M14	Months	To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises.
M15	Months	To coordinate public awareness and education efforts via approved exercises.
M16	Number	Of nations with nuclear attack capability.
M17	Number	Of nations with chemical attack capability.
M18	Number	Of nations with biological attack capability.
M19	Percent	Change in number of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)-weapon capable states over last fiscal year (FY).
M20	Number	Of non-state actors with assessed chemical, biological, radiological, and

		nuclear (CBRN) capabilities.
M21	Number	Of national plans that could be affected by threat countries having chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons.
M22	Number	Of deterrence failure instances resulting in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon acquisition.
M23	Number	Of deterrence successful instances where an identified chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capability was not acquired.
M24	Yes/No	Has the Joint Staff apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution?
M25	Percent	Of forces without chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) shortfall or limiting factor remarks in unit Global Status of Resource and Training System (GSORTS) database or without downgraded C-ratings in Chem-Bio Defense Readiness and Training portion of GSORTS database.
M26	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.
M27	Number	Of fiscal year (FY) new bilateral strategic cooperation incidents in research and development (R and D) of counterproliferation (CP) projects (e.g., active and passive defenses, counterforce, and consequence management [CM]).
M28	Number	Of fiscal year (FY) synchronized information sharing incidents with the affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M29	Day	To identify the precise locations of the suspected weapons fabrications, assembly, and storage areas.
M30	Yes/No	Is the Joint Warning and Reporting

		Network (JWARN) fully mission capable?
M31	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 (CSAs)?
M32	Yes/No	Has the Joint Staff coordinated interagency support for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) exercises and operations?

SN 9.2.3 Synchronize Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Interdiction

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Synchronize Department of Defense (DOD) strategies, protocols, standards, and coordination mechanisms to stop the proliferation by defeating, disabling, and interdicting chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) devices; delivery systems; and associated technologies, materials, and expertise. JP 2-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3520.02A, DODI 2000.21, NMS-CWMD

Notes: null

M1	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.
M2	Days	To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

M3	Days	To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes, engaging in the production, storage, and/or shipment of toxic industrial materials [TIMs]).
M4	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans arrange interdiction actions to take advantage of friendly strengths and enemy vulnerabilities and to preserve freedom of action for future operations.
M5	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans prohibit the transfer of enemy WMD tactical and operational infrastructure.
M6	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF).
M7	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.
M8	Yes/No	Has the Department of Defense (DOD) validated combatant command (CCMD) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) regional plans and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans, and has United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) integrated these efforts with the CCMD under the umbrella of its Global Campaign Plan for CWMD?
M9	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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies

		(CSAs)?
M10	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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).

SN 9.2.6 Conduct Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) Search

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Locate and identify chemical, biological radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials. JP 3-11, JP 3-27 (primary), 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 and hallmarks, indicators, signatures and warnings for CBRN weapons, processes, and materials of concern during the execution of this task. The Department of Homeland Securitys (DHSs) 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 chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response to determine the spread of radiological material.

M1	Yes/No	Is linkage maintained constantly between combatant commands (CCMDs) and technical experts via reachback to United States Government (USG) national laboratories?
M2	Yes/No	Do we train, advise, and assist

		combatant command (CCMD) forces in accordance with (IAW) theater plans for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) response?
M3	Yes/No	Do we maintain readiness in accordance with (IAW) combatant command (CCMD) requirements and plans?
M4	Yes/No	Are we able to redeploy assets from the designated mission areas following mission conclusion?
M5	Yes/No	Do we notify, prepare and deploy to designated mission areas as directed in the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) execute order (EXORD)?
M6	Percent	Of readiness level maintained of radiological detection equipment supplied to the combatant commands (CCMDs).
M7	Yes/No	Can we reconstitute and / or refit assets following redeployment?

SN 9.3 Contain and Reduce Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats

DJS Approval Date: 26-AUG-15

Description: Contain and defeat the threat and/or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) against the United States (US), our forces, allies, and partners. JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3401.01E, CJCSI 3401.02A, CJCSI 3520.02A, 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, our forces, its allies, and partners.

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	Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is fully integrated with global command and control (C2) communications systems, and alert and warning networks, and is 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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M13	Days	To identify commercial facilities government and (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
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 CM), and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M15	Yes/No	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) has 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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M16	Days	To supply chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) teams with subject matter experts (SMEs) 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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-15

Description: Defeat chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons and employ actions to divert, neutralize, or destroy those weapons or their means of delivery while en route to their target. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), 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). Protects national centers of gravity (COGs), critical facilities, strategic reserves, population centers, industrial capabilities, and infrastructure from foreign terrorists and other foreign groups. Provides 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.

M1	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M2	Yes/No	Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
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 (TIMs), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)?
M12	Yes/No	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has 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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M13	Hours	To provide reachback capabilities with subject matter experts (SMEs) for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requests for information (RFIs).
M14	Days	To supply chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) teams (managing WMD active defense) with subject matter experts (SMEs) 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 Synchronize Disposal of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Conduct systematic efforts to remove the remnants of an actors weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. JP 3-08, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-42, CJCSI 3125.01B, DODI 2000.21, NMS-CWMD

Notes: This task may 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 weapons of mass destruction (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.

M1	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?
M2	Yes/No	Combatant commands (CCMDs) have integrated elimination operations into plan development beginning at shaping the environment (Phase 0) of the joint operation planning process including elimination operation considerations through enabling civil authorities (Phase V).
M3	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?
M4	Yes/No	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) has apportioned resources for planning and mission execution, and coordinated interagency support for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations.
M5	Yes/No	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) has coordinated a national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) plan for weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
M6	Hours	To assist with initial consequence assessment and hazard prediction for contingency planning request for a single chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) event.
M7	Hours	To assist with battle damage assessment (BDA) results for a single attack on a single chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) target.
M8	Days	For intelligence process to prepare all intelligence supporting information and provide prepared intelligence products to the appropriate commands.
M9	Yes/No	Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has, through United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), validated combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) planning.
M10	Days	To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required.
M11	Days	To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units.
M12	Yes/No	Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has coordinated multinational support for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations.
M13	Yes/No	Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has coordinated with

		Department of State (DOS) and the Joint Staff to obtain international weapons of mass destruction (WMD) legal authorities, exercises, protocols, standards, and agreements/arrangements to include for overflight/transit of non-participating nations.
M14	Yes/No	Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has 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.
M15	Yes/No	Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has coordinated with 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.
M16	Yes/No	Availability of lethal/non-lethal weapon systems designed to destroy, disrupt, or deny access to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets while minimizing negative collateral effects.
M17	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 (TIMs).
M18	Days	To identify terrorist organizations, acting alone or with state sponsorship, that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass of destruction (WMD).
M19	Hours	To acquire, positively identify, select, and prioritize chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets as well as other high-value targets (HVTs).
M20	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) establishes joint task force (JTF).

SN 9.3.3 DELETED Synchronize Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Offensive Operations

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

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Develop and maintain a comprehensive understanding of the actors and their chosen means of attack. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 4310.01B

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.

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 (JMETs) 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 (COAs).
M17	Hours	To develop branch and sequel options of courses of action (COAs) for decision makers.
M18	Number	Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) and seaports of debarkation (SPODs) 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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
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 9.3.4 Synchronize Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Deny the effects of current and emerging weapons of mass of mass destruction (WMD) threats. JP 2-01, JP 3-10, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 4310.01C

Notes: Strong defenses across a spectrum of active and passive measures that stay ahead of threat developments will help to deny adversaries the expected gains of WMD use and dissuade pursuit and possession. Effective defenses enable the Department of Defense to protect the force, project power, preserve alliances, preclude strategic gains by adversaries, and reduce risks to US interests. It is particularly important to possess the ability to stop imminent WMD use and help attribute the nature and source of a WMD attack. The development and deployment of defenses must take account of both known threats and potential surprises in adversaries' WMD technology and employment methods, particularly those that could present challenges to existing counter-measures. Initiate actions to protect national centers of gravity (COGs), critical facilities, strategic reserves, population centers, industrial capabilities, and infrastructure from foreign terrorists and other foreign groups.

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 (JMETs) 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 (COAs).
M17	Hours	To develop branch and sequel options of courses of action (COAs) for decision makers.
M18	Number	Of strategic United States (US) assets,

		infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) and seaports of debarkation (SPODs) 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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
M24	Percent	Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation (CP) 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 Synchronize Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Develop and manage Department of Defense (DOD) chemical, biological, radiological, and 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. JP 3-08, JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), CJCSI 3214.01E, DOD Strategy For Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction 2014, DODI 2000.21

Notes: When conducted on a small scale, safeguarding the force and managing incident response tasks may constitute part or all of a crisis response or limited contingency operation. For major operations and campaigns, which balance offensive, defensive, and stability actions, these activities support the joint forces defensive and stability actions. Within the construct of such operations, the joint force needs to be prepared for a variety of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situations. This task involves managing the Department of Defense (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 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 between federal agencies within the Interagency Incident Management Group. Similar coordination with international organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) is required to facilitate approved CBRN response support activities. The task may also include directing and developing education and training programs, after

action reports (AARs), 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 to be conducted abroad in non-United States (US) territory, the mission through the Department of State (DOS) will include synchronizing international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R). This task may include action to mitigate the effects of a CBRN attack or incident and restore essential operations and services at home and abroad.

M1	Hours	To establish plan to distribute medicines and medical supplies in the face of protective isolation, public fear, and security concerns.
M2	Months	To identify relevant participants and determine roles and responsibilities via approved exercise.
M3	Months	To establish mechanisms and processes for sharing information on stockpiles and surge capacities via approved exercises.
M4	Months	To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises.
M5	Months	To coordinate public awareness and education efforts via approved exercises.
M6	Hours	To deploy reaction and assessment teams.
M7	Days	To develop specific deployment and redeployment plans in concert with local, state, and federal response plans.
M8	Percent	Of medical consequence management (CM) teams available.
M9	Hours	To assess the consequences and facilitate follow-on Department of Defense (DOD) support.
M10	Days	To coordinate consequence management (CM) plan with civil authorities continental United States (CONUS) and outside continental United States (OCONUS).
M11	Yes/No	Are there in-place Department of Defense (DOD), Department of State

		(DOS), and territory plans and policy for consequence management (CM) operations in continental United States (CONUS)/outside continental United States (OCONUS) locations?
M12	Months	To establish coordination, communication, and operation plans for joint Department of Defense (DOD) and government/industry via approved exercise.
M13	Percent	Of continental United States (CONUS) operations with approved consequence management (CM) plans.
M14	Hours	To provide reachback capabilities with subject matter experts (SMEs) for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requests for information (RFIs).
M15	Percent	Of outside continental United States (OCONUS) operations with approved consequence management (CM) plans.
M16	Percent	Of operations supporting non-Department of Defense (DOD) authorities (e.g. nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]).
M17	Hours/Days	Process and prioritize combatant command (CCMD) or Service requests for information (RFIs)/requests for assistance (RFAs) to properly allocate Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) deployable assets and reachback support.
M18	Number	Of consequence management (CM)-focused exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs.
M19	Percent	Of actions forwarded with developed courses of action (COAs).
M20	Hours	To develop branching and/or sequel courses of action (COAs) for decision makers.

SN 9.4.1 DELETED Assess Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management (CBRN CM) Resources

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 DELETED Coordinate Disposition of 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, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response

Planning

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct planning to support a domestic or international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response to mitigate the effects of a CBRN attack or incident. JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3214.01 (Series), DODD 3150.08, DODI 2000.16, DODI 3150.09

Notes: This task may be conducted either as a domestic chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response or as an international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R). It may adapt contingency planning or crisis action planning (CAP) and procedures to determine requirements necessary to support requests for assistance (RFAs). It may include coordination with incident managers, developing and executing operation orders (OPORDs), planning and coordinating incident management efforts, and anticipating future resource and operational requirements for CBRN incidents. 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 ICBRN-R activities to identify and define capabilities and responsibilities.

M1	Yes/No	Planning guidance issued to supporting combatant commanders (CCDRs)/subordinate command staffs, in accordance with crisis action planning (CAP) timelines?
M2	Months	To coordinate public awareness and education efforts via approved exercises.
M3	Yes/No	Planning to effectively assess and define the incident for identification of required response/mitigation activities and associated resources was conducted?
M4	Yes/No	Operation plans and procedures to determine requirements necessary to support requests for foreign assistance developed?
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	Operation plans (OPLANs) and procedures to determine requirements necessary to support requests for domestic assistance developed?
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, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents identified?
M13	Months	To establish coordination, communication, and operation plans (OPLANs) for joint Department of Defense (DOD) and government/industry via approved exercise.
M14	Number	Of medical chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) 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 (COAs) for decision makers.
M17	Percent	Of actions, forwarded with developed courses of action (COAs).
M18	Yes/No	Coordination with other non-Department of Defense (DOD) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) response activities to identify and define capabilities and responsibilities was conducted?

M19	Yes/No	Is the National Guard Bureau (NGB) included in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) planning?
M20	Hours	To coordinate chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) plan with civil authorities in continental United States/outside continental United States (CONUS)/(OCONUS).
M21	Yes/No	Department of Defense (DOD) plans and policy for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) operations continental United States/outside Continental United States (CONUS)/(OCONUS) locations are in-place.

SN 9.4.8 Assess the Global Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Situation

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Characterize the global weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat and the potential implications of a WMD development and use. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 3125.01, CJCSI 3214.01, CJCSI 3431.01, DODD 3150.8

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 consequence management (CBRN 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. It includes the employment of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for WMD incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, and quantification. It includes analyzing interagency intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies or resources and collaborating with interagency and intergovernmental entities. This task may include anticipating emerging WMD threats and collaborating across the countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) community to leverage knowledge and expertise to achieve a common understanding of the WMD environment. It may also include a blending of finished intelligence, futures analysis capabilities, research, and engineering innovation that facilitates realization of holistic approaches for WMD threat anticipation. May be proactive critical thinking that blends assessment of current, traditional threats in consonance with perspectives on complex future challenges that may lead to recognition of anticipatory and potential pathways to explore for CWMD.

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 (JMETs) 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 (COAs).
M17	Hours	To develop branch and sequel options of courses of action (COAs) for decision makers.
M18	Number	Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) and seaports of debarkation (SPODs) 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 (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs).
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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Implement arms control inspections. Conduct on-site inspections; monitor operations; monitor overflights to confirm accuracy of treaty-related declarations and/or weapons system reductions for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and conventional weapons; escort foreign personnel conducting inspections, monitoring, and overflights; and invest in treaty verification technologies and/ or operational procedures. JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 2030.01, CJCSI 2320.01D, DODD 2060.1, DODD 5105.62

Notes: This task may include monitoring and 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 includes 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.

M1	Yes/No	Is information technology is 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	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)?

SN 9.5.1 Provide On-Site Inspection Activity (OSIA) Training

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-15

Description: Conduct arms control training for personnel involved in arms control treaty-related activities. DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, DODD 2060.1, (No primary JP), NSD-41, NSD-65

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.

M1	Percent/Number	Of treaty certified and experienced instructors.
M2	Percent/Number	Of accredited core competency training courses.
M3	Days	Of treaty trained assets entered into Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Integrated Maintenance Management System.
M4	Days	For new courses to be designed, developed, and implemented.
M5	Days	To complete plan of Instruction.
M6	Number	Of passing Military Linguist Reading and Listening Comprehension Proficiency Test Scores.
M7	Number	Of passing Military Linguist Oral Proficiency Test Scores.

SN 9.5.2 DELETED Manage Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness

ST 1 Deploy Forces

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Deploy all allocated forces. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 5-0

Notes: This task includes allocated United States (US) forces, as well as forces of other friendly nations or groups within a theater. To create a relative strategic advantage, to control the political-military (POLMIL) situation, and to execute a theater campaign for achieving national and multinational policy and 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 (CCDRs), including rotational requirements and requests for capabilities or forces in response to crisis or emergent contingencies.

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 Conduct Intratheater Deployment

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Deploy forces within the theater of operations (TO) to designated operational areas (OAs). JP 3-33, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: The supported geographic combatant commander (GCC) controls

intratheater movement. Integration of intertheater and intratheater lift assets and movement control is the responsibility of the geographic combatant command (CCMD) in coordination with US 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.

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 visible during transit (ITV).

ST 1.1.1 Process Requests for Forces/Requests for Capabilities (RFF/RFC)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Take action on a subordinate commander's request for forces/request for capabilities. JP 4-09 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: This task includes the review and determination of assets to be

used to fulfill the 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.

M1	Hours	To review request and decision by combatant commander (CCDR).
M2	Hours	To process movement requirements.
M3	Percent	Of requests filled as worded.
M4	Percent	Of requests returned by combatant commander (CCDR) for additional information.

ST 1.1.2 Coordinate Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Transition deploying forces (personnel, equipment, and material) arriving in a theater into forces capable of meeting a combatant commander's (CCDR's) operational requirements or complete the redeployment of forces to home or demobilization station as a result of end-of-mission or rotation. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03A

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.

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	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situation has 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Stage forces preparing them for onward movement. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3130.03A

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 the theater operations by the joint force commander (JFC), or for Service reintegration.iThis task may include civilians and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) in the context of forces.

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 (JPTTAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Establish, at the request of the supported combatant

commander (CCDR), 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. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: Contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) process through an appropriate replacement center in conjunction with the JPTTA prior to deploying to the operational area (OA). Policy and procedures governing contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), including predeployment requirements and processing at deployment centers and reception centers (i.e., appropriate replacement center), are covered in Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 3020.41, Operational Contract Support (OCS).

M1	Number	Maximum personnel-handling capacity of the JPTTA.
M2	Days	To train and inprocess military personnel, civilians and contractors.
M3	Hours	Determine status of arriving military, civilian and contracting personnel.
M4	Days	To deploy military personnel, civilians and contractors into joint operations area (JOA).

ST 1.1.3 Conduct Intratheater Deployment

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Deploy or move a joint and/or multinational force from its position to another position within a given operational area (OA). JP 3-17, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 4-09, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: The supported geographic combatant commander (GCC) 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 geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) concept of operations (CONOPS), operation order (OPORD), or operation plan (OPLAN).

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide for authority and direction of deploying units as they transit through the phases of deployment to the point they come under the combatant command (CCMD) of the supported combatant commander (CCDR), or other command arrangement, as specified. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-0

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) should develop an in-theater structure for executing C2 of joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) operations. This structure must 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 combatant commander (CCDR) and activating deployment and C2 support organizations.

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).

ST 1.1.5 Provide Intratheater Refueling

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide refueling for the deployment or strategic employment of air, land, and sea forces within a theater. JP 3-17, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5, JP 4-03 (primary)

Notes: Intratheater refueling will allow forces to reach their destination without dependence on foreign nations while in-transit.

M1	Percent	Of accepted air-to-air refueling requests met.
M2	Percent	Of air-to-air refueling sorties delivered fragged 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

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Provide long-term pre-positioning and short-term deployment/redeployment of unit equipment and supplies. JP 3-02.1, JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: Assets include afloat pre-positioning shipping (APS) and expeditionary pre-positioning shipping (maritime pre-positioning forces [MPF]).

M1	TBD	TBD

ST 1.2 Assemble Deployed Forces

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Assemble designated theater forces in areas from which they are best disposed to initiate the combatant commander's (CCDR's) concept of operations (CONOPS), operation order (OPORD), or operation plan (OPLAN) and achieve strategic advantage. JP 3-0, JP 3-35 (primary)

Notes: Forces are assembled based upon the commander's concept of operations (CONOPS).

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Coordinate personnel service support for deployment, redeployment, or movement of Department of Defense (DOD) military and civilian personnel, and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF). JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 4-10

Notes: This task also 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.

M1	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support?
M2	Days	To train, equip, to include issuance of weapons, if approved, and in process, DOD civilians and contractor employees prior to forward deployment.
M3	Days	To receive 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, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups (B2C2WGs) to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support?
M5	Yes/No	Is there theater admission requirements for deploying civilians?
M6	Number	Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support.
M7	Days	To re-deploy 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 [NGOs], other US government departments and agencies) considered?
M10	Days	To identify DOD Civilian(s) and contractor employees' personnel service support to include: legal; postal; morale, welfare, and recreation; medical; finance; and replacement requirements.
M11	Days	Include in joint personnel status and

		casualty report (JPERSTAT), accountability for DOD civilians and contractor employees in JOA.
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

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Conduct maneuver of forces to achieve a position of strategic advantage over the enemy. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02, JP 3-09

Notes: Maneuver is employed across the range of military operations and may include maneuver of Service, joint, multinational, or other forces.

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).

ST 1.3.1 Position Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Plan and order the grouping of forces and means into formations. JP 1 (primary)

Notes: This task may include organization 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.

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 (MNFs).

ST 1.3.2 Designate Strategic Reserves

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Establish an external reinforcing force that is not committed in advance to a specific major subordinate command. JP 1 (primary)

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.

ST 1.3.3 DELETED Synchronize Forcible Entry

ST 1.3.4 Integrate Direct Action (DA)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Integrate short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions in order to seize, destroy, capture, recover, or inflict damage on designated personnel or materiel, with strategic results. JP 3-05 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

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).

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 (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M16	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).

ST 1.3.5 Coordinate Show of Force

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Demonstrate United States (US) resolve by increasing the visibility of US-deployed forces in an attempt to influence competitors and adversaries. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02, JP 3-13.4, CJCSI 3126.01A

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 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).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DoD) and United States Government (USG) activities that enable a resistance movement or

insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a hostile government or occupying power. JP 3-05, JP 3-05.1 (primary)

Notes: This task requires the integration of United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, conventional forces (CFs) and special operations forces (SOFs). 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 SOFs and CFs. This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

M1	Amount	TBD ..Added this one to save all changes.

ST 1.3.8 Establish Waterspace Management (WSM)

DJS Approval Date: 13-MAY-15

Description: Provide for safe transit and direction of submarines and other underwater vessels and equipment, and the prevention of mutual interference between subsurface, surface, and other force elements. JP 3-32 (primary)

Notes: Other force elements include items such as towed array sonar, mine countermeasures, or other towed objects at subsurface depths, torpedoes, ordnance, fuel tanks, etc.

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Establish safe, efficient, and flexible airspace control measures for the coordination, integration, and regulation of airspace of defined dimensions. JP 3-01, JP 3-52 (primary)

Notes: This task includes procedures to facilitate routing and recognition of friendly aircraft, establishment of identification zones and weapons engagement zones, and the direction of noncombat air resources. It offers the least inhibition to offensive counterair and other operations penetrating and returning from enemy territory. This task includes employing both positive and procedural control 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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Facilitate the movement of joint or multinational formations in a campaign or joint operation that overcomes delays due to strategically significant terrain or sea location. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-01, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Movement and maneuver encompasses a number of tasks including: (1) Deploy, shift, regroup, or move joint and/or component force formations within the OA by any means or mode (i.e., air, land, or sea). (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. (5) Control significant areas in the OA whose possession or control provides either side an operational advantage.

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, 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

		(SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M16	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).

ST 1.5 Conduct Countermobility

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Delay, channel, or stop offensive air, land, and sea movement by an enemy formation attempting to achieve concentration for strategic advantage. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34, JP 3-34

Notes: This task may include actions to shape, at the strategic level, enemy retrograde operations to allow friendly exploitation.

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	Reduction in enenmy's logistics flow (to below requirements for offensive action).

ST 1.5.1 Employ Obstacles

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Channelize, delay, disrupt, or reduce the enemy and protect friendly forces relative to employment of barriers, obstacles, and mines. JP 3-03, JP 3-06, JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34

Notes: 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 (MNFs) at all levels. This will preclude limiting friendly operational maneuver; conflicting, duplicative, or divergent operations, and possible fratricide among MNF.

M1	Days	Delay in construction of strategic systems of barriers, obstacles, and mines.
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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Employ measures to control the movement of designated items into or out of a specified area. JP 3-0 (primary)

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 reinforce

combat power while it weakens them economically, materially, and psychologically.

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 (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M7	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).

ST 1.6 Control the Strategic Environment

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Control or dominate key theater environments (information, physical, etc.) whose possession or command provides either side a strategic advantage. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-13

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. The information environment is an example of such a strategically key environment.

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 (SSC).
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 [SSC]).
M10	Weeks	To achieve information superiority (IS) after crisis onset.
M11	Weeks	To achieve maritime superiority.
M12	Days	Delay to operations because of the lack of information security.

ST 1.6.1 Control Strategically-Significant Land Area

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAR-15

Description: Control strategically-significant land area in order to facilitate the freedom of movement and action of forces. Identify and 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. JP 3-06, JP 3-15, JP 3-31 (primary)

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.

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 (COGs), 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 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

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Secure degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another. Permit the conduct of operations at a given time and place. Limit prohibitive interference from air and/or missile threats. JP 3-01 (primary), 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's) concept of operations (CONOPS).

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.

ST 1.6.3 Establish Maritime Superiority

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Create conditions that permit the conduct of maritime operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by an opposing force. JP 3-0, JP 3-15, JP 3-32 (primary)

Notes: The vastness of the world's oceans makes it impossible to achieve global maritime superiority. However, achieving local or regional maritime superiority or maritime supremacy may be desired by the joint force commander (JFC) for a limited duration to accomplish specific objectives. Accomplished. Maritime superiority can often be a prerequisite to achieving or maintaining freedom of action and/or movement by other US land, and air forces.

M1	Incidents/Day	Of attacks on commercial or military strategic lift vessels by enemy combatants.
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 forces gain access to open ocean areas (within the joint

		operations area [JOA]).
M8	Percent	Of enemy naval forces gain access to friendly mined/blockaded harbors and chokepoints (within joint operations area [JOA]).
M9	Percent	Of enemy naval forces regaining access to their mined/blockaded harbors and choke points (within the joint operations area [JOA]).
M10	Percent	Of equipment and supplies coming through sea lines of communications (SLOCs), delayed, disrupted, or canceled (because of enemy naval action).
M11	Percent	Of major operations, delayed, disrupted, or canceled (because of enemy air or naval actions).
M12	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces (MNFs).

ST 1.6.4 Establish Information Superiority (IS)

DJS Approval Date: 10-MAR-15

Description: Secure an operational advantage gained by the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. JDN 2-13, JP 3-13 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3210.01B

Notes: The forces possessing better information and using that information to more effectively gain understanding have a major advantage over their adversaries. A commander who gains this advantage can use it to accomplish missions by affecting perceptions, attitudes, decisions, and actions. The operational advantages of information superiority (IS) can take several forms, ranging from the ability to create a common operational picture (COP) to the ability to delay an adversary's decision to commit reinforcements. IS allows commanders to accurately visualize the situation; anticipate events; and make appropriate, timely decisions more effectively than adversary decision makers. In essence, IS enhances commander's freedom of action and allows them to execute

decisions and maintain the initiative, while remaining inside the adversary's decision cycle. Commanders can achieve IS by maintaining accurate situational understanding while controlling or affecting the adversary's perceptions.

M1	Percent	Decrease in significant enemy communications traffic on significant communications systems after 1 week of information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare attack.
M2	Percent	Decrease in significant enemy communications traffic on significant communications systems after information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare 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 information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare.
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 superiority (IS) in theater.
M10	Weeks	Without significant security breach.

ST 2 Provide Theater Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Conduct intelligence operations to provide the intelligence required for planning, developing, executing, and assessing theater strategy, campaigns, major operations, and command actions. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3

Notes: Employ collaborative and federated intelligence architecture to

integrate Department of Defense (DOD), national intelligence community (IC), interagency organizations, (and when authorized intergovernmental) multinational, and theater intelligence capabilities to sustain continuous operations. Analyze all relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) to identify adversarial threats, determine adversary capabilities, and estimate adversary intentions. Fuse national and theater intelligence into all-source estimates and assessments and provide a single, coordinated intelligence picture. Provide theater strategic warning intelligence of adversary activities to prevent strategic surprise. Synchronize and integrate intelligence with theater plans, operations, targeting, and assessments based on the commander's intelligence requirements (IRs), decision points, and desired effects. All theater intelligence operations should be conducted in compliance with applicable intelligence oversight regulations. 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 in order to facilitate the joint intelligence process.

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 commanders (JFCs) decision-making requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and subordinates intelligence

		requirements (IRs)?
M8	Yes/No	Is the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) conducted to support operations and the commands joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M9	Yes/No	Has the threat assessments been produced for the theaters 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.

ST 2.1 Manage Intelligence Enterprise

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Direct, supervise, guide, plan, and resource intelligence operations, products, and services supporting the combatant commander (CCDR), staff, and subordinate joint forces. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: The theater intelligence enterprise must ensure the joint intelligence process is planned, sequenced, and timed to support the commander's decision-making process and to meet the requirements of

plans and operations. Intelligence resources, activities, and communications must be structured and operated to be sufficiently survivable to ensure required intelligence support is available 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 ensure timely and accurate intelligence to support sustained theater operations. This task may also design and maintain the theater intelligence enterprise to represent all intelligence functionality and interactions required to enable theater intelligence operations.

M1	Yes/No	Is interoperability established and maintained with all enterprise 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 (IRs) 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 commanders 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 (IRs)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Coordinate intelligence requirements (IRs) with the staff, supported/supporting Combatant Commanders (CCDRs), Services and functional component counterparts, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), multinational forces (MNFs), and/or other organizations, as required. Establish the organizational relationships necessary for bilateral intelligence operations. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: Coordinating Intelligence Requirements (IRs) may include the full range of intelligence operations such as planning, direction, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, production, dissemination, integration, evaluation, and feedback. 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).

M1	Yes/No	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 plans.
M2	Yes/No	Organizational and functional requirements communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and organizations contributing to theater operations.
M3	Yes/No	Organizational and functional requirements captured in the operation plan, Annex B, and appendices.
M4	Yes/No	Multinational, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and intergovernmental

		organizations (IGOs) incorporated into intelligence battle rhythm.
M5	Yes/No	The engaged command J-2 determines 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 (MNFs).
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.

ST 2.1.10 Evaluate Strategic Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Evaluate and provide timely feedback throughout the intelligence process on how well the various intelligence operations perform to meet the commander's intelligence requirements (IRs). Leverage Red Team efforts that analyze planning and operations and recommend adjustments to intelligence plans; operations; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: The primary factor is the consumer's intelligence requirements (IRs) 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.

M1	Yes/No	Theater intelligence enterprise feedback survey promulgated to theater customers.
M2	Number	Of surveys received from combatant commander, staff, and subordinate units.

M3	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) answered to meet commanders decision timelines.
M4	Percent	Of subordinate units intelligence requirements (IRs) (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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Conduct strategic reviews, raise issues, and support joint operations planning. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3105.01, CJCSM 3314.01A

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.

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 (RFIs) completed in support of crisis planning and/or crisis operations.

ST 2.1.2 Manage Intelligence Information Technology (IT) Architecture

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Oversee operation of federated and collaborative intelligence architectures that are built based on mission requirements, facilitate the flow of secure communications, and are interoperable with United States Government (USG) and multinational partners. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: 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 networks (DODINs) 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 (IRs) of decision makers, from the strategic level down through the tactical level of war. 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 (OPLANs). The architecture may also incorporate the policies, procedures, reporting structures, trained personnel, automated information processing systems, and connectivity.

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 networks (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 personnel established?

ST 2.1.3 Develop Intelligence Enterprise Information Management Plan (IMP)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Establish information management (IM) policies and procedures, and ensures integration of information into the commands operational processes, battle rhythm, and common operational picture (COP). JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: Task may be used for the theaters intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements in executing the joint intelligence process. To effectively manage the myriad intelligence exchange requirements in a combatant command (CCMD), 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.

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	Is the theater intelligence information exchange requirements coordinated with joint force information management officer (IMO)?
M5	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M6	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal 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

DJS Approval Date: 11-MAR-15

Description: Direct, supervise, plan, and guide the programs, resources, and requirements necessary to maintain the theater intelligence enterprise and its support to the joint force headquarters and theater operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSM 3314.01

Notes: This task may include metrics that impact theater intelligence enterprise performance plans and their effect on resources. Resources include, but are not limited to, military (Active and Reserve Components [RCs]), government civilian and contractor personnel, collection assets, equipment, funding, and facilities required to execute theater 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, and composition of the force. 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. Develop, coordinate, and issue intelligence policies, programs, strategies, and guidance for the planning and execution of joint intelligence operations.

M1	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence programs

		executed in accordance with (IAW) Defense and national intelligence policies, direction, and guidance?
M2	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence requirements (IRs) 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 (IRs) approved and integrated into the command's integrated priority list (IPL)?
M8	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) 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 architecture 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)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct Department of Defense (DOD) counterintelligence (CI) activities in response to geographic, specified or unified combatant command (CCMD), or specified/Service component command's requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), CJCSI 3241.01, DODD 5240.02

Notes: Counterintelligence (CI) source operations are only authorized when conducted by CI agents with specialized source handling training or experience. 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. Coordinate 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. Identify, prioritize, and validate all CI-related requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements and manage, coordinate, and de-conflict CI collection activities and requirements within the joint force commander's (JFC's) area of operations (AO). Incorporate all CI support into planning and support activities; investigations; collection; operations; and analysis and production in order to detect, identify, assess, exploit, and counter or neutralized the threat to security posed by foreign intelligence services or organizations, or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion, or terrorism.

M1	Number/Percent	Counterintelligence (CI) tasks performed to standard.

ST 2.1.5.1 Manage Counterintelligence (CI) and Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Manage counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), JP 3-13, CJCSI 3241.01, DODD 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's) operational area (OA). 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 utilized 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 (RFIs) and production requirements at every level across the entire spectrum of conflict when HUMINT and CI activities are anticipated and deconflict collection and investigative activities. 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 must work closely with special operations and information operations (IO) planners. 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 integrating and maintaining an Integrated Defense Source Registration System (IDSRS) compatible-source registry, deconflicting source matters, and performing liaison functions with external organizations.

M1	Frequency	Of liaison/coordination visits with coalition forces, organizations, and agencies.
M2	Yes/No	Counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines.
M3	Yes/No	Approved counterintelligence (CI) collection concept proposals for strategic, operational, and tactical CI collections are published.
M4	Yes/No	Are memorandums of agreement (MOAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with

		appropriate national agencies developed and coordinated to provide mutual support to joint force operations?
M5	Yes/No	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	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	Approved counterintelligence (CI) collection concept proposals for strategic, operational, and tactical CI collections are published.
M11	Yes/No	Process in place for coordinating polygraph, technical support countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support.
M12	Percent	Of counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements integrated into joint force collection plan.
M13	Yes/No	Contact established and maintained with all counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements managers for theater operations.
M14	Percent	Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and essential elements of

		information (EEIs).
M15	Time	To coordinate time-sensitive targets (TSTs), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCRs), high-value individuals (HVIs), time-sensitive threat/force protection (FP) information with the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC).
M16	Hours	To review and publish intelligence information reports (IIRs).
M17	Frequency	Of liaison visits with external commands, organizations, and agencies.
M18	Percent	Of source database information registered in the designated source registry.
M19	Percent	Of source database entries that are outdated or inaccurate.
M20	Instances	Of source issues requiring deconfliction.
M21	Yes/No	Assistance provided to component elements in the issuance, expenditure, replenishment, oversight, and approval of operational funds.
M22	Yes/No	Counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines.
M23	Yes/No	Counterintelligence (CI) support coordinated and integrated into force protection (FP) and operations security (OPSEC) plans.
M24	Yes/No	Procedures established with Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) to coordinate and deconflict debriefings with returned personnel.
M25	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M26	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources.
M27	Number	Of personnel who understand social and religious customs.
M28	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with local population and exert cross-cultural

		influence.
M29	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 Intelligence Directorate Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Staff Element (J-2X)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Deploy the necessary assets to coordinate and deconflict all counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) source operations, investigations, intelligence interrogations, screening, debriefing, and support to documents/media and captured equipment exploitation in theater. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), JP 3-35

Notes: The mission of the joint force intelligence directorate 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's) 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.

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	Is the Integrated Defense Source Registry System (IDSRS) compliant and interoperable theater source database established?
M6	Yes/No	Is 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 process 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 (RFIs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 08-FEB-18

Description: Conduct joint intelligence functions and operations that comprise the intelligence process in support of the combatant command (CCMD). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSM 3314.01

Notes: The combatant command's (CCMD's) 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. Although a particular JIOC cannot be expected to completely satisfy every request for information (RFI), it can coordinate support from other intelligence organizations lower, higher, and laterally. 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's) 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 [ACs] and Reserve Components [RCs]), combat support agencies (CSAs), multinational, and combatant command CCMD intelligence assets into planning, collection management, analysis, dissemination, and support. This task may also integrate intelligence into theater plans, operations, and targeting efforts supporting joint forces at the operational and tactical levels of war while ensuring joint intelligence operations can rapidly and adaptively plan, prepare, and execute full-spectrum intelligence operations to keep pace with the operational tempo. Lastly, this task also designs, builds, and maintains the authoritative command ISR system architecture which unifies CCMDs, component commands, and coalition and theater commands regarding the delivery of ISR processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED), intelligence-based systems, and intelligence-based Coalition networks.

M1	Yes/No	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	Intelligence is synchronized and integrated with operation planning and execution.
M3	Percent	Of validated intelligence request for information (RFI) satisfied.
M4	Yes/No	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	Theater collection plan and employment of theater assigned and supporting assets coordinated with operations.
M8	Yes/No	Databases supporting planning, operations, and targeting developed and maintained.
M9	Yes/No	Assessments confirmed or supported by higher and subordinate commands, as well as other components, combatant commands (CCMDs), and combat support agencies (CSAs).
M10	Yes/No	Persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization provided for operations.
M11	Yes/No	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 combatant commander's [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 combatant commanders (CCDRs) most pressing intelligence and operational issues.
M15	Yes/No	Theater 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 and Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Direct and plan intelligence staff functions, services and support activities. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, CJCSI 3241.01, CJCSI 5221.01D, DOD 5200.2-R

Notes: Functions of 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.

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 access programs (SAPs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAR-15

Description: Assist the joint force on the proper handling, processing, and disclosing of classified information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, CJCSI 5221.01D, DODD 5230.11, NDP-1

Notes: In coordination with combatant command's (CCMD's) foreign disclosure officer (FDO) including disclosure procedures for release of all national disclosure policy (NDP) functional categories to multinational partners. NDP-1 identifies specific disclosure criteria and limitations for the eight categories of classified military information. Although this task focuses primarily on Category (CAT)-8: Military Intelligence, the FDO acts for the entire combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff 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 U.S. Military Forces; CAT-2: U.S. Military Materiel and

Munitions; CAT-3: Applied RD Information and Materiel; CAT-4: U.S. Production Information; CAT-5: Combined Military Operations, Planning, and Readiness; CAT-6: U.S. Order of Battle; CAT-7: North American Defense; and CAT-8: Military Intelligence.

M1	Yes/No	Are combatant command (CCMD) and subordinate joint forces staff aware of 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 information.
M4	Yes/No	Do joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDOs) 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	Does joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDOs) 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 [NGOs], 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 (FDOs) coordinate all disclosure requests for national products/information with the combatant command (CCMD) FDO?
M10	Yes/No	Do joint force foreign disclosure

		officers (FDOs) identify and submit any exception(s) 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

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Provide special security office (SSO) coordination on policy, procedures, and assistance on personnel, information, physical, and industrial security services for the joint force and its subordinate units. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-13.3, DOD 5200.2-R, DODM 5105.21

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 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 (SAVs) to locally assigned and subordinate sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIFs). 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 point of contact for information on accreditation authorities and SCIF physical security guidelines.

M1	Yes/No	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	Special security office (SSO) and other security processing requirements established for arriving and departing personnel.
M4	Yes/No	Approval and accreditation process for assigned sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIFs) and controlled access areas established.
M5	Yes/No	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	Training program implemented for special security office (SSO) and other assigned security management responsibilities.

ST 2.1.7.3 Provide Intelligence Training

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Provide intelligence training services for intelligence activities. JP 1 (primary), JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-03, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3500.01H, 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.

M2	Percent	Of education focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services.
M1	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.
M16	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, working groups to provide intelligence training services?
M15	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned 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 2.1.8 DELETED Manage Theater Intelligence Boards, Bureaus, Centers, Cells, and Working Groups

ST 2.1.9 Manage Intelligence Agreements with Foreign Nations

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Direct the intelligence-related agreements with foreign nations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), DODD 5105.21, DODD 5230.11, DODD 5530.3

Notes: Combatant commanders (CCDRs) engage host nations (HNs) 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 should be established to coordinate their activities and to share responsibilities for receiving, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence from all sources. Foreign disclosure procedures should 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 forces 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 (PNs).

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(s) (FDOs).
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 (PNs) 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 memorandums of agreement (MOAs) 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 (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations.
M15	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations?

ST 2.10 Conduct Intelligence Assessments

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Conduct comprehensive intelligence assessments. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, CJCSI 3126.01A

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 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 (CCDRs) and their staffs with a detailed understanding of the adversary and other aspects of the OE. Intelligence personnel in the

CCMD JIOC 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 (JFCs) should establish an assessment management system that leverages and synchronizes the expertise of operations and intelligence staffs. 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.

M1	Yes/No	Are theater intelligence assessments provided to combatant commander (CCDR) in order to make operational assessment?
M2	Yes/No	Is the current intelligence picture provided to combatant commander (CCDR) for assessment?
M3	Yes/No	Is the national intelligence analysis incorporated into theater assessments?
M4	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to support theater assessments.
M5	Yes/No	Are the Red Team analysis incorporated into intelligence assessments?
M6	Yes/No	Is an analysis of adversary vulnerabilities provided to combatant commander (CCDR) for assessment?
M7	Yes/No	Are subordinate joint force and multinational intelligence assessments incorporated into theater assessments?
M8	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to support theater assessments?
M9	Percent	Of theater assessments that achieve aim or objective.
M10	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to support theater assessments?
M11	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to support

		theater assessments?
M12	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to support theater 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Plan and direct target development in accordance with commander's guidance. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: Planning factors may include establishing and maintaining target development, standards, procedures, and environment for target intelligence analysis, production, and federation. Integrate lethal and nonlethal procedures, approaches, and capabilities for target development consistent with the commander's desired effects, objectives, and end state. Establish and monitor a quality control process to ensure target development standards are met and target intelligence information and products are properly documented. Synchronize target intelligence information, products, and services to enhance situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the operational area (OA) and the information environment. Ensure dissemination of target intelligence to the right users, at the right time (including time-sensitive and dynamic situations), and in the right format.

M1	Percent	Of electronic target folders (ETFs) that meet standards in accordance with (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3370.01A (or superseding instruction).
M2	Percent	Of concept plans (CONPLANs), operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary

		orders (FRAGOs) with federation requirements identified.
M3	Percent	Of target development products documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).
M4	Percent	To produce target intelligence in support of deliberate targeting.
M5	M/H/D/W	To produce target intelligence in support of dynamic targeting.

ST 2.12 Coordinate Target Development

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Integrate targeting capabilities and target intelligence products with commander's objectives and guidance, target development and prioritization and capabilities analysis. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: Target development is the systematic examination of potential target systems and their components, individual targets, and even elements of targets to determine the necessary type and duration of the action that must be exerted on each target to create an effect that is consistent with the commander’s specific objectives. Target development and selection is based on the JFC’s objectives and the available ways and means [capabilities] to achieve them. Consistent with combined arms approaches, integrate lethal and nonlethal procedures, approaches, and capabilities in target development to achieve the commander's desired effects, objectives, and end state. Develop doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) solutions for target development. Identify target development collection requirements and ensure the collection plan is synchronized with operations to maximize target collection efforts. Enable target intelligence to be shared horizontally and vertically to include boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups, and planning teams applicable to operations.

M1	Frequency	Of participation in targeting related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and 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 (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Produce and maintain the candidate target list (CTL). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

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's) staff for further development and inclusion on the joint target list (JTL), restricted target list (RTL), or the no-strike list (NSL) once they are vetted and validated. Establish a quality control process to independently review the target development nominations (TDNs). Ensure intermediate target development standards are met and properly documented. Enter, remove, or record candidate targets on the CTL. Send vetting requests to the intelligence community (IC). Document vetting results in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Send vetted candidate targets to designated validation authority. Ensure intermediate target development standards are met and properly documented. Enter, remove, or record candidate targets on the CTL. Send vetting requests to the intelligence community (IC). Document vetting results in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Send vetted candidate targets to designated validation authority. This task may establish a quality control process to independently review the target development nominations (TDNs).

M1	Percent	Of target development nominations (TDNs) on candidate target list (CTL) 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.
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).
M6	Percent	Of vetted targets submitted to designated validation authority.

ST 2.14 Conduct Target System Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Conduct timely and accurate estimate of changes to an adversary target system relevant to joint or combined force operations. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Also known as target system capability assessment, it assesses the cumulative impact of all engagements to a target system. 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 joint force commander (JFC) with an estimate of the remaining capabilities of the adversary target system. BDA phase III produces a target system assessment for the theater of operations. This assessment is merged with the inputs of experienced J-3 personnel to develop recommendations to continue with current activities or to pursue other courses of action (COAs). Although primarily an intelligence responsibility in the targeting process, inputs from operators are required to complete the process.

M1	M/H/D/W	To make target system damage assessment after engagement.
M2	M/H/D/W	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

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

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. JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-24 (primary), DoDD 8521.01E

Notes: null

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate search operations to identify, document, and preserve the cache or incident site. JP 3-05, JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-24, JP 3-31, DODD 8521.01E

Notes: Coordination may include with combatant commanders (CCDRs), the Services, other interagency members. It may also include coordination withinternational organizations; partners; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; ; foreign security forces (FSF) and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups.

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 (MNFs).
M4	Yes/No	Are Site Exploitation requirements and directed processes included in command identity intelligence operations plans?
M5	Yes/No	Are identity intelligence 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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Coordinate for the forensics investigation and analysis of improvised-explosive devices (IED)-related incidents. JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-31, DODI 8110-01, DODI O-3300.04

Notes: This task may include coordinating with and assisting combatant command (CCMD) and joint task forces (JTF) with identifying and developing joint and combined forensics collection requirements that inform operation plans (OPLANs), concept plans (CONPLANs), joint exercises, and training.

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 (MNFs).
M4	Ratio	Of Forensic analysis requirements and directed processes included in command identity intelligence

		operations plans.
M5	Percent	Of identity intelligence 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 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 2.2 Manage Intelligence Collection

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Direct and integrate intelligence collection functions. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 2-03, CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSI 3241.01, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) is an activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors and assets, and 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 collect, process, exploit, and disseminate accurate and timely information that provides the battle space awareness necessary to successfully plan and conduct operations. To facilitate optimum use of available ISR assets, develop an ISR concept of operations (CONOPS) in conjunction

with joint operation planning. Ensure the joint force concept of ISR operations is consistent with the theater collection strategy. Address 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 (IRs). Identify and discuss any ISR asset shortfalls relative to joint force -validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). Within the context of the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), the concept of ISR operations may be used for justifying requests for additional national ISR resources. Evaluate ISR assets capabilities and contributions periodically to ensure timely release of allocated ISR resources when they are no longer needed by the joint force. 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. Execution of the collection management process by orchestrating the collection effort to efficiently satisfy the combatant commands (CCMDs), and component commands Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR). 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. This task may integrate collection operations with reconnaissance and surveillance operations, coordinate the direction and tasking of technical sensors and other intelligence sensors, and plan redundancy in collection operations. It may also identify potential critical intelligence targets for exploitation and integrate counter intelligence (CI) activities with other collection operations. Implement intelligence collection requirement control authority for preparing, maintaining, validating, and levying intelligence collection requirementsICR on theater collection assets.

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 (RFIs) 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 joint operations area-wide operations and their corresponding discipline specific intelligence requirements (IRs)?
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 (CCIRs), priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and subordinate joint forces intelligence requirements (IRs)?
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 (PIRs)?
M27	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?
M26	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 plan synchronized with guidance and applicable operation plans (OPLANs)?
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 Conduct Collection Operations Management (COM)

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Conduct collection operations management and associated processing, exploitation, and information reporting resources, including the selection and tasking of specific assets and sensors. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSI 3241.01, CJCSM 3314.01A

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 collection operations management (COM) which 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.

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 (IRs)?
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 (PIRs) 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 (MNFs).
M18	Number	Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR).

ST 2.2.2 Manage Collection Requirements Management (CRM)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Direct, organize, and monitor the intelligence requirements (IRs) process. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 3-13, CJCSI

3110.02H, CJCSI 3241.01, CJCSM 3314.01A, 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, approved priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and the current situation to ensure limited assets or resources are directed against the most critical requirements (CRs). 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 (IRs). 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 conduct 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.

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 (CCIRs), 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 (CCIRs)?
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, information operations [IO] requirements).

ST 2.2.3 Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Information

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Collect actionable information to include meteorological, climatological, oceanographic, and space environment observations, analyses, prognostic data or products, and meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) effects. JP 3-14, JP 3-40, JP 3-59 (primary), CJCSI 3810.01F

Notes: This task may include collection and assessment of significant 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 nuclear and chemical and biological warfare. 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.

M1	Yes/No	Has the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for biological planning and mission execution, coordinated interagency support for biological forensics operations, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)?
M2	Days	To identify and characterize the total extent of the biological incident (agent identity, physical properties and amount of agent, exposed area, and release mechanism).
M3	Days	To support an interagency investigation of biological incidents.
M4	Yes/No	Has biological forensic interagency memorandum of agreement or understanding been vetted and executed?
M5	Yes/No	Is the biological lab role fully defined and coordinated by the Department of Defense (DOD) with interagency partners?

M6	Yes/No	Are plans in place for decontamination of personnel and equipment following sample collection of biological agent?
M7	Number	Of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for biological incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, quantification, and attribution.
M8	Days/Weeks	To analyze interagency intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies or resources collaborating with interagency and international entities.
M9	Yes/No	Have combatant command (CCMD) requests for information/requests for assistance (RFIs/RFAs) been processed and prioritized to properly allocate deployable assets and reachback support?
M10	Days	For the rapid fusion of technical data with intelligence and law enforcement information.
M11	Yes/No	Are biological forensic collection protocols established in a Department of Defense instruction/manual (DODI/M) or standard operating procedure (SOP)?
M12	Minutes	Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR.

ST 2.2.4 Conduct Collection Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide a comprehensive assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of intelligence collection efforts. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 2.0, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-33, JP 3-60, JP 5-0, DODI 3325.08

Notes: At the theater level, 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 theater collection in support of the commander's critical information

requirements (CCIRs), threat assessment and warning, intelligence analysis and production, target development, database development, joint operation planning, theater security cooperation, joint training, exercises and experimentation, and other functional tasks assigned to the combatant commands (CCMDs). Assessment of theater collection in support of specific operations focuses on warfighting requirements associated with priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), 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 theater collection is continuously assessed by the CCMDs 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 theater intelligence architecture and the collection, processing, and exploitation capacity of supporting and subordinate commands. It also requires full understanding of the joint operation planning and execution cycles and joint force battle rhythm. This task may assess the intelligence enterprises collection activities in satisfying the commander's critical information requirement (CCIR)/priority intelligence requirement (PIR) in the collection strategy, and the combatant commanders (CCDRs) broad range of intelligence collection missions.

M1	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) met.
M2	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) 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 the joint operation 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Process, interpret, fuse, and evaluate collected and processed meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data and information. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-59 (primary)

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 in order to determine impacts on operations.

M1	Days/Hours	To provide significant climate and hydrographic assessment products to operational planners.
M2	Days/Hours	Capability to analyze ground, soil, terrain, river, oceanic, close-in surf, littoral and/or volcanic measurements.
M3	Days/Hours	Capability to ingest and analyze environmental properties of the atmosphere.
M4	Days/Hours	Capability to analyze space weather characteristics.
M5	Days/Months	Of systems operational for environmental analysis.
M6	Full/Partial/No	Of authorized personnel fully trained on equipment and current in methods for the analysis of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data.
M7	Amount	Of required analysis products produced and disseminated on time.

ST 2.2.6 Predict Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Environment

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Predict and describe the anticipated future state of the meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) environment. JP 3-59 (primary)

Notes: In order for meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data to be of value, it must be provided in a timely, accurate, and relevant manner.

M1	Percent	Capability to predict environmental properties of the air, sea, and land.
M2	Percent	Capability to predict environmental properties of the atmosphere and ocean through the use of numerical ocean and weather prediction models.
M3	Percent	Capability to predict space weather characteristics.
M4	Days/Months	Of systems available for numerical ocean and weather prediction.
M5	Full/Partial/No	Of authorized meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) personnel fully trained on equipment and current in methods for the prediction of the METOC environment.
M6	Amount	Of forecast products produced and disseminated on time.
M7	Percent	Accuracy of operational forecasts and products.

ST 2.3 Manage Collected Information

DJS Approval Date: 09-AUG-16

Description: Direct and supervise conversion of data and information collected from human or technical means into usable analysis and production of intelligence. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 2-03, JP 3-24

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 national intelligence analysis and

production elements, joint interrogation and debriefing center [JIDC]. This task may ensure unanalyzed reporting from operational forces is simultaneously available to the commander for time-critical decision making and to analysts for production of current intelligence.

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 (EPWs) 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 combat 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.
M21	Time	To exploit collected information from receipt.
M20	Yes/No	Are unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive target (TST) planning?
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 commanders critical information requirements (CCIRs)?
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.

ST 2.3.1 Conduct Single-Source Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Provide single-source reports in useable formats. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 2-03, JP 3-15.1, CJCSI 3241.01, DODD 3300.03

Notes: 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. 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). Single-source reporting may also include unanalyzed combat 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), counter intelligence (CI), measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), technical intelligence (TECHINT), and open-source intelligence (OSINT).

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

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Group together related items of information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 4-10

Notes: N/A

M2	Yes/No	Are theater mission area related items accurately identified and grouped for comparison?
M1	Time	To collate theater threat and warning data.

ST 2.3.3 Correlate Strategic Information

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: N/A

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

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Develop intelligence from multiple sources which produce finished intelligence products that satisfy the commands intelligence requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 2-03, JP 3-09, JP 3-33, JP 3-60

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, Counter Intelligence, Identity Intelligence, and Estimative Intelligence Establish production schedule and guidelines to ensure intelligence products satisfy user requirements and are provided in time to meet user needs. Receive, review, validate, prioritize, and coordinate production requirements and control automated data process online updates. Synchronize analysis and production with national and subordinate intelligence staffs and joint force battle rhythms. Integrate information from multiple intelligence disciplines into a single, clear intelligence picture.

M1	Yes/No	Intelligence received from components, joint task force ISR assets, combatant command Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC), and national sources incorporated into all-source products.
M2	Yes/No	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	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	Active collaboration was done in near to real time.
M8	Yes/No	Process established to receive, review, validate, prioritize, and coordinate production requirements.
M9	Yes/No	Current intelligence picture

		incorporated into common operational picture.
M10	Yes/No	Information from multiple intelligence disciplines is integrated into a single, clear intelligence picture.
M11	Yes/No	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 CCDR, 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 CCDR, staff, and subordinate commands intelligence requirements.
M16	Frequency	Intelligence products meet the CCDRs decision-making cycle.

ST 2.4.1 Conduct Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

DJS Approval Date: 20-APR-15

Description: Conduct the analytical process to produce intelligence assessments, estimates, and other intelligence products that provide the joint force commander (JFC) with a systems understanding of the operational environment (OE) and support of operations and the joint operational planning process (JOPP). JP 2-0, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.02G (S), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3810.01D, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3314.01A

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 course of action (COA), and their impact on friendly forces and mission 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. This task may assist the combatant commander (CCDR) and staff to visualize and understand all relevant aspects of the OE. Assess the adversary/threat capabilities and will, identify adversary/threat center of gravity (COG), and discern the adversary's probable intent.

M1	Yes/No	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 [NGOs], 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	Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process executed.
M5	Yes/No	Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) analysis provides combatant commander (CCDR) full spectrum of adversary capability.
M6	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) 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 operations orders (OPORDs) 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 (COAs) and centers of gravity (COGs).
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 Provide Warning Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Provide warning intelligence criteria to assist in determining when and in what manner to implement plans. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

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, 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. Ensure 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.

M1	Yes/No	Is warning intelligence criteria developed during the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
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 (COAs) 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 (IAW) 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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Produce theater intelligence products supporting the combatant command (CCMD), subordinate joint force, and component command intelligence requirements (IRs). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, CJCSI 3241.01

Notes: Fused joint intelligence assessments, such as military capabilities assessments, military-related subjects assessments, or adversary course of action (COA) assessments, are also 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 task force (JTF) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; CCMD joint intelligence operations centers (JIOCs); and national sources to answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs); support the commander's decision-making cycle; and planning, operations, and targeting cycles.

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 (IRs).
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's) decision-making cycle?
M7	Yes/No	Is intelligence received from components, joint task force (JTF) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Conduct research, analysis, assessment, and leverage information to improve understanding of the social, cultural, historical, political, and/or economic environment. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-29, JP 3-57

Notes: This information received typically is derived from intelligence and

non-military knowledge sources outside the Department of Defense (DOD) 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 operations (IO), military information support, military-to-military engagements, and contingency operations. Topic examples: Provide information on key ethnic, cultural, religious, tribal, economic, and political relationships within security forces within civilian communities and between security forces (SFs) and the communities in which they operate; characterize infrastructure, sanitation and health structures, border controls, and customs processes; prepare products on the diversity of people and how United States (US) Military activities may affect them. May also be referred to as sociocultural.

M1	Percent	Of field research products completed on or prior to the established due date.
M2	Number	Of communities of interest (COIs) 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 (RFIs) completed per schedule.
M7	Percent	Of sociocultural research branch personnel rated deployable.
M8	Percent	Of plans receiving sociocultural summaries.

ST 2.5 Disseminate Strategic Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Disseminate strategic intelligence. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3340.02B, CJCSM 3115.01D

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 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 which satisfies standing information requirements (IRs) 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. Implement smart "push" and "pull" concept for dissemination. Disseminate intelligence to be automatically rendered or visualized in the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate a shared operations/intelligence view of the operational environment (OE).

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 task force (JTF) 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 (IAW) 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 (IAW) established criteria?
M13	Yes/No	Are requests for information (RFIs) sent to higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies?
M14	Yes/No	Are requests for information (RFIs) 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 (IAW) dissemination matrix.
M18	Yes/No	Are dissemination management duties designated?
M19	Yes/No	Is military intelligence information disseminated in accordance with (IAW) foreign disclosure office procedures?
M20	Yes/No	Is 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 into Operations

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Integrate intelligence into a user's decision-making and planning processes. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-33

Notes: These products and services can be provided to the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs) 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). 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).

M1	Yes/No	Are priority intelligence requirements (IRs) 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's) battle update assessment?
M14	Yes/No	Do intelligence products meet the combatant commander's (CCDR's) 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 Information

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Provide time-sensitive combat information to the joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate and supported commands for immediate decision making and analysis for production of current

intelligence. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: Unanalyzed combat information is unevaluated data provided directly to the commander for immediate decision making and may include, but is not limited to, time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts.

M1	Time	To transmit warning intelligence within theater after detection, identification, or receipt.
M2	Yes/No	Is unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts for production of current intelligence?
M3	Yes/No	Is unanalyzed combat information made available to joint commanders for time-critical decision making?
M4	Yes/No	Is unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting?
M5	Yes/No	Are procedures in place for rapid dissemination of time-sensitive information?

ST 2.6 Maintain Situational Awareness (SA)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Generate and maintain a shared awareness of the operational environment (OE), and comprehend the operational context. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33, JP 5-0

Notes: 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's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and subordinate joint force and component intelligence requirements (IRs). 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; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR);, interagency coordination; and commanders communications synchronization (CCS), for the purpose of detecting, deterring, disrupting, and defeating WMD hazards. 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.

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 (IRs) 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?

ST 2.7 Integrate Intelligence Support into Plans

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Integrate strategic intelligence into the command planning efforts. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: Intelligence planning (IP) supports joint operation planning through three or four 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 theater intelligence assessment (TIA) 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 (IRs) to help achieve the combatant commander's (CCDR's) objectives. This task can provide recommendations to support the commander's selection of a course of action (COA) and determine priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) by phase. Ensure pertinent intelligence information is shared horizontally and vertically through participation in CCMD boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups (WGs) applicable to planning operations.

M1	Yes/No	Have priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been identified by phase?
M2	Yes/No	Has participation 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 (CCDRs) concept of operations (CONOPS).

ST 2.7.1 Conduct Intelligence Planning (IP)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Plan intelligence support for mission analysis, and operation plan (OPLAN) development, execution, and assessment. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3314.01

Notes: Intelligence planning (IP) supports joint operation planning through three or four products: the CCMD or Joint Staff produced Annex B (intelligence) for the plan or order, the Defense Intelligence Agency

(DIA)-produced Dynamic Threat Assessment (DTA) and Theater Intelligence Assessment (TIA) for the plan, and as required the National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP) produced by the Joint Staff J2. 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's) objectives. This task can aid to develop an understanding of the mission and commanders intent. 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. 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.

M1	Yes/No	Intelligence participation in planning related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and planning teams.
M2	Yes/No	Intelligence plans synchronized with theater concept of operations.
M3	Yes/No	Intelligence annex and appendices for theater plans developed.
M4	Yes/No	Intelligence staff estimate developed and presented during joint operation planning process (JOPP).

ST 2.7.2 Lead Development of Intelligence Requirements (IRs)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Lead development of theater intelligence requirements (IRs) for designation as the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 5-0

Notes: Ultimately, the combatant commander (CCDR) designates priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) that, together with friendly force intelligence requirements (FFIRs), constitute the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs). The CCDR'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 CCDR 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. The CCDR focuses the intelligence system and avoids being overwhelmed with information of peripheral interest. For complex phased operations, separate PIRs should be identified for each phase. In addition to focusing on the CCDR's IRs, the intelligence staff must be aware of the IRs of higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting elements. The CCDR's PIRs should encompass and prioritize the most urgent IRs of subordinate, adjacent, and supporting elements. This task can consolidate PIR nominations and make overall staff recommendations to the commander regarding their approval. It 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.

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 (PIRs) causing unfocused collection and production?
M4	Time	To identify key intelligence gaps.
M5	Yes/No	Are key intelligence gaps reflected in priority intelligence requirements (PIRs)?

ST 2.8 Integrate Intelligence Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Integrate intelligence capabilities into the joint planning, execution, and assessment. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03, CJCSI 3340.02B

Notes: Task Note: Combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence

operations centers (JIOCs) integrate intelligence capabilities through planning and directing intelligence operations in accordance with annex B (Intelligence) concept of intelligence operations in the , 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.

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 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide specific target information in support of current operations, monitor the evolving combat situation, maintain situational awareness (SA) and ensure intelligence collection assets are available or able to be diverted away from other targets in order to find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess (F2T2EA) time-sensitive targets (TSTs). JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60

Notes: Time-sensitive targets (TSTs) 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. 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's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). Support operations by identifying no-strike entities, managing no-strike lists (NSLs) and aiding capabilities analysis. Support operational estimates and assessments by aiding in identifying collateral objects, collateral damage effects, and munitions effectiveness. 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). Provide updated intelligence data on targets, target material, and geo-spatial products. Produce intelligence to support target engagement and targeting assessment.

M1	Frequency	Current intelligence information resulted in location of time-sensitive target (TST).
M2	Yes/No	Provided initial assessment of attack results.
M3	Yes/No	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	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations?
M8	Percent	Of operation orders (OPORDs) 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 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 collection list.
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)

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, DODD 5200.37

Notes: This task may be performed in response to geographic, specified, or unified combatant commands (CCMDs) or specified/Service component commands. 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).

M1	Percent	Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and essential elements of information (EEIs).
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 [NGOs], 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 (OPORDs) 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 (IAW) 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? Are category I packages forwarded through Theater Defense Human Intelligence Element for approval and submission to Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (USD(I)) for final concurrence?
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 (TSTs), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCRs), high-value individuals (HVIs), 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 (IAW) 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 inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

ST 2.8.3.1 Provide Interrogation Support

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct joint interrogation operations with a joint force or interagency organization to extract information for intelligence purposes from enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), detainees, and dislocated civilians (DCs). JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), JP 3-63, 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. Conduct interrogation in support of law enforcement efforts to adjudicate enemy combatants who are believed to have committed crimes against US persons or property.

M1	Yes/No	Are interrogation operations/techniques conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines?
M2	Percent/Number	Of interrogation information proven reliable.

ST 2.9 Provide Target Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Identify and track target intelligence requirements and maintain the required target system analysis (TSA), perform target development to support planning and phased operations. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60, CJCSI 3370.01B

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 currently as non-lethal discussion articulate demands on target intelligence during planning and early phased operations. Targets, directly support the success of every phases of 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). 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.

M1	Time	To produce target development nominations (TDNs) in accordance with (IAW) targeting guidelines.
M2	Yes/No	Provide target analysis and input to the restricted target list (RTL).
M3	Time	To assist with force assignment recommendations.
M4	Yes/No	Provide target analysis and input 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 (CONPLANs), operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) with target intelligence tasks identified.
M8	Percent	Of target intelligence requirements satisfied.
M9	Percent	Of target intelligence products produced in accordance with (IAW) 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 (IAW) command policies.
M11	M/H/D/W	To produce electronic target folders (ETFs) in accordance with (IAW) command policies.

ST 2.9.1 Manage Target Lists

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: 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 (TNLs), and joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: This task includes documenting part or all of the vetted target intelligence and operational targeting data for selected and validated entity-level targets. Target list management (TLM) begins when an entity is nominated to become a target and ends with the creation and maintenance of a prioritized target list. 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.

M1	M/H/D/W	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 (IAW) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Produce and 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. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: Produce functional and spatial relationships among complementary target systems. Continuously identify and develop target system analysis (TSA) products well in advance of and throughout military operations. Establish and document in an appropriate policy an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD)/latest time information of value (LTIOV) currency requirement for TSAs. The TSA ultimately results in a targeting strategy for the system of subject.

M1	Percent	Of relevant adversary target systems identified.
M2	Percent	Of target systems relevant to the planning effort in coordination with joint force commanders (JFCs) objectives or desired effects.
M3	Number	Of intelligence gaps identified.
M4	M/H/D/W	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 (ICOD)/latest time information is of value (LTIOV).

ST 2.9.6 Manage Targeting Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Plan, direct, and ensure timely and accurate estimate of damage or degradation resulting from the application of military force, lethal or nonlethal, against a target; determine weapons configuration/employment effectiveness; and determine if re-strikes are required to meet targeting objectives. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: Establish policy for battle damage assessment (BDA) in support of combat assessment (CA) process. Establish and monitor a quality control process to ensure targeting assessment standards are met and target intelligence information and products are properly documented. Establish and maintain targeting assessment, standards, procedures, and environment for target analysis, production, and federation. Oversee the three phases of battle damage assessment (BDA): physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment, munitions effectiveness assessments (MEAs), collateral damage assessments, and re-strike recommendation. Determine if forces employed against selected targets meet desired objectives. Ensure dissemination of target intelligence to the right users, at the right time (including time-sensitive and dynamic situations), and in the right format.

M1	M/H/D/W	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).

ST 3 Employ Fires

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Deliver fires through available positions, units, or weapons systems. JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Task may involve Service, joint, or multinational forces (MNFs). Delivery of fires may be planned or immediate. Apply lethal and/or nonlethal means to achieve the desired impact in the conduct of theater strategy, theater campaigns, and joint operations.

M1	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked by forces from outside theater.
M2	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) receive desired damage levels on initial attack.
M3	Percent	Of enemy high-value targets (HVTs) and decisive points developed as strategic targets in accordance with national strategy and military objectives.
M4	Percent	Of know 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 (COGs).
M6	Percent	Of known/suspected enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets identified and 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 (CAs) 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 supplement brigade (BDE) 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, U2 imagery, unmanned combat air vehicle (UCAV) video, special operations forces (SOF) hand-held, etc.) 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.

ST 3.1 Perform the Joint Targeting Cycle

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Perform the six steps of the joint targeting cycle across all echelons. JOINT STAFF/J-2 NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TEAM CONOPS, JOINT STAFF/J-2 QUICK RESPONSE TEAM CONOPS, JP 2-0, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: The six phases of the joint targeting cycle include:1) end state and commander's objective, 2) target development prioritization, 3) capabilities analysis, 4) Commander's decision and force assignment, 5) mission planning and force execution, and 6) assessment. The products of the joint targeting cycle provide the joint force commander (JFC) a range of options to achieve objectives.

M1	Hours	For issuance of combatant commander's (CCDR's) apportionment 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's) 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's) prohibited 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 theater strategic firepower within specified time/phase.
M9	Percent	Of selected targets have desired mean point of impact identified.
M10	Percent	Of immediate 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), 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 a theater option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device available).
M17	Hours	To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device not available).
M18	Hours	To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon (air launched cruise missile/advanced cruise missile/Gravity/intercontinental ballistic missile/submarine-launched

		ballistic missile [ALCM/ACM/Gravity/ICBM/SLBM]) against one target (target detection device available).
M19	Hours	To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon (air-launched cruise missile/advanced cruise missile/Gravity/intercontinental ballistic missile/submarine-launched ballistic missile [ALCM/ACM/Gravity/ICBM/SLBM]) against one target (target detection device not available).
M20	Hours	To complete target weaponeering in support of one mensurated desired mean point of impact/desired point of impact (DMPI/DPI).
M21	Percent	Of all valid theater-nominated nuclear targets represented in the theater planning support document (nuclear).

ST 3.1.1 Attack Targets

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Evaluate each strategic target to determine if and when it should be attacked for optimum effect on enemy centers of gravity (COGs) and strategic decisive points, and is in conformance with the combatant commander's (CCDR's) strategic concept and intent. JP 3-0, JP 3-03 (primary)

Notes: Included here are the destruction and degradation of enemy information operations (IO) means and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon production, infrastructure, and delivery systems.

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 theater strategic attack plan available for execution.
M3	Percent	Of known enemy information operations (IO) capability, targeted for strategic attack.

M4	Percent	Of known enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities, targeted for strategic attack.
M5	Weeks	To initially prepare theater no-strike and restricted target lists (during deliberate planning).
M6	Yes/No	Provide detailed targeting objectives, to include a full description of the amount of damage required for each target, 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) 3110.04B (TS), Nuclear Supplement to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan for FY (05) (U).
M8	Percent	Of strategic targets prosecuted as immediate targets.
M9	Hours	Request a theater planning response cell (TPRC), quick response team (QRT), or other 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 (CONPLANs/OPLANs); evaluate each target to determine if and when it should be attacked with nuclear weapons for optimum effect on enemy centers of gravity (COGs), strategic decisive points, and conformance with the combatant commander's (CCDR's) intent.
M11	Percent	Of theater strategic high-payoff targets (HPTs) (discovered within execution cycle) reprioritized.
M12	Weeks	To initially prepare theater strategic target list (during deliberate planning).
M13	Percent	Of targets selected reflect the Secretary of Defense's (SecDef's) and combatant commander's (CCDR's) guidance.
M14	Percent	Of attacks on selected targets, 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 reflects joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) priorities.
M18	Percent	Of attacks on selected targets, had desired effect on enemy center of gravity (COG).
M19	Hours	To revise phased theater strategic 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 (HPTs).
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 Joint/Multinational Theater Fires to Targets/Target Systems

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Assign theater strategic fires to classes or types of strategic targets, or targets themselves. JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: Task includes assigning targets/target systems to the appropriate joint force component. The joint force commander (JFC) should consider if any theater strategic targets should be treated as immediate targets; if so, then the JFC should articulate his risk tolerance and his guidance for coordinating rapid attacks. Target selections are then made in accordance with his strategic plan and intent. Immediate targets are

targets that have been detected too late to be included in the normal targeting process, and therefore, have not been scheduled as planned targets. Immediate targets are usually time-sensitive, requiring immediate response as they pose imminent danger to friendly forces or are highly lucrative and present fleeting opportunity for attack.

M1	Days	To complete targeting cycle (deliberate/air tasking order [ATO] planning).
M2	Hours	To complete immediate targeting cycle, to include collateral damage/effects mitigation analysis/recommendations.
M3	Hours	To reattack theater strategic objective not neutralized (from original time on target [TOT]).
M4	Instances	Of theater strategic 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, and sea delivery systems targets (not targets of opportunity), coordinated by joint targeting coordination board (JTCB).
M8	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked by joint force as immediate targets.

ST 3.1.3 Conduct Combat Assessment (CA)

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Determine the overall effectiveness of Service, joint, and multinational attacks employed in the theater, as it relates to the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaign objectives. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: This task includes assessing theater battle damage; munitions effectiveness; consequence analysis for chemical, biological, radiological, and 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's) campaign objectives. This task also includes 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 theater campaign plan.

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 theater 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 high-yield 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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Produce, maintain and disseminate no-strike lists (NSLs). Enter, remove and record no-strike entities on the NSLs. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3160.01A, CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: The no-strike list (NSL) is distinct from the joint target list (JTL) and restricted target list (RTL). The NSL consists of a list of objects or entities whose function is characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under the law of war, international law, and/or rules of engagement (ROE). Document NSLs in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Document changes or deletions to the NSL in the MIDB on a continual basis. Document changes in status for no-strike entities to expedite target engagement in the MIDB. Verify entities on the NSL are not on the joint target list (JTL)/restricted target list (RTL) and vice versa. 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. Establish and document in an appropriate policy an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD) currency requirement for entities on NSLs.

M1	Percent	Of approved category codes reflected on no-strike lists (NSLs).
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).
M4	Percent	Of entities that lose their protected status assigned a second category code and O-suffix reflecting the new functional characterization.
M5	M/H/D/W	To disseminate no-strike lists (NSLs).
M6	Percent	Of subordinate and supporting commanders with access to no-strike lists (NSLs).
M7	Percent	Of targets verified against the latest no-strike list (NSL) prior to engagements.

ST 3.2 Attack Theater Strategic Targets/Target Systems

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Attack the enemy to destroy or neutralize strategic-level targets/target systems and to shape and control the tempo of theater campaigns and joint operations. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Use all available Service, joint, and allied/coalition firepower assets against land, air (including space), and maritime (surface and subsurface) targets having strategic significance.

M1	Percent	Of missions that violate the rules of engagement (ROE).
M2	Days	Until arrival of first military information support (MIS) units in theater (after initial landings).
M3	Min/Hours	To complete air tasking order (ATO) or immediate targeting cycle, to include collateral damage/effects mitigation analysis/recommendations.
M4	Percent	More time than allocated in campaign plan, needed to achieve desired damage levels on high-payoff targets (HPTs).
M5	Percent	Of air sorties, covered by electronic 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 Theater Strategic Targets/Target Systems Using Lethal Means

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Engage strategic targets (other than air defense [AD] or defensive counterair [DCA] targets) with available Service, joint, and allied/coalition delivery systems, delivering lethal ordnance. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-30, JP 3-60 (primary)

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 must 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 strategic results. Alternatively, the objective may be to damage or destroy critical facilities (including command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN] weapon targets) or to delay, disrupt or degrade critical tasks, achieving strategic results. Means may include surface and subsurface land and sea based joint and multinational theater systems and air and space forces (aircraft, missiles, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicle [UAV], and space vehicles). This activity includes the attack of offensive counterair (OCA) targets.

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 enemy's 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 3.2.2 Conduct Nonlethal Attack

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Conduct nonlethal attack against land, sea, air, and space (less air defense [AD]) targets. JP 3-12(S), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-24, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01C

Notes: This task may use joint and multinational means to achieve strategic results. These means include the use of electronic warfare (EW), military deception (MILDEC), operations security (OPSEC), computer network and cyberspace operations (CO), military information support operations (MISO) or other information-related capabilities (IRCs), and special operations forces (SOF). Nonlethal means also includes employment of MISO to shape foreign audience perceptions across the spectrum of military operations. 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 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). Nonlethal means are designed to impair, disrupt, or delay the performance of enemy forces, activities, and facilities.

M1	Days	Until arrival of first military support to information operations (MISO) units in theater (after initial landings).
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, 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 air tasking order (ATO).
M6	Hours	Until combatant commander (CCDR) requests and coordinates military support to information operations (MISO) , electronic warfare (EW), and deception appropriate element, activity and joint agency support to joint task force (JTF) components information operations (IO) cells (after establishment of a JTF).
M7	Percent	Of attacks using nonlethal means on selected targets, achieve desired nonlethal effect.
M8	Hours	To establish and integrate information operations (IO) cell into planning process (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]).
M9	Instances	Of information warfare (IW)/information operations (IO) 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 (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and component plans, have integrated theater military information support operations (MISO) plan.
M12	Percent	Of air sorties, covered by electronic warfare (EW), support requests unfilled.
M13	Instances	Of uncoordinated information operations (IO) element or activity actions causing disruption or delay of theater plans and objectives.
M14	Percent	Of theater information operations (IO) objectives verifiably achieved.

M15	Hours	To achieve information superiority (IS), 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 operations (IO) targets included in the joint targeting plan.
M17	Percent	Of planners with access to the information operations (IO) plan within 12 hours of plan initiation.
M18	Percent	Of enemy operations distributed, canceled, or modified, attributable to the information operations (IO) plan.
M19	Percent	Of mission essential United States (US) command, control, and communications (C3); computers; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems remaining after enemy information operations (IO) attack.
M20	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, 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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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 operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

ST 3.2.2.3 Attack Theater Information Systems

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Employ offensive information warfare capabilities to achieve theater objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-12(S), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of decrease in enemy message traffic on command nets after one week of information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare attack.
M2	Percent	Of decrease in significant enemy message traffic on command nets after initial information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare 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 superiority in theater.

ST 3.2.3 Synchronize Strategic Fires

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Integrate and synchronize attacks on single or multiple targets. JP 3-09 (primary), 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.

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.

ST 3.3 Coordinate Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasure Operations

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate counter countermeasure operations to neutralize the effects of threat defensive countermeasures used to degrade/neutralize our ability to compile a high-value asset (HVA) target list, as well as our ability to attack these high-value targets (HVTs) with precision engagement. JP 2-01 (primary), 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.

M1	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for developing operations plans identify threat countermeasures to precision engagement as part of the intelligence preparation of the environment?
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)

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Coordinate civilian and military efforts to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-24 (primary), 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 populaces 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).

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 inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

ST 3.4.4.1 Conduct Force Protection (FP)

DJS Approval Date: 05-SEP-18

Description: Mitigate hostile actions directed against personnel, resources, facilities, and critical information. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-10, JP 3-30, JP 3-31, JP 3-32, JP 3-34, CJCSI 3280.01D, 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 (RDT&E) to meet current and future requirements and reviewing FP plans or FP elements within concept plans (CONPLANS) and/or operation plans (OPLANs) to protect against hostile action which may impact not only organic capabilities but those capabilities offered by non-organic (commercial) resources and personnel.

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).

ST 3.5 Coordinate Space Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Direct activities associated with space operations. JP 3-0, JP 3-14 (primary)

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. United States (US) military space operations are comprised of the following mission areas: space support, space control, and space force application.

M1	Months	To place systems in space.
M2	Percentage	To operate systems in space.

ST 3.5.2 Manage Space Control

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Ensure freedom of action in space for the United States (US) and its allies, and deny it to adversaries. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Space control consists of offensive space control (OSC), defensive space control (DSC), and space situational awareness (SSA). This task may include surveillance of space and terrestrial areas of interest (AOIs) that could impact space activities; protecting the ability to use space; preventing adversaries from exploiting United States (US), multinational,

or neutral space services and capabilities; and negating the ability of adversaries to exploit space services and capabilities.

M1	Percent	Of space surveillance systems operational.
M2	Yes/No	Does space control negate ability of adversaries to exploit space services and capabilities?
M3	Percent	Of contingency requirements for space support met.

ST 3.5.2.2 Manage Space Protection

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Direct those activities that preserve the operation of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities and activities. JP 3-01, JP 3-14 (primary), 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 adversaries perceptions 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.

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 Manage Space Negation

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Manage measures to deceive, disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy an adversary's space systems and services, or any other space system or service used by an adversary that is hostile to United States (US) national interests. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: See also space control.

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 warfighting combatant commander (CCDR).

ST 3.5.2.6 Manage Space Situational Awareness (SSA)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Manage space capabilities operations within the terrestrial environment and space domain. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: This task includes planning, executing, and assessing space operations. Space situational awareness (SSA) leverages space surveillance, collection, and processing of space intelligence data; 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's) ability to understand enemy intent. SSA is typically important to the delivery of 1) position, navigation, and timing (PNT); 2) satellite communications (SATCOM); and 3) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.

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 Manage Space Surveillance

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Manage the systematic and continuous observation and information collection on all man-made objects orbiting the Earth. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Space surveillance contributes to orbital safety, indications or warning of space events, initial indications of where threats may be located, and assessment. Space events include satellite maneuvers, anticipated and unanticipated launches, reentries, and mission-impacting space weather. Surveillance data, for example, is used to produce the satellite catalog which is the fused product that provides the location of on-orbit satellites, as well as man-made space debris. Information from the satellite catalog is used by predictive orbital analysis tools to anticipate satellite threats and mission opportunities for friendly, adversary, and third party-assets.

M1	Hours	To locate threats.
M2	Hours	To produce satellite catalog.
M3	Hours	To conduct predictive orbital analysis.

ST 3.5.2.6.3 Manage Space Reconnaissance

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Manage the detailed characterization of a specific object needed to analyze and assess the operational environment (OE). JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Reconnaissance data, for example, may come from an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) providing visual images of a mobile satellite 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.

M1	Hours	To analyze reconnaissance data.
M2	Hours	To assess reconnaissance data.
M3	Hours	To conduct post-strike assessment.

ST 3.5.2.6.4 Manage Space-Related

Environmental Monitoring

DJS Approval Date: 16-APR-15

Description: Manage the monitoring of the environment as it relates to space operations and activities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: This environmental information must be accurate and timely to protect space systems and support space control planning and execution. Predictions of natural environmental effects should be synchronized with military commander's courses of action (COAs) to enhance military effectiveness. Environmental monitoring, analysis, and prediction are critical in space control and space force enhancement operations. Natural phenomena, such as solar activity and lightning, can interfere with space systems. Operators must be able to differentiate between natural phenomena interference and an intentional attack on a space system in order to formulate an appropriate response.

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

ST 3.5.3.8 Manage Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Deliberate military operations to gain and maintain a positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information advantage. JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01E, DODI 4650.06

Notes: Desired effects are generated through the coordinated deployment of components within information operations (IO), space operations, and cyberspace operations (CO), including electronic warfare (EW), space control, space force enhancement, and computer network operations.

M1	Hours	To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic navigation warfare (NAVWAR)-related support.
M2	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) assets

		identified as having positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) capabilities and/or vulnerabilities completed.
M3	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) missions identified as having positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) capabilities and/or vulnerabilities completed.
M4	Percent	Of combatant command (CCMD) operational plans assessed in order to identify positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) dependence for successful completion.
M5	Yes/No	Are Navigation warfare (NAVWAR) concept of operations (CONOPS) published?

ST 3.7 Conduct Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Conduct cyberspace operations (CO) in support of assigned missions. JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13, CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 8530.1

Notes: This task includes coordination with United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), other commands, United States Government (USG) agencies, and other partners. Cyberspace operations (CO) can include providing commanders enemy-focused situational awareness (SA), indications of cyberspace attack, integrated operational cyberspace planning, and timely and accurate assessment of the cyberspace domain.

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?

ST 3.8 Direct Counter Threat Finance (CTF)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Direct the integration of counter threat finance (CTF) into existing staff structures. JP 3-24 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Produce and maintain the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) and review, combine, and prioritize target nomination lists (TNLs) at a joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) or at a similar review and approval session. JP 3-13, JP 3-60 (primary), JP 3-61, CJCSI 3205.01 Series, CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: A joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) is a prioritized list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander (JFC). Information operations (IO) has the responsibility of integrating the efforts of all information-related capabilities (IRCs). An IO Cell or information operations coordination board (IOCB) will often provide an integrated IRCs target nomination list (TNL) for inclusion in the joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) process. In prioritizing TNLs, the JTCB will seek to integrate both lethal and nonlethal effects to best achieve the commander's objectives and end state. Enter, remove, or

record prioritized targets selected from the TNLs on the draft JIPTL. Submit draft JIPTL to joint force commander (JFC) for approval. Document JIPTL in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Continually monitor and update targets on the JIPTL to reflect the latest intelligence. Establish and document in an appropriate policy an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD) currency requirement for targets on JIPTL.

M1	M/H/D/W	To complete approval of the draft joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL).
M2	Percent	Of targets on joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) prioritized based on the joint force commander's (JFC's) objectives and guidance.
M3	Percent	Of targets on the joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL) and the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) synchronized.
M4	Percent	Of targets on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that meet execution criteria.
M5	Percent	Of on joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) with complete electronic target folders (ETFs).
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) who's vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency with-in established intelligence cutoff date (ICOD).
M8	Percent	To disseminate joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL).

ST 4 Sustain Forces

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide logistics functions necessary to maintain and prolong operations until mission accomplishment and redeployment of the force. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09, CJCSI 3110.03E, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: Logistic support activities are 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 geographic 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.

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 (PODs).
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.

ST 4.1 Coordinate Equipment Maintenance

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate efforts to establish facilities for repair and replacement of materiel. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-02, JP 4-09, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task also includes 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. Further, in order to maintain sustain 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 the communications zone as well as actions in the combat area.

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 Support for Forces in Theater

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate the provision of trained and organizationally sound units and replacements and to provide necessary personnel administration, supply, field, and health services to support theater strategy, campaigns, and joint support area support. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 4-0

M1	Minutes	From wound or injury until surgery.
M2	Minutes	Awaiting surgery (in theater).
M3	Minutes	Awaiting routine medical services (in theater).
M4	Percent	Of support forces, trained and equipped for salvage and battle damage repair.
M5	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) 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 theater commander, rated C1 for readiness and no forces supplied by theater 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 (OPLANs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 11-DEC-14

Description: Provide personnel service support and accountability (includes administration (includes education, development, promotion, assignment, retention), finance, legal services and personnel support activities, to include morale and welfare activities in the theater (for example, rest and relaxation) in preparing theater forces for joint operations and theater level campaigns and joint security area support and for the sustainment of the tempo of operations once begun. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 4-0

M1	Percent	Of required aerial mail terminals and military post offices (MPOs), 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 (RR) facilities in a protracted operation.
M7	Percent	Of protracted operations having a joint force commander (JFC) established rest and relaxation (RR) policy.

ST 4.2.1.1 Provide Contingency Contract Administration Services (CCAS)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Centrally administer selected civil augmentation program (CAP) task orders and complex theater support contracts executed in the operational area. JP 4-10 (primary), DoD Operational Energy Implementation Plan, DoD Strategy Energy for the Warfighter, DoDD 4180.01

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. Procuring contracting officers (PCOs) in-theater are typically responsible for theater contingency contract administration services (CCAS), while Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) is typically the combat support agency (CSA) responsible for ensuring CCAS for major Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition programs. However, if delegated by a PCO in theater, DCMA may provide CCAS for selected external contracts. This task may include administration of United States US property accountability and quality assurance during contingency operations. This task may include incorporating operational energy security considerations into contingency contracts.

M1	Percent	Of contingency contract administration services (CCAS), support requirements are integrated into applicable combatant command (CCMD) operation plan (OPLAN) time-phased force and deployment lists (TPFDDLs).
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	Incorporate operational energy into contingency contracts.
M7	Annually	Incorporate operational energy consideration in the evaluation of contracts for support, supply, and construction.

ST 4.2.1.2 Support Contingency Contract Administration Services (CCAS)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide contingency contract administration services (CCAS) support. JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.64

Notes: This task also includes delegated contract administration at multiple sites and continuous coordination with supporting and supported commands and staffs.

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Deploy initial response contracting capability in support of a contingency operation. JP 4-10 (primary), 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. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) can provide a joint operational contract support (OCS) enabling and limited deployable contracting capability through its Joint Contingency Acquisition Support Office (JCASO).

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

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.). JP 1-06 (primary), 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, insurances 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.

M1	Percent	Of funding distributed, amount whose distribution or management (at all levels) cannot be reconciled due to lack of accountability.
M2	Percent	Of units/personnel experiencing pay problems (weekly, monthly) in theater/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)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

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, and veterinary

services, and medical materiel replenishment in preparing and sustaining theater forces JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCJSM 3122 series, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: During contingency operations in austere and/or hostile and uncertain environments, contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) will most likely be unable to access 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. Ensure programs are in place to identify health threats, apply risk management, and abate such risk. 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.

M1	Percent	Accountability of personnel entering Joint Health Service Support system.
M2	Days	Since inspection of local sources of subsistence items in the operations area.
M3	Minutes	From wounding or injury to receipt of stabilizing.
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 nonbattle injuries (DNBI) versus wounded in action (WIA) count were nonbattle injuries (NBIs).
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 loss of limb resulted from delay in regulation of patients to further care.
M18	Percent	Of patients regulated to facilities with required capability.
M19	Days	For patients to arrive at definitive care facility.
M20	Yes/No	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 joint operations area (JOA).
M23	Days	To coordinate preventive medicine procedures with allied forces and/or host nation in theater of operation/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 inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

ST 4.2.2.1 DELETED Manage Theater Joint

Blood Program

ST 4.2.2.2 Coordinate Patient Movement (PM)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Coordinate the movement of patients within and from theater. JP 3-02, JP 3-17, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3122 series

Notes: This task includes designating medical treatment facilities (MTFs) 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 (POW) 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), Theater Patient Movement Requirements Center - (East, West, Americas).

M1	Days	To establish procedures for regulating movement evacuation of patients within and from theater of war, including decontaminating 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 theater patient movement requirement center (TPMRC) in the joint operations area (JOA).
M4	Percent	Of patients, processed at aeromedical staging facility/mobile aeromedical staging facility(ASF/MASF) 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 Center (GPMIC)-generated schedules must be modified for the joint operations area (JOA).
M7	Percent	Difference between projected bed capacities of designated medical treatment facilities and actual patient population in the joint operations area (JOA).
M8	Days	To coordinate patient movement activities between theater patient movement requirement center (TPMRC) and Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC).

ST 4.2.2.3 Manage Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Services and Laboratories

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide medical, dental, and veterinary services programs. JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A

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.

M1	Days	To establish preventive medicine policy including appropriate countermeasures for identified medical threats for the joint operations area (JOA) (after unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)).
M2	Days	To establish medical laboratories in the joint operations area (JOA) (after organizational C-Day).
M3	Days	To inspect all facilities supplying, storing, and issuing subsistence items in the joint operations area (JOA).
M4	Hours	To inspect subsistence items contaminated by chemical, nuclear, biological, and radiological attack in the joint operations area (JOA).

M5	Days	To evaluate size and duration of operation and project levels of dental care required for the joint operations area (JOA).
M6	Percent	Difference between projected and actual levels of dental care required for the joint operations area (JOA).
M7	Percent	Of personnel, incapacitated by disease and non-battle injury in the joint operations area (JOA).
M8	Hours	To verify first use and identify type(s) of agents used.

ST 4.2.2.4 Coordinate Medical Surveillance

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Implement a military medical surveillance program that includes collection and analysis of health status and threat information. JP 3-11, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A, DODI 6490.03, DODI 6490.04

Notes: 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.

M1	Days	To establish preventive medicine policy including appropriate countermeasures for identified medical threats for the joint operations area (JOA) (after unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)).
M2	Percent	Of personnel incapacitated by disease and non-battle injury in the joint operations area (JOA).
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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Restore combat-attrited units in the theater to a desired level of combat effectiveness. JP 3-02.1, JP 3-06, JP 3-11, JP 3-17, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 3-41, JP 4-01.2, 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Establish training programs, execute joint training events and exercises, and assess joint training effectiveness. JP 1 (primary), 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).

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 task force headquarters (JTF HQ) 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), operation

		plan in concept format (CONPLAN), functional plan (FUNCPLAN) 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 task force headquarters (JTF HQ) conducting major joint exercises, receive augmentation by joint task force (JTF) 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 joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) 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 the boards, bureaus, centers, and offices.
M26	Biennially	All combatant command (CCMD) boards, bureaus, centers, and offices are trained/exercised.
M27	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups 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?

ST 4.2.5 Coordinate Religious Support (RS)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate chaplain facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the dead, crisis intervention, and advice to the commander on matters pertaining to morals, ethics, and morale as affected by religion. JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03

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).

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 (NGOs)?
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 (IAs) 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 (IGOs)?
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 bureaus, boards, centers, cells and working groups?
M24	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) staff integrated within appropriate bureaus, 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 Provide Legal Services

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Provide legal services; develop plans and guidance for legal services for the full range of military operations; and ensure effective use of legal personnel and resources. JP 1-04 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes recommending policy concerning provision of

legal support activities and developing legal annexes to plans. This task also includes providing legal advice to the commander on local legal issues that may impact planning or execution of an operation or campaign.

M1	Days	To provide legal opinion on international agreements, 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 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	Is legal support provided in response 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	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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Estimate the costs for operations and request funds from appropriate authority. JP 1-06 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 05-APR-16

Description: Track and report the actual costs involved in operations. JP 1-06 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Synchronize and integrate the flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel. JP 4-09 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Allocate transportation resources and move personnel, equipment, and supplies. JP 3-17, JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Support the deployed joint force with essential field services. JP 2-03, JP 3-34, JP 4-0 (primary)

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.

M1	Days	Delay in operations because of late redistribution of ammunition (Class V) 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 have alternatives.
M9	Shortfalls	Have been identified for supply.
M10	Constraints	Have been identified for 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 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 (OPLANs) include tasks to establish a joint mortuary affairs office (JMAO).

ST 4.3.2.1 Allocate Classes of Supply

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Allocate required supplies. JP 4-0 (primary), 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's) freedom of action across the range of military operations.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Achieve designated inventory stockage level objectives. JP 4-0, JP 4-02, JP 4-03, JP 4-09 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate provision of maintenance services and establishment of integrated maintenance facilities for joint or cross-Service use. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes 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) should establish integrated maintenance facilities for joint or cross-Service use and should 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.

M1	Percent	Of items can be repaired in theater.
M2	Percent	Of non-US coalition items 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide consolidated shipment requirements. JP 4-09 (primary)

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 aDefense 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 [AACs]) 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.

M1	Numbers	CCP (consolidation and containerization point) performance,

		number of air shipments?
M2	Numbers	CCP (consolidation and containerization point) performance, number of surface shipments?
M3	Numbers	TCSP (theater consolidation and shipping point) performance?

ST 4.4 Provide Sustainment Locations

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate construction and maintenance of enduring and contingency or principal and supplementary support locations. JP 3-10, JP 3-34, JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-04

Notes: This task includes the planning and development work accomplished prior to construction. It also requires for 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.

M1	Hours	To reestablish damaged theater lines of communications (LOCs).
M2	Days	To construct a standard runway.
M3	Weeks	To build a base 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, 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Establish lines of communication (LOCs) and determine the location and number of sustaining bases. JP 3-10, JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task is designed to best support the joint force commander's (JFC's) strategy and plans. The determination of lines of support/lines of communication (LOCs) 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.

M1	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) address main and alternate supply depots.
M2	Weeks	Before sustainment facilities, operational.
M3	Percent	Of sustainment facilities had to be 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

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Coordinate the construction and maintenance of facilities and communications networks establishing the capacity of combat service support (CSS) organizations to provide materiel and services to subordinate commanders. JP 3-34 (primary), CJCJSM 3130.03

Notes: This activity includes: dismantling fortifications, construction, support and maintenance of theater forward staging bases; rear area restoration; lines of communications (LOCs) sustainment; construction support; and acquisition or production of construction material for the theater.

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 (in theater).
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 theater 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 (in theater).
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 theater assets.
M22	Percent	Of engineering requests, satisfied by contractor assets from outside theater.
M23	Percent	Of tasks correctly assigned (right engineers/location/time).
M24	Hours	To respond to a request for assistance by the joint task force (JTF) or other subordinate command for facilities contracting requirements external to the joint operations area (JOA).
M25	Hours	To respond to a request for real estate coordination by joint task force (JTF) or other subordinate command.
M26	Percent	Of main supply routes, pipelines, airfields, and maintenance facilities in joint operations area (JOA) 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 (LOCs).
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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Enforce military law and order. JP 3-10, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: This task does not cover combat area circulation control.

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/standing operating procedure (SOP).

ST 4.4.3.1 Manage Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Accountability and Reporting

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Coordinate procedures for enemy prisoner of war (EPW), detainee, and civilian internee status. JP 3-33, JP 3-63 (primary), 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 (EPWs) and detainee numbers through the chain of command to the National Detainee Reporting Center (NDRC).

M1	Hours	To inform the chain of command of the numbers and status of enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), detainees, and civilian internees.
M2	Days	To determine status of arriving enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), detainees, and civilian internees in the theater of operations or joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Percent	Develop reporting procedures.
M4	Daily	Submit 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Plan, coordinate, synchronize, and execute contract support. JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A, 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 that involves OCS planning, validating and prioritizing requirements, collaboration in boards, bureaus, centers, cells and working groups (B2C2WGs), sharing information via web portals and maintaining an OCS common operational picture (COP) that will keep the command informed of the OCS mission support status. The operational contract support Integration Cell (OCSIC) and senior contracting officer (SCO) (if appointed) should maintain a COP. Various continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies may apply.

M1	Percent	Of command priority plans with completed Annex Wsl.

M2	Percent	Of Level 3T and 4 Plans with Annex W, Appendices 1 thru 3 completed .
M3	Yes/No	Were potential contract support sources documented to an 80 percent level of fidelity (with Forces as the denominator)?
M4	Yes/No	Are the Operational Contract Support (OCS) contractor management requirements coordinated during planning?
M5	Yes/No	Have the other staff Annexes for operational contract support (OCS) equities supporting the Annex W been considered?
M6	Yes/No	Did operational contract support (OCS) planners participate in in-progress reviews (IPRs) A, C and F 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	Is an operational contract support (OCS) Estimate maintained for priority countries, the region, or Joint Operational Area (JOA)? (Recommend 80 percent of total priority countries).
M9	Yes/No	Did the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) estimate contract support requirements?
M10	Yes/No	Was the estimate of contract support requirements used to determine contracting command and control requirements in the plan?
M11	Days	To develop initial contractor management policies and procedures.
M12	Yes/No	Are operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data reporting requirements identified and officially published?
M13	Days	To prepare a detailed operational contract support (OCS) aspects of the operational environment for a priority country.
M14	Percent	Of designated priority countries with completed operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data maintained for use in planning, exercises and

		contingencies.
M15	Yes/No	Was the frequency of operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data reporting identified and published?
M16	Yes/No	Does a process exist to collect operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data from theater security cooperation efforts and exercises?
M17	Yes/No	Is 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	Does the operational contract support (OCS) estimate provide impacts to planning course of action (COAs)?
M21	Hours	To identify operational contract support (OCS) essential elements of information (EEIs) and contribute to Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR).
M22	Yes/No	Have the operational contract support (OCS) inputs been 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 data with other staff sections.
M25	Hours	Have the operational contract support (OCS) minimum data elements of a common operational picture been determined?
M26	Percent	Of operational contract support (OCS) common operational picture 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	Have organizations been officially tasked to provide data to support the common operational picture (COP)?
M29	Hours	To prepare the Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB) fragmentation order (FRAGO) 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 contract support requirement to the operational environment (OE) and commands mission.
M33	Yes/No	Were the Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB) priorities relayed to the Joint Contracting Support Board (JCSB) of contract support requirements?
M34	Yes/No	Did the operational contract support 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 staffing recommendation.
M37	Yes/No	Are all operational contract support (OCS) tasks identified that are required to be performed by the JFC or Service component during each phase?
M38	Yes/No	Has the risk to the mission been identified if the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) is not staffed to support the required tasks?
M39	Yes/No	Have contract support requirements

		been planned to support shortfalls in organic, host nation, or acquisition cross service agreements?
M40	Yes/No	Is a communications infrastructure is 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).

ST 4.5.2 Perform Contractor Management

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide oversight and facilitate the integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment. JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A, DODI 3020.41, DODI 3020.50

Notes: Various continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies may apply. This task may require the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) to coordinate with their Service Components and foint force command staff sections to ensure accountability of contractors deployed in support of the commands mission. The OCSIC should be able to determine the capability contractors are providing, and coordinate their government furnished support requirements. This task may require support/planning for contractor personnel services.

M1	Percent	Of accuracy in accountability data of contractors authorized to accompany the force.
M2	Days	To ensure requiring activities and supported units have received pre-deployment training on contractor management, theater policies and procedures prior to place of performance.
M3	Days	To integrate contractors with military units.
M4	Percent	Of contractor personnel arriving with approved Letters of Authorization (LOA) that correspond to online Synchronized Pre-Deployment

		Operational Tracker (SPOT) registration that validate or certify the supported Commander 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 U.S. Forces.
M9	Days	To specify exceptions to 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 in order 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 services for other than inherently governmental functions.
M13	Hours	To determine Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) and non-CAAF contractor numbers.
M14	Days	To select an appropriate Unit Type Code (UTC) for contractor personnel.
M15	Hours	To validate contractor flow in the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) with the contract statement of requirements.
M16	Days	To synchronize contracting command and control organizations with the flow of contracted support requirements.
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 clear, enforceable, and well understood theater entrance requirements.
M20	Days	To identify all Contracting Officer Representative (COR).
M21	Days	To coordinate the use of Synchronized Pre-Deployment Operational Tracker (SPOT) and Joint Asset Management Movement System (JAMMS) to support contractor accountability.
M22	Days	To coordinate Contractor Accountability, Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR), reporting responsibilities and procedures.
M23	Days	To coordinate Government Furnished Services (GFS) 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 reporting and communication guidelines.
M27	Hours	To establish communications with contractor organizations.
M28	Percent	Of Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) reflected in Synchronized Pre-Deployment Operational Tracker (SPOT).
M29	Hours	To post updated Government Furnished Services (GFS) information to Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) operational contract support (OCS) webpage.
M30	Days	To coordinate contractor billeting as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS).
M31	Yes/No	Has the contractor medical/dental care, costs, emergency care, primary care, quarantine/restrictions of movement, and evacuations been coordinated as a part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)?

M32	Yes/No	Has contractor mortuary affairs been determined as a part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)?
M33	Yes/No	Has contractor subsistence been determined?
M34	Days	Has contractor personnel recovery been determined as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)?
M35	Yes/No	Has contractor signal support been determined as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)?
M36	Yes/No	Has contractor exchange and commissary privileges, Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) facilities, religious support, mail support, and legal assistance been coordinated as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)?
M37	Yes/No	Have requirements for contractor use of military clothing and pro-tective gear been coordinated as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)?

ST 4.6 Minimize Safety Risks

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Ensure programs are in place to identify potential safety threats, apply risk management, and take action to abate such risks. JP 3-0, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: The commander, joint task force (CJTF) is responsible for exercising risk management processes across all levels of warfare and the competition continuum. CJTFs 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 CJTF'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.

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 nonbattle 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)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

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). JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 4-10 (primary), 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.

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 5 Provide Command and Control (C2)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Exercise authority and direction over assigned and attached joint and multinational forces (MNFs). JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: For combatant commanders (CCDRs), this is the exercise of combatant command (command authority) (COCOM). This task includes providing command, control, and communications (C3) systems policy, plans, programs, and systems to shape the environment and ensure information superiority (IS) and interoperable C3 systems. It may also include the development and revision of theater strategy, based upon national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS). A theater strategy may be designed to link strategic and operational strategies to attain a desired strategic end state by matching objectives, threats, and opportunities in light of resource constraints. The geographic combatant commander (GCC) provides strategic guidance and direction for the employment of single service and joint and multinational forces through both the theater strategy and campaign plans. 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 range of military operations. If in support of homeland security (HS), spectrum restrictions may apply.

M1	Days	To issue letter of instruction (LOI) for plan development (after receipt of combatant commanders (CCDRs) strategic concept for deliberate plan).
M2	Days	To submit courses of action (COAs) (after receipt of national strategy direction).
M3	Hours	To provide combatant commands (CCMDs) execute order (EXORD) to components (after receipt of a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] EXORD).
M4	Months	To complete combatant commanders (CCDRs) strategic concept (after publication of Joint Strategic Capabilities 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 (CCMDs) suggested changes to joint strategy review (JSR), national military strategy (NMS), and other strategy development and strategy documents are accepted.
M9	Percent	Of selected courses of action (COAs), agreed to by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).

ST 5.1 Manage Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Environment

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Manage command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems to receive and relay strategic direction or orders. JP 2-0, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, DODI 8110.01

Notes: These systems are used to obtain information for the combatant commander (CCDR) or staff, maintain that information, and communicate it to those who need it to accomplish CCDR objectives. Such information can include national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS), theater missions and military objectives, enemy theater forces and centers of gravity (COGs), friendly forces and vulnerabilities, in-transit visibility (ITV) of forces and supply, and terrain and weather. This task includes informing and advising the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), multinational heads of state, defense ministers, and multinational chiefs of staff (COSs), and developing an understanding of strategic guidance or an understanding of national and multinational policies, objectives, strategic aims, and other elements of national and multinational power (political, economic, informational). In addition, this task should ensure 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 dissemination of all types of information. This task may also include the consideration of requirements for both enduring and episodic mission partner environments.

M1	Instances/Month	Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) warning systems down and antiterrorism (AT)/force protection (FP).
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 computer systems (C4S) 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 intelligence (C4I) architecture nodes that are identified in planning.
M7	Yes/No	Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a 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 exiting instructions completed.

ST 5.1.1 Communicate Information

DJS Approval Date: 20-MAR-15

Description: Send and receive strategic orders, significant information, and data by any means. JP 6-0 (primary)

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 strategic orders and significant information by any means.
M6	Percent	Of addressees received message.
M7	Percent	Of Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) messages transmitted FLASH or IMMEDIATE.
M8	Percent	Of Defense Switched Network (DSN)/Defense Red Switched Network (DRSN)/tactical automated switch system (TASS) calls completed.
M9	Percent	Of messages go outside normal communications channels.
M10	Percent	Of messages queued in Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) backlog (each week).
M11	Percent	Of messages sent outside doctrinal/Service channels for message classification.
M12	Percent	Of messages transmitted emergency FLASH precedence.
M13	Percent	Of messages transmitted IMMEDIATE precedence.
M14	Percent	Of traffic sent in Department of Defense (DOD) or dedicated commercial lines or channels.
M15	Percent	Of strategic orders and significant information 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)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Manage communications security (COMSEC) policies and procedures. JP 6-0 (primary)

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, accounting, of COMSEC material, as well as policies dealing with compromises, emergency suppression and destruction of COMSEC keying material and equipment.

M1	Yes/No	Communications security (COMSEC) requests received.
M2	Yes/No	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, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Maintain situational awareness (SA) for all critical joint operations center (JOC) command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) assets. JP 2-01, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F

Notes: This task could include maintaining the situational awareness (SA), strategic oversight, and real-time monitoring and outage reporting for all critical theater command, control, communications, computers and intelligence (C4I) assets. Combatant commanders (CCDRs) identify, categorize (based on mission criticality), and assess risks to their mission critical assets.

M1	Yes/No	Are requests for information (RFIs) received?
M2	Yes/No	Are requests for information (RFIs) processed within 36 hours?

ST 5.1.14 DELETED Establish Knowledge Management

ST 5.1.18 Manage Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

DJS Approval Date: 01-FEB-19

Description: Manage terrestrial-, airborne-, and satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Systems must be reliable, assured, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate. JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: null

M1	Percent	(U) Of 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 NC3 systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements.

ST 5.1.2 Manage Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Manage command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems requirements. Provide for oversight of transmission, message, and switching systems. JP 3-0, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F

Notes: This task may include establishing theater unique communications requirements such as telemedicine, command and control (C2) networks with allies or coalition forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, as well as state and local authorities, etc. This task includes establishing the requirement for joint command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems to operate within the Global Command and Control System (GCCS), to include the National Military Command System (NMCS). This task includes the integration of various means, such as DOD, commercial, and host-nation communications. This task includes employment of theater C4I tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for contingency operations and the restoration of C4I systems.

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 intelligence (C4I) planning guidance and assistance to forces on joint telecommunications/data systems (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]).

M5	Minutes	To report critical theater command, control, communications, and 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 intelligence (C4I) planning guidance and assistance, provided to supporting, apportioned, allocated, and assigned forces on joint telecommunications and data systems during planning process.
M9	Percent	Of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) 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 intelligence (C4I) 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 (LANs), 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 unsecured) have combatant command (CCMD) functional.
M17	Percent	Of joint force voice and data

		communications (unsecure and secure) have National Command Authorities functional.
M18	Percent	Of Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) available (via Global Command and Control System [GCCS]).
M19	Percent	Of potential crisis areas, where existing terminals and lines of communications (LOCs) 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 theater command, control, communications, and 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 task force (JTF).
M25	Percent	Of communications systems, available to joint task force (JTF).
M26	Instances	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, and Requirements to Support a Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence

Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4I) Architectures

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Oversee the acquisition, development, and implementation of new theater command, control, communications, and intelligence (C4I) programs; command chief information officer (CIO) responsibilities; combatant command (CCMD) responsibilities; and C4I architectures. JP 2-01, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, DODI 8110.01

Notes: null

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain visibility over status and location of resources, over the current and future requirements of the force, and over the joint and component processes that deliver support to the joint force. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-02, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3122.05

Notes: This task requires 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 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).

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 task force (JTF).
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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Maintain awareness of current political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) situation of nations within the commander's area of responsibility (AOR) and the relationships between the United States (US) and allied/non-allied countries, organizations, entities, as well as other national or multinational relationships. JP 2-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This task requires the combined efforts of multiple operations centers within the JTF. This includes, but may not be limited to the joint operations center (JOC) and the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate combat camera (COMCAM) support. Advise in the planning, tasking, sustainment, and/or employment. JP 3-13, JP 3-61 (primary), 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, 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 planning requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Military Departments, combatant commands (CCMDs), 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 will provide the ability to acquire and

transmit sensitive imagery through classified systems into a central collection point for further dissemination and product development.

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 (CCIRs)/requests for information (RFIs) fulfilled.
M11	Percent	Of operational phases documented.

ST 5.1.6 Establish Cybersecurity Procedures

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Establish situational cybersecurity procedures. JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F

Notes: This task includes developing cybersecurity appendices for all deliberate plans and operation orders (OPORDs), 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.

M1	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for design, operation, and maintenance of theater strategic command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems have information assurance

		(IA) and defensive information operations (IO) policies and procedures?
M2	Yes/No	Information assurance (IA) included in the commands plans and orders.
M3	Minutes	To appropriately respond to indications of hostile (domestic or foreign) information attack.

ST 5.1.7 DELETED Develop Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Plan

ST 5.1.8 Provide for Historical Documentation

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Ensure preservation of historically important documentation for after-action analysis, public affairs (PA) purposes. JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 5320.01 Series

Notes: This task may assist in future decision making processes, and to support creation of histories of the operation.

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 5.2 Assess Strategic Environment

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Evaluate the factors peculiar to the strategic or operational environment (OE) in which the combatant command (CCMD) operates. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may include the continuous monitoring and 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Review on-hand information and analyze the assigned missions. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

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 action planning (CAP).
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 completed in deliberate 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.

ST 5.2.2 Assess Strategy

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

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. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 3110.01

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, Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), and Chairman's program assessment (CPA).

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 (CCDRs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Review established command relationships, national security policies, strategic direction, resources to be allocated, and the effects of the other elements and instruments of national power and policy. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

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 3100.01J, The Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Review international security agreements, including arms control treaties and agreements, command relationships within alliances and coalitions, collective security strategies, and regional interrelationships. JP 2-0, JP 3-16, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Make detailed strategic staff estimates and recommend decisions for implementing the national military strategy (NMS), Department of Defense (DOD) policy, objectives, and operation plans (OPLANs). JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C

Notes: The strategic estimate is an analytical tool available to combatant commanders (CCDRs) before developing theater or functional strategies; combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), Department of Defense-wide global campaign plans (GCPs), subordinate campaign plans; and OPLANs. 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.

M1	Hours	To complete plan/order.
M2	Hours	To issue combatant commander's (CCDR's) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Define multiple employment options in conjunction with an analysis of the geostrategic context of the mission and operational environment. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

M1	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) 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's) mission statement.
M4	Percent	Of implied tasks derived during mission analysis and used in theater planning.

M5	Percent	Of planning time, during crisis action planning (CAP), made available by geographic combatant commander (GCC) to components for planning.
M6	Percent	Of potential courses of action (COAs) 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 (COAs) that include concept for maintaining theater reserve.
M9	Percent	Of theater developed courses of action (COAs), acceptable.
M10	Percent	Of theater developed courses of action (COAs), distinguishable.
M11	Percent	Of theater developed courses of action (COAs), feasible.
M12	Percent	Of theater developed courses of action (COAs), suitable.

ST 5.3.1.2 Analyze and Compare Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Analyze each course of action (COA) against an established set of evaluation criteria and known critical events. JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

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 (COAs) 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 (COAs) 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 (COAs) 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 (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Decide on the best course of action (COA) (to include an initial response option). JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This is a cyclical process. The course 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 course of action (COA) selected by the combatant commander (CCDR) (including an initial response option) along with the rationale for choosing that COA.

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 (COAs), approved by Secretary of Defense (SecDef).
M6	Percent	Of geographic combatant commander (CCDR) recommended courses of action (COAs), recommended for approval by Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).
M7	Percent	Of geographic combatant commander (CCDR) recommended courses of action (COAs), recommended for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approval.
M8	Days	Select the best courses of action (COAs) for employment of nuclear weapons.

ST 5.3.1.4 Perform Mission Analysis

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

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. JP 5-0 (primary)

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's) intent statement, commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs), and updated planning guidance.

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

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-17

Description: Develop strategies that translate direction into concepts to meet planning requirements. JP 5-0 (primary)

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 (GCCs) 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 (MNFs), and interagency resources in each COA. GCCs and functional combatant commanders (FCCs) 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. GCCs and FCCs also consider and integrate the contributions of the other instruments of national power in gaining and maintaining strategic advantage.

M1	Days	To publish planning guidance (after receipt of mission).
M2	Days	To submit courses of action (COAs), 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's) recommended strategy.
M5	Hours	To complete combatant commander's (CCDR's) strategic concept, after receipt of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).
M6	Percent	Of accepted courses of action (COAs) having feasible alternatives.
M7	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) currently developed in accordance with Joint Strategic Capabilities 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 (COAs) 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 Capabilities 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 (COAs), 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.

ST 5.3.3 Issue Planning Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 30-MAR-15

Description: Establish and issue guidance for planning tasks to be accomplished by the combatant commander (CCDR) staff and subordinate commands in theater strategy and plans development. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This activity may include initial and subsequent planning guidance. Planning guidance may include constraints and restrictions such as rules of engagement (ROE).

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

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. JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 4-0, JP 5-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 3100.01 (Series), CJCSI 3110.01, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes preparation of combatant command campaign plans which may theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), designated global campaign plans (GCPs) and order 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 (CSAs), allies, and coalition partners.

M1	Days	To submit courses of action (COAs) (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 (COAs) 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 (LOCs) 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 (OPLANs) 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's) 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 action planning (CAP).

ST 5.3.5 DELETED Designate the Focus Area

ST 5.3.6 Develop a Systems Perspective of the Operational Environment (OE)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Develop a systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) for the designated focus area. Determine the level of effort and time-line required to produce an OE baseline using the systems perspective. JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: This will include an estimate of the length of time needed to identify sources and availability of information pertinent to the focus area; develop 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 of the systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) shall be maintained by planners and PMESII analysts as required.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 31-MAR-15

Description: Direct the process of integrating commander's communication synchronization (CSS) considerations into strategy, plans, operations and assessments. JDN 2-13 Commanders Handbook for Strategic Communication and Communication, JP 1 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-61

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.

M1	Yes/No	Does the organization have a designated commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process lead?
M2	Yes/No	Does the representative(s) 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

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Provide strategic intent, direction, and end state to subordinates. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSM 3130.03

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 (MNFs) in the theater. A key aspect of this task may be the degree to which conduct of an operation is decentralized or centralized.

M1	Hours	To submit operation orders (OPORDs) 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's) assigned and supporting forces commence operation on time.
M5	Percent	Of proposed operation plans (OPLANs) 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 (MNFs) in time for those forces to conduct their own planning.

ST 5.4.1 Issue Theater Plans and Orders

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Issue plans, orders, and reports to subordinate or supporting organizations. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01 (S)

Notes: This task includes the coordination of rules of engagement (ROE) between subordinate units and adjacent organizations.

M1	Minutes	To transmit an operation order (OPORD) (after approval by combatant commander [CCDR]).
M2	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Synchronize/integrate the activities and operations of assigned, attached, and allocated forces with subordinate and supporting commands. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: Commanders (CDRs) synchronize and integrate the activities/operations of assigned, attached, and allocated forces with subordinate and 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.

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 joint operations area (JOA) 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 Capabilities 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 (IAW) required delivery date (RDD).
M11	Percent	Of joint force accommodated within boundaries.
M12	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs), operation plans in concept format (CONPLANs), and functional plans (FUNCPLANs), reviewed within last 24 months.
M13	Percent	Of execution taskings to coalition partners or agencies, accepted.
M14	Incidents	Of requests for support (RFSs) sent directly to combatant commander's (CCDR's) 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.

ST 5.4.3 Establish a Force

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Establish, or participate in a force composed of significant elements of two or more Military Departments (MILDEPs) (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]). The commander should also examine the possibility and risks associated with the reliance on commercial capability against critical tasks. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 5-0, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include organizing the subordinate command and headquarters (HQ), staffing the HQ, designating the commander (CDR), issuing mission guidance, and other activities associated with establishing such a command. A joint force, when a combatant command (CCMD), would virtually consider all theater strategic-level tasks; if a subordinate joint task force (JTF), it would focus on the operational-level tasks or, if a designated subcombatant command, a combination of theater-strategic and operational tasks. In most cases, the theater-strategic environment and mission of the force will determine the relevant tasks.

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 task force (JTF).
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 standing 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 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.

ST 5.4.3.1 Augment the Joint Force Staff

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide the supported joint force commander's (JFC's) staff with trained knowledgeable personnel to add specific capabilities to that staff. JP 1-0, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A

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 (LNOs).

M1	Hours	To augment subordinate joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff and commence operations (after receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]).
M2	Hours	To deploy deployable joint task force (JTF) augmentation cell upon standing up a JTF.
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) standing 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 (CCDRs) 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's) area of responsibility (AOR)?
M16	Percent	Of conference calls established between Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM), and the supported combatant commanders (CCDRs) from each command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) platform.

ST 5.4.3.1.1 Provide Contract Management Liaison

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Conduct contract management liaison and information to combatant commanders (CCDRs) in order to make course of action (COA) decisions on contingency support. JP 3-34, JP 4-10 (primary), 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.

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 Combatant Command Boards, Centers, Cells and Bureaus

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 3-33 (primary)

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 Boardbureau, and a joint targeting coordination board (JTCB). Transition typically is focused on the combatant command (CCMD) headquarters but can also include Service component headquarters transitioning into a joint task force headquarters (JTF).

M1	Hours	To establish initial communication with opposite numbers on the Joint Staff and in supporting combatant commands (CCMDs) (after combatant commander [CCDR] headquarters is organized for crisis or war).
M2	Hours	To form combatant command (CCMD) staff.
M3	Percent	Of sections and boards within combatant command (CCMD)

		established specifically to deal with crisis or war.
M4	Hours	To establish appropriate boards, cells, and bureaus activated.

ST 5.4.3.3 Develop Joint Force Liaison Structure

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Establish and maintain contact or intercommunication between elements of the joint force, combat support agencies (CSAs), combatant commands (CCMDs), other United States (US) departments and agencies, and multinational forces (MNFs). JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), 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 (CDR) to the receiving commander, but can greatly promote understanding of the CDR's intent at both the sending and receiving headquarters (HQ); they should be assigned early during joint planning. Liaison officers (LNOs) from supporting to supported CDRs are particularly essential in determining needs and coordinating supporting actions.

M1	Yes/No	Is there constant communication between combatant commands (CMDs), agencies and organizations?

ST 5.4.3.4 Provide a Standing Joint Force Headquarters

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Establish, organize, and provide a standing joint force headquarters which provides a capability to rapidly establish command and control (C2), planning and coordinating functions, to execute required operations. JP 1-0, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: A selected standing joint force headquarters team is capable of forming the nucleus of a joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) or becoming part of a larger JTF HQ staff in order to provide continuity

between pre-joint task force (JTF) crisis action planning (CAP) and initial JTF HQ planning by providing situational understanding of the area of responsibility (AOR) and employing an operational collaborative information environment (CIE) that provides reach back and enables a dynamic knowledge-development process in response to continuous changes in the strategic and operational environment. Additionally, the SJFHQwill maintain an ongoing capability to transform into a JTF HQ capable of implementation and standardization of operations to include command and control (C2), problem solving, coordination, communication, planning, and execution. This includes developing an interagency community relationship that will facilitate reach back capability with the civilian and military communities of action.

M1	Percent	Of standing joint force headquarters (SJFHQ) staff conducts/participates in Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP) training and/or exercises.
M2	Percent	Of daily time spent focused on the crisis area and warfighting concepts.
M3	Percent	Of personnel that are fully integrated participants in staff planning (deliberate and crisis action) and operations.
M4	Months	To develop a pre-crisis knowledge database of the suspected future adversary's political, military, economics, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) analysis.
M5	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).
M6	Days	To deploy selected members of the standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ (CE)) as a command and control (C2) element to form the joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) core or augment Service Component headquarters serving as the JTF HQ.
M7	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.
M8	Hours	Operate within the collaborative information environment (CIE) as part of a joint task force (JTF) to conduct near real-time planning and execution.
M9	Hours	To infuse situational understanding into the crisis response forces command and control (C2) structure once its personnel are integrated.
M10	Percent	Of authorized joint table of allowance equipment end items filled and operational.
M11	Percent	Of standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ(CE)) manned to authorized capacity to include grade-position-skill set match.
M12	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 task force headquarters (JTF HQ) training and certification requirements.

ST 5.4.3.4.1 Augment a Joint Task Force (JTF) Headquarters (HQ)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Provide qualified personnel to a joint task force (JTF) to assist in understanding the focus area, planning, directing, and coordinating the effects approach to joint operations based on desired effects. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This will include providing an understanding of the interrelated system of the political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) to support effects assessment required in the system of systems approach in developing joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). The joint task force (JTF) commander employs assigned conventional forces, special operations forces (SOF), and multinational forces (MNFs) to accomplish assigned missions with interoperable command and control (C2) system. These tasks are applicable across the full range of military operations. The JTF

commander will exercise authority over and direct assigned and/or attached joint forces and MNFs in the accomplishment of the assigned mission. Consider contracted support, in order to mitigate staff shortfalls and leverage the OCS Integration Cell (OCSIC) to coordinate all commercial support requirements.

M1	Hours	To provide personnel accompaniment to a joint task force (JTF) staff by direction of combatant commander (CCDR).
M2	Percent	Of joint force personnel received and integrated into the joint task force (JTF) staff in accordance with (IAW) established procedures.
M3	Percent	Of joint task force (JTF) effects design of the operational environment (OE) affected by late arrivals of staff personnel.
M4	Hours	To approve joint task force (JTF) staff key position augmentation by Service.
M5	Hours	Lag between the joint task force (JTF) common operational picture (COP) and the real-world situation.
M6	Hours	For the standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ (CE)) personnel to brief and update other joint task force (JTF) 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 task force (JTF) boards, centers, cells, and working groups.

ST 5.4.3.4.2 Deploy a Standing Joint Force Headquarters (SJFHQ) as a Joint Task Force (JTF)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Provide military assessment, planning, and interaction with United States (US) missions, foreign defense establishments, and other entities. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.01J, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.01A

Notes: This task pertains to the mandate for combatant commands (CCMD's), Military Departments (MILDEPs), and defense agencies to

conduct international engagement activities consistent with the National Security Strategy (NSS); National Defense Strategy (NDS); National Military Strategy (NMS); National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA); Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3100.01J, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP); and theater strategy. It typically requires assessment of the area of responsibility (AOR), development of theater campaign plans (TCPs) 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 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 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 (PNs).

M1	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.
M2	Instances	Of engagement between GCC, country team, and PN authorities.
M3	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal 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 (MNFs).
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 (within 5 years) objective 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 (DODs) 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 [NGOs], 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.

ST 5.5 Conduct Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Integrate and employ during military operations, information-related capabilities (IRCs). JP 3-13 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3205.01D, CJCSI 3210.01C (S), CJCSI 3211.01D (S), CJCSI 3213.01D, CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 3320.02D, DODI 3608.12, DODI 8500.1, DODI O-3600.02, DODI O-8530.2

Notes: This task may include coordination of all public communication activities with public affairs (PA). The employment of information

operations in concert with other lines of operations (LOOs) is done to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own LOOs. This task may also 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).

M1	Yes/No	Have information operations (IO) coordination policies and procedures been implemented at the theater area (or theater of operations)?
M2	Yes/No	Has a theater area (or theater of operations) information operations (IO) cell been established?
M3	Percent	Of exercises that include information operations (IO) training objectives.
M4	Number	Of enemy operations disrupted, cancelled, or modified attributable to information operations (IO) appendix.
M5	Yes/No	Have information operations (IO) cell personnel (to include augmentation personnel) been assigned?
M6	Yes/No	Are theater information operations (IO) planners involved in the targeting, Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), and the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M7	Hours	To submit information requirements (IRs) for theater area (or theater of operations) information operations (IO) planning.
M8	Days	To develop the review and approval process.
M9	Yes/No	Are theater area information operations (IO) planners read onto relevant special technical operations (STO) programs?
M10	Yes/No	Do the theater plans reflect the information operations (IO) supported / supporting relationships identified in the Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) execute orders (EXORDs)?
M11	Number	Of theater information operations

		(IO)-related objectives achieved.
M12	Hours	To publish supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) for information operations (IO) targets and actions.
M13	Hours	To identify information required for theater information operations (IO) planning.
M14	Hours	To identify resources to conduct / support information operations (IO).
M15	Hours	To allocate theater area information operations (IO) resources.
M16	Number	Of theater information operations (IO) planners who are not joint IO planning course graduates or who have of the IO graduate-level education.
M17	Yes/No	Do the theater area plans reflect national-level information operations (IO) guidance?
M18	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) guidance being incorporated into theater area contingency planning?
M19	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) guidance being incorporated into theater-level crisis action planning (CAP)?
M20	Yes/No	Is IO guidance being integrated into theater area security cooperation planning?
M21	Yes/No	Have resource requirements been identified to conduct / support information operations (IO)?
M22	Hours/Days	To develop proposed information operations (IO) theater planning guidance.
M23	Yes/No	Is there an assessment process in place to measure theater-level information operations (IO) effectiveness?
M24	Days	To assess theater-level effectiveness.
M25	Yes/No	Is theater-level planning for information operations (IO) consistent with overall United States Government (USG) strategic communication (SC) objectives?
M26	Yes/No	Have the information operations (IO) intelligence requirements (IRs) been identified?
M27	Percent	Of mission essential United States (US) command and control (C2)

		communication systems and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) remaining after enemy C2 attack, electronic attack (EA), or computer network attack.
M28	Number	Of information systems (ISs) capable of instantaneous detection of hostile attack and incorporating fully automated defend / repair /restore capabilities.
M29	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M30	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M31	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

ST 5.5.1 Coordinate Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 31-MAR-15

Description: Coordinate information operations (IO) throughout the Department of Defense (DOD) and with interagency, allied, coalition, and other organizations in support of national military strategy (NMS), policy, objectives, and theater operations. JP 3-13 (primary), CJCSI 3110.05D, CJCSI 3110.05D-1 (S), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03B (S), CJCSI 6510.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01B, DODD 3600.01, DODD S-3321.1, DODI 8500.01

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).

M1	Hours	To respond to subordinate command requests for information operations (IO) support or coordination.
M2	Yes/No	Are allied and coalition resources and capabilities considered in theater area of operations (AO) information operations (IO) planning, as required?
M4	Yes/No	Have resource requirements been

		coordinated with higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M3	Yes/No	Has interagency coordination and de-confliction occurred?
M5	Yes/No	Has information operations (IO) guidance been promulgated at the theater area?
M6	Yes/No	Have the information operations (IO) intelligence requirements (IRs) been submitted?
M7	Yes/No	Is the theater information operations (IO) cell organized to perform theater area coordination (including external augmentation)?
M8	Yes/No	Is there a process to capture, review, and submit information operations (IO) lessons learned?
M9	Days	To publish theater-level information operations (IO) lessons learned.
M10	Yes/No	Do mechanisms exist to verify coordination between core, supporting and related information operations (IO) capabilities?
M11	Yes/No	Are lessons learned being incorporated into theater information operations (IO) planning?
M12	Yes/No	Does theater-level information operations (IO) guidance address component inputs?
M13	Yes/No	Have theater information operations (IO) planners coordinated and de-conflicted trans-regional IO strategies and objectives?
M14	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign 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 5.5.3 Establish and Monitor Information Security Policy, Plans, Programs, and Direction

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Establish and monitor theater information security policy, develop plans, and monitor programs and their direction. JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), DODI 5200.01

Notes: This task may include support to daily command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) and the development of theater programs and guidance for information security.

M1	Yes/No	Is research and analysis conducted to determine competing and complementary United States (US) and other-party goals, and possible strategies and courses of action (COAs) to achieve goals?
M2	Yes/No	Is the perceptions, knowledge, and factors that influence particular targets evaluated?
M3	Yes/No	Are target information-gathering interests and activities identified?
M4	Yes/No	Are means to convey or deny information and indicators and develop plan for general phasing of those means selected?
M5	Yes/No	Are tasks required to prepare and execute implementing actions and to supervise overall execution identified?

M6	Yes/No	Are themes and actions to be stressed or avoided identified?
M7	Yes/No	Are assets necessary to execute plan identified?

ST 5.5.4 Plan Cross-Area of Responsibility Information Operations (IO) Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Plan and coordinate information operations (IO) across areas of responsibilities in support of combatant commanders (CCDRs). JP 3-13 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01B, CJCSI 6510.01 Series

Notes: Information operations (IO) are the integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities (IRCs), such as electronic 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.

M1	Yes/No	Are operational information operations (IO) capabilities to support efforts to create and maintain strategic-level planning documents integrated?
M2	Yes/No	Are operational Department of Defense (DOD) information operations (IO) capabilities crossing geographic areas of (trans-regional) responsibility or across the IO core capabilities planned, integrated, and coordinated?
M3	Yes/No	Are coordinated tasking from headquarters (HQ) provided to other joint components and Service task forces, as necessary, for the synchronization of all information operations (IO) operational and tactical mission planning and execution needs?
M4	Yes/No	Is integration of specific target nominations coordinated, via the information operations working group (IOWG), with information operations (IO) mission planning partners to the

		joint targeting coordination board (JTCB)?
M5	Yes/No	Are core, supporting, and related capabilities coordinated with Joint Information Operations Warfare Command for integration?
M6	Yes/No	Is public affairs (PA) included in information operations (IO) planning to ensure synchronization of strategic communications (SC) activities?

ST 5.5.6 Manage Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Plan, synchronize, coordinate, and integrate Military Information Support Operations (MISO) with the Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) agencies. JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05E

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) in support of theater strategic operations 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. 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).

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 (IRs) 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 operations (IO)?
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 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, bureaus, centers, cells, 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 (OPORDs) 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 operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

ST 5.5.6.1 Conduct Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Develop and deliver influential messages. Coordinate the execution of actions affecting the behavior of selected target audiences (TAs) in all phases of military operations to include Phase 0 shaping operations. It will also require proficiency in understanding DoS/Embassy/Interagency TTPs associated with efforts supporting Partner Nations as the ability to acquire appropriate authorities and permissions is necessary to execute MISO. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes the integration of all information-related capabilities (IRCs) in planning and execution. This task may include coordination of all 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, understand and shape the operational and information environment (OE and IE).

M1	Yes/No	Does military information support operations (MISO) plan account for ongoing MISO and other information operations (IO) 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 (IAW) 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 his 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 (TAs) 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	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) products distributed within established time frames.
M19	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)?
M20	Percent	Of desired effects created through military information support operations (MISO) actions.
M21	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) target audience (TA) that displays the desired behavior.
M22	Yes/No	Has required military information support operations (MISO) capability been identified?
M23	Yes/No	Has required military information support operations (MISO) capability been requested?
M24	Months	Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military information support operations (MISO) billets.
M25	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planner billets on the joint manning document (JMD)?
M26	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) planner billets filled.
M27	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOEs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M28	Percent	Conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M29	Percent	Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M30	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct military information support operations (MISO)?
M31	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct military information support

		operations (MISO)?
M32	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M33	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M34	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M35	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M36	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

ST 5.5.7 Direct Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Direct any military actions involving cyberspace operations (CO) to attack, deceive, degrade, disrupt, deny, exploit, and defend electronic information and infrastructure. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.1, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C, CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3122.03 Series, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 6510.01B

Notes: For the purpose of military operations, cyberspace operations (CO) are divided into: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), and Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) operations. CO stems from the increasing use of networked computers and supporting information technology (IT) infrastructure systems by military and civilian organizations. Due to the continued expansion of wireless networking, space-based communication paths, and the integration of computers and radio frequency (RF) communications, there will be operations and capabilities between CO and electronic warfare (EW) and that must be coordinated to ensure they are applied to maximum effectiveness.

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 Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) via Cyber Command?
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, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups, information operations working group [IOWG], 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?

ST 5.5.7.1 Coordinate Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate military actions involving the use of cyberspace operations (CO). JP 2-01.3, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-31, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3122.03 Series, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 6510.01B

Notes: Task Note: (Unclassified) For the purpose of military operations, cyberspace operations (CO) are divided into: offensive cyberspace

operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), and Department of Defense information networks (DODIN). CO stems from the increasing use of networked computers and supporting information technology (IT) infrastructure systems by military and civilian organizations. Due to the continued expansion of wireless networking, space-based communication paths, and the integration of computers and radio frequency (RF) communications, there will be operations and capabilities between CO and other information-related capabilities (IRCs) that must be coordinated (via information Operations (IO) to ensure they are applied to maximum combined effectiveness. In this task CO attack, deceive, degrade, disrupt, deny, exploit, electronic an advisories information and infrastructure and defends ours.

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 (IAW) applicable guidance?
M5	Yes/No	Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) deconflicted with interagency partners in accordance with (IAW) 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?

ST 5.5.7.2 Provide Cyberspace Attack

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Create various direct denial effects in cyberspace (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) and manipulation that leads to denial that is hidden or that manifests in the physical domains. JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: N/A

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 Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Internal Defense Measures

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Direct defensive actions within the Department of Defense information network (DODIN) to protect, monitor, analyze, detect, and respond to unauthorized activity. JP 2-0, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C (U), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 6510.01B

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) actions not only protect Department of Defense (DOD) systems from an external adversary, but also from exploitation from within and are now a necessary function in all military operations. Internal defensive measures are those DCO that are conducted within the Department of Defense information network (DODIN). They include actively hunting for advanced internal threats, as well as the internal responses to these threats. Internal defense measures respond to unauthorized activity or alerts/threat information within the DODIN, and leverage intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), law enforcement (LE), and other military capabilities as required.

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 information operations (IO)?
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)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Direct actions taken to enable operations and intelligence collection capabilities conducted through the use of computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems or networks. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1

Notes: N/A

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)

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Protect critical information and integrate operations security (OPSEC) into all plans and operations. JP 1, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) measures and issues with other commands, Services, and agencies in order to protect command critical information. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3 (primary), CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01C, CJCSI 5714.01C, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Has annual operations security (OPSEC) report been submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
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)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4 (primary), CJCSI 3211.01F (S)

Notes: Military deception (MILDEC) attempts to influence adversary decision-making processes that oppose United States (US) theater interests and goals.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

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). JP 3-61 (primary), 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).

M1	Days	Developed public affairs guidance (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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Plan and execute a program that facilitates media coverage of military activities to support the commander's objectives. JP 3-33, JP 3-61 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Ensure command information requirements are being addressed. JP 3-61 (primary)

Notes: This task may coordinate all applicable media, to include print, broadcast, and electronic venues.

M1	Days	To deploy an internal broadcast 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 theater 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, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate internal information programs?
M9	Number	Of operations orders (OPORDs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate actions that support the relationship between

military and civilian communities. JP 3-61 (primary), 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.

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.

M13	Number	Of required conventional forces regional 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?
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)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Protect United States (US) sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and defense critical infrastructure (DCI) against external threats and aggression, or other threats as directed by the President. JP 3-08, JP 3-27 (primary), 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 other departments and agencies in support of DOD efforts.

M1	Hours	Operations center reviews and

		analyzes threats
M2	Daily	Operations center reports ongoing and future actions to higher headquarters, subordinate headquarters, and headquarters staff

ST 5.8 Conduct Global Force Management (GFM)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct force management actions facilitating assignment, allocation, and apportionment of forces supporting requirements. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3130.06A, DODI 8260.03, Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF)

Notes: This task typically is conducted to manage forces supporting combatant commands (CCMDs). These Global Force Management (GFM) actions include requesting assignment of forces, requesting allocation of forces annually or under emergent conditions, and requesting and managing forces apportioned for planning. Additionally, CCMDs allocate assigned and allocated forces when approved by the Secretary of Defense (Sec Def). CCMD force management supports Department of Defense (DOD) GFM activities in accordance with (IAW) established policies and procedures.

M1	Yes/No	Are an assignment of forces coordinated and requested in accordance with (IAW) the annual forces for unified commands procedures?
M2	Days/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 (CCMDs) completed.

ST 5.9 Manage Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Manage activities in military operations to successfully plan and execute joint or multinational operations to control the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSM 3320.04F, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) are activities consisting of electronic warfare (EW) and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations (JEMSMO) used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) to achieve the commander's objectives. This task may involve controlling the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) and enhance combat effectiveness across all warfighting domains.

M1	Yes/No	Is the DoD Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Strategy published/reviewed annually?
M2	Yes/No	Is the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into planning?
M3	Yes/No	Is the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into operations?
M4	Yes/No	Is the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into exercises?
M5	Yes/No	Are capability gaps identified/submitted to USSTRATCOM as the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)/Electronic Warfare (EW) Advocate?

ST 5.9.1 Direct Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Direct the use of electromagnetic (EM) or directed energy (DE) to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy. JP 3- 09, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3121.0lB (S), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.0 l D (S), CJCSM 3122.03 (Series),

CJCSM 3320.0lC

Notes: Electronic warfare (EW) is one of the five core capabilities of information operations (IO). 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 divisions: electronic attack (EA), electronic protection (EP), and EW support. Electronic intelligence (ELINT) is an intelligence product of EW systems collection.

M1	Yes/No	Does a theater electronic warfare (EW) policy exist?
M2	Yes/No	Is electronic warfare (EW) integrated into current theater planning?
M3	Yes/No	Is a theater-level joint force commander's EMSO staff established?

ST 5.9.1.1 Direct Electronic Attack (EA)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Direct electronic attack (EA) actions against personnel, facilities, or equipment using electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons. JP 3-09, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.0 l D (S), CJCSM 3122.03 (Series), CJCSM 3320.0lC

Notes: Electronic attack (EA) is considered a form of fires. EW may be used to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability.

M1	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate offensive and defensive
M2	Days	To create frequency deconfliction plan.
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess electronic attack (EA)?
M4	Yes/No	Is electronic attack (EA) synchronized with other fires?

ST 5.9.1.2 Direct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Direct electronic warfare support (ES) actions to search for, intercept, identify, and locate sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic (EM) energy. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.0 l D (S), CJCSM 3320.0lC

Notes: Electronic warfare 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 is an integral part of Operational Contract Support (OCS) and the associated analysis of aspects of the Operational Environment (aOE); planning and conduct of future ES actions, may include a dependency on commercial capabilities (e.g., systems contractors).

M1	Yes/No	Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to electronic warfare support (ES) operations?
M2	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate electronic warfare support (ES)
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place to assess electronic warfare support (ES)?

ST 5.9.1.3 Direct Electronic Protection (EP)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Direct electronic protection (EP) actions to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) that may degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJ CSI 3320.0lD (S), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSM 3320.0lC

Notes: Electronic 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 direct or environmental effects of friendly and adversary electronic warfare (EW), thereby allowing the system to continue operating.

M1	Yes/No	Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary electronic attack (EA) capabilities?

M2	Percent	Of platforms, facilities and units vulnerable to adversary electronic warfare (EW).
M3	Yes/No	Are policies and procedures developed to minimize or mitigate the effects of adversary electronic warfare (EW) capabilities used against friendly systems and personnel?

ST 5.9.2 Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Coordinate the use of any military actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapon. JP 3-09, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.0lD (S), CJCSM 3122.03 (Series), CJCSM 3320.0lB

Notes: Electronic warfare (EW) is conducted to secure and maintain freedom of action in the electromagnetic operational environment for friendly forces to deny the same to the adversary, control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy to ensure synchronization with other information related capabilities (IRCs), as well as lethal methods or systems.

M1	Yes/No	Is electronic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non-kinetic and kinetic operations?
M2	Yes/No	Has electronic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan (to include joint restricted frequency list (JRFL))?
M3	Yes/No	Is theater level electronic warfare (EW) coordinated with multinational partners?

ST 5.9.3 Maintain a Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Develop theater-level spectrum management (SM) policies and procedures. JP 3-13.1, JP 6-0, JP 6-01 (primary)

Notes: The Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO) supports joint planning, coordination, and operational control of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) for assigned forces under the cognizance of the communications system directorate of a joint staff.

M1	Yes/No	Are frequency requests processed?
M2	Yes/No	Are frequency requests validated?
M3	Yes/No	Is the JFMO actively involved in EMI resolution process?

ST 5.9.4 Develop Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Plan

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Develop an adaptable Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Plan. JP 3-13.1, JP 3-14., JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.02D, CJCSI 3320.0lD, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: This task includes coordinating with the components to ensure effective frequency management and providing input to the production of Annex K for operation orders (OPORDs) and Joint Restricted Frequency Lists (JRFL). Under certain circumstances, this task may apply within the United States (US) with limitations and required interagency coordination. Manage the theater electromagnetic spectrum (E MS) use; process frequency, satellite access use, and host-nation support (HNS) requests; and anticipate contingency frequency requirements.

M1	Yes/No	Do theater level policies and procedures exist for managing use of the electromagnetic spectrum?
M2	Yes/No	Do host country agreements and other appropriate support documentation identify and address electromagnetic spectrum use by joint forces?
M3	Yes/No	Do theater level policies and procedures exist for resolving electromagnetic spectrum use conflicts?

ST 5.9.5 Assure Freedom of Maneuver in the

Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS)

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-19

Description: Effectively plan and operate in a contested and congested electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) JDN 3-16, JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.0lD, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Actions taken to minimize all spectrum dependent systems' degradation by electromagnetic interference and electronic fratricide despite the enemy's use of electronic warfare (EW) and competing friendly and neutral use of the spectrum.

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	Electromagnetic (EM) Opposing Force (OPFOR) available for contested/congested training
M5	Yes/No	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	Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations Cell (JEMSOC) or Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) element established

ST 6 Coordinate Protection

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Implement protective measures to mitigate hostile actions against United States Government (USG) personnel. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

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?

ST 6.1 Provide Air Defense (AD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct all defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: This task pertains to defensive counter air (DCA) activities.

M1	Percent	Of attacks by enemy air successful.
M2	Percent	Degradation in forces/material movements because of enemy attacks (affects warfighting operating tempo [OPTEMPO]).
M3	Percent	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, 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 (TM) elements to ordnance release against validated TM target.
M18	Percent	Provide early warning capabilities to regional partners
M19	Percent	Interceptor stocks meet the required operational posture level.
M20	Minutes	Of defended assets list (DAL) requirements having sourced air and missile defense capability.

ST 6.1.1 Process Air and Missile Targets

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct target nomination procedures of adversary air and missile capabilities. Include nominations in the joint force commanders (JFCs) joint target cycle. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: This task may include nomination of targets for attack in order to achieve the joint force commander's (JFC's) desired effects. This process typically exploits predetermined target sets or pre-planned responses to targets of opportunity.

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 System Force Enhancements

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Establish and communicate combatant command (CCMD) requirements to initiate and sustain force enhancement operations from space systems. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Theater space force enhancement operations are conducted from space with the objective of enabling or supporting terrestrial forces. Requests for on-orbit system support may occur during peace, crisis, war, or other military operations, based upon the effective control of space. United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) will normally act as liaisons to appropriate agencies to ensure supported command requirements are met.

M1	Hours	To review space requirements as part of crisis response.
M2	Months	Since space requirements reviewed (in peacetime).
M3	Percent	Of requirements submitted to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), have on-orbit assets available for them.
M4	Percent	Of requirements submitted to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), require emergency measures to fill.
M5	Percent	Of requirements submitted to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), 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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Organize and coordinate the forces to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. JP 3-01 (primary), 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 (SAMs), antiaircraft artillery (AAA), cyberspace operations (CO), electronic warfare (EW) (including directed energy [DE]), multiple sensors, and other available weapons/capabilities. AD includes defense against cruise missiles (CMs) and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

M1	Percent	Of air defense (AD) assets moved into 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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Organize and coordinate joint and multinational forces to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: This task may include providing early warning of missile attack, as well as distribution of this warning to joint, combined, and multinational forces within the theater. This task may also include activities to disrupt the enemy's missile operations through an appropriate mix of mutually supportive passive missile defense (MD); active MD; attack operations, and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) 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 (TM) elements to ordinance release against validated TM target.

ST 6.1.6 Coordinate Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Provide the connectivity and personnel to receive and send integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA). JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: This task covers integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) of a missile attack originating from or placing at risk targets within the theater.

M1	Instances	Of anomalous reports.
M2	Minutes	After launch, geographic combatant commander (GCC) provided assured warning of theater 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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Employ defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy ballistic missiles (BMs), or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: Planning for ballistic missile defense (BMD) should include coordination for launch warnings, attack assessments, and other aspects of missile defense (MD), either through the supported combatant commander (CCDR) or directly with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), if authorized. The geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) should locate, identify, and assess potential ballistic missile (BM) threats.

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 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 ballistic missile defense (BMD) ops forces,

		trained to meet joint mission essential task list 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 attack on 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

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Identify and reduce friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. Protect forces and means. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-07.2, JP 3-11

Notes: This task may include the safeguarding of friendly strategic and operational centers of gravity (COGs) and force 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) with relying on commercial capability.

M1	Days	Delay in schedule for operation, because of requirement to remove hazards (e.g., mines; unexploded ordnance; obstacles; and nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC] contamination).
M2	Hours	Before execution of mission, fully implemented and coordinated security

		plan 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).

ST 6.2.1 Coordinate the Preparation of Significant Defenses

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Coordinate protective construction and hardening for significant forces and critical infrastructure/key resources (CI/KR). JP 3-11, JP 3-28, JP 3-34 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DoDD 3020.40 DoD Policy and Responsibility for Critical Infrastructure

Notes: 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate with appropriate combatant commanders (CCDRs), allies, coalition, partner nations (PNs), defense agencies, services, and interagency partners to bring about desired effects and ensure unity of effort for counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) activities. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-25, CJCSI 3520.02A

Notes: Activities to strengthen alliances and establish partnerships that increase situational awareness (SA), improve synchronization and interoperability of counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) assets, and integration of theater C-IED capabilities.

M1	Yes/No	Is there a counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) annex to the theater security cooperation plan (TSCP)?
M2	Yes/No	Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) agreements been established with partner nations (PNs)?
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 task force (JTF)?
M10	Yes/No	Are key leader engagements being conducted?

ST 6.2.11 Identify Threat Networks

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Identify global, international, or transnational threats and networks. JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-25

Notes: This task may include establishing a single, identical display of complete and accurate information relevant to commanders operating in mission-specific environments and conducting large-scale military operations. Consider 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 (OEs) controlled by cooperative host-country military forces and law enforcement agencies (LEAs); 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 (CCMDs) 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, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), multinational forces (MNFs), and/or multinational organizations to integrate required identification capabilities. May also develop partnerships and/ or utilize resources to collect relevant items of information. Finally it may gain situational awareness (SA) and/or conduct analysis to determine the critical functions of threat networks and their interrelated, targetable nodes.

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 (BDAs) 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 Coordinate Removal of Hazards

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Coordinate the removal of hazards that adversely affects plan execution. JP 3-02, JP 3-11 (Primary), JP 3-15, JP 3-34

Notes: Significant hazards may be identified during the development of courses of action (COAs).

M1	Hours	Delay in execution of scheme of maneuver, because clearing minefield (land or sea).
M2	Hours	Delay in execution of scheme of maneuver, because removing hazards (e.g., mines; unexploded ordnance; obstacles; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN] weapon contamination).
M3	Hours	Delay in execution of scheme of maneuver, because surveying operational area (OA) for strategically significant hazards.
M4	Percent	Of identified strategically significant hazards, successfully removed or neutralized.

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

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Reduce the vulnerability of friendly joint forces to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. JP 3-0, JP 3-10 (primary), 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).

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.
M10	Hours	To disseminate changes in terrorist threats through forward intelligence elements.
M11	Days	To establish the appropriate force protection (FP) posture.
M12	Days	To evaluate terrorist threat.
M13	Days	To establish and implement command force protection (FP) policies.
M14	Incidents	Of criminal activity involving United States (US) personnel against local populace.
M15	Hours	Before assigned forces are available for level III response.
M16	Percent	Of seaport of debarkation (SPOD) and seaport of embarkation (SPOE) facilities, destroyed by enemy action.
M17	Incidents	By terrorists against United States (US) forces in theater.
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)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Execute actions (including offensive and defensive operations) to ensure freedom of action along lines of communications (LOCs). JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Establish activities or actions to provide protection against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: In this task once counterintelligence (CI) requirements are identified then actions and procedures are established to provide the necessary counter measures.

M1	Hours	After counterintelligence (CI) essential elements of information (EEIs) 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 (ISs), 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 (ISs), identified and targeted.

ST 6.2.7 Synchronize Personnel Recovery (PR)

DJS Approval Date: 15-APR-15

Description: Synchronize military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. JP

3-50 (primary), CJCSI 3270.01, 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 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.

M1	Percent	Of plans and orders that have a Personnel Recovery (PR) requirement developed.
M2	Yes/No	Are assigned personnel recovery staff adequately manned to conduct all tasks related to the Personnel Recovery 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 the Adaptive Planning and Execution guidance?
M6	Percent	Of plans and orders, that have Personnel Recovery (PR) forces identified, fulfill the validated PR requirement.
M7	Percent	Of plans and orders, that have a Personnel Recovery (PR) course of action developed, effectively satisfy the validated PR requirement.
M9	Yes/No	Is Nonconventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) integrated into Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and combatant command sponsored exercises?

M8	Yes/No	Is Personnel Recovery (PR) integrated into Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and combatant command 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 Defenses 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 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?
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 Level C.
M27	Percent	Of contractor employees authorized to accompany the force 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)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Manage all protection communications security (COMSEC) measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications. JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: Communications security (COMSEC) includes cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of COMSEC materials and information.

M1	Hours	Between changes of unit/activity call signs and frequencies.
M2	Hours	Since inventory of communications security (COMSEC) equipment and 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

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Coordinate concealment of forces, facilities and other critical assets from an adversary's various means of observation. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4

Notes: Task may apply to forces and facilities in a theater or the homeland.

M1	Days	Of covert 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 antisurveillance sensor and sensor jamming devices.

ST 6.3.5 Protect Information Systems

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Coordinate activities to protect and defend information and information systems. JP 3-12, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: To fully understand the complexities of this task, users must also consult JP 3-12. This task may include integrating and synchronizing indigenous and 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 theater policies and 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.

M1	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for design, operation and maintenance of information systems perform risk assessments of potential information operations threats and take appropriate action to respond to those risks that meet the appropriate criteria?
M2	Yes/No	Do commands responsible for design, operation and maintenance of information systems have information assurance (IA) or defensive information operations memorandums of understanding (MOUs) 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 theater strategic command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems not protected by firewalls, virus detection software and other appropriate defensive information operations 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 information operations actions or criminal mischief.
M7	Number	Of redundant communications paths available to connect information systems.
M8	Hours	For appropriate computer emergency response teams (CERTs) to respond, identify and correct information system failures attributed to adversary information operations action or criminal mischief.
M9	Percent	Of licensed system administrators for critical control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) 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 sources (systems and 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 (CERT) to respond and report attack to the information operations officer, from notification of attack.
M19	Time	For computer emergency response teams (CERTs) to implement information operations condition (INFOCON) updates, and disseminate information to the command and task forces (TFs), from information operations officer determines INFOCON.
M20	Time	For task forces to implement information operations condition (INFOCON) change and report completion status.

ST 6.4.1 DELETED Protect Strategy and Plans

ST 6.5 Coordinate Defensive Countermeasure

DJS Approval Date: 03-JAN-18

Description: Coordinate defensive countermeasure operations to deny or limit a threats ability to use intelligence collection sensors to detect defended assets and/or attack them with precision engagement. JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-13.3

Notes: Defensive countermeasures may be included in the force protection (FP) plan. Task may include using defensive 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 acoustic technologies resulting in target signature alteration, decoys/deception, target obscuration, and sensor/signal processing jamming/disruption.

M1	Instances	Of active measures employed to mislead enemy estimates of friendly intentions.
M2	Percent	Of personnel have approved need to know for plans.
M3	Percent	Reduction in compartments (including

		intelligence and special action programs) at or immediately after campaign operations commences.
M4	Yes/No	Are personnel approved on a need to know basis for access to plans?
M5	Instances	Of active security compartmentalization (including intelligence and special action programs) for campaign planning.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Ensure the protection, continued function, and rapid reconstitution of critical assets which support mission essential functions. JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40

Notes: This task focuses on fully integrating a mission-focused process to understand and protect physical and information capabilities critical to performance of assigned missions at the strategic theater level of war. It links risk management program activities and security related functions -- such as force protection (FP); antiterrorism (AT); critical infrastructure protection (CIP); information assurance (IA); continuity of operations (COOP); chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense; readiness; and installation preparedness -- to create the synergistic effect required for the Department of Defense (DOD) to mobilize, deploy, support, and sustain military operations throughout the continuum of operations.

M1	Yes/No	Are functions essential to providing

		strategic direction to theater forces identified?
M2	Yes/No	Are nested continuity of operations (COOP) plans developed to address potential disruption to all functions critical to providing strategic direction to theater forces?
M3	Percent	Of continuity of operations (COOP) exercised within past 24 months.
M4	Yes/No	Are vulnerabilities identified for task-critical assets which could impact ability to perform functions essential to providing strategic direction to theater forces addressed in approved risk management plans?

ST 6.6.1 Identify Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Determine whatDepartment of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD-owned critical assets and infrastructure are essential to the execution of combatant command (CCMD) missions. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: In concert with other Department of Defense (DOD) organizations, manage and monitor staff actions performed in support of

the DOD defense critical infrastructure (DCI) vulnerability assessments (VAs). JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40

Notes: This includes serving as the combatant command (CCMD)-level focal point for defense critical infrastructure (DCI) readiness reporting, integrating known vulnerabilities to combatant command 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.

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 (IAW) Joint Staff scheduling requirements?
M3	Yes/No	Are sufficient subject matter experts (SMEs) allocated to coordinate programmed critical infrastructure assessments?
M4	Percent	Of critical infrastructure (CI) 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 (CI) 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 (SMEs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Manage actions at combatant command (CCMD) level to mitigate known vulnerabilities of defense critical assets, infrastructure, or functional capability. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Allocate resources to reduce or offset asset vulnerabilities from all hazards, man-made, and natural threats. JP 3-07.2 (primary), JP 3-10, JP 3-27, DODD 3020.40

Notes: N/A

M1	Yes/No	Have asset owners allocated sufficient resources to adequately remediate known risks identified by an authoritative source using Department of Defense (DOD)-approved benchmarks or standards?
M3	Yes/No	Are risk management strategies reflected in approved continuity of operations (COOP)?
M2	Percent	Of risk management strategies approved for known vulnerabilities which cannot be resourced to a level that would prevent loss or degradation of the asset.

ST 6.6.5 Execute Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Execute actions required to sustain command and control (C2) functions, tasks or duties after a hazard incident has occurred, which disrupts a portion of, or all existing command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S) and intelligence capabilities. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3209.01, 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 others acting under the authority and direction of the commander.

M1	Yes/No	Have the command mission-essential functions critical to supporting the National Military Command Systems (NMCSs) been identified in the command continuity of operations (COOP)?

M2	Yes/No	Has the command has 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) outlines 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?

ST 6.6.6 Counter Threat Networks

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Coordinate means (direct and/or indirect) to cause adversaries to be ineffective, incapable and/or unwilling to attack the United States (US) homeland, allies, or interests. Task includes irregular threat networks. JP 3-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-07.4, JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-15.1, JP 3-22, JP 3-24, JP 3-25 (primary), JP 3-26, 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, information operations [IO]; and strategic communications [SC]), but require special emphasis for irregular warfare. 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 networks, but may be applied in conjunction with tasks associated with computer network attack.

M1	Number	Of key nodes identified with assistance 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	Does 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 communication (SC) 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 (HPTs) located.
M20	Percent	Of high-value targets (HVTs) located.

ST 7 Establish Force Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Identify the resources required to execute approved theater strategies for achieving assigned missions and end states. JP 3-08, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may pertain to resources for the theater, alliances, coalitions, or other groups and support to other combatant commanders (CCDRs). This task may apply across the range of theater activities.

M1	Percent	Of joint, combined, or multinational doctrine changes that originate in theater.
M2	Percent	Of theater force goals, supported by theater country teams (CTs).
M3	Percent	Of theater force apportionment requests, met in Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).
M4	Weeks	To complete time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (for refinement conference).

ST 7.1 Recommend Requirements and Test Concepts

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Test concepts for mobilizing, deploying, employing, sustaining, and redeploying the force. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: Requirements may include the size and 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 (CCDRs). 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.

M1	Percent	Of mission needs statement, accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) or Services.
M2	Weeks	To complete time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (for refinement conference).
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 (OPLANS)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Provide developed joint operation plans (OPLANs). JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3500.03 Series

Notes: This provides the basis for national mobilization, deployment, sustainment, and redeployment planning in support of theater operation plans (OPLANs).

M1	Requests	For additional information received

		after provision of operation plans (OPLANs).
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)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate Reserve Component(s) (RC) support for force integration. JP 4-05 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Determine resources required to move forces from their current locations into another. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01

Notes: Deployment planning should be consistent with theater strategy, operation plans (OPLANs) or combatant commandtheater campaign plans (CTCPs), 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.

M1	Days	In advance of deployment when requirements submitted to US 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Determine the right mix and sequence of units in deploying forces. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03A

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. The Services and supporting combatant commanders (CCDRs) ensure unit operation plans (OPLANs)/concept plans (CONPLANs) 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-essentialtasks are rehearsed, mission-specific training is conducted, force protection is planned and resourced, and sustainment requirements are identified. The Services pre-deployment planning and coordination with the supporting combatant command (CCMD) should ensure pre-deployment standards

specified by the supported CCMD 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).

M1	Percent	Of operation plan(OPLAN) forces, rephased (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.
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 Forces and Cargo Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Identify units personnel and cargo, personnel replacements, accompanying contractors (if applicable), and/or other

required cargo. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3500.03C

Notes: This task may 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 commands that produces a validated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). Furthermore, this task may include contractor support requirements.

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 action 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 commander, 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	Update theater force structure requirements 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Analyze requirements for improved, doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF), and make recommendations for solutions. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01B, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This task may also 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 should be accomplished. This task may further involves 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.

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 and 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 the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) 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

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Analyze approved objectives based upon strategy, determine force size and structure requirements. JP 3-35, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Theater forces may include combat formations; special operations forces (SOF); and necessary support forces, to include contractors and contracted support. This information may be provided to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) for both apportionment of the force and, as required, developing the force and establishing resource priorities.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

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 organizations mission. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-59, CJCSI 3401.02, CJCSI 3500.02A, CJCSM 3500.03, DODD 7730.65, DODI 7730.66

Notes: Task may include development of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission-essential task list (AMETL). This task may also include establishing supporting conditions and standards for each

task.

M1	Percent	Of joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) evaluated.
M2	Weeks	To develop operation plan (OPLAN) associated mission-essential tasks (METs) (from OPLAN approval).
M3	Percent	Of service supporting plans have mission-essential tasks (METs).
M4	Months	Since joint mission-essential tasks (JMETL) updated.
M5	Months	Since operation plan (OPLAN) associated mission-essential tasks (METs) reviewed.
M6	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) with associated mission-essential tasks (METs).
M7	Percent	Of missions with associated mission-essential tasks (METs).
M8	Percent	Of theater joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) common with and included in joint force provider (JFP) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).

ST 7.2 Maintain Force Readiness

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Maintain force readiness of theater forces and theater deployable forces, units, weapons systems, or equipment to deliver the outputs for which they were designed in executing strategy and campaigns. JP 1 (primary), 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 supported CCDR.

M1	Percent	Of military authorizations filled.
M2	Percent	Of civilian authorizations filled.
M3	Percent	Of combatant commands (CCMDs) force structure trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements.
M4	Percent	Of combatant command (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

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Report readiness to execute assigned missions in support of the national military strategy (NMS). JP 1 (primary), 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 commands joint mission-essential task list [JMETL]). This activity includes sustainment reporting.

M1	Hours	To conduct initial assessment of recently constituted joint task force (JTF) staff.
M2	Hours	To submit first crisis action status reports (after unit notification).
M3	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs) that address shortfalls resulting from comparison of requirements and assets estimated to be available during Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) period.
M4	Percent	Of training data current at execution.
M5	Days	To conduct full assessment of joint task force (JTF).
M6	Months	For potential joint task force (JTF) (Service Comp headquarters [HQ] to brief combatant commander [CCDR] on assessment of JTF 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).

ST 7.2.2 Conduct a Force Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Assess the composite military capability and limitations of forces. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3500 Series

Notes: In this task the assessments may be either formal or informal. This task may include an assessment of Operational Contract Support (OCS) capabilities to support the plan or operation.

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 task force (JTF) in peacetime.
M4	Months	Since comparison of combatant commander (CCDR) situation report (SITREP), CCDR integrated priority list (IPL), and CCDR critical items list (CILs).
M5	Percent	Assessments, provided to Joint Staff by reporting date.

M7	Months	For designated joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) to exercise as JTF HQ.
M6	Percent	Of assigned combat units participate in joint exercises.
M8	Months	For potential joint task force (JTF) (Service comp headquarters [HQ]) to brief combatant commander (CCDR) on assessment of JTF mission-essential task list (METL) task capabilities and plan for addressing training deficiencies.
M9	Percent	Of assigned support units participate in joint exercises annually.
M10	Hours	To conduct a full assessment of the joint task force (JTF) while generated.
M12	Percent	Of the alert forces available after comparing alert requirements and assets available in accordance with (IAW) United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) Force Commit.
M11	Percent	Of committed forces available within the prescribed generation time in the operation plan (OPLAN).

ST 7.2.3 Conduct After Action Report (AAR)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Provide after action reports (AARs) to include a summary of lessons learned. JP 1 (primary), DODI 3025.20, DODI 6055.17

Notes: After action reviews/reports (AARs) 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct an evaluation of training and measure the demonstrated performance against specified education and training standards. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3500.01G, CJCSM 3500.03C

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) and/or agency mission-essential tasks (AMETs) for all active plans and named operations are recorded in the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS) on a quarterly basis.

M1	Percent	Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat force structure trained to meet 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

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Develop regional expertise in the assigned area of responsibility (AOR). JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

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.

M1	Time	To resource United States (US) unit to 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 8 Perform Military Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Perform the routine and/or contingency contact and interaction among individuals and elements of the Department of Defense (DOD) and their interorganizational partners. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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 (NGOs); 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 operations (CDOPS), 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 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).

M1	Frequency	Of substantive contact between Geographic Combatant Commands (GCC) leadership and partner nation leadership.
M2	Percent	Of formal agreements between US and partner nation (PN) that encompass interorganizational partners.
M3	Percent	Of relevant groups, populations, and countries that have a regular US presence.

ST 8.1 Coordinate Regional Relations

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

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. JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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 inter-personal 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).

ST 8.1.1 Enhance Political-Military (POLMIL) Relations

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Strengthen alliances, coalitions, and/or cooperative security through support of regional relationships. JP 1, JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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 inter-personal 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

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Cooperate with regional partners. JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126 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.

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 operation 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 inter-personal 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).

ST 8.1.2.1 Coordinate Religious Liaison

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate relationships with appropriate religious leaders. JP 1-05 (primary), 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.

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?

ST 8.1.2.2 Provide Religious Advisement

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide religious advisement on the impact of religion on the development of alliances and regional relationships and combined/coalition operations. JP 1-05 (primary), 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 U.S. military personnel, international forces, and the indigenous population.

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 8.1.3 Develop Coalition Organizations

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-16

Description: Establish, as appropriate, headquarters and/or organizations, for supporting operations. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-16 (primary)

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 may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

M1	Days	To establish fully operational coalition headquarters (HQs).
M2	Hours	To establish coalition headquarters (HQ).
M3	Percent	Of coalition headquarters (HQ) division chiefs filled by non-United States (US) officers.
M4	Percent	Of general/flag officer positions in coalition headquarters (HQ) held by non-United States (US) officers.
M5	Instances	Of small scale contingency (SSC) in which United States (US) and allied staff officers work in same compound or area.
M6	Instances	Of small scale contingency (SSC) in which United States (US) and allied staff officers work in integrated staff office environment.
M7	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs), campaigns, and operations developed as coalition efforts.
M8	Percent	Of United States (US) units (battalion, ship, or squadron size or above) have allied liaison officers (LNOs) assigned.

ST 8.2 Coordinate Foreign Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Coordinate military contribution to United States Government (USG) assistance to foreign nations and groups, including international organizations. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 2700.01 Series, CJCSI 3126.01A

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's) country-specific security cooperation sections (CSCSs) country plan. The CSCSs nest within the theater campaign plan (TCP) and complement the ambassador or chief of mission's (COM's) integrated country strategy

(ICS).

M1	Instances	Of insufficient personnel support provided to nations, groups, or agencies.
M2	Instances	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) maintaining liaison with commander.
M3	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to provide support to allies, regional governments, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) or groups.
M4	Instances	Of personnel provided to support other nations, groups, or agencies.
M5	Instances	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) 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 (CTs) 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 United States (US).
M15	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) maintain liaison with commander.
M16	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) 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 (NGOs) in operational area (OA) maintain liaison with commander.
M21	Percent	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) receive United States (US) military support.
M22	Instances	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) 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 (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and coalition forces.
M25	Hours	For United States (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 task force (JTF) disaster relief elements.
M28	Instances	Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) receiving United States (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.

ST 8.2.1 Coordinate Security Assistance (SA)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-20, JP 3-22 (primary), DODD 5132.03, DODI 5000.68, CJCSI 3126.01A, 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).

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 inter-personal 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).

ST 8.2.10 Coordinate Multinational Operations

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate multinational operations with allies, coalition partners, and appropriate intergovernmental organizations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-16 (primary), 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).

M1	Hours	For combatant command (CCMD) staff to prepare response to coalition 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.

ST 8.2.11 Cooperate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

DJS Approval Date: 18-NOV-16

Description: Coordinate mutually beneficial cooperation with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-57 (primary)

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).

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.

ST 8.2.12 Cooperate with Private Sector

DJS Approval Date: 06-JUN-17

Description: Coordinate mutually beneficial cooperation with nonpublic or commercial individuals and/ or businesses, academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, and/or other private sector entities. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

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. JP 3-05, JP 3-15, JP 3-29 (primary)

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 devises, 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).

M1	Percent	Of accuracy in accounting for funds used in countermine operations.
M2	Weeks	To coordinate with the Department of State (DOS) to conduct countermine 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 countermine operations supplies and equipment.
M6	Days	To establish lines of communications (LOCs) in country.
M7	Weeks	To organize countermine 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-NOV-16

Description: Coordinate United States (US) military activities to support interagency and multinational efforts to promote US-recognized international human rights standards. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-07.4, JP 3-08, JP 3-22, JP 3-57 (primary), JP-1, DODD 5111.1, 22 USC 2304, 22 USC 2347

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

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. JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-24 (primary), 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).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). Enhance the

relationship between military forces, civil authorities, and local population. JP 3-57 (primary), 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).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-16

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. JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-57 (primary), 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).

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 inter-personal 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).

ST 8.2.3 Coordinate Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Anticipate and respond to requests for foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). JP 3-08, JP 3-29 (primary), 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, fire fighting, 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).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide assistance to the local populace with United States (US) forces in conjunction with military operations and exercises. JP 3-08, JP 3-22 (primary), 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).

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).

ST 8.2.5 DELETED Coordinate Nation Assistance (NA)

ST 8.2.6 Coordinate Military Civic Action (MCA) Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-16

Description: Coordinate the use of predominantly indigenous military personnel to conduct construction projects, support missions, and services useful to the local population. JP 3-22, JP 3-57 (primary)

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).

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 Restore Order

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Halt violence and support; reinstate or establish civil authorities. JP 3-07.3 (primary)

Notes: This task typically takes place in a foreign country. United States (US) military forces typically undertake these activities, unilaterally or in cooperation with foreign security forces (FSF), at the request of appropriate national authorities of a foreign state or to protect US citizens abroad. 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).

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 8.2.7.1 DELETED Establish Interim Criminal Justice System

ST 8.2.8 Coordinate Peace Operations (PO)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all elements of national power to contain conflict,

redress the peace, shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding, and/or facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. JP 3-07, JP 3-07.3 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task can include coordination with other interagency members, international organizations, and regional groupings. 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).

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 (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M8	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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. JP 3-20, JP 3-22 (primary), 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.

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.

ST 8.3 Obtain Support for Forces

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Make agreements to support forces. JP 1-04, JP 3-08 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Obtain approval to position forces in a partner nation (PN) or host nation (HN) to support security cooperation (SC), and/or deterrence. JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

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. JP 3-07.3, JP 3-16 (primary), 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).

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.

ST 8.3.3 Arrange Sustainment

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Obtain logistics and personnel services support from other than United States Government (USG) sources. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-10

Notes: This task may include host-nation support (HNS), Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP), third-country support, and captured materiel. 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JUN-17

Description: Obtain support of allies and partner nations (PNs) for protection of personnel and facilities against threats. JP 3-05, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-10, JP 3-16 (primary), 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).

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. Months)	Of recurring theater-wide exercise of 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 inter-personal 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.

ST 8.4 Coordinate Operational Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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.

ST 8.4.1 Coordinate Counterdrug (CD) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DOD) counterdrug (CD) operations in support of law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and/or partner nation (PN) forces. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DoD) and United States Government (USG) counterterrorism activities to disrupt, neutralize defeat, or destroy extremist organizations. Render them incapable to use violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies. JP 3-05, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 3-57, CJCS Guide 5260, CJCSI 3126.01A

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.

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 operations 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 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 (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.
M17	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal 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.

ST 8.4.3 Coordinate a Noncombatant Evacuation Operation (NEO)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Conduct liaison support and/or assist in the coordination of a noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO). JP 3-05, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 3-68 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3122.02D, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 3025.14

Notes: Conducted in support of the Department of State, this task may include evacuation of United States (US) dependents, United States

Government (USG) civilian employees, and private citizens (US and third-country) to temporary safe havens and/or intermediate staging bases or support the repatriation of appropriate personnel to the US. Often requiring unified action activities, theater organizations at various echelons may provide support (for example, medical, transportation, and security) to noncombatants. If necessary, coordinate the use of commercial, host nation, 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 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. As appropriate, this task should reconcile noncombatant evacuation, NEO transition and/or NEO termination plans with existing directives, authorities and priorities.

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 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, evacuated.
M8	Yes/No	Noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) plans include actions in the event of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) incident.
M9	Percent	Of evacuees available and desiring evacuation, moved (in accordance with (IAW) operation plan (OPLAN) timelines).
M10	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.

ST 8.4.4 DELETED Counter-Weapon and Technology Proliferation

ST 8.4.5 Coordinate Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) in response to requests for assistance (RFAs) from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. JP 3-08, JP 3-28 (primary), 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 State 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 cyberspace incidents under defense support of civil authorities (DSCA).

M1	Hours	For Department of Defense (DOD) to respond 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	Restoration of production when federal troops used to restore production after federal work stoppage.

ST 8.4.6 Provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Logistics Support

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate and execute logistics support to defense support of civil authorities (DSCA). JP 3-08, JP 3-28 (primary), JP 4-0, DODD 3025.18

Notes: The authorities and responsibilities for logistics operations in support of defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) are largely the same as logistics operations for any other Department of Defense (DOD) mission set. Logistic 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. Theater logistic 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), 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 (RFAs) 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.

M1	Hours	For Department of Defense (DOD) to respond 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	Restoration of production when federal troops 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

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Ensure the free flow of information within the United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and with non-USG interorganizational partners. JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 6-0 (primary), DODI 8110.01

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. Security considerations may restrain the free exchange of information with interorganizational partners. This task may include sharing information with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector entities without creating the impression, internally or externally, that the USG is using any NGO or private sector entity as an intelligence source.

M1	Yes/No	Have the command mission-essential functions critical to supporting the National Military Command Systems (NMCSs) been identified in the command continuity of operations (COOP)?
M2	Yes/No	Has the command has 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) outlines 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?

ST 8.5.3 Conduct Interagency Liaison and Cooperation

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Establish and develop liaison with, and participate in, the internal processes of other US Government (USG) departments and agencies and other interorganizational partners. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

M1	Hours	To define coordinating relationships and lines of authority after humanitarian assistance survey team (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)

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Establish and operate a joint interagency coordination group (JIACG). JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

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. JP 1, JP 3-08 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Plan, coordinate, and implement assessment methodology to determine effectiveness of military participation during interagency activities. JP 3-08 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Integrate US Government (USG) departments and agencies, and, as appropriate, other interorganizational partners into military planning and operations. JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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 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 Coordinate Theater Consequence Management (CM)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Moved to ST 9.5. None

Notes: null

M1	None	None

ST 8.5.5 Synchronize Search and Rescue (SAR)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Plan, provide or arrange for full-spectrum search and rescue (SAR) services. Coordinate search and/or rescue operations and associated civilian services provided to assist persons in potential or actual distress. JP 3-28, JP 3-34, JP 3-50 (primary), 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 DoD lead for Emergency Support

Function (ESF) #9. 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, the National SAR Supplement (NSS) to the International Aeronautical and Maritime SAR (IAMSAR) Manual.

M1	Yes/No	Does the Geographic Combatant Commander incorporate Search and Rescue capabilities as part of an engagement strategy with partner nations within the Area of Responsibility in support of the Theater Campaign Plan (TCP)?
M2	Yes/No	Has the Geographic Combatant Commander 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 Geographic Combatant Commander prepared to fulfill requirements as the DoD lead for matters pertaining to the planning and execution of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9?
M4	Yes/No	Has the Geographic Combatant Commander designated a Civil Search and Rescue (SAR) expert to provide operational advice to the National SAR Committee (NSARC)?
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 Geographic Combatant Commander 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

		Geographic Combatant Commander has established (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs) and (if required) Rescue Sub-Centers (RSCs)?
M7	Yes/No	Does the Geographic Combatant Commander incorporate Search and Rescue capabilities as part of the Arctic engagement strategy?
M8	Yes/No	Is the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) is 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?
M9	Percent	Of Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) personnel assigned that is trained and able to perform assigned mission.

ST 8.6 Coordinate Stabilization Effort

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Coordinate activities to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide or restore essential governmental services, restore or reconstruct emergency infrastructure, and/or provide humanitarian relief. JP 3-0, JP 3-07 (primary), JP 3-08, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3210.06, DODD 3000.07, DODI 3000.05

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. This is typically accomplished by and working with other instruments of national power to help foster and sustain the political environment that is the foundation of long term stability. 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 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).

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 forces 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

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Develop sources of root causes and immediate drivers of instability. JP 3-0, JP 3-07 (primary), DODI 3000.05

Notes: In this task 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 (PNs) supporting stability operations for execution in uncertain or hostile security environments across the range of military operations.

M1	Yes/No	Assess current processes, to include integrated priority list, joint manning document, request for forces, and Reserve Component (RC), as to the ability to deliver adequate stability operations requirements product on time.
M2	Yes/No	Current plans include stability,

		security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) requirements.
M3	Yes/No	Assemble current stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) list 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, 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 operations orders (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct and/or assist disarmament, demobilization, and

reintegration (DDR). JP 3-07, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-24 (primary), 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).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities. Prevent acquisition, contain and reduce threats, and respond to crisis from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use or the threat of use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: Activities may include all actions taken by combatant commanders (CCDRs) to develop regional countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) strategies, policies, campaign and contingency plans for their areas of responsibility (AORs), 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 Unites States Government (USG) departments/agencies, allies, and partners. CWMD is a global mission with immense potential consequences which cross AORs boundaries, requires an integrated and synchronized effort, and numerous interagency and multinational partners for effective mission accomplishment. Rather than a discrete, specialized mission, CWMD requires a continuous campaign conducted and supported by the entire USG. 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; 5) Developing and coordinating a theater framework through which components and combat support agencies (CSAs) can: maintain and expand CWMD technical expertise; cooperate with and support AOR 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.

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	Coordination 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	Theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable.
M17	Yes/No	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	Theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures are 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	Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations integrated in theater.
M21	Yes/No	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	Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) active defense measures integrated in theater.
M24	Yes/No	Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) passive defense measures integrated in theater.
M25	Yes/No	Is chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) integrated in theater.
M26	Yes/No	Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) security cooperation and partner activities integrated in theater.
M27	Yes/No	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 (CCMDs).
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 consequence management (CBRN 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 [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities?

ST 9.1 DELETED Develop Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Programs in Theater

ST 9.2 Support Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct Cooperative Threat Reduction Program activities with other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, global partners, and 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. JP 3-20, JP 3-40 (primary), DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

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 (CCMDs) may maintain visibility into these efforts to ensure theater security cooperation plans (TSCPs) 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.

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 (CCMDs) 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 (OPLANs), 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 (OPORDs) 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.

ST 9.3 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Security Cooperation (SC) and Partner Activities

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Conduct activities to improve or promote defense relationships and capacity of allied and partner nations (PNs) to execute or support the other military mission areas to enable countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD). JP 3-08, JP 3-20, JP 3-40 (primary), DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

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's) designated specified end state.

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 (OPLANs), 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 (BMs).
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 (OPLANs), 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 (OPLANs), 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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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?

ST 9.4 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Activities

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Plan countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities. Be prepared to support chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM). JP 2-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3520.02A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: 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 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. 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.

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	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	Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans prohibit the transfer of enemy WMD tactical and operational infrastructure.
M10	Yes/No	Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF).
M11	Yes/No	Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans utilize and maximize unity of effort, centralized planning and execution, and decentralized execution.
M12	Yes/No	Theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable.
M13	Yes/No	Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support.
M14	Yes/No	Theater weapons of mass destruction

		(WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2).
M15	Yes/No	Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures are 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 (OPLANs) 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.

ST 9.5 Provide Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Provide protocols, standards, and 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. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: null

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.
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.
M4	Minutes	To provide accurate theater attack assessment.
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	Theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) established with all joint/coalition forces.
M12	Yes/No	Is theater 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?
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	Is 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?
M34	Yes/No	Is consequence management (CM) readiness sufficient to meet elimination mission requirements?
M33	Yes/No	Is passive defense readiness sufficient to meet elimination mission requirements?

ST 9.6 Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Disposition Operations

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Conduct systematic actions to dispose of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs. JP 2-01, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3125.01, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, 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 (IGOs), or host nations (HNs) to continue destruction of WMD programs, and to redirect and monitor dual-use industry facilities and expertise capable of regenerating WMD capability. Combatant commands (CCMDs) and/or joint task forces (JTFs) 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.

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	Theater active defense measures are operational.
M5	Yes/No	Theater passive defense measures are operational.
M6	Hours	To provide joint technical augmentation cell on site.
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	Availability of systems designed to deny access to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)

		weapon program-related targets.
M9	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) has integrated elimination operations into theater campaign plan and contingency plans.
M10	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) elimination operations planning to incorporate the tasks of dispose, reduce, dismantle, redirect, and monitor.
M11	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) dispose planning includes 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	In coordination with the intelligence community (IC), combatant command (CCMD) has developed a theater target list.
M13	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) has 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	Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 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 (TIMs).
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	Combatant command (CCMD) has 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

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Conduct actions (lethal or nonlethal) to exploit, degrade, or destroy critical and at-risk components of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. JP 3-11, JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

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.

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	Agreement between combatant command (CCMD) and interested country teams (CTs) 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 (NGOs) 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 (TIMs).
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	Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 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	Availability of weapon systems designed to destroy, disrupt, or deny access to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets while minimizing negative collateral effects.
M15	Yes/No	Combatant command (CCMD) has integrated political-military (POLMIL) agreements/arrangements with host nations (HNs) for overflight/transit to deploy and employ countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) forces weapon systems.

ST 9.8 Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Passive Defense

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Minimize or negate the vulnerability to, and effects of, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks causing a high order of destruction or mass casualties. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 4310.01C, CJCSM 3122.01A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: Passive defense programs may be integrated into virtually every military operation and can affect all countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) missions, to include safeguarding the force against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attack. Task includes integrating medical surveillance; networking detectors; providing positive identification and characterization of weapons; warning and reporting of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident hazards (including toxic industrial materials [TIMs] and toxic industrial chemicals [TICs]); individual and collective protection; decontamination; and effective contingency operations to warn and protect personnel. In addition, the task 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 (CCMDs) 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 CBRN environments. This task may also integrate effective passive defense 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) will remain prepared to support civil authorities with CBRN response capabilities to mitigate the consequences of CBRN events in the homeland and abroad. This task may include support to technical forensics determining attribution of WMD attacks and enable strategic decision making. Where civil authorities are not present, or where it is requested or assigned by national authority, the DOD will be prepared to lead CBRN incident response until civil authorities are capable. Some organizations plan, coordinate, employ and integrate forces to manage the consequences of CBRN incidents: plan CBRN incident response; coordinate military response with US interagency and partner nation (PN) forces; establish a protective posture while continually monitoring the force; recover casualties rapidly, decontaminate personnel, provide medical support and assist in reestablishing critical services; support timely technical

forensics to enable strategic decision-making.

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, and nuclear (CBRN) environment in theater.
M4	Percent	Of units in theater that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) in a chemical, biological, radiological, and 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, and 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, and 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, and nuclear (CBRN) passive defense requirements achieved for critical assets.
M12	Percent	Of theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) mitigation capability to meet mission requirements.

M13	Yes/No	Is there an e stablished chain of custody and sample evacuation plan to evacuate chemical, biological, radiological, and 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 theater Joint Terrorism Analysis Center (JTAC) 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	Percent	Of in-theater force completed post-deployment screening.
M21	Minutes	To detect presence of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents in theater.
M22	Hours	To identify chemical, biological, radiological, and 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's) or subordinate joint force commander's (JFC's) theater operational warfighting capability as a result of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and 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, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel.
M27	Days	To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and 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, and 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, and 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 fratricide.
M36	Yes/No	Is a threat warning issued immediately after launch of ballistic missile (BM)?
M37	Months	To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bioagents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis.
M38	Percent	Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in theater that are detected and identified.

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, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility 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, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response

DJS Approval Date: 07-FEB-17

Description: Conduct actions to prepare, respond to crises, and recover from the effects of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident, domestically or internationally. JP 3-29, JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), CJCSI 3125.01, CJCSI 3214.01, DOD Strategy For Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction 2014

Notes: Note: Task may require 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 (MOUs/MOAs), to determine the extent of Department of Defense (DOD) involvement that may be required or authorized. Task may require planning to coordinate and organize efforts to manage, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the direct and indirect consequences of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks. Task includes establishing liaison with necessary government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and military commands that contribute resources and support to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response/international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)

response/international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response (ICBRN-R) operations. Task also includes determining CBRN CM response requirements prior to and during military operations to protect civilian populations. Domestic CBRN response support operations fall under defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) and will be 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 integration of CBRN responses in both CONUS and OCONUS theaters to lessen the effects of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attack or event (including toxic industrial materials [TIMs]) used against the military forces, interests, installations, and critical infrastructures of the US and its partners and allies, and restore essential operations and services at home and abroad. CBRN response actions are authorized by the SecDef. Some organizations plan, coordinate, employ, and integrate forces to respond to CBRN incidents: plan CBRN incident response; coordinate military response with US interagency and partner nation (PN) forces; establish a protective posture while continually monitoring the force; recover casualties rapidly, decontaminate personnel, provide medical support, and assist in reestablishing critical services; support timely technical forensics to enable strategic decision making. The DOD will remain prepared to support civil authorities with CBRN response capabilities to mitigate the effects of CBRN events in the homeland and abroad. Task may include support to technical forensics determining attribution of WMD attacks and enable strategic decision making. Where civil authorities are not present or where it is requested or assigned by national authority, the DOD will be prepared to lead CBRN incident response until civil authorities are capable.

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 (CTs) on end state and exit criteria?
M3	Number	Of lead federal agencies (LFAs) or country teams (CTs) identified conditions that could produce mission failures addressed before execution.
M4	Number	Of nongovernmental organizations

		(NGOs) concerns regarding end state, exit criteria, and transition plan formally addressed.
M5	Number	Of consequence management (CM) courses of action (COAs) developed and presented to combatant commands (CCMDs) executing consequence management (CM) 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, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) 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 (OPORDs) 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, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) planning requirements satisfied through existing theater resources?
M16	Yes/No	Are chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) 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, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) 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 (FCM) 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, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) plans?
M22	Yes/No	Is theater planning staff capable of planning and coordinating foreign consequence management (FCM)?
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 (CM) 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 (OPLANs) 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, and nuclear (CBRN) event.
M36	Hours	To establish procedures to track and follow-up on chemical, biological, radiological, and 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, and 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 (CM)-focused exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs.

OP 1 Conduct Operational Maneuver

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Place and dispose assigned and allocated forces. Deploy and concentrate forces to secure positional advantage before battle is joined or exploit tactical success. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-06, JP 3-09, JP 3-31 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUL-19

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. JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-09 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Prepare a request for the movement of joint/multinational operational forces. JP 3-35 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: The request should be consistent with the joint force commander's (JFC's) 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 geographic 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Relocate or move personnel within a theater. JP 3-35, JP 4-01 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Move personnel, cargo and equipment by air resources in support of strategic, operational, and tactical objectives. This typically supports a joint force commander (JFC) campaign or operation. JP 3-02.1, JP 3-17 (primary), 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.

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 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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide air refueling (AR) with available joint and/or multinational tanker assets. JP 3-17 (primary)

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 tofly 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).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) of units, personnel, equipment, and materiel. JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-35, JP 4-01.5 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Task includes offloading of aircraft, railcars, and ships, including discharge at pier side and in the stream, and processing and moving them to the point where they are transferred to the responsible tactical commander, making them part of the operational forces available for battle. 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.

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 (SPODs) 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 (ULNs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Establish and operate a joint personnel processing center (JPPC). JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 3-35

Notes: Combatant commanders (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 joint personnel processing center (JPPC) maximizes use of scarce resources. Efficient resource management of limited transportation assets and personnel processing facilities assists in optimizing processing throughput.

M1	Number	Maximum handling capacity of personnel reception areas.
M2	Days	To in process and train military personnel, DOD civilians and contractors.
M3	Days	To out-process military, DOD civilians and contracting personnel departing joint operations area (JOA).
M4	Days	To re-deploy military, DOD civilians and contracting personnel to continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS) locations.

OP 1.2 Conduct Operational Maneuver and Force Positioning

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Maneuver joint and multinational operational forces to and from battle formations and to extend forces to operational depths to achieve a position of advantage over the enemy for accomplishing operational or strategic objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-31 (primary), JP 3-32

Notes: null

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 Joint Forces to and from Tactical Battle Formations

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate the extension of (or withdrawal from) joint/multinational operational forces in width and/or depth to increase tactical readiness for battle in conformance with the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaign or major operation plan and to facilitate the tactical commander's plan and intent. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-31 (primary), JP 3-32, JP 3-33

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Deploy joint forces into operational formations. JP 3-0, JP 3-31 (primary)

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 United States (US) Armed Forces 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.

M1	Hours	To assign multinational forces (MNFs) 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	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 (MNFs).

OP 1.2.3 Position Forces

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Position forces where they are best arranged in time and space. JP 3-30, JP 3-31 (primary), 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 contractors.

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 and Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) Support

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide personnel services support for Department of

Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF). JP 1-0 (primary)

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. Per JP 1-0, non-contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) personnel generally receive all life, mission, and administrative support from their corporation/company.

M1	Days	To provide DOD civilian(s) and contractor employees personnel service support to include: legal, postal, MWR, medical, finance and replacement requirements.
M2	Days	To receive DOD civilians and contractor employees in theater and assign to responsible command.
M3	Percent	Of DOD civilians and contractor employees in joint operations area (JOA) per joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT) requirements.
M4	Days	To determine rotation policy and re-deploy requirements for DOD civilians and contractor employees prior to departing JOA.

OP 1.2.4 Conduct Operations in Depth

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Conduct operations to overwhelm the enemy through the operational area (OA) in multiple domains and set or shape conditions for the defeat or neutralization of enemy operational forces. JP 3-0 (primary), 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 its capabilities can be realized and/or employed. Interdiction is an application of depth in joint operations. This task may involve creating competing and simultaneous demands on enemy commanders (CDRs) and their resources and contribute to the speedy defeat of the enemy.

M1	Percent	Of enemy forces and materiel destroyed or disrupted by friendly force offensive action.
M2	Percent	Of enemy lines of communications (LOCs) 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	Reduction in volume of enemy signals throughout joint operations area (JOA).
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 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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Demonstrate military resolve and capability to a potential belligerent to deter war or conflict. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02

Notes: 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.

M1	Hours	Before indications target nation 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

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Conduct forcible entry to seize and hold a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. JP 3-0, JP 3-17, JP 3-18 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

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. JP 3-18 (primary)

Notes: null

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Temporarily seize an objective. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02, JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Raids (or strikes) are planned to seize and 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 be conducted to temporarily seize an area to secure information, confuse an adversary or enemy, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability. Amphibious raids are conducted as independent operations or in support of other 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.

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 joint operations area (JOA).
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) 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

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-06 (primary)

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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct short-duration strikes and other small-scale actions by special operations forces (SOF) in order to seize, destroy, capture, recover, or inflict damage on designated personnel or material. JP 3-05 (primary)

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.

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	Hours	From initiation of action until target personnel seized/captured.
M9	Percent	Of direct action (DA) recovery mission planned withdrawals from immediate objective area (OA) successful.
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)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a hostile government or occupying power. JP 3-05, JP 3-05.1, JP 3-05.1 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.06A, 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).

M1	Percent	Of special operations forces (SOF) personnel tasked to the joint operations area (JOA) trained in theater peculiar requirements.
M2	Percent	Of theater deep zone has active unconventional warfare (UW), trained and conducting operations.
M3	Percent	Of United States (US) personnel committed to the joint operations area (JOA) fluent in local languages and familiar with local culture.
M4	Percent	Of unconventional warfare (UW) cadre fully trained in UW, to include language in area.
M5	Percent	Of unconventional warfare (UW) forces remaining clandestine or covert.
M6	Percent	Of unconventional warfare (UW) operations include a fully-executed military information support operations (MISO) preparation.
M7	Days	To conduct assessment of indigenous forces in the joint operations area (JOA).
M8	Days	To identify requirements for United States (US) support.
M9	Percent	Of special operations forces (SOF) personnel fully trained to conduct personnel recovery operations.
M10	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct unconventional warfare (UW).
M11	Percent	Of conventional forces ready to deploy to conduct unconventional warfare

		(UW).
M12	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with indigenous/surrogate forces.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.
M14	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 1.2.5 Conduct Offensive Operations

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Conduct offensive actions to seize and hold the initiative while maintaining freedom of action and achieving decisive results. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-09.3, JP 3-15, JP 3-31

Notes: The importance of offensive operations is fundamentally true across all levels of war.

M1	Percent	Friendly casualties.
M3	Percent	Of enemy centers of gravity (COGs) destroyed or neutralized by offensive action.
M2	Percent	Of decisive targets damaged or destroyed 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 [WARNORD]).

OP 1.2.6 Conduct Defensive Operations

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Counter enemy initiative, defeat an enemy attack, and prevent the achievement of enemy objectives. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-01, JP 3-31, CJCSI 6510.01F

Notes: This task may include taking actions to gain time, to control key terrain or lines of communications (LOCs) 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.

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 breech deliberate fortifications.
M7	Hours	To commit reserve to battle.
M8	Minutes	To deliver fires on preplanned targets.
M9	Hours	To initiate spoiling attack/counter attack.
M10	Hours	To prepare defensive positions.
M11	Hours	To reposition to counter enemy's main

		effort/attack in joint operations area (JOA).
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

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-16

Description: Facilitate the movement of joint and multinational formations in a campaign or major operation. JP 3-02, JP 3-15, JP 3-34 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: In this task to accomplish the mission it is necessary to move units without delays due to significant terrain or obstacles.

M1	Hours	That joint force operational airlift/sealift delayed due to obstacles.
M2	Hours	To breech 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 (LOCs) after closure due to heavy rain and flooding.

M7	Hours	To restore ground lines of communications (LOCs) after closure, due to rockslide or avalanche.
M8	Percent	Of mine countermeasure operations provide needed freedom of movement.

OP 1.3.1 Neutralize Obstacles/Impediments to Maneuver

DJS Approval Date: 12-SEP-17

Description: Conduct mobility and preserve freedom of operational movement. JP 3-02, JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34, JP 3-42

Notes: These types of operations, breaching, clearing, and gap crossing, are designed directly to meet challenges from barriers, obstacles, land mines, and other explosive hazards. 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.

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 kept swept.
M6	Percent	Of lanes kept open by mine sweeping or clearing contamination.
M7	Percent	Of operationally significant obstacles for which branch had been previously identified.
M8	Hours	To sweep a channel.

OP 1.3.2 Enhance Force Movement

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Prepare or improve facilities and routes for moving forces in

support of campaigns and major operations. JP 3-34, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-09 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Allocate waterspace between subsurface, surface, and other force elements involved in antisubmarine warfare. JP 3-32 (primary)

Notes: This task aids in coordinating and deconflicting anti-submarine action while preventing fratricide on friendly submarines. Force elements include manned and unmanned submersibles, towed array systems, mines and mine countermeasures equipment, surface vessels torpedoes, and ordnance or fuel tanks released in designated drop areas.

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

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Delay, disrupt, and attrit enemy forces by shaping enemy maneuver and protecting friendly forces. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34

Notes: Barrier, obstacle, and mine warfare 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Restrict enemy maneuver options or create friendly maneuver options. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34

Notes: This task may include the use of coordinated operational and tactical barriers and reinforcement of natural obstacles. Operational barriers and obstacles may be created by the composite effect of many closely coordinated tactical obstacles or by the reinforcement of natural obstacles to form large terrain or massive obstacles. Demolition (obstacles are created by detonation of explosives) is generally used to create tactical level obstacles. However, it can also be used to create operational obstacles such as the destruction of major dams, bridges, and railways, as well as highways through built-up areas or terrain chokepoints. Constructed obstacles are created without the use of explosives (examples are barbed wire obstacles and tank ditches). Field expedient obstacles (abatis or flame explosive) can provide a quick, effective means for providing a limited offensive and defensive obstacle capability when conventional resources are not available.

M1	Percent	Of increase in friendly force lines of communications (LOCs) after obstacle emplacement.
M2	Percent	Of available enemy lines of communications (LOCs) and ports of debarkation (PODs) interdicted by friendly obstacles.
M3	Percent	Of hostile external surface communication absorbed by other lines of communications (LOCs) after barrier emplacement.
M4	Percent	Of hostile internal surface communication absorbed by other lines of communications (LOCs) 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 course(s) of action (COAs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Employ coercive measures to interdict the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area. JP 3-0 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: 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. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-07.3, JP 3-15

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. Users of this task must review United States Navy (USN) doctrine for particulars on the conduct of blockades. The use of mines in blockades is discussed in Navy Warfare Publication (NWP) 3-15, Naval Mine Warfare. This task may also include other actions short of blockade such as sanction enforcement and maritime interdiction operations.

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, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon production.

OP 1.4.4 Conduct Maritime Interception

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Interdict the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4, JP 3-32 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Task may include the synchronization of tactical tasks which impose the maritime interception, including the detection, classification, intercept, stopping, boarding, searching, diverting or redirecting of maritime vessels suspected of smuggling contraband. Task may be part of a maritime interception operation (MIO). 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Control, or deny access to, areas whose possession or command provides either side an operational advantage. JP 3-0 (primary), 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 must achieve operational or strategic results or deny 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.

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 an air superiority umbrella).
M7	Percent	Operationally significant areas currently contested by opposing forces.
M8	Days	With complete control over operationally significant area.

OP 1.5.1 Conduct Land Control

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Employ forces to control vital areas of the land domain. JP 3-31 (primary)

Notes: Such operations are conducted to establish local military superiority in land operational areas (OAs).

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 (COGs) 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 (SLOCs) 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, bureaus, centers, cells, 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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Achieve and maintain the conditions required to conduct maritime operations without prohibitive interference by an opposing force. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-32 (primary)

Notes: Achieving local or regional maritime superiority or maritime supremacy may be desired by the joint force commander (JFC) for a limited duration to accomplish specific objectives. Maritime superiority can often be a prerequisite to achieving or maintaining freedom of action and/or movement by other United States (US) land, and air forces.

M1	Number	Of enemy operations delayed by friendly naval forces.
M2	Percent	Of enemy naval 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 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, 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, bureaus, centers, cells, 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 (SLOCs) experiencing no delay, disruption or cancellation (due to enemy naval action).

OP 1.5.3 Establish Air Superiority

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Establish that degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another that permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and missile threats. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Friendly attrition rate per sortie.
M2	Percent	Friendly ground force losses due to enemy air activity.
M3	Percent	Friendly surface force losses due to enemy air activity.
M4	Percent	Of enemy units detected, engaged.
M5	Percent	Of enemy units engaged, 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 language proficiency billets filled to accomplish gain and maintain air superiority.
M13	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility.
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, bureaus, centers, cells, 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

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Assist governments to retain control over their major population centers. JP 1-0, JP 3-22, JP 3-57 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Collect, document, control, and dispose of small arms, ammunition, explosives, and light and heavy weapons of former insurgents and the population. JP 3-07, JP 3-24 (primary)

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.

M1	Yes/No	Are joint task forces (JTFs) aware of 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

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Isolate insurgents from their resources, cause, and support. JP 3-24 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Evacuate and provide transportation of patients by any means to enhance the capability of medical care. JP 3-17, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A, 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 US Armed Forces will most likely be unable to access 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Execute the joint intelligence process to provide intelligence products to the joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate units. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2 (classified), JP 2-01.3, JP 2-03, JP 3-33, CJCSM 3500.05A

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 operation planning process (JOPP); 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 and 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. The term enterprise relates to the practice of business optimization and addresses organizational structure, performance management, and process architecture. It is the practice of applying a comprehensive and rigorous method for describing a current and/or future structure and behavior for an organization's processes, information systems, personnel, and organizational subunits. Federated intelligence support refers to intelligence support 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 production assignments. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a JISE is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, JISE will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level.

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 intelligence support element (JISE) 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Establish the joint force intelligence enterprise and provide a collaborative and federated architecture designed to facilitate the conduct of integrated intelligence operations in support of mission requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: This task will enable timely and accurate intelligence to support joint force operations. Federated intelligence support refers to intelligence support 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. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or joint task force (JTF). Integrate the intelligence enterprise horizontally and vertically with the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC); subordinate joint force joint intelligence support element (JISE); and interagency organizations, multinational, and subordinate Service and functional component intelligence activities, and synchronize with the concept of operations (CONOPS) and joint force battle rhythm. Identify and orchestrate the analytic centers and production responsibilities internal and external to the joint force intelligence enterprise.

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 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Develop the organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability of the joint force intelligence enterprise with supporting intelligence commands and agencies. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3340.02B

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. Distribute joint force commander (JFC) tasking and guidance and ensure it is understood and integrated into regional and theater interoperability planning.

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	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 joint operations area (JOA) on time in accordance with (IAW) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements.
M13	Percent	Of personnel and equipment flowed into theater in accordance with (IAW) stated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements.
M14	Percent	Of intelligence personnel and equipment arrived in joint operations area (JOA) in time to support joint force operations.
M15	Percent	Of intelligence collection assets arrived in joint operations area (JOA) 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Develop the organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability of the joint force intelligence staff with the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), 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 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.

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 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)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Design and operate a joint force analytic center as the focal point for providing intelligence support to joint force operational forces and performing common intelligence functions. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: According to current joint doctrine, the joint intelligence support element (JISE) is the primary intelligence analytic center of a subordinate joint force. Mission-dependent, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established in a joint force at the discretion of the joint force commander (JFC). 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 (SMEs) and functional teams to provide intelligence services and products required by the JFC, staff, and components.

M1	Yes/No	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) filled (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 (CSAs), 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Designate and 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 the joint force's joint intelligence operations and meet the mission's intelligence requirements (IRs). JP 2-01 (primary), 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. 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), joint targeting coordination board (JTCB), and the intelligence synchronization board. Intelligence produced by boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams must be incorporated into joint intelligence support element operations (JISE).

M1	Yes/No	Intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups identified to support joint force mission requirements.
M2	Yes/No	Approval granted to establish identified intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams.
M3	Yes/No	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	Participation in the joint targeting coordination board (JTCB).
M8	Yes/No	Participation in the joint collection management board (JCMB).

OP 2.2 Conduct Intelligence Functions

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Conduct intelligence functions that comprise the intelligence process. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S)

Notes: Intelligence functions encompass a broad range of activities to include, but not limited, to directing, planning, orchestrating, performing, and evaluating operations. It can also provide administrative, special security office (SSO), foreign disclosure, and technical intelligence training for the joint force intelligence enterprise. This task may include conducting intelligence planning (IP), intelligence operations, counterintelligence (CI), and human intelligence (HUMINT) operational and staff functions.

M1	Yes/No	J-2 policies, programs, and guidance for planning, executing, and managing joint intelligence operations developed and promulgated throughout joint force intelligence enterprise.
M2	Yes/No	J-2 staff operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) 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	J-2 staff operating in accordance with (IAW) established joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm.
M11	Yes/No	Intelligence operations synchronized with joint force battle rhythm.

OP 2.2.1 Manage the Intelligence Enterprise

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Direct, supervise, and guide direction of joint force intelligence operations, intelligence staff functions, and support activities throughout the joint force intelligence enterprise. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may ensure consistency and continuity of intelligence operations and provide effective and efficient support to the joint force operation planning process. 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.

M1	Yes/No	J-2 policies, programs, and guidance established.
M2	Yes/No	J-2 key leader management venue established and convened routinely.
M3	Yes/No	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	Requests for additional resources coordinated with theater J-2 and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).
M13	Hours/Days	To develop, synchronize, and integrate intelligence plans into operation plans, branches, and sequels.
M14	Yes/No	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	Joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm developed.

M19	Yes/No	Joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm synchronized with joint force battle rhythm requirements.
M20	Number	Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain.
M21	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

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Perform intelligence staff functions, services, and support activities for the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), CJCSI 3126.01A

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.

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(r) (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 inter-personal 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)

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Integrate counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3241.01, DODD 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). Include a support element, as needed, to provide report and source administration, linguistic services, and polygraph support. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. 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 identify, prioritize, and validate all CI- and HUMINT-related requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements, and manage, coordinate, and deconflict HUMINT and CI collection activities and requirements. Perform liaison functions with external organizations.

M1	Yes/No	Approved Counterintelligence

		Collection Concept Proposal in the joint operations area (JOA) published.
M2	Yes/No	Counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational national guidelines.
M3	Yes/No	Coordination made with United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for Category I human intelligence (HUMINT) activities in the joint operations area (JOA) that require Director of Central Intelligence Directive 5/1 coordination.
M4	Yes/No	Approval received from theater J-2 for Category I and II military source operations. Forward Category I packages to Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (USD(I)) for final approval.
M6	Yes/No	Counterintelligence (CI) support coordinated and integrated into force protection (FP) and operations security (OPSEC) plans.
M5	Yes/No	Process in place for coordinating polygraph, technical support countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support.
M7	Percent	Of counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements integrated into joint force collection plan.
M8	Yes/No	Contact established and maintained with all counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements managers in the joint operations area (JOA).
M9	Percent	Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and essential elements of information (EEIs).
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 (RFIs) and production requirements (prior to employment).
M12	Hours/Days	To identify, prioritize, validate human intelligence (HUMINT) requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements (prior to employment).
M13	Frequency	Of liaison visits with external commands, organizations, and agencies.
M14	Percent	Of advisory tasking coordinated with special operations forces (SOF) collectors.
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 (TSTs), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCRs), high-value individuals (HVIs), time-sensitive threat/force protection (FP) information with the joint intelligence support element (JISE) and joint operations center.
M19	Hours	To review and publish intelligence information reports (IIRs).
M20	Minutes	To disseminate intelligence information reports (IIRs) to the joint force.
M21	Percent	Of counterintelligence (CI) reports generated from within the joint operations area (JOA) approved by task force counterintelligence coordinating authority (TFCICA).
M22	Yes/No	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	Procedures established with Joint Personnel Recovery Agency to coordinate and deconflict debriefings with returned personnel.
M26	Yes/No	Counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) participation and/or support to boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups established.
M28	Yes/No	Joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) planning, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination synchronized with joint intelligence support element (JISE), J-2 plans, and J-2 operations.
M27	Frequency	Of coordination and support with the activities of the joint exploitation centers.
M29	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support.
M30	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M31	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) 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 inter-personal 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

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Provide policy guidance, procedures, and assistance to the joint force on the proper handling, processing, and disclosing of Category (CAT)-8 classified military information in accordance with (IAW) National Disclosure Policy-1 (NDP-1) and all applicable policies. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, CJCSI 5221.01D, DODD 5230.11, DODI 5230.18, NDP-1

Notes: National Disclosure Policy-1 (NDP-1) identifies specific disclosure criteria and limitations for the eight categories of classified military information: Catefory-1 (CAT-1): Organization, Training and Employment of U.S. Military Forces; CAT-2: U.S. Military Materiel and Munitions; CAT-3: Applied Research and Development Information and Materiel; CAT-4: U.S. Production Information; CAT-5: Combined Military Operations, Planning and Readiness; CAT-6: U.S. 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. Mandate that all military intelligence 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. Maintain applicable governing policies, procedures, and regulations on the release of military intelligence to foreign governments, allies, and coalition partners. Make timely disclosure decisions based upon requests from joint force organizations/elements and provide decisions to customers. Ensure procedures are established and reviewed to expedite sharing of United States (US)-generated intelligence products with allies and coalition partners.

M1	Yes/No	Joint force headquarters (HQ) 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	Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) (FDO(s)) determined disclosure authorities within 1 hour of crisis standup.
M6	Yes/No	Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) (FDO(s)) identified and submitted any exception(s) to National Disclosure Policy (NDP) required for the mission to headquarters (HQ) combatant command (CCMD) FDO for coordination and approval.
M7	Yes/No	Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) (FDO(s)) made 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	Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s)

		(FDO(s)) coordinated all disclosure requests for national products/information with headquarters (HQ) combatant command (CCMD) FDO.
M9	Yes/No	Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) (FDO(s)) ensured disclosure decisions were archived in accordance with (IAW) headquarters (HQ) combatant command (CCMD)-designated disclosure authority guidance or Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5230.18 and made them available upon request.
M10	Percent	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 [NGOSs], other government agencies) considered to provide foreign disclosure services?

OP 2.2.2.3 Provide Security/Special Security Office (SSO) Services

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Provide policy guidance, procedures, and assistance on personnel, information, physical, and industrial security services to the joint force and its subordinate units. JP 2-01 (primary), DOD 5200.2-R, ICD 705

Notes: 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. Maintain applicable governing policies, directives, instructions, and regulations on the sensitive compartmented information (SCI) program and special security office (SSO) functions.

Serve as the intelligence staff point of contact for information on accreditation authorities and sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) physical security guidelines.

M1	Yes/No	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	Special security office (SSO) processing requirements established for arriving and departing personnel.
M4	Yes/No	Provided oversight to sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) accreditation process.
M5	Yes/No	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

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Assess training levels of intelligence enterprise personnel to ensure efficient, accurate, and timely intelligence to the joint force. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3500.01H, 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 plan with theater intelligence staff and joint force personnel, operations, and planning directorates. Arrange pre-deployment as well as in-theater training capabilities for assigned and attached analytical intelligence personnel to support all aspects of the joint intelligence process. Provide intelligence systems, software applications, and functional area tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) training to newly-arriving personnel. Identify and provide refresher training to currently assigned/attached personnel as required.

M1	Yes/No	Intelligence training plan developed.
M2	Yes/No	Intelligence training plan coordinated with theater J-2, joint force J-1, and 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

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate connectivity of intelligence systems and 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. JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSM 3115.01D

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.

M1	Yes/No	Intelligence systems and information requirements (IRs) 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	Performed required maintenance 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 inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 2.2.3 Evaluate Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Analyze operations from both the friendly, neutral, and adversary perspectives and determine joint force intelligence enterprise level of performance. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: Evaluate each operation of the joint intelligence process to include overall 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. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a JISE is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the

unit or JTF. 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.

M1	Yes/No	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's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) answered in accordance with (IAW) operational time requirements.
M4	Percent	Of joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making requirements met.
M5	Percent	Of subordinate units' intelligence requirements (IRs) 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 (OE) 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	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	Red Team used during operational planning.
M24	Instances	Of Red Team used during operational execution.
M25	Yes/No	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 support element (JISE) battle rhythm not synchronized with joint force battle rhythm.
M27	Frequency	That a joint intelligence support element (JISE) branch or section cannot perform its mission due to the failure of another JISE branch or section.
M28	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) disseminated to J-2 staff and JISE sections.
M29	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element

		(JISE) daily operations cycle incorporated into 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)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Direct and synchronize intelligence operations, functions, and activities at the joint forces primary analytic center. The joint intelligence support element (JISE) is the focal point for intelligence planning (IP), production, and dissemination. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33

Notes: 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. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, JISE will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level. Provide oversight of and execute JISE analytic functions relative to the joint intelligence process to assist the commander, determine intelligence requirements (IRs), and plan and execute the operational collection effort. IRs are the principal driving force that dictates timing and sequencing of intelligence operations. Execute the joint intelligence process with sufficient lead time to integrate intelligence products into operational decision making and plan execution.

M1	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) supported planning and directing of intelligence operations.
M2	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) collected and shared operational information.
M3	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) processed and exploited operational information.

M4	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) produced operational intelligence.
M5	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) disseminated and integrated operational intelligence.
M6	Yes/No	Intelligence operations in the joint intelligence support element (JISE) evaluated.

OP 2.3.1 Direct Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Direct and synchronize intelligence activities supporting joint force mission planning and develop and promulgate the resulting concept of intelligence operations, intelligence mission requirements, and mission guidelines for the conduct of joint force intelligence enterprise operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33

Notes: This task includes providing intelligence support to the joint operation planning process (JOPP) and supporting the preparation of plans and orders related to the conduct of joint force intelligence operations. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. This task may provide direction and supervision of all joint intelligence support element (JISE) functions executing the joint intelligence process. May also provide threat assessment and warning criteria and focus JISE operations on supporting the joint force commander's (JFC's) 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.

M1	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to joint force operational planning process.
M2	Yes/No	J-2 plans officers involved in joint force mission planning.
M3	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element

		(JISE) support provided to J-2 plans.
M4	Yes/No	Concept of intelligence operations developed and promulgated.
M5	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided in preparing plans to conduct intelligence operations.
M6	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to J-2 operations.
M7	Yes/No	Intelligence mission requirements developed and promulgated.
M8	Yes/No	Concept of intelligence operations synchronized with operational concept of operations (CONOPS).
M9	Yes/No	Joint intelligence process synchronized with planning, operations, and targeting cycles.
M10	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to J-2 targets.

OP 2.3.2 Collect Operational Information

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Gather and share information on threats, adversarial forces, decisive points, and the nature and characteristics of the operational environment (OE). JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task also includes gathering information on the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) including military intelligence and non-military aspects from across the 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. May also collect meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data and intelligence to support operations, combat assessment (CA), joint personnel recovery operations, and the needs of combatant command (CCMD) and designated national agencies. 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.

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 (PIRs) reviewed and updated.
M5	Days	To develop and publish joint force collection strategy post-mission analysis.
M6	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.
M7	Percent	Of operational environment (OE) information gaps collected.
M8	Percent	Of requirements resulting from liaison with allied nations or multinational partners.
M9	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.
M10	Yes/No	Approved priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) published in applicable plans to satisfy identified information gaps.
M11	Hours	To publish/disseminate joint force collection plan.
M12	Yes/No	Collection operations management processes established.
M13	Percent	Of joint force collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized.
M14	Yes/No	Nodal analysis conducted.
M15	Hours	To provide collected information/intelligence information reports (IIRs) to joint forces.
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	Collection plan tasking integrated into air tasking order (ATO) and reconnaissance, surveillance, and

		target acquisition annex.
M19	Yes/No	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	Request for information (RFI) processes established.
M21	Frequency	Of collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB).
M22	Yes/No	Collection requirements management processes established.
M23	Percent	Of collection requirements focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) and priority intelligence requirements (PIRs).
M24	Yes/No	Collection plan synchronized with joint force commander's (JFC's) guidance and joint operation plan.
M25	Percent	Of collection plan focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) and priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and subordinate units intelligence requirements (IRs).
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

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Execute the collection management process by orchestrating the collection efforts to efficiently satisfy the joint forces intelligence requirements (IRs) with the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets available to the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), DODI 3325.08

Notes: The collection plan is a format used to link collection requirements to collection assets and synchronize with operations. Organize collection plan in accordance with (IAW) mission and

commander's intent and the intelligence synchronization matrix and update daily. 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 (AOIs); time and duration of collection; threats to ISR; and weather constraints. This task may include identifying potential critical intelligence targets for exploitation (nominate exploitation targets for -no-strike- status, coordinate with operations staff to deconflict information operations (IO) and intelligence collection targets) and integrate 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 also integrate collection operations with ISR operations, coordinate the direction and tasking of technical sensors and other intelligence sensors, and plan redundancy in collection operations. Implement Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR) control authority for preparing, maintaining, validating, and levying intelligence collection requirements on joint forces organic collection assets.

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	Joint force collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized.
M5	Hours	To develop joint force collection plan.
M6	Yes/No	Collection plan focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) and priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and subordinate units intelligence requirements (IRs).
M7	Yes/No	Collection assets and capabilities allocation sufficient to meet collection requirements.
M8	Yes/No	Collection capabilities shortfalls coordinated through theater J-2.
M9	Yes/No	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	Collection plan tasking integrated into air tasking order (ATO) and reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex.
M13	Yes/No	Collected information satisfies customer's requirements.
M14	Percent	Of joint force collection requirements integrated into collection plan.
M15	Yes/No	Adequate essential elements of information provided to develop collection requirements to support the joint force commander's (JFC's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs).
M16	Yes/No	Joint collection management board (JCMB) process responsive to adjustments in collection priorities and tasking based on emerging situation and joint force commander's (JFC's) guidance.
M17	Yes/No	Collection management authority established for assigned collection assets.
M18	Yes/No	Collection management processes established.
M19	Yes/No	Collection requirements management (CRM) processes established.
M20	Days	To coordinate collection capabilities shortfalls through theater J-2.
M21	Yes/No	Process for tracking operational status of collection systems maintained and updated.
M22	Yes/No	Ability to monitor component collection and production responsibilities.
M23	Yes/No	Collection plan synchronized with joint force commander's (JFC's) guidance and joint force operation plan.
M24	Hours	To publish/disseminate joint force collection plan.
M25	Yes/No	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	Collection plan tasking allows 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	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding imagery intelligence (IMINT) requirements.
M31	Yes/No	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding signals intelligence (SIGINT) requirements.
M32	Yes/No	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding human intelligence (HUMINT) requirements.
M33	Yes/No	Request for information (RFI) processes established.
M34	Percent	Of requests for information (RFIs) 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	Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage joint force requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization.
M39	Yes/No	Emergency dissemination authority for

		imagery and imagery products obtained.
M40	Yes/No	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)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Direct specific collection operations and associated processing, exploitation, and reporting resources. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

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 actually 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.

M1	Yes/No	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	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	Collection management authority established for collection assets assigned.
M6	Yes/No	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	Operational status of collection systems maintained and updated.
M10	Yes/No	Ability to monitor component collection and production responsibilities.
M11	Yes/No	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	Collection plan tasking allows 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	Hours	To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers.
M15	Yes/No	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding imagery intelligence (IMINT) requirements.
M16	Yes/No	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding signals intelligence (SIGINT) requirements.
M17	Yes/No	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations 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	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 combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M26	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint task force commander (JFC) for time-critical decision making.
M27	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time sensitive targeting.
M28	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support personnel recovery (PR).

OP 2.3.2.1.2 Conduct Collection Requirements Management (CRM)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Determine, organize, and prioritize intelligence requirements (IRs). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S)

Notes: Collection requirement 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 (PIRs), 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.

M1	Yes/No	Collection requirements management (CRM) processes established.
M2	Yes/No	Developed process 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	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	Essential elements of information (EEIs) provided to develop collection requirements to support the joint task force commander's (JFC's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs).
M8	Hours	To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers.
M9	Frequency	Of collaboration between collection operations and collection requirement management (CRM) in developing collection strategy.
M10	Percent	Of joint force collection requirements satisfied.
M11	Yes/No	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	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding imagery intelligence (IMINIT) requirements.
M16	Yes/No	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding signals intelligence (ISGINT) requirements.
M17	Yes/No	Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding human intelligence (HUMINT) requirements.
M18	Yes/No	Collection requirements prioritized in accordance with commander's guidance.
M19	Yes/No	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., information operations [IO] requirements).

OP 2.3.2.2 Manage Requests for Information (RFIs)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Direct, supervise, and guide administrative control

(ADCON) of requests for information (RFIs), intelligence requirements (IRs), and production requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: This task may include request 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. May also coordinate receipt and responses to RFIs with requestors. Maintain current, accurate status of open and closed RFIs.

M1	Yes/No	Request for information (RFI) processes established.
M2	Yes/No	Request for information (RFI) management process captured in joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M3	Yes/No	Request for information (RFI) request format and process promulgated across joint force.
M4	Yes/No	Request for information (RFI) information exchange requirements captured in J-2 information management plan (IMP).
M5	Percent	Of submitted requests for information (RFIs) validated.
M6	Percent	Of requests for information (RFIs) satisfied in accordance with (IAW) requestor requirements.
M7	Yes/No	Accurate request for information (RFI) status maintained.
M8	Yes/No	Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to process and manage request for information (RFI) and disseminate RFI responses.
M9	Yes/No	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

DJS Approval Date: 26-MAY-15

Description: Convert operational information from separate human or technical means into usable formats for analysis and production of intelligence. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-63, 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 joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysis and production elements. Unanalyzed combat information may include, but is not limited to, time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts. This task my 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 utilized the analyzed data. Ensure unanalyzed combat information is simultaneously available to the commander for time-critical decision making and for production of current intelligence.

M1	Yes/No	Intelligence report formats determined and incorporated into joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M3	Minutes/Hours	To provide joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts formal report of information obtained in processing.
M2	Yes/No	Federated processing, exploitation, production, and dissemination responsibilities coordinated and established.
M4	Minutes/Hours	To process and exploit collected information from receipt.
M5	Yes/No	Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to support imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), and human intelligence (HUMINT) processing, exploitation, and dissemination.
M7	Yes/No	Contact and connectivity established

		between joint intelligence support element (JISE) and all joint force joint exploitation centers/sites.
M6	Hours	To receive processed and exploited information from theater and national exploitation centers.
M8	Yes/No	Contact and connectivity established between joint intelligence support element (JISE) and theater and national exploitation centers/sites supporting joint force operations.
M9	Yes/No	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	Days	To produce interrogation reports of high-value enemy prisoner of war and detainees.
M13	Minutes	To disseminate information triggering warning intelligence criteria.
M14	Yes/No	Warning intelligence criteria disseminated to joint intelligence support element (JISE) single-source and all-source analysts.
M15	Instances	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting.
M16	Instances	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint force commander (JFC) for time-critical decision making.
M17	Instances	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M18	Yes/No	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	Joint exploitation centers/sites focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs), priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and intelligence requirements (IRs).
M26	Hours	To produce exploitation reports.
M25	Minutes	To read imagery after receipt.
M27	Minutes/Hours	To provide joint intelligence support element (JISE) analyst voice or electronic mail (E-mail) report of information.
M28	Minutes/Hours	To process collected information from receipt.
M30	Number	Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures.
M29	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

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2 (classified)

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 joint intelligence support element (JISE) all-source analysts for the purpose of intelligence fusion. This single-source reporting may also include unanalyzed combat information for time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a JISE is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, JISE will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level.

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 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 support element (JISE) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites.
M7	Percent	Of single-source reporting pulled by joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites.

OP 2.3.3.3 Provide Technical Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Provide technical exploitation enablers that are interoperable with forensic capabilities. JP 2-01, JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42

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. Identify 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.

M1	Percent	Of collected data fused into intelligence products.
M2	Time	For forward-deployed technical exploitation capabilities to disseminate information to Joint Staff 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

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Integrate and/or fuse exploitation activities (biometrics, forensics, document and media exploitation, identity intelligence, and technical). JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-25

Notes: Prevent attacks against United States (US)/coalition forces, host nation (HN) and/or HN forces, military and/or government leadership, and/or infrastructure. This task is typically accomplished to support commander's information and intelligence requirements (IRs), 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. Arrange 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 of the area of responsibility (AOR). Synchronize exploitation capabilities in mutual support with concurrent theater operations across the full range of military operations (ROMO).

M1	Yes/No	Is there an exploitation annex in the theater security cooperation plan (TSCP)?
M2	Number	Number of exploitation agreements established with partner nations (PNs)?
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 SOPs).

OP 2.3.4 Provide Intelligence Products

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Develop intelligence products integrating, evaluating, analyzing, and interpreting information from single or multiple sources, fusing into finished intelligence for known or anticipated intelligence production requirements. JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

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 (JIOCs); and national sources to answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) 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 also 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.

M1	Yes/No	Capability exists 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 (IRs).
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	Intelligence received from components, joint force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations enter (JIOC); and national sources incorporated into all-source products.
M8	Yes/No	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 support element (JISE) daily production cycle incorporated into intelligence battle rhythm.
M10	Yes/No	Target intelligence production synchronized with joint task force (JTF) 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 joint task force (JTF) commander.
M14	Yes/No	Enemy orders of battle (OBs) 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 joint operations area (JOA).
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's] 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 [SFs]) 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, bureaus, centers, cells, 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.

OP 2.3.4.1 DELETED Provide Motion Imagery

OP 2.3.5 Disseminate Operational Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Convey and integrate intelligence throughout the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-14, JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: 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 information requirements (IRs) 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. May also implement "smart push" and "pull" concept for dissemination. Disseminate intelligence to be automatically rendered or visualized in the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate a shared operations/intelligence view of the operational environment (OE). Timely dissemination of critical information and finished intelligence to appropriate consumers is paramount to attaining and maintaining information superiority (IS).

M1	Yes/No	Joint force intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements accurately documented in joint force information management plan (IMP).
M2	Yes/No	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	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's] battle update

		assessment [BDA], etc.) disseminated in accordance with (IAW) established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
M6	Yes/No	Distribution lists established and maintained.
M7	Yes/No	Intelligence information/products to be "pushed" are identified.
M8	Yes/No	Intelligence information/products to be "pulled" are identified.
M9	Yes/No	Current intelligence picture incorporated into 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 (RFIs) sent to higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies.
M14	Percent	Of requests for information (RFIs) 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	Collaboration established and maintained with higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies.
M19	Yes/No	Dissemination manager designated.
M20	Yes/No	Military intelligence information disseminated in accordance with (IAW) foreign disclosure office procedures.
M21	Percent	Of dissemination processes and procedures captured in 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

DJS Approval Date: 08-FEB-18

Description: Direct, supervise, and guide intelligence dissemination services for intelligence information and products being delivered from joint intelligence support element (JISE) operations. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, "JISE" will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level. 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 (IAW) consumer requirements. May also coordinate 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).

M1	Yes/No	Dissemination manager designated.
M2	Percent	Of dissemination processes and procedures captured in joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M3	Yes/No	Joint force intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements accurately documented in joint force information management plan (IMP).
M4	Yes/No	Dissemination requirements, paths, means, and bandwidth are sufficient

		and consistent with the information management plan (IMP).
M5	Yes/No	Dissemination matrix developed identifying what, when, where, and how intelligence information and products are to be disseminated.
M6	Yes/No	Intelligence dissemination synchronized with joint force battle rhythm.
M7	Yes/No	Distribution lists established and maintained.
M8	Percent	Of daily intelligence products (intelligence summaries, collection plan, intelligence update to joint task force [JTF] commander's battle update assessment, etc.) disseminated in accordance with (IAW) established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
M9	Yes/No	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	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 (IAW) dissemination matrix.
M14	Yes/No	Provided access 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 Operations

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Integrate operational intelligence into joint force plans and

operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: The joint intelligence support element (JISE), 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. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a JISE is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, "JISE" will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level. This task may provide timely, complete, and accurate understanding of the operational environment (OE). Interact with the joint force staff; interagency; components; higher, adjacent, and supporting commands; and multinational partners. 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).

M1	Yes/No	Intelligence products meet the joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making cycle.
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	Current intelligence picture incorporated into the common operational picture (COP).
M5	Yes/No	Current intelligence integrated into joint force commander's (JFC's) battle update assessment.
M6	Percent	Of intelligence products provided in accordance with joint force battle rhythm requirements.
M7	Yes/No	Priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) updated in the joint operations center (JOC).
M8	Yes/No	Daily intelligence operations

		synchronized with current operations and future plans.
M9	Yes/No	Joint intelligence support element (JISE) personnel attend designated boards, bureaus, centers, cells, 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	Intelligence synchronization board integrated into joint force battle rhythm.
M13	Yes/No	Intelligence request for information process established and procedures promulgated across joint force command.
M14	Yes/No	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	Intelligence assessment incorporated into assessment process.

OP 2.3.5.3 Disseminate Time-Sensitive Information

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide unanalyzed combat information to the commander for time-critical decision making and to the intelligence analyst for the production of current intelligence assessments. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03, CJCSI 3340.02B, CJCSM 3115.01D

Notes: N/A

M1	Minutes	To transmit indication or warning within joint operations area (JOA) after

		identification or receipt.
M2	Instances	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M3	Instances	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint task force (JTF) commander for time-critical decision making.
M4	Instances	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting.
M5	Instances	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support personnel recovery (PR).
M6	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence.
M7	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint task force (JTF) commander for time-critical decision making.
M8	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting.
M9	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat 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	Full-motion video (FMV) assets provided early warning of enemy activity.

OP 2.3.6 Provide Operational Oceanography

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Provide operational oceanography activities in support of the full range of military operations. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-14, JP 3-59 (primary)

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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Conduct the analytical process to produce intelligence assessments, estimates, and other intelligence products that provide the joint force commander (JFC) with a systems understanding of the operational environment (OE) and support of operations and the joint operational planning process (JOPP). JP 2-0, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-13, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) supports operations, the joint operation planning process (JOPP), and the joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making cycle. JIPOE is a continuous process that enables JFCs and their staffs to visualize the full range of adversary capabilities (e.g., military, economic, political, social, information, and infrastructure systems) and potential courses of action (COAs) 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 JFC's and component commanders' joint operation 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/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand information environment, cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/or understand the OE. This task also assists the JFC and staff to visualize and understand all relevant aspects of the OE, assess and identify the adversary/threat capabilities, centers of gravity (COGs), and discern the adversary's and other relevant actors probable intent and courses of action (COAs). It may also define the OE in terms that include the military, political, economic, social (to include the sociocultural analysis [SCA]), information, and infrastructure of an adversary and the impact of each of these factors on both the adversary, other relevant factors, and blue forces COAs.

M1	Yes/No	Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process executed.
M2	Yes/No	Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) analysis provides the joint force commander (JFC) 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 (COAs) and centers of gravity (COGs).
M5	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) 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	Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process adequately depicted the

		operational environment (OE) for the joint force commander (JFC) 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 [SFs]) 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 and Maintain Situational Understanding

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Gain and maintain a current estimate of adversary and threat activity and an accurate visualization of the operational environment (OE) to aid in the commander's decision making. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 2-03, JP 2.0, CJCS Guide 3130, DODD 8521.01 Series

Notes: Situational understanding is achieved through physical and virtual collaboration. 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. 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 (PIRs) and subordinate unit's intelligence requirements (IRs). 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 apply analysis and judgment to SA to determine the relationships of the factors present and form logical conclusions concerning threats to mission accomplishment, opportunities for mission accomplishment, and gaps in information, allowing leaders to avoid surprise, make rapid decisions, and choose when and where to conduct engagements and achieve decisive outcomes. Maintain SA of regional business environment (ability to support populace economic needs while executing contracts for US and coalition partners forces operations).

M1	Yes/No	J-2 organization has situational awareness (SA) of the operational environment (OE).
M2	Yes/No	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 (IRs) revalidated.
M8	Percent	Of current intelligence products reviewed.
M9	Percent	Of joint task force (JTF) commander and subordinate intelligence requirements (IRs) 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 (PIRs) 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 Support to Plans

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Provide intelligence information, products, and services for the command's use in achieving situational understanding, making decisions, and disseminating directives, as well as following the commander's directives. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: Task may include reviewing theater-level intelligence products (dynamic threat assessment [DTA]), National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP), joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), and wargaming adversarial perspective to refine and integrate adversary courses of action (COAs) 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 from validated assumptions or revelation of additional 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.

May also provide recommendations to support the commander's selection of a COA and determine priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) by operational phase.

M1	Hours/Days	To review 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 operation planning process (JOPP).
M3	Yes/No	Integrated threat courses of actions (COAs)/center of gravity (COGs) into wargaming process.
M4	Yes/No	Wargaming results incorporated into the intelligence plans.
M5	Yes/No	Participation 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's) concept of operations (CONOPS).
M7	Yes/No	Assisted in development of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs).
M8	Yes/No	Support provided to development of other annexes.
M9	Yes/No	Red Cell participation in wargaming.
M10	Yes/No	Threat capabilities adequately represented in wargaming process.
M11	Hours/Days	To provide threat activity triggers that would indicate a change in estimated threat courses of action (COAs) 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	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.

OP 2.6.1 Integrate Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Integrate joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products into operation plans, other process, and/or products. JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 2.0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may not be properly accomplished without partnering with interagency analysts and partner nations. The joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) is an essential part of the intelligence planning products. 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). Interact with intelligence community analytical centers and intelligence planners to conduct further analysis of the operational environment (OE) and refinement of center of gravity (COG), courses of action (COAs), and high-value targets (HVTs)/high-payoff targets (HPTs).

M1	Yes/No	Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products reviewed.
M2	Percent	Of centers of gravity (COGs) that were integrated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP).
M3	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) that were integrated into the joint operation

		planning process (JOPP).
M4	Percent	Of high-value targets (HVTs)/high-payoff targets (HPTs) that were integrated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP).
M5	Percent	Of intelligence planning products provided to joint planning group in accordance with (IAW) 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 (PIRs) and Intelligence Requirements (IRs)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Identify intelligence requirements (IRs) that allow the commander and staff to understand the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE). JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 5-0

Notes: All staff sections may recommend intelligence requirements (IRs) for designation as priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) -- 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, the joint force commander (JFC) designates PIRs, which, together with friendly force information requirements, constitute the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs). The JFCs 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 JFC will develop PIRs that support critical decisions over the course of an operation. By using the PIR as a tool to gather intelligence that is key to critical decisions, the JFC focuses the intelligence system and avoids being overwhelmed with information of peripheral interest. For complex phased operations, separate PIRs should be identified for each phase. In addition to focusing on the joint forces

IRs, the intelligence staff must be aware of the IRs of higher, adjacent, subordinate, supporting, interagency, and multinational elements. The JFCs PIRs should encompass and prioritize the most urgent IRs of subordinate, adjacent, and supporting elements. Consider critical friendly force information when developing PIRs.

M1	Hours	To provide recommendations for development of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and intelligence requirements (IRs) upon conclusion of the wargame.
M2	Hours	To refine priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and intelligence requirements (IRs) based on joint force commander (JFC) and staff intelligence needs.
M3	Yes/No	Critical friendly force information considered during intelligence requirement/priority intelligence requirement (IR/PIR) development.
M4	Yes/No	All relevant aspects of the operational environment considered in priority intelligence requirement/intelligence requirement (PIR/IR) development.
M5	Percent	Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) that coincide with the joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making requirements.
M6	Frequency	Current situation reviewed to determine if priority intelligence requirement (PIR) change is necessary.
M7	Minutes	To pass priority intelligence requirement (PIR) change recommendations to joint intelligence support element, J-2 targets, and J-2 plans.

OP 2.6.3 Produce Intelligence Annex

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Produce annex B (Intelligence) to the joint force commander's (JFC's) operation plans (OPLANs), operation order (OPORD), or campaign plans. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Annex B (Intelligence) will include a threat assessment, the concept of intelligence operations, and intelligence tasks to subordinate commands and forces and will specify tasking authorities and reporting responsibilities. Ensure joint force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) is in concert with the theater collection strategy. Address 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 (IRs). Identify and discuss any ISR asset shortfalls relative to joint force validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). Ensure incorporation of relevant intelligence analysis, targeting responsibilities, and relationships to support operational assessment into the concept of intelligence operations. This task may produce and incorporate into the intelligence annex appendices to describe how the individual intelligence disciplines will be conducted based on mission requirements and in accordance with (IAW) the concept of intelligence operations.

M1	Days	To develop Annex B and related appendices upon completion of joint force commander's (JFC's) concept of operations (CONOPS).
M2	Yes/No	Annex B includes appendices for the individual intelligence disciplines.
M3	Yes/No	Annex B developed in accordance with (IAW) the concept of intelligence operations and based on mission requirements.
M4	Yes/No	Annex B provided to joint planning group (JPG) in accordance with (IAW) planning requirements.
M5	Yes/No	Collaboration established and maintained with higher, lower, and adjacent commands.
M6	Yes/No	Synchronized and integrated joint force intelligence plan 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	The concept of intelligence operations supports the joint force commander's (JFC's) 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	Provided intelligence information 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	Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) in concert with the theater collection strategy.
M13	Yes/No	Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) supports the joint force commander's (JFC's) CONOPS.

OP 2.7 Provide Intelligence Support

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct intelligence planning process, direct intelligence collection, and provide intelligence products and services used in operational decision-making and planning processes, and supporting ongoing operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

Notes: Provide current intelligence information to joint and multinational forces (MNFs) to enhance situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the joint operations area (JOA) through monitoring indications, as well as changes in adversary course of action (COA). Manage deployment, employment, and redeployment of intelligence resources. Recommend changes for updating priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and collection plan by phase, and provide support to the full range of missions and joint operations. Ensure pertinent intelligence information is shared horizontally and vertically to include boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning team's applicable to joint operations center (JOC) operations. This task supports the commander in achieving situational understanding, making decisions, disseminating directives, as well as following the commander's planning directives. Focus on

developing effective plans and orders to include branches and sequels. Review theater-level intelligence products (dynamic threat assessment [DTA], theater intelligence assessment [TIA]), National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP), joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), and wargaming adversarial perspective to refine and integrate adversary courses of action (COAs) and identify center of gravity (COG), along with identifying collection requirements including identification of high-value targets/high-payoff targets (HVTs/HPTs).

M1	Yes/No	Provided timely intelligence 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 (IRs) based on emerging situation with joint intelligence support element (JISE), joint operations center (JOC), and J-2 plans.
M4	Yes/No	Provided intelligence system support to the joint operations center (JOC) operations.
M5	Yes/No	Coordinated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations in the joint operations center (JOC).
M6	Yes/No	Recommended priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes based on current situation.
M7	Yes/No	Participation in operations-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams.
M8	Yes/No	Monitored intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations to ensure collection supports the current operation.
M9	Yes/No	Current military situation incorporated into the common operational picture (COP).
M10	Yes/No	Current intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) situation incorporated into the common operational picture (COP).
M11	Yes/No	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 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 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 operation planning process (JOPP).
M16	Number	Of integrated threat courses of action (COAs)/centers of gravity (COGs) 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's) concept of operations (CONOPS).
M20	Yes/No	Assisted in development of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs)?
M21	Yes/No	Was support provided to development of other annexes?
M22	Yes/No	Red Team participation in wargaming?
M23	Yes/No	Are threat capabilities adequately represented in wargaming process.
M24	Hours	To provide threat activity triggers that would indicate a change in estimated threat courses of action (COAs) 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	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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Direct, supervise, monitor and/or asses the conduct of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

Notes: Intelligence support to operations 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 in order to inform operational decision making are essential elements of this task. Implement the ISR concept of operations (CONOPS) based on the collection strategy and ISR planning. 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.

M1	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support personnel recovery (PR).
M2	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting.
M3	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint task force commander (JFC) for time-critical decision making.
M4	Percent	Of unanalyzed combat information made available to 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 joint operations area (JOA) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct reconnaissance and 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. JP 3-05 (primary)

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 (SOFs) 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.

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?

OP 2.7.5 Provide Warning Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Provide warning intelligence of a time-sensitive nature to support the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), 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.

M1	Minutes	Between receipt of significant information and updates of warning intelligence conditions.
M3	Percent	Of commander's threat conditions and attack warnings issued and disseminated.
M2	Hours	Lead time in joint force prediction of enemy actions.

OP 2.8 Coordinate Target Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Integrate target engagement with capabilities analysis; commander's decision; and force assignment, mission planning, and force execution. Provide targeting analysis, products, and assessments to assist the commander in achieving the desired effects that support his objectives and the desired end state. Identify target engagement, weaponeering, positive identification, and engagement collection requirements and ensure the collection plan is synchronized with operations to maximize target collection efforts. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A, 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) and joint target list (JTL); identifying collection requirements to support target development, target system analysis, and combat assessments (CA); assisting with identification of desired effects and their assessment through development of measures of effectiveness (MOEs) and their associated indicators; assisting with operations assessments and conduct tactical assessments; and ensuring target intelligence information is made available in accordance with (IAW) joint force commander (JFC) guidance. Assist with operational assessments by aiding in identifying desired effects, their associated

MOEs, and measures of performance (MOPs). Enable target engagement information to be shared horizontally and vertically to include boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams applicable to operations in accordance with (IAW) combatant commander's (CCDR's) guidance.

M1	Hours/Days	To produce target nominations in accordance with (IAW) 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 (MOEs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Identify target collection requirements and ensure the collection plan is synchronized with operations to maximize collection efforts to support targeting. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60

Notes: This task may assist and participate in the joint collection management board (JCMB) to ensure proper management and coordination of collection requirements.

M2	Percent	Of joint integrated prioritized target list

		(JIPTL) targets that are on the joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL).
M1	Frequency	Of participation in joint collection management board (JCMB).

OP 2.8.2 Conduct Target Development

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Conduct target development including analysis, assessment, and documentation. Provide intelligence input for the development and maintenance of target lists, to include the restricted target list (RTL), no-strike list (NSL), and joint target list (JTL). Assist in prioritizing high-value targets (HVTs)/high-payoff targets (HPTs) into HVT list and HPT list. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: The J-2 has the primary responsibility for prioritization of intelligence collection efforts, analysis, validation, and assessment for all joint operations. In addition, the J-2 provides a major input to the J-3 and J-5 in the form of adversary course of action (COA) assessments critical to the joint target prioritization process and identification of high-value targets (HVTs) and high-payoff targets (HPTs). Joint targeting related duties that are normally performed by the J-2 include producing and maintain target intelligence products, conduct target development including analysis, assessment, and documentation. Manage the candidate target list (CTL) and coordinate target vetting with the national intelligence community (IC). Nominate 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. Recommend targets for inclusion in the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) in coordination with establishing intelligence requirements 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 targeting cycle 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.

M1	Yes/No	Intelligence information provided met

		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

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Assist in fusing capabilities analysis with available forces and weapons 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 weapons system to achieve 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. JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: This task is performed in concert with operations and is a vital link between theoretical planning and actual operations. There are five general steps in the 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) issue tasking orders to the forces.

M1	Yes/No	Coordination process established between collection elements and targeting elements.
M2	Hours	From receipt of collected information -- imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGNIN), 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)

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Provide a timely and accurate estimate of 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 assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment. Determine if forces employed against selected targets meet desired objectives. JP 2-0, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Battle damage assessment (BDA) is a timely and accurate estimate of 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 assessment phase, functional damage assessment phase, and target system assessment phase. BDA answers this question: Were the strategic, operational, and tactical objectives met as a result of the forces employed against the selected targets?

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 assessment) reports providing actionable information on targets.
M6	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 2 (functional damage assessment) reports providing actionable information on targets.
M7	Percent	Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 3 (target system assessment) 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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Direct and coordinate the use of weapons systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Identify, develop, and select approved targets that decisively impact campaigns and major operations; match the targets to the appropriate response; and then assess the results of executed capabilities. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: Targeting is accomplished across all echelons during all phases of operations to attain objectives and achieve effects.

M1	Hours	To develop attack plan after identification of high-payoff target (HPT).
M2	Hours	To issue commander, joint task force (CJTF) high-payoff target (HPT) categories (after combatant commander's [CCDR's] warning order [WARNORD]).
M3	Hours	To issue commander, joint task force's (CJTF's) prohibited target and collateral damage/effects guidance (after combatant commander's [CCDR's] warning order [WARNORD]).
M4	Hours	To issue fire support coordinator (FSC) measures guidance (after combatant commander's [CCDR's] warning order [WARNORD]).

M5	Hours	To pass joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) 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's] warning order [WARNORD]).
M7	Percent	Of desired results achieved (by expected conclusion of given phase or time line).
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 task force (CJTF), 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, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon delivery systems targeted by friendly forces.
M14	Minutes	To coordinate attack plan after detection of immediate target.
M15	Percent	Of immediate targets successfully coordinated and attacked.

OP 3.1.1 Develop Targeting Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide joint force commander (JFC) guidance and priorities for targeting and identification of requirements by components, the prioritization of these requirements, the acquisition of targets or target systems, and the attack of targets by components. JP 3-09, JP

3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B(S), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: Phases 1 through 4 of the joint targeting cycle collectively produce the commander's guidance for all targeting, whether deliberate or dynamic. The joint force commander (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 time-sensitive targets (TSTs); guidance for acquisition; and action against the targets. The JFC should articulate risk tolerance sufficiently to let on-scene commanders understand his intent when dynamic targeting requires accelerated coordination. 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).

M1	Days	In advance of attack, targeting strategy established.
M2	Percent	Of desired results achieved (by expected conclusion of given phase or time line).
M3	Percent	Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) assigned to more than one type attack system.
M4	Percent	Of enemy decisive points translated into high-payoff targets (HPTs).
M5	Percent	Of immediate targets detected that were anticipated in commander's guidance.
M6	Percent	Of immediate targets 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

		(MNFs).

OP 3.1.13 DELETED Conduct Collateral Damage Estimation (CDE)

OP 3.1.14 DELETED Perform Weaponeering

OP 3.1.15 Identify Sensitive Targets

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Initiate sensitive target approval and review (STAR) process and conduct the process of submitting sensitive targets for approval. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3122.06C, CJCSI 3160.01A

Notes: Sensitive targets may require Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and/ or Presidential approval under certain circumstances. Combatant commands (CCMDs) request approval during contingency planning, crisis action planning (CAP), or post-strike for dynamic/ time-sensitive target (TST) engagement.

M1	Yes/No	Is sensitive target criteria established in contingency plans or concept plans (CONPLANs), operation plans (OPLANs), alert orders (ALERTORDs), and execution orders (EXORDs)?
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	Target vetted with 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 (IAW) national and

		theater standards/directives?

OP 3.1.16 Validate Targets

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Ensure all vetted targets meet the criteria outlined in joint task forces (JTFs) guidance and objectives and comply with law of armed conflict (LOAC) and rules of engagement (ROE). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: The target phase matches available engagement and sensor assets against the desired effect. Restrictions are resolved, the actions against the target are coordinated and deconflicted, and a risk assessment is performed. The target is weaponeered, engagement options are formulated, a recommendation is nominated, an option is selected to affect the target, and assessment requirements are submitted. The target phase can be time-consuming due to the large number of requirements to satisfy. Target step actions can be initiated and/or completed in parallel with previous phases to enable timely decisions.

M1	Yes/No	Once vetted, are all targets validated to ensure they meet current objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and are in compliance with level of warfare 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's) staff judge advocate included in the target validation process to ensure an attack on the target complies with guidance, level of warfare, rules of engagement (ROE), special instructions (SPINs), and is not otherwise restricted?
M7	Yes/No	Is the target validating authority at least a flag officer?
M8	Percent	Of target validation results recorded in modernized integrated database (MIDB).

OP 3.1.2 Apportion Fires

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Prepare and release tasking orders to the executing components and forces. JP 3-01, JP 3-30 (primary), 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.

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 (HDBTs)

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Provide support to specialized strike and targeting requirements through subject matter expertise, operational and/or systems applications for the analysis, targeting, and weaponeering of threat capabilities housed in hard and deeply buried sites. JP 3-09, JP 3-60 (Primary), CJCSI 3370.01C

Notes: This task includes support todefeat threats in hardened and deeply buried targets (HDBTs).

M1	Number	Of combatant command identified potential targets with recommendations for Hardened Target Defeat weaponeering solutions.
M2	Hours	To provide hardened target defeat detailed reports to combatant commands.
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 weaponeering solutions provided to combatant commands.

OP 3.1.4 Develop High-Payoff Targets (HPTs) / High-Value Targets (HVTs)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Identify, select, and prioritize high-value targets (HVTs) and high-payoff targets (HPTs). Match appropriate response considering operational requirements and capabilities. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: High-value targets (HVTs) are those assets the enemy requires for the successful completion of a mission. HVTs which, if successfully attacked, would contribute substantially to friendly operations, are called high-payoff targets (HPTs). This task includes prioritizing the HPTs into a high-payoff target list (HPTL) and developing guidance on what and when they should be attacked and the assets used for the attack. 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).

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 immediate targets discovered after allocation, but inside execution cycle.
M3	Percent	Of operational high-payoff targets (HPTs) discovered within execution cycle resulting in reprioritized target list.
M4	Percent	Of potential targets not reviewed for collateral damage/effects potential, political ramifications/sensitivity, law of armed conflict (LOAC) consequences, etc. by appropriate personnel.

OP 3.1.5 Publish Air Tasking Order (ATO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Assign missions and specific taskings for each joint force subordinate command employing air assets in the airspace control area. JP 3-09.3, JP 3-30 (primary), 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.

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.

OP 3.1.5.1 Publish Joint Space Tasking Order(s) (JSTO[s])

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Publish a joint space tasking order (JSTO) that assigns missions and specific taskings for each subordinate command employing space assets. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: The joint space tasking order (JSTO) tasks units with specific missions. The JSTO development process does not account for missions performed by non-Department of Defense (DOD) space assets or those limited space forces assigned to a geographic combatant commander (GCC), thereby creating potential conflicts between DOD and non-DOD agencies. It is then incumbent upon the GCCs and joint functional component command (JFCC) SPACE to coordinate, as required, to minimize conflicts. To this end, Commander, Untied States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM) authorized JFCC SPACE to directly liaison with other DOD and non-DOD agencies to help deconflict space

operations. Protection of space includes a framework that considers protecting access to space in three phases - before, during, and after disruption or denial. BEFORE requires the identification and prioritization of space dependencies, then aims to influence an actors will to disrupt or deny. DURING considers a number of defensive measures available to spacecraft at the time of attack. AFTER maximizes the use of existing space capabilities via collaborative mitigation.

M1	Hours	To assign independent surveillance and reconnaissance/navigation/communication/warning/surveillance/network resources.
M2	Percent	Of joint space tasking order(s) (JSTO[s]) addressees receive JSTO on time.
M3	Percent	Of joint space tasking order(s) (JSTO[s]) missions contain errors.

OP 3.1.6 Conduct Operational Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Measure the overall effectiveness of employing joint force capabilities in accomplishing a task, creating a condition or effect, achieving an objective or attaining a military end state. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-0, JP 3-24, JP 3-60, JP 5-0 (primary), Joint Staff / J-2 Federation CONOPS, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: Operation Assessment is a continuous process that supports decision making by measuring progress of the joint 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 (MOPs) 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

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). JP 3-09 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Achieve timely and accurate detection and prosecution of time-sensitive targets (TSTs) through integration of dynamic independent surveillance and reconnaissance support and operations in support of the operational level joint force commander's (JFC's) intent. JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Time-sensitive targets (TSTs) 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. This task consists of the six time-sensitive targeting phases, find, fix, track, target, engage, assess (F2T2EA). Related activities are found under intelligence and command and control (C2), respectively.

M1	Percent	Time-sensitive targets (TSTs) targets detected.
M2	Percent	Detected targets with initial correct identification (ID).
M3	Percent	Effectiveness of the time-sensitive target (TST) process to manage false/mis-identification (ID)/dual/decoy target reports.
M4	Time	Target detection report to commit.
M5	Percent	Committed targets with correct identification (ID).
M6	Feet	Target location error (TLE) of commit message coordinates.
M7	Percent	Detected targets engaged.
M8	Time	Initial target detection to engagement.
M9	Percent	Time-sensitive target (TST) engaged in accordance with (IAW) commander's guidance and rules of engagement (ROE).

OP 3.11 Conduct Target Nomination

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Produce and maintain target nomination lists (TNLs). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: A target nomination list (TNL) is a list of valid military targets selected by combatant command (CCMD) staff, components, subordinates, and task forces and nominated for target engagement. Target development and nomination should integrate lethal and nonlethal means to achieve the commander's desired effects, objectives, and end state. Select targets from the joint target list (JTL) and/or restricted target list (RTL) and compile target nomination lists (TNLs) to nominate targets for engagement. Enter, remove, or record nominated targets on the TNL. Ensure targets on the TNL meet advanced target development standards. Continually monitor and update targets to reflect the latest intelligence. Establish and document, in an appropriate policy, an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD) currency requirement for targets on TNLs. Document TNLs in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

M1	M/H/D/W	To compile target nomination lists (TNLs).
M2	Percent	Of targets that have advanced target development materials documented in

		the modernized integrated database (MIDB).
M3	Percent	Of targets on target nomination list (TNL) with electronic target folders (ETFs) meeting advanced target development standards in accordance with (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3370.01A.
M4	Percent	Of targets on target nomination lists (TNLs) with valid collateral damage estimates.
M5	Percent	Of targets on target nomination lists (TNLs) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) whose vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency within the established intelligence cutoff date (ICOD).
M6	M/H/D/W	To disseminate target nomination lists (TNLs).

OP 3.2 Conduct Joint Fire Support

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

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. JP 3-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-09 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Attack operational land and sea targets that delay, disrupt, destroy, or degrade enemy operational forces critical tasks facilities and the will to fight. JP 3-09.3 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Engage targets with nonlethal means. JP 3-12(S), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-15.1, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.04A(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 must be integrated into operations to produce synergistic results. Examples are masking smoke, area denial, and employment of some information operations (IO) capabilities, such as electronic 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. 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).

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 information operations (IO) 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 electronic warfare (EW) plan.
M21	Percent	Of reduction in enemy signals volume at completion of electronic 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 (MNFs) 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 (IAW) joint force commander's (JFC's) desires.
M29	Percent	Of target audience reached by more than one media from military information support operations (MISO) operations.
M30	Hours	To initiate electronic attack (EA) (after ordered).
M31	Yes/No	Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct nonlethal attack?
M32	Percent	Of electronic attacks (EAs) that achieved create desired effects on enemy.
M33	Percent	Reduction in enemy communications emissions (after electronic 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 (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs,) and component plans having an integrated plan for attack of adversary information system.

M36	Number	Of operational phases including military information support operations (MISO), electronic 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).
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	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).
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 information operations (IO) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and/or systems both before and after launch and as close to their source as possible. JP 3-0, JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: Offensive counter air (OCA) are operations mounted to destroy, enemy air power and 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.

M1	Percent	Of attacking systems deliver ordnance.
M2	Percent	Of enemy air actions require discard of friendly course(s) of action (COAs).
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 TM 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 counter air [OCA]).
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counter air [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 counter air [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 counter air [OCA]).

OP 3.2.4 Conduct Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD)

DJS Approval Date: 05-FEB-15

Description: Coordinate, integrate, and synchronize attacks that neutralize, destroy, or temporarily degrade surface-based enemy air defenses. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-09.3

Notes: The attacks may be destructive or disruptive or both depending on the rules of engagement.

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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate, integrate, and synchronize actions that divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military potential. JP 3-03 (primary), JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-13.1

Notes: Interdiction operations may support theater or operational area-wide priorities or component operations.

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 geographic combatant commander (GCC).
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 (LOCs) 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 [SFs]) to interdict operational forces/targets.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to interdict operational forces/targets.

OP 3.2.5.1 Conduct Air Interdiction (AI)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Carry out air operations as part of the joint force commander(s) (JFCs) campaign or major operation to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces or to otherwise achieve enemy objectives. JP 3-03 (primary)

Notes: 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 determined by the joint force commander (JFC) in consultation with component commanders. The joint force air component commander (JFACC) provides AI employment guidance which is then used to develop the air tasking order. The four types of AI missions are: AI, ground alert AI, airborne alert AI, and strike coordination and reconnaissance (SCAR).

M1	Percent	Disruption of enemy logistics required by operational forces.
M2	Percent	Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction).
M3	Percent	Of attacks have collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or geographic combatant commander (GCC).
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 course(s) of action (COAs) denied.
M8	Percent	Of target attacks achieve desired effects.
M9	Percent	Reduction of the enemy's lines of communications (LOCs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before they can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives. JP 3-03 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Interdiction also can be used to prevent an enemy from achieving a variety of objectives affecting the United States (US) populace, economy,

or national interests. With regard to military operations in conventional terms, they are conducted at such distance 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 or diverted, disrupted, delayed or destroyed. In support of law enforcement interdiction can board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, ships, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money.

M1	Percent	Destruction of enemy logistics by operational forces.
M2	Percent	Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction).
M3	Percent	Of attacks have collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or geographic combatant commander (GCC).
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 course(s) of action (COAs) denied.
M8	Percent	Of target attacks achieve desired effects.
M9	Percent	Reduction of enemy lines of communications (LOCs) 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 (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M12	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 3.2.6 Provide Fires

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Provide available elements of the joint fire support system. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-09 (primary)

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.

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.

OP 3.2.7 Synchronize Operational Fires

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Integrate and synchronize the employment of lethal and nonlethal capabilities against single or multiple targets at a decisive place and time. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary)

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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct peace operations (PO) to preserve, maintain, or restore the peace. JP 3-07.3 (primary)

Notes: This task encompasses multi-agency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Peace operations (PO) include peacekeeping, peace enforcement (PE), peacemaking (PM), peace building (PB), and conflict prevention efforts.

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 [SFs]) in conducting peace operations (PO).
M4	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) 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 [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct peace operations (PO)?

OP 3.3.1 Conduct Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO) to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. JP 3-07, JP 3-07.3 (primary)

Notes: (DOD) Military operations undertaken with the consent of all

major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. See also peace building (PB), peace enforcement (PE), peacemaking (PM), and/or peace operations (PO).

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 [SFs]) in peacekeeping operations (PKO).
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) 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 [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO)?

OP 3.3.2 Conduct Peace Enforcement Operations (PEO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO) pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolution of sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-07.3 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B

Notes: Peace enforcement (PE) is the application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order.

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 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 irregular warfare (IW) requirements.
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in peace enforcement operations (PEO).
M6	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel

		qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) 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 [NGOs] (NGOs), other government agencies) considered?

OP 3.3.3 DELETED Conduct Multilateral Peace Operations

OP 3.4 Conduct Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasure Operations

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Conduct counter countermeasure operations designed to neutralize the effects of threat defensive countermeasures. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: This task is may involve degrading/neutralizing our ability to compile a high-value asset target list, as well as our ability to attack these high-value targets (HVTs) with precision engagement.

M1	Yes/No	Do operation plans (OPLANs) identify threat countermeasures to intelligence collection and precision engagement capabilities?
M2	Number	Of types of countermeasures protecting high-value target (HVT).
M3	Yes/No	Of effective counter countermeasures identified.
M4	Yes/No	Do operation plans (OPLANs) identify counter countermeasures for 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 Conduct Satellite Anomaly Resolution

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Plan and coordinate anomaly detection, user notification, and contingency operations to recover from anomalous conditions and anomaly correction, as well as geolocating a source of electromagnetic interference (EMI). JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: None

M1	Minutes	To report the functional loss of a major space platform (mission loss).
M2	Minutes	To report the functional loss of a major system of a space platform (mission

		loss).
M3	Hours	To troubleshoot and restore operational capability or reroute users.

OP 3.5.1.4 Conduct Satellite Relocation/Reorientation

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Relocate/reorient space systems and support national or theater requirements. JP 3-14 (primary), 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.

M1	Days	To move on-orbit assets from support of one theater to support of another.

OP 3.5.2.1 Conduct Offensive Space Control (OSC)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Direct those activities that prevent and/or negate an adversary's hostile use of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities or use of an adversary's own space capabilities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Offensive space control (OSC) actions may target an adversary's space-related capabilities, forces, information links, and space capabilities supporting those forces, using both destructive and nondestructive means. Prevention activities support protection and negation measures by allowing the United States (US) to use other instruments of national power. Negation of enemy space capabilities is done through denial, deception, disruption, degradation, or destruction.

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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Negate enemy space capabilities through denial, deception, disruption, degradation, or destruction. JP 3-03 (primary), JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-13.1

Notes: The United States (US) military must negate the adversary's use of those space capabilities that affect the safety and well-being of US, allied, and coalition forces.

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 geographic combatant commander (GCC).
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 (LOCs) 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 [SFs]) to interdict operational forces/targets.
M15	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to interdict operational forces/targets.

OP 3.5.3.8 Conduct Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Execute navigation warfare (NAVWAR) actions across the space operations, information operations (IO), electronic warfare (EW) and cyberspace operations (CO) mission areas. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01E, DODI 4650.06

Notes: In order to protect friendly use of positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information while denying adversary use, and without unduly disrupting civil/commercial access to civil PNT services outside an area of military operations.

M1	Yes/No	Navigation warfare (NAVWAR) representation during crisis action planning (CAP) and time-sensitive planning.
M2	Hours	To endorse and forward a joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic and/or operational navigation warfare (NAVWAR)-related support (i.e., on-orbit assets, national technical means, intelligence, modeling, etc.).
M3	Hours	To plan and coordinate offensive and defensive navigation warfare (NAVWAR) actions.

OP 3.5.4 Conduct Space Asset / System Protection

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Conduct active and passive measures taken to protect friendly Space capabilities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Including attack, interference, or unintentional hazards. 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 weapon (ASAT) countermeasures. It also includes efforts to characterize and attribute effects, which enables satellite operators to restore satellite functions, capabilities, or capacity.

M1	Percent	Of space assets and systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Use persistent, global, and integrated sensor capability. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Provides surveillance coverage of critical regions of the globe and provide warning and assessment recommendations to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Combatant Commanders (CCDRs), indicating place, height of burst, and yield of nuclear detonations.

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

		and characterization of nuclear detonations
M3	Percent	Of space-based systems, ground-based systems, correlation center C2 systems, and CCDR/national leadership decision-support systems capable and available to support time-critical event conferencing.

OP 3.5.6 Conduct Spacelift

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Deliver payloads (satellites or other materials) into Space. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Assures access to Space including spacelift operations and range operations.

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 Satellite Operations

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Maneuver, configure, operate, and sustain on-orbit assets. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: In a conflict, satellite operations are critical to the command and control (C2), movement and maneuver, protection, and sustainment of space assets.

M1	Percent	Of systems capable and available to support satellite operations
M2	Percent	Of personnel trained, qualified, and certified to support satellite operations

M3	Percent	Of satellite operation centers configured and ready to monitor, sustain, and operate DOD satellites

OP 3.6 Conduct Counterinsurgency (COIN)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Conduct comprehensive civilian and military efforts to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances. JP 3-0, JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: Counterinsurgeccy (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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Degrade a threats capability to such an extent it is no longer able to resource and execute activities that threaten United States (US) interests. JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-25, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DODD 5205.14, Integrated Financial Operations Commanders Handbook

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.

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 (MOUs) 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 (OPORDs) that include counter threat finance (CTF).
M16	Number	Of fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Support or influence operations across multiple organizational and political boundaries against threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities to deter financial support to threat entities in support of counter threat finance (CTF) activities. JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-25, JP 3-26, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DoDD 5205.14, Integrated Financial Operations Commanders Handbook

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 nation(s) to establish or modify laws and regulations against threat finance support; support prosecution; and seizure of illicit funds and/ or resources.

M1	Yes/No	Do memorandums of understanding (MOUs) 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 organizations area of operation (AO)?
M21	Yes/No	Has the organization requested support to conduct counter threat finance (CTF) deterrence actions / activities within the organizations operational area (AO)?
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, bureaus, centers, cells and working groups?

OP 3.9 Conduct Target Validation

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Produce and maintain the joint target list (JTL) and 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 laws of war (LOW) and rules of engagement (ROE). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: The joint target list (JTL) is a list of valid military targets. The restricted target list (RTL) is a list of valid military targets that have target engagement restrictions placed on them by a designated validation authority. Determine the need for target engagement restrictions. Remove candidate targets from the candidate target list (CTL) and place validated targets on the JTL or RTL. Document restrictions placed on the engagement of a valid target and validation results in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Continually monitor and update targets on the JTL/RTL to reflect the latest intelligence. Establish and document in an appropriate policy an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD) currency requirement for targets on JTL/RTL.

M1	Percent	Of targets on joint target list (JTL) that have validation results recorded in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).
M2	Percent	Of validated targets that have been vetted by intelligence community (IC).
M3	Percent	Of targets on restricted target list (RTL) that have validation results recorded in modernized integrated database (MIDB).
M4	Percent	Of targets on restricted target list (RTL) that have target engagement restrictions recorded in modernized integrated database (MIDB).
M5	Percent	Of targets on joint target list/restricted target list (JTL/RTL) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) whose vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency within the established intelligence cutoff date (ICOD).

OP 4 Provide Operational Sustainment

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide requested/required logistics services. JP 1-0, JP 4-0 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A

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. 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Procure, distribute, maintain while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Direct the integrated bulk petroleum supply chain to point of use in order to sustain theater operations. JP 4-01.5, JP 4-03 (primary), 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.

M1	Hours	To develop replenishment concept (after receipt of warning order).
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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Execute an equipment maintenance strategy. JP 4-0 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Coordinate provision of trained personnel, units, and replacements. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 4-0

Notes: This task may also include providing personnel and health services support for campaigns, major operations, joint task force (JTF) organizations, and routine joint security area (JSA) support. This task

may also consider operational contract support (OCS) as part of the support force.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide requested/required field services and supplies. JP 3-33, JP 4-0 (primary), 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 joint operations area (JOA).

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 joint operations areas morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR)/United Service Organizations (USO) policy (from recognition of need).

OP 4.4.1.1 Coordinate Logistic Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide requested/required logistics support capabilities. JP 3-33, JP 4-0 (primary)

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.

M2	Percent	Of planned field services requirements provided in the joint operations area (JOA).
M1	Percent	Of required field services for personnel provided by components in joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Percent	Of planned capacity of field services (bath and laundry) achieved in the joint operations area (JOA).
M4	Percent	Of required production rate of potable water achieved in the joint operations area (JOA).
M5	Percent	Personnel hospitalized for dehydration in the joint operations area (JOA).
M6	Days	To coordinate bath and laundry operations with medical authorities.

M7	Days	To estimate nonmaterial support requirements for military, Department of Defense (DOD) civilian, qualifying contractor, and other personnel in the joint operations area (JOA).
M8	Hours	To rig equipment or supplies for airdrop in the joint operations area (JOA).
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)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Provide for the search, recovery, evacuation, temporary interment, disnterment, and contamination mitigation (if required) of deceased Department of Defense (DOD)-affiliated or-covered persons consistent with applicable laws and regulations. JP 3-33, JP 4-06 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Mortuary affairs (MA) is are carried out as part of, or in support of, the Department of Defense (DOD) Mortuary Affairs Program. In addition to the tasks described in the description, the combatant commands (CCMDs) and Services provide MA support across the range of military operations to: (1) Operate MA processing points during military operations. MA processing points include mortuary affairs collection points (MACPs), theater mortuary evacuation points (TMEPs), mortuary affairs contaminated remains mitigation sites, temporary interment sites, and personal effects (PE) depots. (2) 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. (3) Operate DOD mortuaries and preparation points worldwide for the preparation of human remains and coordination of final disposition; establish other mortuaries, if so directed. (4) Collect, inventory, store, and process PE of deceased and missing DOD-affiliated or -covered persons; upon the request of the Department of State (DOS), when approved by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), the PE of 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.

M1	Percent	Accuracy in maintaining records of deceased/missing personnel in the joint operations area (JOA).
M2	Percent	Accuracy in maintaining records of personal effects in the joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Percent	Accuracy in processing personal effects of deceased/missing in the joint operations area (JOA).
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 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 joint operations area (JOA) (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 joint operations area (JOA) 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide personnel service support (including administration, finance, and individual support). JP 1-0 (primary), JP 1-05, JP 1-06, JP 3-33, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSI 3141.01D, CJCSI 3290.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3150.13C

Notes: None.

M1	Days	To establish procedures with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for handling, treatment and transfer of enemy prisoner(s) of war (EPWs).
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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Establish procedures for the deployment, redeployment or movement of individual augmentees, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), and to ensure continued and uninterrupted personnel support for those individuals. JP 1-0 (primary), 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).

M1	Hours	Rotation policy for deployment and redeployment of individual augmentees, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors 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	Track rotation dates of individual augmentees assigned.

OP 4.4.2.2 Manage Personnel Accountability and Strength Reporting

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Coordinate procedures for joint personnel status reporting of military personnel, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, and contractors (i.e., contractors authorized to accompany the force [CAAF]) assigned in a theater of operation or joint operations area (JOA) to meet daily situation report (SITREP) requirements. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSM 3150.13 series

Notes: null

M1	Hours	To determine status of arriving individual staff augmentees, military personnel, civilians and units in the joint operations area (JOA).
M2	Days	Determine personnel status (i.e. gain, loss, return to duty and casualty reporting).
M3	Hours	Request strength reports for joint personnel status report requirements.
M4	Daily	Submit joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT).

OP 4.4.3 Provide Health Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Perform, provide, or arrange all services to promote, improve, conserve, and/or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel. JP 3-33, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

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 range of military operations 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Plan and coordinate the handling, storage, and distribution

of whole blood and consolidate and forward resupply requirements. JP 3-33, JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: The joint blood program office (JBPO) under the supervision of the combatant command (CCMD) surgeon, manages the joint blood program in the joint operational area (JOA); coordinates, monitors, and ensures component blood programs, blood product requirements, and capabilities within the AOR are managed and maintained in accordance with (IAW) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidelines/requirements. Advises the geographic combatant commander (GCC) on all matters pertaining to theater blood management activities. These activities may include the following: Assess the need for an area joint blood program office (AJBPO), and if required, forms, organizes, and operates the AHBPO. Monitor and brief the joint force blood inventory status. Prepare concept of operations (CONOPS) and Appendix 2, Joint Blood Program, to annex Q (Medical Services) to operations plans (OPLANs)/operations orders (OPORDs). Advise the joint force surgeon (JFS) regarding the management, policies, and procedures for handling blood and blood products. Coordinate blood distribution for and between Service components within the JOA. Maintain liaison with the blood support detachments, expeditionary blood transshipment centers (BTCs), and the JBPO at the CCMD surgeon's office for reporting and coordination purposes. Plan the handling, storage, and distribution of blood components within JOA. Consolidate and forward requirements for resupply of blood products to the JBPO at the CCMD surgeon's office based on the JFS's guidance. Assist the JFS with the development and dissemination of JOA blood management policies, procedures, and guidance. Be prepared to serve as a member of joint medical working group (JMWG) as required. Serve as a mmber of the joint medical operations center (JMOC), as required.

M1	Percent	Of accuracy in submitting blood reports to Armed Services Blood Program Office (ASBPO) (based on daily estimates of theater requirements).
M2	Units	Of required blood products per initial admission maintained in joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Percent	Of daily blood reports submitted from Area Joint Blood Program Offices (AJBPOs) to Joint Blood Program Office (JBPO) by prescribed times.
M4	Percent	Of daily blood reports submitted from a Joint Blood Program Office (JBPO) to an Armed Services Blood Program

		Office (ASBPO) by prescribed times.
M5	Days	To coordinate initial activities between an Area Joint Blood Program Office (AJBPO) and an Armed Services Blood Program Office (ASBPO).
M6	Percent	Of required blood product on hand.
M7	Days	To establish an Area Joint Blood Program Office (AJBPO) as required in the joint operations area (JOA).
M8	Hours	To establish blood transshipment center(s) in the joint operations area (JOA) (after organizational unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)).
M9	Days	To establish system for collection, storage, and distribution of blood products in the joint operations area (JOA).
M10	Days	To initially coordinate blood requirements and distribution of blood and blood products to support all blood supply unit(s) (BSUs)and medical treatment facility(ies) (MTFs) within an Area Joint Blood Program Office (AJBPO) area (regardless of service component).
M11	Percent	Of blood products in system identified for disposal.

OP 4.4.3.10 Provide Definitive Care

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Render health services that conclusively manage a patient's condition through a full range of preventive, curative acute, convalescent, restorative, and rahabilitative care. JP 4-02 (primary), 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 (MTFs) 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.

M1	Yes/No	Personnel assigned to definitive care platforms have 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	Units/teams are considered capable of treating projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured.
M5	Yes/No	Units/teams are considered capable of sustaining projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured.

OP 4.4.3.11 Conduct Patient Movement

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Move sick, injured, wounded, or other persons to obtain medical and/or dental care or treatment. JP 3-17, JP 4-02 (primary), 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) theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) and its Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC). 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 (AORs).

M1	Yes/No	Units/personnel assigned to intra-theater patient movement platforms have 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	Units/evacuation elements are considered capable of meeting patient evacuation timeline requirements as defined by the theater evacuation policy.
M5	Yes/No	Units/evacuation elements are 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	Units are 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	Units/personnel assigned to an aeromedical evacuation (AE) platforms have 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 AO until the unit is ready to provide expeditionary patient staging.
M13	Hours	Time elapsed from arrival in the AO until the unit is ready to interface with aeromedical evacuation 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	Units are considered capable of executing inter-theater patient movement in a contested communications environment.

OP 4.4.3.12 Coordinate Deployment Health Services

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide health services to assess, promote, improve, and / or conserve the mental or physical well-being of personnel. JP 4-02 (Primary), DODI 6490.03

Notes: Ensures individual medical readiness through pre-deployment, deployment, and post-deployment health support. This may include enhancing and maintaining physiological and psychological health.

M1	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel are 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	Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of providing medical Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) and Presidential Support Program documentation and notification.

OP 4.4.3.2 Manage Medical Evacuation

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Organize and control the medical evacuation system. JP 3-02, JP 3-17, JP 4-02 (primary), 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 theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) and the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC). This task should consider Medical Evacuation of contractor authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).

M1	Percent	Of Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC)-generated plans and schedules modified to meet requirements of the joint operations area (JOA).
M2	Days	To establish joint patient movement requirements center in the joint operations area (JOA).
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 theater patient movement requirements center and Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC).
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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide medical resources to enable effective and consistent treatment of wounded, injured, or sick personnel so as to return to full duty or evacuate from an operational area. JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: These resources are required so to provide capabilities that span the operational environment (OE) from point of injury/illness to the appropriate capability of care.

M1	Percent	Of required medical supplies on hand at deployed medical treatment facility(s) (MTFs).
M2	Percent	Of civilian internees assisted by joint force medical units.
M3	Percent	Of displaced persons (DPs) assisted by joint force medical units.
M4	Percent	Of enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) 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 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 (MTFs) to full capacity.
M12	Days	To publish estimates of medical sustainment and anticipated resupply requirements (after arrival of joint force headquarters (HQ) medical staff).

OP 4.4.3.4 Mitigate Health Threats

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Control and/or respond to adversary, occupational and environmental threats to the health of the force. JP 4-02 (primary), DODI 6055.01, DODI 6055.05, DODI 6055.08

Notes: This capability 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.

M1	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel are 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	Units/assigned personnel are 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	Units/assigned personnel trained to accomplish these functions are 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 Armed Forces

		Health Surveillance Branch that meet timeliness and content requirements of Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs).
M5	Percent	Surveillance activities funded by Armed Forces Health Surveillance Board (AFHSB), Global Emerging Infections Surveillance section, that support execution of the Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) theater campaign plan and align with the GCC infectious disease priority list.

OP 4.4.3.5 Provide Medical Logistics

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Provide medical logistic services and/or materiel (to include class VIIIA and class VIIIB medical logistics services) to the joint force. JP 3-29, JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: Task may include in-garrison and expeditionary activities to develop and sustain shared medical logistics situational awareness, to synchronize the provision of integrated medical logistics capabilities, and to provide medical logistics 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).

M1	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel are 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 support.
M3	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of providing increased support to the Theater Lead Agent for Medical Materiel (TLAMM). This includes medical logistics 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 TLAMM accounts, once deployed, for obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, equipment, and material from organizations that are not forward-deployed.
M6	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of directing medical supply and maintenance operations.
M7	Percent	Of Medical Contingency File (MCF) National Stock Numbers (NSNs) common to two Services.
M8	Percent	Of Medical Contingency File (MCF) National Stock Numbers (NSNs) common to two Services.
M9	Percent	Of Medical Contingency File (MCF) National Stock Numbers (NSNs) common to four Services.
M10	Percent	Of rotary wing and ground ambulance en route care line items cataloged by TLAMMs, linked to NSNs, associated National Stock Numbers (NSNs), Theater Lead Agent for Medical Materiel (TLAMM) Item identification numers, or part numbers contained in Service assemblages.
M11	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of processing requests and supplies to meet required delivery dates.

OP 4.4.3.6 Conduct Health Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Use the full spectrum of 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. JP 3-20, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-57, JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: May include medically related foreign engagement activities by 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 U.S. visibility, influence, or access. This may also include activities that improve global health security, including, but not limited to, bio surveillance, research and training activities, and cooperative threat reduction programs.

M1	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel have 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	Relationships and agreements are in place with the U.S. Embassy/Consulate, relevant mission partners and the host nation.
M3	Yes/No	Information sharing agreements are in place with relevant U.S. Embassy/Consulate, relevant mission partners and the host nation.
M4	Yes/No	Unit communications equipment are compatible with mission partners and the host nation.

OP 4.4.3.7 Integrate Health Services

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Organize and/or synchronize medical operations and medical resources (units, materiel, supplies, personnel, and equipment). JP 2-01.3, JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: Task ensures 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.

M1	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of planning and directing medical operations and synchronizing medical resources.
M2	Hours	Elapsed from medical units/assigned personnel arriving in the JOA until command and control is established across the deployed medical elements.
M3	Yes/No	Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of exchanging information and provide situational awareness and data across geographic and organizational boundaries.
M4	Percent	Assessments, during Phase 0, of key host nation medical treatment facilities providing emergency care for US forces at specific locations completed within 7 business days (of requests for information).
M5	Percent	Assessments, during Phase 0, of host nation first responder capabilities providing emergency care for US forces at specific locations completed within 7 business days of requests for information.
M6	Yes/No	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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide essential resuscitative care and/or damage control surgery. JP 4-02 (primary)

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).

M1	Yes/No	Personnel assigned to forward surgical/trauma team(s) have completed required training and certification prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period.
M2	Percent	Of assigned non-clinical personnel that have completed required specialty and combat casualty care training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period.
M3	Percent	Of assigned personnel who are clinically current.
M4	Percent	Of surgeons assigned to forward surgical/trauma team(s) who have completed the required surgical cases and caseload documentation to meet clinical currency requirements and demonstrate critical wartime medical readiness skills/core competencies prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period.
M5	Minutes	Elapsed from when units/teams arrive in the joint operations area (JOA) until they are able to provide forward, rapid response resuscitative care and stabilization.
M6	Hours	Elapsed from when units/teams arrive in the joint operations area (JOA) until they are able to provide forward stabilization and holding for wounded, ill, and injured.
M7	Yes/No	Units/teams are considered capable of treating projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured.
M8	Yes/No	Units/teams are considered capable of sustaining projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured.

OP 4.4.3.9 Provide Theater Hospitalization

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide health services. Repair, restore, stabilize, or rehabilitate wounded, ill, and injured. JP 4-02 (primary), DODD 6200.04

Notes: 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.

M1	Yes/No	Personnel assigned to perform theater hospital functions have 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 joint operations area (JOA) 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 joint operations area (JOA)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	Units/teams are considered capable of treating projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured.
M6	Yes/No	Units/teams are considered capable of sustaining projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured.

OP 4.4.4 Reconstitute Forces

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Return combat/operationally-attrited units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and availability of resources. JP 3-02.1, JP 3-06, JP 3-11, JP 3-17, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 3-41, JP 4-01.2, 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Train replacements units and identify trained replacement units and/or forward identified shortfalls for resolution. JP 1-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-33 (primary), JP 4-05, CJCSI 3126.01A

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 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).

M1	Days	For unit to begin training (upon arrival in theater).
M2	Hours	To establish required training program (from mission change).
M3	Percent	Of mission-essential task list (METL) on which unit is proficient.
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	Days	For replacements and units to achieve minimum required proficiency.
M7	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN)

		(e.g., security forces [SFs]) to training joint forces and personnel.
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 [SFs]) 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	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to train joint forces and personnel.
M16	Yes/No	Are mission-essential activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups used 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 [NGOs], 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 (MNFs).
M22	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M23	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal 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)

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Integrate the chaplain facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, religious and pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the dead, crisis intervention, and advice to the commander on matters pertaining to morals, ethics, and morale as affected by religion. JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03

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.

M1	Percent	Of authorized chaplain assistants/religious program specialists (RPs) 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 (EPWs) 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 (NGOs)?
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 (IAs) 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 Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)?
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	Percent	Of required high demand/low density chaplains assigned and present for duty.
M21	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) coordinated through appropriate bureaus, boards, centers, cells and working groups?
M22	Yes/No	Is religious support (RS) staff integrated within appropriate bureaus, 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

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

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. JP 1-04 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 5810.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUL-19

Description: Distribute and maintain the flow of stocks and provision of services (supply, maintenance, general engineering, logistics services, and personnel). JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-03, JP 4-09 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Move personnel, equipment, and supplies to sustain campaigns and/or major operations. JP 4-0, JP 4-01 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Organize and leverage theater support contracting activities. JP 3-33, JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A, DODI 3020.41, DODI 3020.50, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), AJP 4-7A

Notes: The joint equities of this task may include planning theater support contracting organization and coordinating common contracting actions. Various continental United States (CONUS) or outside continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies may apply. The geographic combatant command (CCMD) operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) will coordinate and determine the best contracting organizational option to support operational contract support (OCS) in the theater, joint operations area (JOA), or country.

M1	Days	To support the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) with development of the Annex W of the concept plan (CONPLAN), operation plan (OPLAN), operations order (OPORD), and fragmentation order (FRAGO).
M2	Hours	To use the estimate of contract support requirements to determine the best theater support contracting organizational options for the area of responsibility (AOR), region, or country.
M3	Days	To coordinate mission support with multiple Head 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 effort.
M8	Yes/No	Was a task analysis conducted to support the designated theater support contracting organizational option?

M9	Days	To assist in the development of a Joint Manning Document (JMD) for the lead Service for contracting (LSC) or joint theater support contracting command JTSCC.
M10	Hours	To assist in development of a requirements 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 support contracting 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.
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 fragmentation order (FRAGO).

OP 4.5.1.5 DELETED Perform Contract Closeout

OP 4.5.2 Supply Operational Forces

DJS Approval Date: 05-FEB-15

Description: Provide all classes of supply, geospatial information and services (formerly mapping, charting, and geodesy), water, and related services for sustaining operational forces throughout a campaign or major operation in the quantities and at the time and place needed. JP 2-03, JP 3-33, JP 4-0 (primary), 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.

M1	Days	To develop concept of replenishment requirements (after receipt of warning order).
M2	Days	In advance of shortfalls, constrain 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	Percent	Of supplies and equipment procured have in-transit visibility (ITV).
M23	Feet	Of storage space available.
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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate recovery and salvage of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned allied or enemy material both ashore and at sea. JP 3-33, JP 4-01.6 (primary)

Notes: Includes monitoring and management of recovered material from initial identification to disposal, disposition, or repair within the joint operations area (JOA). These activities also include disposal and movement of hazardous waste and material.

M1	Percent	Of total losses, items recovered.
M2	Percent	Of items of hazardous material that cannot be processed in accordance with (IAW) 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

DJS Approval Date: 16-FEB-16

Description: Build and maintain principal and supplementary bases of support for sustainment. JP 3-10, JP 3-34 (primary), JP 4-0

Notes: Locations 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. Lead or dominant Service component assigned by the CCDR provides common servicing or cross servicing (reimbursable or otherwise) as required.

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, and nuclear (CBRN) attack.
M11	Hours	To validate asset requests.
M12	Days	To have assets at requesting 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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide infrastructure and/or modify, maintain, and/or protect the physical environment. JP 3-34 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-09, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes horizontal and vertical construction, but also encompasses numerous specialized capabilities, to include combat support and combat service support (CSS) activities. This activity includes 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 (LOCs); 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 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).

M1	Percent	Of supplies under weatherproof cover.
M2	Percent	Of tasks correctly assigned (correct engineers/location/time).
M3	Percent	Of theater level 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 (LOCs).
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 in-theater 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 multi-national forces (MNFs).
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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Enforce military law and order. JP 3-10, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

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 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).

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/standing 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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Coordinate the planning, acquisition, management, and disposal of land and facilities. JP 1-06, JP 3-10, JP 3-33, JP 3-34 (primary), 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. Geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) are responsible for coordination of real estate requirements within the theater. GCCs will 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.

M1	Percent	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) 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.

OP 4.6.6 Manage Contracts

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide oversight of contracts from initial development, contract award, contract administration, transition, and phase out. . JP 1-06, JP 4-0, JP 4-10 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Establish and sustain Military Postal Service (MPS) support. Establish military post offices (MPOs) and mobile postal finance service capability to allow for both receipt and dispatch of mail. JP 1-0 (primary), DOD 4525.6-M, DoDI 4525.7

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 will adhere to principles and requirements outlined in mail policy and procedure guidance/regulations.

M1	Percent	Request free mail authorization from Secretary of Defense (SecDef); Organization determines if Inter-Service Postal Manager (formerly called Single Service Manager) appointment appropriate.
M2	Percent	Determine military post office (MPO) establishment and request zip codes at designated forward operating bases (FOBs).
M3	Percent	Determine military mail terminals and mail control activity operations/locations.
M4	Percent	Determine, by organization, or validate required equipment to support both post office and mail terminal setup.
M5	Percent	Implement postal activity situation report (SITREP) paragraph for that location/commanders report.
M6	Percent	Determine number of required postal clerks to open the 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); establish pro-rata clerk support using JP 1-0 formula (i.e., based on each Services population numbers at a designated postal site/location).
M7	Percent	Using current Department of Defense (DOD) postal manual facility standards, establish and setup military post offices (MPOs) and mail terminal facilities to support populations obtaining coordination with responsible organization postal managers.
M8	Percent	Establish forward Joint Postal Cell/Inter-Service Postal Manager entity to report to responsible organization and ensure coordination with the responsible command postal manager.
M9	Percent	Work with organization postal managers to establish assistance/inspection schedules and mobile service routes/requirements to

		support smaller forward operating bases (FOBs) not warranting full clerk postal service.
M10	Percent	Working with organization postal manager, determine Official Mail support consolidation via a consolidated mail facility or local operation and maintenance funding; work to ensure Official Mail functions housed with the servicing military post office (MPO).

OP 4.7 Provide Political-Military (POLMIL) Support

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Provide POLMIL assistance to other nations, groups, or government agencies that support strategic and operational goals. JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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 inter-personal 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)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Provide friendly nations or groups with defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services in furtherance of national policies and objectives. JP 3-08, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP

3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

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 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).

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 [SFs]) 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 [SFs]) 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, 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 [NGOs], other government agencies) considered in providing security assistance (SA)?
M16	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.
M17	Number	Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal 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.

OP 4.7.10 Provide Operational Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

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. JP 3-22 (primary), 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).

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)?

OP 4.7.2 Conduct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

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. JP 3-57

(primary), 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).

M1	Hours	To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC) or joint civil-military operations task force (JCMOTF) (after arrival).
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).
M2	Hours	To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation civilian government officials (after mission assignment).
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.
M8	Hours	To assess situation and define assistance needed.
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).

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 inter-personal 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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

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. JP 1-06, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Implement the transition from military government or military administration to a legitimate follow-on military force, international, or host nation (HN) civilian authority. JP 3-0, JP 3-07 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.06

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 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 both traditional and irregular warfares.

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 [SFs]) in transition to civil administration.
M12	Percent	Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) 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, 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 [NGOs], 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 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

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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).
M1	Days	From submission of plan for coordination until final concurrence.
M3	Percent	Of support requirements filled at execution.
M4	Percent	Of United States Government (USG) organizations, foreign governments, and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs) that support operation through to completion.
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 inter-personal 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)

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Conduct civil affairs operations (CAO) that enhance the relationship between military forces and civil authorities in localities where military forces are present. JP 3-13, JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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.
M5	Percent	Of local populace able to remain in their homes.
M6	Percent	Of exercises focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO).
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.
M22	Days	To prepare estimates of impact of military operations on civilian environment.
M23	Days	To include comments of country team (CT) review in revised civil affairs (CA) plan.
M24	Days	To integrate civil affairs operations (CAO) priority information requirements into command intelligence programs.
M25	Days	To establish liaison with allied military forces.
M26	Days	To determine requirements for civil affairs (CA) forces.
M27	Days	To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC).
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 inter-personal 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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Participate in friendly foreign government internal defense and development (IDAD) actions. JP 3-20, JP 3-22 (primary), 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.

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.

OP 4.7.8 Establish Area Damage Control (ADC) Measures

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Take measures before, during, or after hostile action or man-made disasters to reduce probability of damage and minimize its effects. JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

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). JP 3-57 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Provide advice to commanders on financial management implications and costs of preparing for and conducting operations. JP 1-06 (primary), 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.

M1	Days	To refine the financial management 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 5 Provide Command and Control (C2)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Exercise authority and direction by a joint force commander (JFC) over assigned and attached joint and multinational forces to accomplish a mission. JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), 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 (JFCs) employ assigned single service and joint and multinational forces to accomplish assigned missions. When directed, a JFC will establish a joint task force (JTF) headquarters (HQ) 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 (OAs). 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.

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.

OP 5.1 Integrate Information

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Build shared understanding. Integrate information on military objectives, adversary operational forces and centers of gravity (COGs), friendly operational forces, terrain, and weather. JP 2-0, JP 3-0 (primary), 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 (CDRs) 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, and collaboration and the related processes that enable all. This activity may include informing and advising the operational-level CDR 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.

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.
M8	Percent	Of subordinate commanders in communication with joint force headquarters.
M9	Percent	Of command, control, communications, and computer support systems, 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	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	Develop concept of operations (CONOPS) for global connectivity in time to execute supported combatant commander's (CCDR's) course of action (COA).
M20	Yes/No	Organizations or units are provided the latest information.

OP 5.1.1 Communicate Operational Information

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Send and receive operationally-significant data from one echelon of command to another by any means. JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: The joint operations center (JOC) is the most familiar center typically found in a joint headquarters (HQ). Early JOC establishment may assist in the flow of information, since it provides a centralized point for the handling, tracking, and recording of information.

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 (LNOs) 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 (DEPORDs) 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 task force headquarters (JTF HQ) after activation/alert.
M13	Percent	Of messages sent outside doctrine/Service channels for 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 (CCIRs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Attain an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment sufficient to support an engagement decision. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3

Notes: Depending on the situation and the operational decisions that must be made, this characterization may be limited to a friend, enemy, or a 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 rules of engagement, 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.

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	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 Coordinate with Security Contractors

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Coordinate with contractor personnel performing armed security services to reduce the risk of fratricide. JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-24, JP 4-10, DODI 3020.41

Notes: A lack of coordination between the United States (US) military and security contractors can be problematic. First, security contractors may have previously established operations or enter the area of operation of US military forces, putting all parties at greater risk of injury. Second, US military units are not always trained, prior to deployment, on the operating procedures of security contractors. It also must be remembered contractors provide a wide variety of services to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) entities, in addition to providing such services for the host nation (HN) and other non-US entities that may be operating within the joint force commander's (JFC's) area of operations (AO). These services can include armed and unarmed security for persons and infrastructure, logistical support,

construction, and provision of US foreign assistance to the HN in the form of security sector reform (SSR) developmental training for military, police, and other sectors of the criminal justice system. Contractors may provide support to a myriad of organizations, including USG, DOD, Department of State (DOS), etc. Use of an agreement, such as the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Between Department of Defense and the Department of State on USG Private Security Contractors, dated 5 December 2007, may be used to more clearly define coordination with security contractors.

M1	Percentage	Of commanders trained to identify and better coordinate with security contractors in the operational environment (OE).
M2	Percentage	Of United States (US) military units trained, prior to deployment, on the operating procedures of security contractors.
M3	Yes/No	Is the joint movement center (JMC) employed for coordination of security contractor off-base movements and de-confliction with military operations?
M4	Yes/No	Do deployed forces, designated to monitor security contractors, have a by-name list of each company and who retains (i.e., pays) them and a summary of services to be provided or the capabilities for each company?
M5	Yes/No	Do training situations match actual or anticipated events that have or may occur in the environment in which security contractors will work?
M6	Yes/No	Do mission rehearsal exercises include key contractors player/actors to increase familiarity of units preparing to deploy with the security contractor support they will rely on?
M7	Yes/No	Are United States (US) military units trained, prior to deployment, on the operating procedures of security contractors?
M8	Yes/No	Are training standards developed for the Services which integrate basic familiarity with security contractor support to deployed forces into professional military education, to ensure military commanders and other

		leaders who may deploy to locations with security contractor support have the knowledge and skills needed to effectively direct coordination with contractor operations?

OP 5.1.14 Establish a Collaborative Environment

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

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. JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Establish and sustain a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Office. JP 3-61, JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5400.07, DODD 5400.11, DODI 5400.16

Notes: This task includes establishing, sustaining and 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 (C4S) 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 (SMEs) throughout the joint force in intelligence, operations, planning, finance, inspector general and law enforcement, logistics, personnel, and C4S communities.

M1	Percent	Search, review, and 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 store personally identifiable information.
M4	Yes/No	Establish reporting processes to notify headquarters when privacy breaches occur.
M5	Yes/No	Establish processes 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Sustain the life-cycle management, to include records management oversight. JP 1-0 (primary), DoDD 5015.2, DoDI 1336.08, United States Code (U.S.C.) 44

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. 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.

M1	Percent	Records are properly managed by combatant command (CCMD) headquarters (HQ) and joint task force headquarters (JTFHQ) in the command joint operations area (JOA).

OP 5.1.18 Conduct Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

DJS Approval Date: 01-FEB-19

Description: Conduct operations using terrestrial-, airborne-, and satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Systems must be reliable, assured, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate. JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: System requirements translate into specific, measurable, and testable criteria to evaluate the performance of the NC3 through exercise, testing, and analysis.

M1	Percent	(U) Of 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 NC3 systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements.

OP 5.1.2 Manage Means of Communicating Operational Information

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Determine, establish, direct, or control the means used in sending or receiving operational information of any kind and to use Department of Defense (DOD) standard communication networks. JP 6-0 (primary), DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include ensuring interoperability (through theater policies for transmission, message, and switching systems), anticipating information requirements, and utilizing existing systems to best support information requirements. This task also includes the requirement produce Annex K for all deliberate plans and operation orders (OPORDs) and monitor execution. It also includes the responsibility to monitor and integrate joint task force (JTF) transmission, message, and switching systems to achieve information superiority. Command, control, communications, and computers systems (C4S) 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.

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 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 computers (C4) systems resources identified.
M7	Percent	Of communications outages had adequate backup communications paths.
M8	Percent	Of essential joint task force (JTF) command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems accessible from all component locations.
M9	Percent	Of time, essential joint task force (JTF) command, control, communications,

		and computers (C4) systems accessible from all locations.
M10	Percent	Of joint force classified systems networked together.
M11	Percent	Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) local area networks (LANs) 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) (OPLANs) address existing terminals and lines of communications (LOCs) and known or estimated throughput capability.
M13	Percent	Of time, 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 secure) maintained.
M18	Percent	Of equipment interoperability problems result in late 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 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 exiting instructions completed.

OP 5.1.3 Determine Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIRs)

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Identify critical information requirements that facilitate timely decision making by the commander. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) 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 (JFCs) add, delete, adjust, and update CCIRs throughout an operation based on the information they need for decision making. Priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and friendly force information requirements (FFIRs) constitute the total list of CCIRs. JFC-approved PIRs are automatically CCIRs.

M1	Yes/No	Are the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) active?
M2	Hours	Since commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) last update.
M3	Percent	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) initiated by joint force commander (JFC).
M4	Percent	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) initiated by Joint Staff.

M5	Hours	To promulgate commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) for collection during.
M6	Percent	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) initiated by components.
M7	Percent	Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) are answered.
M8	Yes/No	Do commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) look into the future?

OP 5.1.4 Process Information

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Screen, process, circulate, store, and display data in a form suitable for the decision making and planning processes. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-33 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSM 3150.14B

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 (TFs) 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 joint operations area (JOA). This task also includes maintaining logistics situational awareness (SA) information, data, and status.

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	Demonstrate the ability to manage and process reports to keep 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 StrategicSituation

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Monitor current situation within the commander's operational area (OA) with respect to the strategic situation. JP 2-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

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's) concept and intent. This activity may include staying current on and projecting events, including religious, humanitarian, and cultural affairs.

M1	Yes/No	Is the information on adjacent military forces or non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies current?
M2	Incidents	Was the commander 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

DJS Approval Date: 28-MAY-15

Description: Collect paper and safeguard photographic images; electronic documentation; and artifacts of key events, decisions, and observations of joint/combined operation(s) or campaigns. JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 5320.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes attending key briefings and meetings, and interviewing key personnel to gather first hand observations, facts, and impressions. This task further includes keeping a daily journal of personal observations and key events, and packaging and forwarding collected information to appropriate agencies. Prepare and submit contingency historical reports that include required data.

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 (AARs) are submitted to higher echelons.

OP 5.1.7 Employ Combat Camera (COMCAM)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Acquire and utilize still and motion imagery. Assign and direct combat camera (COMCAM) teams to acquire video and still imagery. JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSI 3205.01C, 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, 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 (CCMDs), 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 will provide the ability to acquire and transmit sensitive

imagery through classified systems into a central collection point for further dissemination and product development.

M1	Yes/No	Was the combat camera detachment commander tasked as a joint information bureau liaison.
M2	Hours	To provide finished imagery products to customers.
M3	Hours	To respond 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 sufficient 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 (CCIRs)/request for information (RFIs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Implement tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to ensure integrated command and control (C2) systems are available for contingency operations. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3151.01A

Notes: This task may include developing joint task force (JTF) programs and 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 communications systems activities.

M1	Yes/No	Is the lead proponent for identifying desired global command and control (C2) capabilities, and the developer of the operational architecture, doctrine, and 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 computers (C4) systems architectures?
M3	Yes/No	Does the Joint Task Force - Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) provide assured system network availability, information protection, and information delivery across strategic, operational and 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 computers (C4) systems services, infrastructure, standards, and policy provide coordination with Joint Task Force - Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO), combatant commanders (CCDRs), and mission partners to realize efficiencies in the global C4 systems environment?
M5	Yes/No	Is the Department of Defense (DOD) able to integrate and convey information in various media including video, voice, and data to global users?
M6	Yes/No	Is command, control, communications, and computers (C4) 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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Coordinate cybersecurity procedures established by the

joint force commander (JFC) or Combatant Commander (CCDR). JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3141.01E, CJCSI 3141.01E, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 3600.1

Notes: null

M1	Yes/No	Commands responsible for operation and maintenance of information systems perform risk assessment of potential threats and take appropriate action to respond to those risks which meet the appropriate criteria.
M2	Yes/No	Commands responsible for operation and maintenance of information systems have information assurance (IA) or defensive information operations (IO) memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with commercial communications providers who support information systems.
M3	Percent	Of operational information systems not protected by firewalls, virus detection software, and other appropriate defensive information operations (IO) measures.
M4	Number	Of redundant communications paths available to connect operational information systems.
M5	Hours	For appropriate computer emergency response teams (CERTs) to respond, identify, and correct operational information system failures attributed to adversary information operations (IO) action or criminal mischief.
M6	Instances	Of operational information systems being disabled, corrupted or compromised through identified adversary information operations (IO) actions or criminal mischief.
M7	Percent	Of operational information system hardware and software components that have backup components to replace them if they fail or are corrupted.
M8	Yes/No	Commands are responsible for design, operation, and maintenance of information systems and the use of red teams to identify vulnerabilities in

		those systems.

OP 5.2 Conduct Operation Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Evaluate and screen information received through reports or the personal observations of the commander (CDR) against the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) 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. JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

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) (FDOs).
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)

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Examine operational information developed by senior headquarters, the joint force commander's (JFC's) staff, and subordinate components and/or task forces. JP 5-0 (primary)

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 with incoming information while separating critical from noncritical information.

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Formulate options for use by United States (US) military forces in response to crisis situation. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3122.01A

Notes: Null

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

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. JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

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 (COAs) developed are reviewed for legal sufficiency.
M4	Percent	Of identified sequels with course(s) of action (COAs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Make detailed plans, staff estimates, and decisions for implementing the strategy, associated sequels, and anticipated campaigns or major operations. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Plans and orders address, centers of gravity (COGs), 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).

M1	Hours	To issue joint force commander's (JFC's) intent and end state (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

		[CJCS] or combatant commanders (CCDRs) 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 (COAs) 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's) 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 (SITREPs).
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

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

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 echelons campaign plan or operation order (OPORD), and the strategic end state. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 3126.01A

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's intent statement, updated planning guidance, and commanders critical information requirements (CCIRs).

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 (CCIRs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Identify and develop desired and undesired effects based on strategic theater and operational objectives. JP 1-0, JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

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 desires 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 (MOEs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

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. JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary), JP2-0

Notes: The intent in developing measures of effectiveness (MOEs) 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]) and from different causal chains (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), and maximize clarity. 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. These indicators may be tied to specific nodes in order to focus intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) planning. When developed, MOE indicators are provided the appropriate guide lines for developing intelligence collection activity and form the basis for an effects assessment collection plan.

M1	Hours	To review desired effects.
M2	Hours	To identify measures of effectiveness (MOEs) for desired effects.
M3	Hours	To identify measures of effectiveness (MOEs) for undesired effects.
M4	Hours	To develop assessment criteria for measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators.
M5	Hours	To assign relative weights to desired effects.
M6	Hours	To assign relative weights to desired measures of effectiveness (MOEs) and MOEs indicators.
M7	Hours	To review measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators for desired/undesired effects.

OP 5.3.1.3 Conduct Campaign Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Assess progress toward achieving campaign objectives

based on the current and projected assessment of desired and undesired effects attainment, task accomplishment status, and required time lines, with recommendations for corrective action where appropriate. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Campaign assessment helps to identify a delta 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 development, resource re-allocation, development of branch and/or sequel plans, and/or adjustments to campaign plan and its decision points.

M1	Hours	To analyze effects assessment results.
M2	Hours	To analyze deficiency analysis results.
M3	Hours	To assess task/mission accomplishment.
M4	Hours	To review strategic objectives/timelines. Identify any delta between current and required progress.
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

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Provide the commander with the current status of progress toward or away from attaining desired and/or undesired effects developed in support of strategic theater/campaign objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

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 (MOEs), measures of performance

(MOPs), and continuous joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).

M1	Hours	To correlate and analyze measures of effectiveness (MOEs) 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 (MOEs) for desired effects.
M8	Hours	To identify measures of effectiveness (MOEs) for undesired effects.
M9	Hours	To develop indicators and identify associated nodes for measures of effectiveness (MOEs).

OP 5.3.1.5 Develop Effects Assessment Criteria

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Develop criteria for assessing measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators, and effects. JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

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 (MOEs) and MOEs indicators for desired/undesired effects.
M4	Hours	To develop assessment criteria for measures of effectiveness (MOEs)

		indicators.
M5	Hours	To assign relative weights to measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators.
M6	Hours	To assign relative weights to desired effects.

OP 5.3.1.6 Determine Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Develop courses of action (COAs), branches, and sequels for Joint Force campaigns and operations through the lens of Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO) resulting in multiple suitable, feasible, and acceptable employment options. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2, JP-5-0, Joint Concept for Human Aspects of Military Operations (JC-HAMO) 19 October 2016

Notes: Note: To engage and influence relevant actors and generate desired effects - plan operations utilizing Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO). Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) and Joint Force (JF) organizations should : 1. Understand the evolving operational environment through the lens of HAMO 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 USG and its partners. 4. Incorporate HAMO 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).

M1	Number	JFC staffs define the factors integral to mission success through the lens of

		HAMO.
M2	Yes/No	JFCs mitigate against perceptual errors, such as mirror imaging, stereotyping, and confirmation/activity biases when evaluating relevant actors.
M3	Number	JFCs are able to determine key aspects of the operating environment which require analysis to support commander's information priorities.
M4	Number	JFCs are able to leverage and sustain multiple streams of intelligence sources, especially human sources.
M5	Yes/No	Analysis of elements that shape human decision-making and behavior is sufficient to address the information requirements.
M6	Number	JFCs are 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 JF policy, strategy, campaign, operation, or tactical action.
M7	Number	JFCs have the ability to synthesize multiple streams of critical/relevant information with partners.
M8	Yes/No	JFCs 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	The JFC develops COAs based on an understanding of the limitations and/or opportunities presented by an actor's identity, norms, values, interests, and perceptive lens.
M10	Number	JFCs are able to develop appropriate operational outcome-based HAMO-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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

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 JF campaigns and operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2, JP-5-0, 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 (JFCs) 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 JFCs objectives.

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 of Military Operations (HAMO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Execute Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO) in JF campaigns and operations to influence the will and decisions of relevant actors in support of Joint Force Commanders (JFC) objectives. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2, JP-5-0, Joint Concept for Human Aspects of Military Operations (JC-HAMO) 19 October 2016

Notes: Effectively and efficiently directing and executing Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO) 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 HAMO Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) and Joint Force (JF) organizations may: 1. Decide to act on a best courses of action (COA) necessary to influence the will and decisions of relevant actors.2. Influence the will and decisions of relevant actors in the environment in a manner that supports national and military objectives.

M1	Number	JFC staffs are able to identify points of concurrence between the USG and partner intent, goals, and objectives.
M2	Yes/No	Individuals, groups and populations support USG objectives and oppose adversary aims following receipt of a compelling narrative.
M3	Number	JFCs are able to determine the capabilities necessary for 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 JF is able to determine the type, criticality, and movement of support to adversaries in a timely manner.
M5	Number	The JF's reconciliation efforts reflect realistic and understandable incentives and disincentives to encourage adversaries to abandon their struggle against the HN.
M6	Yes/No	The JF is able to secure and transition necessary infrastructure services to the host nation.
M7	Yes/No	JFCs understand the influence potential of infrastructure and symbolic sites, both generally and in their specific AOR.

OP 5.3.1.9 Assess Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-19

Description: Evaluate the operating environment with regards to relevant actors, the influence of those actors, the status of JF campaigns/operations and capabilities, and the outputs/outcomes of the influence of Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO) across the range of military operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2, JP-5-0, Joint Concept for Human Aspects of Military Operations (JC-HAMO) 19 October 2016

Notes: Evaluating the operating environment may result in an understanding of the effectiveness of incorporating Human Aspects of Military Operations (HAMO) 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 HAMO Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) 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 US goals by drawing on a detailed understanding of the HAMO, relevant actors, and the elements that impact their decision-making and behavior.

M1	Yes/No	JFCs are 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	JFCs are able to identify and track all external influences on relevant actors, including activities by the HN, other actors in the environment, and environmental conditions.
M3	Yes/No	JFCs are 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	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 HAMO-related Lessons Learned.
M5	Yes/No	JFCs are 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

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Establish guidance for planning tasks to be accomplished by subordinate commanders and their staffs. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

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 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.

M1	Days	In advance of execution, planning guidance issued to subordinate 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 during crisis action planning (CAP).
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

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Determine the set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCJSM 3130.03, CJCSI 3126.01A

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.

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 (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Anticipate and define unique options to the commander oriented on accomplishing the military end state. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

M1	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) acceptable.
M2	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) distinguishable.
M3	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) feasible.
M4	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) presented to commander were suitable, feasible, acceptable and distinct from one another.
M5	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) suitable.
M6	Instances	Of courses of action (COAs) developed.
M7	Percent	Of available planning time allotted for subordinate planning.
M8	Percent	Of nonselected courses of action (COAs) considered for deception.
M9	Instances	Of courses of action (COAs) 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

		(COAs) 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 (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Examine or wargame each course of action (COA) against an established set of evaluation criteria and known critical events to determine its advantages and disadvantages. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

M1	Instances	Of limitations (ultimately identified during execution) identified during analysis.
M2	Percent	Of branches and sequels experienced identified in courses of action (COAs).
M3	Yes/No	Advantages/disadvantages of courses of action (COAs) identified during analysis.
M4	Percent	Of courses of action (COAs) analyzed against potential enemy COAs.
M5	Percent	Of capabilities ultimately required identified in planning.

OP 5.3.6 Compare Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Analyze the various courses of action (COAs) against an established set of criteria. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

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.

M1	Percent	Of comparison criteria eliminated before comparison.
M2	Yes/No	Comparison criteria selected allowed for definitive comparison of courses of action (COAs).
M3	Percent	Of comparison criteria eventually used, defined and weighted before comparison began.

OP 5.3.7 Select or Modify Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Decide on the courses of action (COAs) that offer the best prospect for success. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Course of action (COA) selection is the end result of the COA comparison process. Throughout the COA development process, the commander conducts an independent analysis of the mission, possible COAs, and relative merits and risks associated with each COA. 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. During this step, the commander should: This task may also include modifying a course of action (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.

M1	Days	Since course(s) of action (COAs) reviewed.
M2	Days	In advance of execution, course(s) of action (COAs) selected.

OP 5.3.8 Issue Commander's Estimate

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Provide a concise narrative statement of how the commander intends to accomplish the mission and provide necessary focus for plan development. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: A commander uses a commander’s estimate as the situation dictates. The commander’s initial intent statement and planning guidance to the staff can provide sufficient information to guide the planning process. 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.

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 (CONCOPS) for all mission areas.

OP 5.3.9 Prepare Supporting Campaign or Major Operations Plans

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop a plan or order that supports the objectives of combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (TCPs), designated global campaign plans (GCPs) or those of other designated supported commander. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3141.01

Notes: Supporting combatant commanders (CCDRs), subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs), component commanders, and combat support agencies (CSAs) prepare supporting plans as tasked by CJSCI 3110.01J, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) or other planning guidance. Commanders and staffs prepare supporting plans in concept plan (CONPLAN)/operations plan (OPLAN) format that follow the supported commander's concept and describe how the supporting commanders intend to achieve their assigned objectives and/or tasks. Supporting commanders and staffs develop these plans in collaboration with the supported commander's planners.

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 establish joint information bureau (following execute order [EXORD]).
M4	Hours	To prepare plans and orders (after deciding on mission concept and intent).
M5	Percent	Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) architecture nodes identified in operation plan (OPLAN).
M6	Percent	Of functional areas covered in operation plan (OPLAN).
M7	Percent	Of operations in plan conform to United States (US) and international law.

OP 5.4 Command Subordinate Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Promulgate the interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the authority of commanders in the chain of

command. JP 1 (primary), 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.

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 (THREATCONs) 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 standing operating procedure (SOP) for planning use of available

		time.

OP 5.4.1 Approve Plans and Orders

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Obtain the commander's approval and the next higher commander's approval of fully rationalized joint/multinational plans and orders prior to issuance. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3141.01

Notes: Campaign plans and level 1-4 JSCP-tasked plans undergo a formal review and approval process outlined in CJCSI 3141.01.

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 (DEPORDs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Submit orders, plans, and reports for transmission to subordinate, supporting, or attached units for execution and to adjacent and higher units for coordination. JP 5-0 (primary)

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 (THREATCONs) and attack warnings

		issued and disseminated.

OP 5.4.3 Provide Rules of Engagement (ROE)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Provide commander's directive which delineates the circumstances and limitations under which United States (US) forces will initiate or continue combat engagement. JP 3-33 (primary), JP 3-84, CJCSI 3121.01(S), CJCSM 3130.03A, CJCSM 3130.03A

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 (CCMDs) 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.

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 information operations (IO) 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

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Arrange land, air, maritime, space, and special operations forces in time, space, and/or purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at the decisive point. JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-08, 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 (CDR) to get inside the enemy CDR's decision cycle.

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.
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 support to information 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 support to information operations [MSIO], 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 (MNFs).
M11	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 5.4.5 Coordinate with Relevant Entities

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Coordinate with allies/coalition partners; United States (US) component commands; the geographic combatant commander (GCC); and adjacent, subordinate, higher, and supporting organizations. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may include coordinating with ambassadors and country teams (CTs) (as appropriate), other United States (US) agencies, and leaders of supported nations to ensure cooperation and mutual support, a consistent effort, and a mutual understanding of the joint force commander's (JFC's) 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 (OPLANs). Coordination of air, land, sea, space, and special operations support begins early in the process.

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 other 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	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 (CCDRs), government agencies, and supporting organizations adequately represented on the supported headquarters staff.
M5	Percent	Of requests for support (RFSs) sent directly to combatant commander's (CCDR's) Service component.

OP 5.4.6 Conduct Operational Rehearsals

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Learn, understand, and practice a plan in the time available until execution. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02.1, JP 3-09.3, CJCSM 3500.03C, CJCSM 3500.04F

Notes: This task includes the coordination for, and conduct of, commander (CDR) 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 must exercise caution in adjusting the plan. Changes must be coordinated 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.

M1	Yes/No	Type of rehearsal (e.g., staff only, commander [CDR] and staff, partial force, or full force) is specified.
M2	Yes/No	Technique of rehearsal (e.g., map/chart, area/terrain board, models/simulations supported, similar area, or actual area) is specified.
M3	Yes/No	Roles and responsibilities of participants are specified.
M4	Yes/No	Events to be rehearsed are identified and prioritized.
M5	Percent	Of the operations phases/objectives are rehearsed.
M6	Yes/No	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) are reviewed by phase of the operation.
M8	Yes/No	Operational movement and maneuver issues are discussed and resolved.
M9	Yes/No	Operational intelligence issues are reviewed and resolved. Enemy actions are realistically portrayed (most likely or most dangerous enemy courses of action [COAs]).
M10	Yes/No	Operational firepower issues are reviewed and resolved.
M11	Yes/No	Operational support issues are reviewed and resolved.
M12	Yes/No	Operational command and control (C2) issues are reviewed and resolved.
M13	Yes/No	Operational protection issues are reviewed and resolved.
M14	Percent	Of developed branch (or contingency) plans are reviewed.
M15	Yes/No	Operations security (OPSEC) is maintained throughout the rehearsal.
M16	Yes/No	Major changes are 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)

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Coordinate, facilitate, and deconflict computer investigations and operations between investigative and member agencies. JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 3-12 (primary), DDOD 8530.1 (This directive is titled using older terminology)

Notes: This task also integrates the 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 (ISs). 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 geographic combatant commander's (CCDR's) 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.

M1	Yes/No	To provide status reports to member Services and outside agencies regarding Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) intrusion sets and planned cyberspace operations (CO).
M2	Hours	To conduct routine dissemination of information derived from investigative operations.
M3	Hours	To provide investigative information to the commander, Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO), regarding high-interest (named) intrusions/intrusion sets.
M4	Hours	To provide status reports to member Services and outside agencies regarding Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) (named) intrusion sets and planned cyberspace operations (CO).
M5	Yes/No	Maximize investigative efforts and minimize conflict with cyberspace operations (CO) operational responses.

M6	Percentage	Of known vulnerabilities assessed likely to adversely impact the Department of Defense (DOD).
M7	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 (HQ)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Establish continuous, uninterrupted, and unambiguous guidance and direction for the command and control (C2) of designated joint and multinational forces (MNFs) under the duly authorized, single, joint force command. JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This task includes establishing, organizing, and operating a headquarters. This task may include establishing a joint task force (JTF). 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 C2 capability for command transitions.

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 (IAW) established procedure.
M5	Days	From activation order until

		headquarters (HQ) fully staffed.
M6	Yes/No	Joint force key billets, distributed on proportionate basis with major forces assigned?
M7	Days	To approve augmentation to newly formed Joint Staff (JS).
M8	Days	To determine and approve joint task force (JTF) structure.
M9	Days	To establish and approve command and control (C2) architecture for joint task force (JTF).
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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Establish a structure for command and control (C2) of subordinate forces. Assign or establish the range of responsibilities for the various boards, centers, cells, and bureaus that aid the commander in exercising C2 of a joint force. JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3122.Series

Notes: The preferred approach to forming a joint task force (JTF) headquarters (HQ) is around an existing 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. Three options are building upon an existing Service HQ; tasking an existing JTF HQ, and building a new JTF HQ.

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 (NGOs) (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 standing 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 task force (JTF).
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	Employment of E-3 and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Airborne Battle Staff (NABS) operations conforms 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, centers, cells, and bureaus.
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 Phase V of crisis action planning (CAP).

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Establish a structure to maintain contact or intercommunication between elements of the joint force to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. JP 3-0, JP 3-33 (primary), 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 task force (JTF) headquarters (HQ) and higher commands; between adjacent units; and between supporting, attached, and assigned forces and the JTF HQ. The JTF may also exchange liaison officers (LNOs) with other interagency partners, multinational forces (MNFs), host nation (HN), and other significant entities.

M1	Hours	Until joint force liaison structure established (from alert order [ALERTORD]).
M2	Hours	Since liaison officer(s) (LNOs) 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 (LNOs) 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Integrate augmentees into existing staff structure to form a joint staff to support a joint force commander (JFC). JP 1-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: The gaining headquarters (HQs) should identify individual augmentation requirements as early as possible when forming a joint task force (JTF) HQ due to the extended time that may be required to source, process, and deploy individual augmentees, especially those with special technical or language skills.

M1	Days	Before joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) prepared to release deployable joint task force augmentation cell (DJTFAC).
M2	Percent	Of augmentee requests issued during execution for immediate augmentation to fill unforeseen needs.
M3	Percent	Of required augmentees identified in joint force standing operating procedure (SOP) by rank and duty position.
M4	Time	To identify expected augmentees based on current callup directed.
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 (HQ) Advanced Echelon (ADVON)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Deploy elements of the headquarters (HQ) into the operational area (OA) in advance of the remainder of the main force. JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This activity includes collecting and updating information relevant to the deployment of the joint force. A primary consideration is communications. Are secure communications available to communicate with the main force, supported combatant commanders (CCDRs), and the appropriate United States (US) embassy? If the advanced echelon (ADVON) deploys aboard ship, are communications adequate? Once in the joint operations area (JOA), does the ADVON have secure communications capabilities to enable effective exchange of current intelligence, graphics, planning, and adjustments to operational assessments and orders.

M1	Hours	For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) advanced echelon (ADVON) to 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 [OA]).

OP 5.5.5 Establish Command Transition Criteria and Procedures

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Establish continuous, uninterrupted, and unambiguous guidance and direction for command transition. 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. JP 3-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: When considering transition, the JTF-HQ focuses on maintaining the stability of current situation; continues planning for future operations in collaboration with the newly designated 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 oforganizations and personnel, etc.).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Establish a functional or single-Service task force (TF) to achieve a specific, limited objective. JP 3-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This task force (TF) may be single Service, joint, or multinational.

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 task force (JTF) 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 5.5.7 Conduct Joint Force Staff Operations

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Organize, direct, and coordinate the activities of the joint force staff to efficiently support the joint force commander (JFC) and execute the theater military strategy. JP 1, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This task includes developing staff operating procedures, delimiting watchbill responsibilities, and determining facility support requirements.

M1	Yes/No	Staff Operating Procedures developed.
M2	Yes/No	Watchbill responsibilities delimited.
M3	Yes/No	Facility support requirements determined.

OP 5.5.8 Provide Joint Force Staff Facilities / Equipment

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Provide the facilities and equipment to conduct joint force staff operations. JP 3-33 (primary), 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.

M1	Days	To provide sustainable, survivable, and securable facility(s) for joint air operations centers (JAOCs).

OP 5.5.9 Report Readiness

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Assess and report readiness of forces. JP 1, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 3401.02B, CJCSI 3500.01H, CJCSM 3500.03C, DODI 7730.66

Notes: This task entails the establishment of a joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) for joint units. Commanders report unit readiness through their JMETL, which is derived from assigned missions such as the theater campaign plan (TCP), Level 4 operations plans, and named operations.

M1	Yes/No	The joint force commander's (JFC's) priority warfighting requirements were used to develop the joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).
M2	Yes/No	The organizations mission and assigned operation plans (OPLANs), operation plans in concept format (CONPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and theater campaign plans (TCPs) were reviewed to identify joint mission-essential tasks (JMETS).
M3	Days	Commander reports readiness in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).
M4	Percent	Of missions that have an assessment.

OP 5.6 Coordinate Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Coordinate within the Department of Defense (DOD), interagency organizations, allied, coalition and other organizations integrated employment of information-related capabilities (IRCs) in concert with other lines of operation (LOOs) to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential

adversaries while protecting our own. JP 3-13 (primary), DODD 3600.1

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).

M1	Yes/No	Do operational-level information operations (IO) coordination policies and procedures exist?
M2	Yes/No	Are strategic theater area information operations (IO) policies and procedures being applied?
M3	Yes/No	Does information operations (IO) planning reflect the commander's guidance?
M4	Yes/No	Has information operations (IO) guidance been incorporated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M5	Yes/No	Has an operational-level information operations (IO) cell been established?
M6	Percent	Of assigned information operations (IO) cell personnel who are joint IO planning course graduates or who have completed IO graduate-level education.
M7	Yes/No	Have information operations (IO) skill sets been identified on the joint manning document (JMD)?
M8	Percent	Of information operations (IO) skill set billets identified on the joint manning document (JMD) that have been filled.
M9	Yes/No	Are operational-level information operations (IO) planners involved in the targeting process?
M10	Hours	To identify required information necessary for operational-level information operations (IO) planning.
M11	Yes/No	Have information operations (IO) priorities been articulated to accomplish planned IO objectives?
M12	Days	To develop the prioritized information operations (IO) operational-level requirements.
M13	Hours	To submit information operations (IO) capability requirements.

M14	Yes/No	Are special technical operations (STO) considered in coordination of planning efforts?
M15	Hours	To respond to requests for information operations (IO) support.
M16	Percent	Of operational-level, information operations (IO)-related objectives achieved.
M17	Hours	To make information operations (IO)-related recommendations to the supplemental rules of engagement (ROE).
M18	Hours	To identify available information operations (IO) resources in the joint operations area (JOA).
M19	Yes/No	Are the core, supporting, and related information operations (IO) capabilities synchronized?
M20	Hours	To integrate core, supporting, and related information operations (IO) capabilities into the planning process.
M21	Yes/No	Does information operations (IO) planning reflect the commander's objectives?
M22	Yes/No	Does operational-level information operations (IO) guidance address component inputs?
M23	Yes/No	Has information operations (IO) guidance been incorporated into the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), as well as the joint operation planning process (JOPP)?
M24	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) guidance being incorporated into operational-level IO contingency planning?
M25	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) guidance being incorporated into operational-level IO crisis action planning?
M26	Yes/No	Is operational-level planning for information operations (IO) consistent with overall strategic communication (SC) objectives?
M27	Hours/Days	To develop proposed information operations (IO) operational planning guidance.

M28	Yes/No	Is there an assessment process in place to measure operational-level information operations (IO) effectiveness?
M29	Hours	To assess operational-level information operations (IO) effectiveness.
M30	Yes/No	Have the information operations (IO) intelligence requirements (IRs) been identified?
M31	Yes/No	Is information operations (IO) considered across all phases of operations?
M32	Yes/No	Are information operations (IO) annexes/tabs completed in accordance with (IAW) combatant commander's (CCDR's) guidance.
M33	Hours	To respond to requests for information operations (IO) coordination.
M34	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.
M36	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M35	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

OP 5.6.1 Integrate Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Integrate information operations (IO) within the Department of Defense (DOD) and with interagency organizations, allied, coalition, and other organizations integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities (IRCs) in concert with other lines of operation (LOOs). JP 3-13 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, 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 influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own.

M1	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to integrate information operations (IO).
M2	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate information operations (IO).
M3	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that integrate information operations (IO)?
M4	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to integrate information operations (IO)?
M5	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities are integrated into information operations (IO).
M6	Yes/No	Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities in information operations (IO)?
M7	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to integrate information operations (IO).
M8	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to integrate information operations (IO).
M9	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to integrate information operations (IO).
M10	Yes/No	Is the information operations (IO) cell organized to perform operational-level coordination?
M11	Yes/No	Has the information operations (IO) cell coordinated augmentation requirements?
M12	Yes/No	Are allied and coalition resources coordinated with for execution of operational-level information operations (IO), as required?
M13	Yes/No	Have the information operations (IO) intelligence requirements (IRs) been submitted / coordinated?
M14	Yes/No	Have information requirements (IRs) for operational-level information operations (IO) planning been

		coordinated?
M15	Days	To coordinate resource requirements for operational-level information operations (IO).
M16	Yes/No	Has interagency coordination and de-confliction occurred?
M17	Yes/No	Is there a process in-place to ensure coordination between core, supporting, and related information operations (IO) capabilities?
M18	Yes/No	Has operational-level information operations (IO) been coordinated and de-conflicted?
M19	Yes/No	Are lessons learned being incorporated into operational-level information operations (IO) planning?
M20	Days	To publish operational-level information operations (IO) lessons learned.
M21	Yes/No	Are allied and coalition information operations (IO) capabilities considered in operational planning?
M22	Yes/No	Has information operations (IO) guidance been promulgated at the operational level?
M23	Yes/No	Is there a process to capture, review, and submit information operations (IO) lessons learned?
M24	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to integrate information operations (IO) that they are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M25	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to integrate information operations (IO).
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 information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

OP 5.6.10 Counter Insurgent Propaganda

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Analyze, publicize, and exploit the differences between accepted cultural norms and the adversary's narrative propaganda. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-24, JP 3-61

Notes: 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. While the dominant narrative should appeal to a wider audience, it must be shaped and adaptable to appeal to the cultural perspective of the population. The dominant narrative must strike a balance between simplicity for ease of understanding and explain an often complex situation. The dominant narrative also must be adaptive, or it will fail or even be counterproductive. Finally, it assists in managing both expectations and information.

M1	Yes/No	Has information operations (IO) 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 operations (IO)?
M3	Yes/No	Are information operations (IO) plans coordinated with multinational partners?
M4	Yes/No	Are information operations (IO) planners available to meet joint task force (JTF) planning and coordination requirements?
M5	Yes/No	Are information operations (IO) planners available to meet joint task force (JTF) coordination requirements?
M7	Minutes	In coordination with military information support operations (MISO), to identify disinformation.
M6	Yes/No	Does this task include military information support operations (MISO)?
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 populaces means of communication been identified?
M13	Yes/No	Has the local populaces means of information sharing been identified?
M14	Hours	To disseminate talking points to the unit level.
M15	Yes/No	Is there a disconnect between words and actions?
M16	Yes/No	Do commanders provide subordinate autonomy for timely information operations (IO) message generation?

OP 5.6.3 Integrate Military Deception (MILDEC)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Integrate each military deception (MILDEC) plan with the supported operation. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Execute the military deception (MILDEC) plan as a component of the operations plan (OPLAN)/operations order (OPORD). JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP-3-13.4 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C (S), CJCSI 3211.01F (S), CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3213.02B, 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 constant coordination at the strategic, operational, and tactical

levels continue. There is potential for a tactical or operational-level deception to have strategic implications.

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 Computer Network Operations

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Degrade, disrupt, or destroy access to, operation of, or availability of a target by a specified level for a specified time. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-31, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.01C, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Offensive Cyberspace Operations (OCO) may be used to control or change the adversary's information, information systems, and/or networks in a manner that supports the commander's objectives.

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 Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)?
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, bureaus, centers, cells, 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 (MOEs) 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 (IRs) 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 (COAs) developed to create desired effects to achieve objectives?
M52	Yes/No	Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated in support of other courses of action (COAs)?
M53	Yes/No	Is a cyberspace operations (CO) coordination cell process established (i.e., boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, information operations working group [IOWG], 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 information operations (IO) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct passive and active cyberspace defense preserving the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protecting data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems. Respond, direct, and synchronize actions to detect, analyze, counter, mitigate, prevent, and preempt cyber threats and vulnerabilities. JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) are conducted to protect critical missions that enable friendly forces freedom of action in cyberspace.

M1	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks detected.
M2	Percent	Of intrusions/attacks prevented.
M3	Percent	Of required personnel in identified

		cyberspace billets/positions assigned.

OP 5.6.5.4 Conduct Computer Network Exploitation (CNE) Enabling Operations

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct actions that enable operations and intelligence collection efforts using computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems (ISs) or networks. JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: N/A

M1	Yes/No	Do operational-level computer network exploitation (CNE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) follow Department of Defense (DOD) and intelligence community (IC) directives?
M2	Yes/No	Are intelligence resources provided for computer network exploitation (CNE)?
M3	Yes/No	Is a process in place for ensuring proper authorities conduct computer network exploitation (CNE)?
M4	Yes/No	Is computer network exploitation (CNE) synchronized with joint task force (JTF) intelligence operations?
M5	Yes/No	Is a process in place to determine collateral effects of computer network exploitation (CNE)?
M6	Yes/No	Is computer network exploitation (CNE) integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure?

OP 5.6.6 Coordinate Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Coordinate, synchronize, and integrate conveyance of selected information and indicators to adversary, potential adversary, and other foreign audiences. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

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. MISO are coordinated across the range of military operations, including during peacetime, in a defined operational area (OA) to promote the effectiveness of the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaigns and strategies. 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 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.

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 operations (IO)?
M7	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated across the joint task force (JTF) and component staffs?
M8	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) activities included in the joint task force (JTF) 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 (IRs).
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 task force (JTF) planning and coordination requirements?
M18	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) capabilities briefs given to joint task force (JTF) leadership?
M19	Yes/No	Is the joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint operations planning process (JOPP)?
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 (TAs) 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, bureaus, centers, cells, 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 operations (IO) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Convey selected information and indicators to adversary, potential adversary and other foreign audiences to influence their 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. JP 1-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) may include the inducement or reinforcement of adversary, potential adversary, or other foreign attitudes and behavior supporting the originators objectives. MISO is conducted across the range of military operations in a defined operational area (OA) to promote the effectiveness of the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaigns and strategies. 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).

M1	Days	To initiate military information support

		operations (MISO) planning (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M2	Days	For military information support operations (MISO) units to arrive in theater (after joint task force [JTF] 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 task force (JTF) commander and component requirements?
M6	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planners integrated at the initiation of planning?
M7	Yes/No	Has the commander articulated his intent and desired effects for military information support operations (MISO)?
M8	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) plans developed?
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 task force (JTF) commander for guidance and intent?
M11	Yes/No	Do joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) planners provide advice/counsel on proposed policy and operations to leadership?
M12	Yes/No	Does joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) plan account for other ongoing theater public information activities?
M13	Yes/No	Are the appropriate military information support operations (MISO)

		target audiences (TAs) for desired effect identified?
M14	Yes/No	Does the joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) plan comply with the doctrinal MISO process?
M15	Yes/No	Do the joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) products comply with the JTF 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	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) products distributed within established time frames.
M22	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)?
M23	Percent	Of desired military information support operations (MISO) effects created.
M24	Yes/No	Does organization of military information support operations (MISO) forces support assigned mission?
M25	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to collect adversary influence activity?
M26	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to assess adversary influence activity?
M27	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to counter adversary influence activity?
M28	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) capabilities identified?

M29	Yes/No	Are required military information support operations (MISO) capabilities requested?
M30	Weeks	Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military information support operations (MISO) billets.
M31	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) planner billets on joint manning document (JMD)?
M32	Percent	Of military information support operations (MISO) planner billets filled with MISO-qualified personnel?
M33	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained in military information support operations (MISO).
M34	Yes/No	Are military information support operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M35	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform military information support operations (MISO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M36	Percent	Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M37	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M38	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to military information support operations (MISO).
M39	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).
M40	Percent	Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M41	Number	Of required conventional forces

		cultural experts assigned to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M42	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct military information support operations (MISO).
M43	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct military information support operations (MISO)?
M44	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO)?
M45	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M46	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M47	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.

OP 5.6.7 Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct and integrate operations security (OPSEC) into all plans and operations. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) measures and issues with other commands and agencies. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3 (primary), 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.

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.

OP 5.7 Integrate Multinational and Interagency Participation

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate with elements of the joint force, allies or coalition partners, and United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-33 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODI 8110.01

Notes: Memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or memorandums of understanding (MOUs) are used to ensure cooperation, mutual support, and an understanding of what is to be accomplished. They may also state the priorities and support requirements of the joint force commander. 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).

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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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 (MNFs).

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 (SFs) 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 inter-personal 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 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.

OP 5.7.1 Ascertain National or Agency Agenda

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary)

Notes: This task includes understanding how a member's individual goals can affect conflict termination and the desired end state.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Conduct military interaction with foreign security establishments of allied or partner nations (PNs). JP 3-0, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.01A

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, and activities, and the programming and application of resources in support of geographic combatant commander (GCC) theater strategy, theater campaign plan(s) (TCPs), security cooperation (SC) strategy, and country-specific security cooperation sections (CSSCs) country plans. Coordination and integration of assessment, planning, and execution with activities of interagency partners, United States (US) embassies, allied and coalition partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations , and other entities is essential. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international

partners, local populations, and the operational environment (OE).

M1	Yes/No	Country plans are in existence for applicable theater of operations.
M2	Yes/No	To review or update country plans 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	Other governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations integrated into country plans.
M6	Yes/No	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, working groups to execute country plans?
M19	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to execute country plans?
M20	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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 (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 5.7.2 Determine Interagency Capabilities and Limitations

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Identify interagency members' capabilities, strengths, and weaknesses in order to match missions with capabilities to leverage their special or unique capabilities. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 5-0 (primary)

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 (CCMDs), 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.

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.
M5	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

DJS Approval Date: 24-OCT-17

Description: Implement a multinational information and intelligence sharing framework. Optimize each member nations intelligence and information capabilities, incorporate and exploit those capabilities, and to provide member forces a common intelligence picture tailored to their requirements and consistent with disclosure policies of member nations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 5128.01, CJCSI 5128.02, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include establishing intelligence sharing arrangements with allied and partner military intelligence counterparts, who typically cluster around the joint task for headquarters (JTF HQ) in

the form of national intelligence cells. It is imperative for the joint task force (JTF)/J-2 in this environment to establish good working relationships with allied and coalition partners 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/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 the establishment of a Mission Partner Environment.

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 US Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation?
M3	Day Landings	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	Nuclear, biological, and chemical warning and reporting system established with all coalition members.
M10	Percent	Of national forces and agencies operating with joint task force (JTF)

		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 (MNFs).
M14	Number	Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) 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 DoS partner agreements.

OP 5.7.4 Coordinate Plans with Non-Department of Defense (DOD) Organizations

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

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. JP 3-08 (primary), 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.

M1	Days	Before execution, plans released to coalition members.
M2	Days	From determination of releasability to actual receipt of information by allies.
M3	Days	From receipt of request for support (RFS) from allies to determination of releasability.
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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Augment United States (US) logistics effort with coordinated host-nation support (HNS). JP 4-0 (primary)

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 supports the host nation (HN) with training and equipment as necessary. 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).

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 inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 5.7.6 Coordinate Coalition Support

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate coalition support activities through command, control, communications, and computers systems (C4S) or liaison teams between elements of a coalition. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16 (primary), 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.

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 inter-personal 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.

OP 5.7.7 Conduct Civil Administration

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct specified functions of civil government as directed by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Synchronize and de-conflict activities among joint, interagency, intergovernmental, nongovernmental, and multinational organizations. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16 (primary), 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.

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.

OP 5.8 Conduct Public Affairs (PA)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

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). JP 3-13, JP 3-61 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Plan and execute actions that facilitate media coverage of military activities to support the commander's objectives. JP 3-33, JP 3-61 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Conduct activities to ensure command information requirements are being addressed. JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3500.05A

Notes: This task may be accomplished using all applicable means, (i.e., print, broadcast, group assemblies, and electronic).

M1	Days	To support employment of Department of Defense (DOD) internal broadcast capability to joint operations area (JOA).
M2	Hours	To produce content for internal information products.
M3	Yes/No	Are means are 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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

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. JP 3-13, JP 3-61 (primary), 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.

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.

OP 5.8.4 Provide Multimedia Products

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Provide multimedia products in support of ongoing operations. JP 3-61 (primary), 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.

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 Electromagnetic Spectrum Management

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Coordinate activities to control the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.0 l D, CJCSM 3320.04, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) are activities consisting of electronic warfare (EW) and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations (JEMSMO) used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) to achieve the commander's objectives. This task may involve controlling the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) and enhance combat effectiveness across all warfighting domains.

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 CCMD or Service HQ and USSTRATCOM as the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)/Electronic Warfare (EW) advocate?

OP 5.9.1 Conduct Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct military electronic warfare (EW) actions. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-13.2, JP 3-61, DODD 3222.04

Notes: In this task, the term EW refers to military action involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or anti-radiation weapons to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy.

M1	Yes/No	Does operational electronic warfare (EW) guidance exist?
M2	Yes/No	Has the joint force commander electronic warfare staff (JCEWS) been established?
M3	Yes/No	Is electronic warfare (EW) integrated into current operational planning?

OP 5.9.1.1 Conduct Electronic Attack (EA)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct electronic attacks (EAs) 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. JP 3-09, JP 3-13.1 (primary)

Notes: Electronic attack (EA) includes: 1) actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), such as jamming and electromagnetic (EM) deception, 2) employment of weapons that use either EM or directed energy (DE) as their primary destructive mechanism (lasers, radio frequency weapons, particle beams), and 3) includes both offensive and defensive activities to include countermeasures.

M1	Yes/No	Is a process in place to coordinate offensive and defensive electronic attack (EA) resources to meet operational objectives?
M2	Yes/No	Has electronic warfare (EW) reprogramming information been disseminated?
M3	Percent	Of operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and component plans that have integrated plan for electronic attack (EA).

OP 5.9.1.2 Conduct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct electronic warfare support (ES) actions. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.0lD (S), CJCSM 3320.0lC

Notes: Electronic warfare support (ES) data can be used to produce signals intelligence (SIGINT), provide targeting for electronic or destructive attack, and produce measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT).

M1	Yes/No	Has a plan been developed for intelligence support to electronic warfare support ES operations?
M2	Yes/No	Has electronic warfare (EW) reprogramming information been disseminated?
M3	Yes/No	Has an operational-level electronic warfare support (ES) plan been established?

OP 5.9.1.3 Conduct Electronic Protection (EP)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct electronic protection (EP) actions (passive and active) taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) that may degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.04 (S), CJCSI 3320.0lD (S), CJCSM 3320.02D, CJCSM 3320.0lC

Notes: Examples include spectrum management (SM), electromagnetic (EM) hardening, emission control (EMCON), and use of wartime reserve modes (WARMs). (1) Electronic Protection (EP) includes actions taken to ensure friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), such as frequency agility in a radio, or variable pulse repetition frequency in a radar. (2) EP should not be confused with self-protection.

M1	Yes/No	Is there intelligence threat assessment on adversary electronic warfare (EW) capabilities?
M2	Percent	Of platforms, facilities and units vulnerable to adversary electronic warfare EW.
M3	Yes/No	Are processes developed to minimize adversary electronic warfare (EW) to include navigation warfare (NAVWAR) and directed energy (DE) capabilities?

OP 5.9.2 Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Coordinate military electronic warfare (EW) actions. JP 3-09, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3121.0lB (S), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.03C, CJCSI 3320.0l D (S), CJCSM 3122.03 (Series), CJCSM 3320.0lC, DODD 3222.04, DODI 4650.01

Notes: In this task the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or anti-radiation weapons is to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy in the joint operations area.

M1	Yes/No	Is electronic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non- kinetic and kinetic

		operations?
M2	Yes/No	Has electronic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan (to include joint restricted frequency list [JRFL])?
M3	Yes/No	Is operational-level electronic warfare (EW) coordinated with multinational partners?

OP 5.9.3 Conduct Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Operations (JEMSMO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Provide joint task force (JTF) electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management. JP 3-0, JP 3-13.1, JP 6-0, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.0lD, DODI 8320.05, A O5A Joint Concept for Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JCEMSO)

Notes: This task includes developing joint communications-electronics operating instructions (JCEOI), coordinating with subordinate units to ensure 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 JTF frequency requirements and disseminate theater/JTF techniques and procedures for frequency management during contingency operations.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Mitigate hostile actions against the force to conserve fighting potential. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

M1	Percent	Reduction in friendly lines of communications (LOCs) capacity.
M2	Percent	Of friendly communications hardened or redundant.

OP 6.1 Provide Aerospace Defense

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Defend against attacking aircraft, missiles, and hostile space systems. JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary)

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 joint force commander's (JFC'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 JFCs 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 or campaign to the point of concentration for deployment to battle (tactical) formation and during operational maneuver. Operational air and missile defense is nearly always joint and may be a multinational activity. Missile defense operations include all forces and activities that support active defense,

passive defense, and 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.

M1	Errors	In performance of air surveillance, identification, and 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 (COGs).
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 destroyed.
M10	Percent	Of incoming surface-to-surface missiles (SSMs) penetrate defenses.
M11	Percent	Of joint 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 (LOCs) capacity.
M16	Percent	Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) delivery systems identified, targeted, and engaged/destroyed by friendly forces.
M17	Percent	Of enemy theater 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 (NABS) 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 plans.
M24	Hours	To develop and coordinate the defended asset list (DAL).
M25	Hours	Since last enemy attack.

OP 6.1.1 Counter Air and Missile Threats

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Identify and track air and missile threats within friendly airspace and engage with friendly air and missile defense (AMD) systems. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: This action is taken to ensure freedom of action for campaigns and major operations and protection of key assets.

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

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Implement an integrated air defense system. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: Available assets 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 and regional air defense commanders (RADCs)/sector air defense commanders (SADCs) should be granted the necessary authorities to synchronize/deconflict and control engagements and to exercise battle management.

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Provide for safe transit of aircraft and the prevention of mutual interference between aircraft. Increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. JP 3-01, JP 3-52 (primary)

Notes: This task may include providing for the coordination, integration, and regulation of airspace of defined dimensions.

M1	Attacks/Day	By enemy air forces.
M2	Incidents	Of air-to-air mishaps in the joint operations area (JOA).
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 conducting joint operations area (JOA) (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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Establish direct controls that minimize mutual interference between air defense (AD) and other operations. JP 3-01, JP 3-52 (primary)

Notes: null

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

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. JP 3-01, JP 3-52 (primary)

Notes: null

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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Conduct defensive measures designed to neutralize or destroy enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace. JP 3-01 (primary)

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 attack. 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.

M1	Minutes	To notify friendly counterair forces (to gain intercept position).
M2	Percent	Of joint security area (JSA) and joint operational area (JOA) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Direct [active and passive] defensive actions taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and ballistic missile threats. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: Identify and integrate 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 (C4I) measures. This task may also include providing early warning of attack, as well as distribution of this warning to joint and multinational forces (MNFs) within the operational area (OA).

M1	Minutes	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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Integrate warning systems that provide data and information necessary for tactical warning and integrated attack assessment (ITW/AA) of an atmospheric, space, or ballistic attack. JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary)

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.

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 joint force of imminent aerospace attack.
M7	Percent	Of enemy air attacks for which early warning provided.
M8	Percent	Of joint force has early warning of incoming missiles or aircraft to allow initiation of passive air defense (AD).
M9	Percent	Of time joint force early warning systems and nodes operational.

OP 6.2 Provide Protection

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Safeguard centers of gravity (COGs), civilian personnel, and operational forces. JP 3-0, JP 3-07, JP 3-10 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide construction hardening for forces and critical infrastructure/key resources (CI/KR). JP 3-10, JP 3-11, JP 3-34 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Key facilities include command and control (C2), logistics terminals and ports, airfields, etc.

M1	Percent	Of planned facility hardening completed (at execution).
M2	Weeks	Since last review of fixed-base physical security in the joint operations area (JOA).
M3	Days	To prepare fortified positions, battlements, 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 joint operations area (JOA) fixed-bases with hardened storage of ammunition, food, water and medical supplies.
M7	Percent	Of fixed facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) with prepared defensive fighting positions with cleared fields of fire.
M8	Percent	Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-base, external communications hardened.
M9	Percent	Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-base, external communications have redundant backup.
M10	Percent	Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-base, internal communications hardened.
M11	Percent	Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-bases with an integrated sensor and obstacle physical perimeter defense.
M12	Percent	Of critical fixed facilities hardened.

OP 6.2.10 Control Pollution

DJS Approval Date: 16-FEB-16

Description: Develop plans to prevent pollution generation and 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. JP 3-08, JP 3-34 (primary), 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, ensure prompt reporting and cleanup while avoiding operational interference and ensure adequate protection of the environment. Ensure all hazardous materials are removed and managed correctly, prior to final transportation to a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility. Typically the Joint Force J-4 recommends command policies for pollution prevention and in coordination with the J-3, oversees the preparation of spill prevention and response plans.

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	Delay in operation.
M5	Days	River closed as source of drinking water.
M6	Days	River closed to traffic.
M7	Dollars	To complete spill recovery.
M8	Gallons	Of hazardous material spilled.
M9	People	With newly-polluted drinking water.
M10	Instances	Of species endangered as 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 spilled.
M15	Days	To provide training guidance to the field as needed.

OP 6.2.12 Counter Adversary Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct activities to identify, assess, and counter adversary information operations (IO) and propaganda. Develop situational awareness (SA) and expose adversary attempts to influence friendly populations and military forces. Counter hostile propaganda and misinformation. Use organizations and activities (intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance [ISR]; etc.) to identify adversary propaganda. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Counter these operations 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.

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, bureaus, centers, cells, 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 operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M21	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions.

OP 6.2.13 Conduct Countermine Activities

DJS Approval Date: 12-SEP-17

Description: Reduce or eliminate the threat to noncombatants and friendly military forces posed by mines, booby traps, and other explosive devices. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-29, JP 3-34, JP 3-42

Notes: This task may include training host nation(s) (HNs) forces in the location, recognition, and safe disposal of mines and other destructive devices, as well as countermine program management.

M1	Days	To begin arriving in the objective area (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	Percent	Of accuracy in accounting for funds used in countermine operations.
M5	Days	To establish lines of communications (LOCs) in country.
M6	Percent	Of risks identified and implemented in the force protection (FP) plan.
M7	Hours	To initiate countermine activities (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M8	Days	For unit begin training (upon arrival in theater).
M9	Hours	To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation military officials (after mission assignment).

OP 6.2.2 Remove Operationally-Significant Hazards

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Eliminate or reduce hazards that adversely affects execution of the operational-level joint force commander's (JFC's) plan. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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 high-value infrastructure. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-25, JP 3-42

Notes: Counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) activities must 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 (LOEs), each to commence conditionally, and then to continue in parallelthroughout an operation or campaign. At a minimum, C-IED activities should include the three LOEs of the C-IED framework—network engagement, adapt the force, and defeat the device. The level of effort for each LOE will vary throughout the course of the operation.

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 [SFs]) 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 [SFs]) 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, 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 (J-7) created the explosive hazards coordination cell (EHCC)?
M26	Yes/No	Has the joint task force (JTF) commander established a JTF counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) management board as a senior steering committee or some other boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to manage the commands C-IED efforts?

OP 6.2.2.2 Conduct Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Fusion

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate, synchronize, and integrate multi-echelon, multidiscipline collection resources and/or counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) capabilities based on disseminated information and intelligence to build a picture of the adversary's infrastructure. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42

Notes: This task may also include: maintaining near-constant surveillance over specific geographic areas and real-time imagery downlink capabilities; managing the organization and allocation of multi-echelon, multidiscipline collection resources to build a picture of the adversary's infrastructure; coordinating and synchronizing the collection and processing of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), associated components, improvised weapons, and other weapon systems with intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities; 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; 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; producing and disseminating weapons technical intelligence (WTI) for expeditious

integration into joint operations; and establishing network connectivity across the competition continuumrange of military operations (ROMO) and all echelons of command to deliver time-sensitive information close to the objective and enabling decision makers to refine targeting processes, engage key leaders, and provide support to the legal prosecution of detainees.

M1	Percent	Of geographic areas of concern that are under surveillance.
M2	Percent	Of essential elements of information (EEIs) 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 (RFIs) 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 (EEIs).
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 Provide Positive Identification of Friendly Forces within the Joint Operations Area

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Moved to OP 5.1.11. None

Notes: null

M1	None	None

OP 6.2.6 Conduct a Noncombatant Evacuation Operation (NEO)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Evacuate noncombatants from a threatened area abroad to safe havens or to the United States. JP 3-02, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 3-68 (primary), JP 4-02, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 3025.14

Notes: Noncombatant evacuation operations (NEOs) are conducted by the Department of Defense (DOD) to assist the Department of State 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 successfully complete the evacuation and implement the NEO transition or termination plan. As a result, a primary planning constraint may limit the level of forces or activity to the minimum required. NEOs usually 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 NEO Tracking System to provide leadership with insight as to the operational status of the mission.

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 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 citizen(s) (AMCITs) 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	Casualties	Of objectives occupied within planned times.
M17	Casualties	Was mission effectiveness degraded by lack of equipment interoperability?
M18	Percent	Of needed information not passed to multinational nations due to classification restraints.
M19	Percent	Do NEO plans include evacuation in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack/incident?
M20	Percent	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)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Coordinate component Personnel Recovery (PR) activities. Establish (PR) architecture which enables the accomplishment of the five PR execution tasks: report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate. JP 3-50 (primary)

Notes: Task includes 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 will establish a Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC) or functional equivalent to coordinate all component PR activities. This includes establishment of an Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination Cell (UARCC) to assist the JFC in non-conventional assisted recovery (NAR). The task also includes setting theater entry requirements.

M1	Yes/No	Is personnel recovery 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 integrated into Personnel Recovery (PR) plans and orders?
M9	Yes/No	Is public affairs 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, 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 System 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

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

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. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3 (primary), JP 6-0

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.
M12	Percent	Of enemys sensor coverage known.
M13	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).

OP 6.3.2 Supervise Communications Security (COMSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Supervise the protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F

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 (AISs) and monitoring of related noncommunication signals. Vulnerabilities that are exploitable by potential adversaries will be identified and recommendations concerning countermeasures and corrective action will be submitted to the commander.

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 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 Electronics Security

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Protect all forms of non-communications electromagnetic (EM) radiations (e.g., radar) from interception and study. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01, CJCSM 3122.03, CJCSM 3500.05

Notes: null

M1	Percent	Of time in restrictive emission control (EMCON) condition.
M2	Percent	Of friendly emitters known to have been exploited by enemy.
M3	Teams	Fielded to monitor friendly emitters.
M4	Instances	Of procedures to prevent or disrupt the collection of electronic intelligence (ELINT) by foreign intelligence agencies.
M5	Instances	Of procedures to reprogram non-communications electromagnetic (EM) systems software in response to identified threats.
M6	Hours	To generate an operational change request message based on possible threat to non-communications

		electromagnetic (EM) systems.
M7	Hours	To respond to operational change request on emergency basis.
M8	Days	To respond to operational change request on urgent basis.
M9	Months	To respond to operational change request on routine basis.

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

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Conduct measures to protect from surprise, observation, detection, interference, espionage, terrorism, and sabotage. JP 3-0, JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

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 obscuration.
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

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Protect operationally-critical installations, facilities, and systems from attack. JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

M1	Hours	For internal/external reaction force to reach installation or facility under attack.
M3	Number	Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs).
M2	Instances	Of operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified.

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).
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.
M17	Percent	Of critical friendly facilities hardened or protected against hostile acts.
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)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

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. JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

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 Security Forces (SFs)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Integrate host nation (HN) police, fire departments, military internal security forces (SFs), communications infrastructure, constabulary, rescue agencies, and penal institutions into the security plan. JP 3-08, JP 3-10 (primary), 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 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).

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.
M14	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means.
M13	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-specifc 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).

M37	Incidents	Require liaison officer (LNO) to resolve (per week).
M36	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 inter-personal 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 Protection (DCIP) Program

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Coordinate the protection of defense critical infrastructure (DCI) and selected key resources. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40, DODD 7730.65

Notes: This task includes the coordination of the operations and activities to protect defense critical infrastructures. This task also includes reporting the status of resource allocation decisions against known asset vulnerabilities in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).

M1	Yes/No	Asset owner coordinates and documents critical infrastructure vulnerability remediation/mitigation investment decisions with affected combatant commander (CCDR)/combat support agency (CSA) director.
M2	Yes/No	A command/agency office of primary responsibility (OPR) is identified to implement the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 3020.40.
M3	Yes/No	The command/agency Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) office of primary responsibility (OPR) is adequately manned and funded to determine critical assets, coordinate traditional combatant commander activities (TCAs) assessment schedule, and to track risk management of identified vulnerabilities.
M4	Yes/No	The Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) office of primary responsibility (OPR) is managing

		critical asset readiness reporting in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).

OP 6.7.1 Identify Task Critical Assets

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Identify mission-critical assets and associate them with a particular facility. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40, DODI 3020.45

Notes: This task includes the process to protect or ensure the continued function and resilience of capabilities and assets—including personnel, equipment, facilities, networks, information and information systems, infrastructure, and supply chains—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.

M1	Yes/No	Is the prioritized task critical asset list provided to combatant command (CCMD)/combat support agency (CSA) critical infrastructure program manager (PM)?

OP 6.7.2 Conduct Critical Asset Vulnerability Assessment (VA)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct a systematic examination of mission-essential systems, assets, and applications to identify vulnerabilities which could cause a degradation or loss of designed capability. JP 3-07.2 (primary), JP 3-10, DODD 3020.40

Notes: A loss of capability to perform a designed function maybe the result of being subjected to a certain level of threat or hazard.

M1	Yes/No	Do assessments identify vulnerabilities

		using authoritative standards (Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD] approved benchmarks and standards, Service directives, agency directives, etc.)?
M2	Percent	Of identified task critical assets that are assessed within a 3-year period.
M3	Percent	Of planned self-assessments executed in past 12 months.
M4	Percent	Of requests for outside support for detailed technical vulnerability assessments approved during last Joint Staff assessment planning cycle.

OP 6.8 Detect Threat Networks

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Discover criminal, insurgent, terrorist, irregular, and other adversarial groups and entities. JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-07.2, JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-24, JP 3-25, JP 3-26, JP 3-57, DODD 3000.07

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. Task may include irregular threat networks.

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 (HPTs) located.
M6	Percent	Of high-value targets (HVTs) located.
M7	Yes/No	Does the joint commander address

		irregular threats in the targeting process?

OP 6.8.1 Attack Threat Networks

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Attack criminal, insurgent, terrorist, irregular, and other adversarial groups and entities. JP 3-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-22, JP 3-24, JP 3-25, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 3-60, DOD National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, 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 irregular threat networks who operate in cyberspace.

M1	Yes/No	Has the commander coordinated attack means with host nation(s) (HNs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Execute actions to ensure 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). JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 3125.01A, CJCSI 3214.01D, CJCSI 3401.01E, CJCSI 3401.02B, CJCSI 3520.02A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, 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 (COAs). 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 reachback capabilities. It executes CWMD mission(s) to protect the force. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) recognizes the potential hazards of toxic industrial materials (TIMs).

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 (TIMs) 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	Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 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 (TIMs).
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 (APODs)/seaport of debarkations (SPODs) within time constraints.
M23	Percent	Of medical assets/capabilities deployed into critical the joint operations area (JOA) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/seaport of debarkations (SPODs) 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	Ongoing military operations are taking precedence over military support of foreign consequence management (FCM).
M26	Yes/No	Joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures are active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises.
M27	Yes/No	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	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 (SMEs) in response to combatant commander (CCDR) or civil authority requests.
M31	Hours	To provide reachback capabilities with subject matter experts (SMEs) for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requests for information (RFIs).

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

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Implement planned countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction activities. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 3125.01A, CJCSI 3214.01C, CJCSI 3520.02A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, DODI 3020.52, FM 3-11.14, FM 3-11.34

Notes: This task may require special focus on counterdrug interdiction and/or Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) programs. Combatant commands (CCMDs) 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; preallocate 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).

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 (MNFs).

OP 7.3 Conduct Security Cooperation

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct interactions with foreign security establishments to build security relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, develop allied and partner nation military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations. Provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. JP 3-20, JP 3-22, JP 3-40 (primary), DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: This task actually consists of partnering and coordinating. United States (US) forces establish domestic and foreign security partnerships to support the collective capability to respond to and defeat WMD threats and manage the consequences of an attack. Existing partnerships must be maintained and new relationships sought out, in key areas that support deterrence and all operational phases. US forces promote and improve common threat awareness, interoperability, response preparedness, and WMD risk reduction. Actions that support this task include operational planning with partners and security cooperation (SC) efforts that synchronize counterproliferation activities such as interception. 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 weapons of mass destruction (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 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.

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 (BMs).
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 (OPLANs) 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 [SFs]) 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 [SFs]) 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, 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 (OPORDs) 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 [NGOs], 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.

OP 7.4 Execute Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Control

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) control operations. Divert, intercept, isolate, seize, and secure weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including related technology, materials, expertise, and means of delivery. JP 2-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3401.01E, CJCSI 3401.02B, CJCSI 3520.02A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: This task may involve conducting air, land, or sea operations as part of the joint force commander's (JFC's) 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.

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	Joint operations area (JOA) Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 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	Joint force commander (JFC) seeks 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	Joint force commander (JFC) arranges interdiction actions to take advantage of friendly strengths and enemy vulnerabilities and to preserve freedom of action for future operations.
M12	Yes/No	Joint operations area (JOA) interdiction plan prohibits the transfer of enemy weapons of mass (WMD) tactical and operational infrastructure.
M13	Yes/No	Joint operations area (JOA) interdiction plan synchronizes the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF).
M14	Yes/No	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 (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language.

OP 7.4.2 Execute International Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response (ICBRN-R)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Provide assistance to friends and allies in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident on foreign territory. JP 3-11, JP 3-29, JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3125.01D, CJCSI 3214.01E, DODD 5100.46

Notes: During international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R) operations, the Department of Defense (DOD) may need to maintain operational control over the affected area of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident until a transition to either Department of State (DOS) or host nation (HN) can occur. For ICBRN-R operations conducted in sovereign nations where DOD is already present, conducting military operations, DOD will transition responsibility to DOS or HN once United States (US) and allied 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.

M1	Hours	To alert and deploy consequence management advisory team (CMAT).
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 CombatingWeapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Offensive Operations

OP 7.8 Conduct Layered Integrated Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Implement measures to minimize or negate the vulnerability to, and effects of, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attacks. JP 2-01, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3125.01C, CJCSI 3214.01C, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, FM 3-11.34

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's) 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.

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 (VAs) and toxic industrial materials (TIMs) 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 (TIMs).
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 consequence management (CBRN 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: a. Command post exercises conducted per fiscal year (FY); b. Table top exercises conducted per FY; c. Field training exercises conducted per

		FY.

OP 7.9 Execute Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) to a CBRN response to an incident. JP 3-11, JP 3-27, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), CJCSI 3125.01C, CJCSI 3214.01D, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: United States (US) military forces conduct chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear CBRN) response tasks to directly 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). United States (US) forces may seek to restore essential operations and services as part of this task. CBRN response tasks support the broad sections of operations, planning, logistics, and finance/admin responsibilities under the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Tasks 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. (Consider CBRN system support may require contractor maintenance.)

M1	Yes/No	Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into joint operations area (JOA) operational plans and 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, and 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, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon / toxic industrial materials (TIMs) use, release, and/or contamination.
M4	Yes/No	Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) plans and actions?
M5	Percent	Of critical host nation (HN) facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIMs) 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, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIMs) incident.
M7	Percent	Of casualties to United States (US) non-combatants in the joint operations area (JOA) attributed to the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIMs) 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, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon / toxic industrial materials (TIMs) incident.
M9	Hours	For joint forces in the joint operations area (JOA) to be prepared to commence consequence management (CM) 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, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon incident.

M12	Days	To dispose of captured chemical, biological, radiological, and 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, and nuclear (CBRN) treatment unit type codes (UTCs) available.
M14	Days	To coordinate joint operations area (JOA) consequence management (CM) 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	In-place plan for Department of Defense (DOD) foreign consequence management (FCM) 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, and nuclear (CBRN) casualty estimate for the commander's intelligence estimate.
M18	Hours	To set up joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualty management.
M19	Hours	To triage chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M20	Hours	To treat chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M21	Hours	To set up procedures for movement/quarantine of joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M22	Hours	To decontaminate chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties.
M23	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).
M24	Hours	To implement plan to distribute medical supplies following chemical, biological, radiological, and 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, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN 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: 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, and Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct assessment to detect, identify, and describe the possible effects on personnel and the operating environment of identified chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards. JP 3-11 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 3-41

Notes: This task may conduct and provide plume and other modeling to support decision making. May also advise the incident commander on potential mitigation actions. May utilize organization, personnel, equipment, and supplies. This task typically supports the incident commander by providing quick and accurate assessments.

M1	Hours	To return completed chemical, biological, radiological, and 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 based on available data.
M3	Hours	To make initial pre-strike or post-strike analysis of strike effects on a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) target.

OP 8 Conduct Military Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Conduct routine and contingency contact and interaction among individuals and elements of the Department of Defense (DOD) and their interorganizational partners. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 27-JUL-16

Description: Develop relationships with indigenous religious leaders. JP 1-05 (primary), 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 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).

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?

OP 8.10 Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

Description: Relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation outside the United States and its territories. JP 3-0, JP 3-29 (primary), 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.

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 inter-personal 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)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Develop the capacity and capability of foreign security forces (FSF) and their supporting institutions. JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-22 (primary), 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).

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 inter-personal skills able to form contacts with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence

OP 8.13 Conduct Humanitarian Demining Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Furnish education, training, and/or technical assistance in the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war. JP 3-05, JP 3-15, JP 3-29 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: The purpose of humanitarian demining assistance is typically to help partner nations develop sustainable, indigenous demining capacity; and mine risk education and/or mine victims programs. Task 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 devises, 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).

M1	Yes/No	Have United States (US) military trainers identified host nation (HN) capabilities in demining?
M2	Yes/No	Have United States (US) military trainers completed an assessment of host nation (HN) demining requirements?
M3	Number	Of host nation (HN) personnel trained to conduct humanitarian demining.

OP 8.15 Integrate Counterdrug Operations

DJS Approval Date: 13-AUG-19

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Establish and operate a civil-military operations center (CMOC). JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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 inter-personal skills able to form contacts with the local populace and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 8.17 Establish Transitional Military Authority

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Establish a transitional military authority or military administration where no civil government exists. JP 3-0, JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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 inter-personal skills able to form contacts with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 8.18 Coordinate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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 inter-personal skills able to form contacts with the local populace and exert cross-cultural influence.

OP 8.2 Conduct Military Exchanges

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-17

Description: Participate in reciprocal programs and/or non-reciprocal exchanges of individuals/or units to foster military-to-military

cooperation. JP 3-20 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, 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 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).

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 theater campaign plan (TCP)?
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.

OP 8.20 Integrate Counterterrorism (CT)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Integrate and/or support Department of Defense (DoD) and United States Government (USG) activities to disrupt, neutralize, defeat, or destroy violent extremist organizations. JP 3-05, JP 3-26 (primary), JP

3-40, JP 3-57, CJCS Guide 5260, CJCSI 3126.01A

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. Eliminating 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 warfares.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Render operational guidance and assistance to foreign security forces (FSF). JP 3-20, JP 3-22 (primary), 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).

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.

OP 8.4 Develop Foreign Security Forces (FSF) Training Architecture

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Assist a host nation (HN) in developing a formal architecture and/or curriculum structure for training its security forces. JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, CJCSI 3210.06, 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, 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 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. 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).

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, cyber) been incorporated into the plan to develop and sustain the foreign security forces (FSF)?
M3	Yes/No	Does the plan consider the host nations (HNs) 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 host nations (HNs) planning effort.
M8	Yes/No	Has commander synchronized United States (US) military activities with the country team(s) (CTs)?
M9	Ratio	Of subject matter experts (SMEs) available/needed to assist with host nation (HN) process.

OP 8.4.2 DELETED Conduct Interagency Conflict Assessment

OP 8.5.5 Coordinate Search and Rescue (SAR)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate search and rescue assets. Support a broad range of search and rescue (SAR) operations. JP 3-28, JP 3-34, JP 3-50 (primary), DODD 3025.18, DODI 3003.01

Notes: During search and rescue (SAR) operations, this task will 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. Coordinate SAR activities with information operations (IO) and public affairs (PA) in order to control the narrative related to the event and provide an operational advantage the supported commander.

M1	Yes/No	Does the Geographic Combatant Commander incorporate Search and Rescue capabilities as part of an engagement strategy with partner nations within the Area of

		Responsibility in support of the Theater Campaign Plan (TCP)?
M2	Yes/No	Has the Geographic Combatant Commander 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 Geographic Combatant Commander prepared to fulfill requirements as the DoD lead for matters pertaining to the planning and execution of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9?
M4	Yes/No	Has the Geographic Combatant Commander designated a Civil Search and Rescue (SAR) expert to provide operational advice to the National SAR Committee (NSARC)?
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 Geographic Combatant Commander 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 Geographic Combatant Commander has established (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs) and (if required) Rescue Sub-Centers (RSCs)?
M7	Yes/No	Does the Geographic Combatant Commander incorporate Search and Rescue capabilities as part of the Arctic engagement strategy?
M8	Yes/No	Is the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) is 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?
M9	Percent	Of Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) personnel assigned that is trained and able to perform assigned mission.

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 Protect Infrastructure

DJS Approval Date: 28-JUL-16

Description: Conduct security activities to safeguard infrastructure including institutions of cultural and/or regional significance. JP 3-0, JP 3-10 (primary), CJCSI 3210.06, DODI 3000.05

Notes: This task includes protection of host nation (HN) infrastructure, particularly indigenous infrastructure. When required, military forces may extend protection during or after combat to HN cultural sites and natural resources, as well as government officials, and/or religious or cultural key personnel. These activities may include law enforcement, physical security and surveillance. 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).

M1	Number	Of safe havens identified to protect indigenous host nation (HN) personnel.
M2	Number	Of safe havens identified to protect indigenous host nation (HN) religious places.

M3	Percent	Of clear operations completed to secure local area.
M4	Percent	Of hold operations completed to secure local area.
M5	Percent	Of build operations completed to secure local area.
M12	Time	To transition infrastructure security responsibilities to appropriate host nation (HN) or other entities.
M7	Number	Of indigenous infrastructure locations in the host nation (HN) region that require force protection (FP).
M8	Yes/No	Have United States (US) forces considered the activities of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) providing humanitarian assistance (HA)?
M9	Yes/No	Have United States (US) forces integrated nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) providing humanitarian assistance (HA)?
M10	Ratio	Of United States (US) forces assigned to provide security to host nation (HN) infrastructure (e.g. housing, government, religious cultural key persons / facilities, military facilities, power generation sites) compared to other missions.
M11	Percent	Of attacks on indigenous infrastructure.
M6	Percent	Of United States (US) forces providing direct support to host nation (HN) security forces protecting 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)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Manage infrastructure and other development projects executed by a host nation (HN) government or military. JP 3-07, JP 3-22, JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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 Conduct Maneuver

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Deploy, shift, regroup, or move forces to achieve a position of advantage with respect to enemy forces. JP 3-0 (primary)

Notes: Maneuver is the dynamic element of combat, the means of concentrating forces at the decisive point to achieve the surprise, psychological shock, physical momentum, and morale dominance which enables smaller forces to defeat larger ones. This task includes the movement of combat and support units.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Conduct short-range air transportation of personnel, equipment, and sustainment supplies. JP 3-17 (primary), DOD 4500.9-R, 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 27-JUL-16

Description: Conduct training and qualify rotary wing aircrew/aircraft detachments to prepare for shipboard embarkation. JP 3-04 (primary), COMDTINST M3710.2D, FM 1-564, NAVAIR 00-80T-105

Notes: This task should be performed in accordance with (IAW) appropriate Service requirements.

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.

TA 1.1.4 Conduct Movement of Forces

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Move multi-Service tactical unit forces. JP 3-01, JP 3-02, JP 3-17, JP 4-01 (primary)

Notes: Units may be moved by means or modes of transportation, to include sea and air, in support of the joint force commander (JFC).

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

DJS Approval Date: 14-JUN-17

Description: Conduct air assault with one or more Services. JP 3-17, JP 3-18 (primary)

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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct airborne operations with one or more Services. JP 3-17, JP 3-18 (primary)

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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 07-JAN-15

Description: Take actions to support United States (US) law enforcement agencies (LEAs) or partner nation (PN) authorities in their counterdrug (CD) efforts. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4 (primary), 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).

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-AUG-16

Description: Systematically search for and collect information, material, and persons from a designated location, in accordance with evidentiary handling procedures, while neutralizing any threat posed by the site or its contents and then analyze them to answer information requirements (IRs), facilitate subsequent operations, or support criminal prosecution. JP 2-01, JP 3-05, JP 3-11, JP 3-31 (primary), JP 3-50, JP 3.15.1, DODD 3300.03, DODD 5205.15E

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. The collection modalities include: Biometrics, DNA, Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX), Cellular Exploitation (CELLEX), Trace analysis, 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]). 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Properly document, collect, handle and package forensic material. Use collection protocol (e.g., chain of custody) relevant to the material collected. JP 2-01, JP 3-15.1 (primary), ATTP 3-90.15/FM 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct countermine activities that facilitate friendly force operations. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-42

Notes: Find, mark, detonate, neutralize, or remove sea and or land mines to facilitate operations. Land mine warfare is to detect, avoid, breach, and/or neutralize enemy mines and the use of available resources to deny the enemy the opportunity to employ mines. Naval mine warfare is the detonation of mines by nearby explosions, either accidental or deliberate, when imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. In some instances, contractors may be used to perform counter mine operations.

M1	Percent	Of known mines found, marked, destroyed, neutralized or removed from a known area in accordance with (IAW) 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 Conduct Mine Operations

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct mining, to include both sea and land mines. JP 3-15 (primary)

Notes: Mining is: 1. In land mine warfare - an explosive or material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage ground vehicles, boats, or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. 2. In naval mine warfare - an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottoms of ships or to harbor installations by personnel operating underwater, nor does it include devices that explode immediately on expiration of a predetermined time after laying. May be emplaced by land, sea, or air component forces/means. Mine operations can include both offensive or defensive in nature.

M1	Percent	Of planned mines emplaced in accordance with (IAW) the operation plan (OPLAN).

TA 1.4.1 Conduct Offensive Mine Operations

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Conduct the offensive employment of mines. JP 3-09, JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34, CJCSI 3121.01B

Notes: Location of mines employed need to be maintained in a database that can facilitate information sharing with host nation (HN), allies, coalition, United States Government (USG) agencies, information operations (IO), and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) for stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) operations. This employment is not an end in itself, but is an adjunct to other military capabilities. To conduct the offensive employment of mines at the tactical level to delay, disrupt, and attrit enemy forces and protect friendly forces. Offensive employment of mines can deny or restrict enemy strategic mobility and sustainability efforts. Offensive employment of mines can deny or restrict enemy strategic mobility and sustainability efforts. This task may delay, disrupt, and attrit enemy forces and protect friendly forces.

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 Mine Operations

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct defensive mine operations to degrade the enemy's ability to maneuver, destroy, and attrit the enemy force. JP 3-09, JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34, CJCSI 3121.01B

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.

M1	Percent	Of planned mines emplaced in accordance with (IAW) 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

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Gain and maintain an accurate depiction of the enemy portion of situational awareness (SA) within the joint operations area (JOA) by the joint force headquarters (JFHQ). 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 joint common operational picture (cop). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: null

M1	Hours	Warning time for significant enemy actions.
M2	Hours	Turnaround time to process new intelligence data.

TA 2.1 Produce Electronic Target Folders (ETFs)

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Produce and maintain electronic target folders (ETFs) containing textual/graphical target information. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3160.01A, CJCSI 3370.01B, CJCSM 3314.01A, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: Electronic target folders (ETFs) facilitate the targeting process. ETFs contain target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against specific target. Target developers create an ETF via a web-based ETF application for each target on the joint targeting list (JTL), to include vetting/ validation data and any identified potential collateral damage 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.

M1	Frequency	Electronic target folders (ETFs) are updated.
M2	Yes/No	Electronic target folders (ETFs) contain appropriate information in accordance with (IAW) Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) directives.
M3	Number	Of electronic target folders (ETFs) that have had a technical review by an independent source.
M4	Number	Of electronic target folders (ETFs) and supporting graphics not in compliance with Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) directives.

M5	Yes/No	Electronic target folder (ETF) data is replicated 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 (ETFs) meeting intermediate target development standards.
M8	Percent	Of joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) targets with electronic target folders (ETFs) meeting advanced target development standards.
M9	Yes/No	Periodicity standards for how often electronic target folders (ETFs) must be updated are published in appropriate command publication.

TA 2.10 Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Observations

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Collect the parameters and distinctive characteristics of phenomena in the air, land, sea, and space environments. JP 3-59 (primary), CJCSI 3810.01F

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.

M1	Daily	Collect illumination data

TA 2.11 Exploit Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Environment

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Exploit integrated, relevant, and mission-tailored

meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) information. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-02, JP 3-05, JP 3-14, JP 3-59 (primary)

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.

M1	Amount	Capability to produce environmental 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	Capability to populate a meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) model to compute ballistics.
M6	As Required	To supply timely and accurate environmental information upon request.
M7	Percent	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

DJS Approval Date: 04-NOV-19

Description: Conduct mensuration of a feature or location on the earth to determine an absolute latitude, longitude, and elevation. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3505.01B, 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.

M1	Yes/No	Is the targeting work center accredited to give target coordination mensuration certifications?
M4	Yes/No	Is appropriate target coordinate mensuration training complete for targeting personnel assigned to mensuration specialist billets?
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.
M2	Hours	To conduct time-sensitive target (TST) coordinate mensuration.

TA 2.3 Provide Target Graphics

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Produce specific target graphics, including labels, pointers, and other markers, on imagery. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSM 3314.01A, 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.

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	Appropriate sources are 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)

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Send and receive near real-time tactical intelligence including indications and warnings to and from tactical forces of air, ground, and naval threats. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: A tactical warning is a warning after initiation of a strategic or tactical aerospace threat event 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.

M1	Minutes	To disseminate information.
M2	Percent	Of relevant information disseminated.
M3	Percent	Of missions/operations to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment that achieve aim or objective.
M4	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment.
M5	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment.
M6	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment?
M7	Yes/No	Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to disseminate tactical warning

		information and attack assessment?
M8	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment.
M9	Percent	Of applicable plans in which irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities objectives are integrated to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment.

TA 2.5 Develop No-Strike Entities

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Identify, functionally characterize, and nominate law of war-protected no-strike entities. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3160.01, CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: No-strike entities are those entities 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. 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. 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. Provide number of personnel and an expected duration of occupancy if available. Provide appropriate attributes for reporting and/or nominating virtual no-strike entities. Continuously identify and develop no-strike entities well in advance of and throughout military operations. Document no-strike entities in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

M1	M/H/D/W	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) 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

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Conduct all-source examination of potential targets to determine military importance. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: An entity nominated for target development is known as a target development nomination (TDN). A TDN submission is scrutinized to ensure that intermediate target development standards are met and properly documented. Upon completion of TDN review and the determination that the target is sufficiently developed, the TDN can be considered a candidate target, eligible for vetting, and may be added to the candidate target list (CTL). 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. Develop TDNs to basic and intermediate standards. Ensure the TDN qualifies as a candidate target and can be vetted. Database basic and intermediate level target development textual data in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Once an entity has been identified as a potential target (known as a target development nomination [TDN]), an ETF (electronic target folder) should be started. ETFs are a set of webpages and/or links to metadata-tagged, dynamic target materials (TM) that are stored andmaintained in central repositories. ETFs are used to store entity-level target intelligence,operational, planning, and legal information. They are catalogued by an entityidentification (alphanumeric string in approved national databases).

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.

M4	Percent	Of candidate targets databased in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) to standard.

TA 2.7 Conduct Physical Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Conduct assessment of physical damage or change to a target element and produce and disseminate a Phase 1 battle damage assessment (BDA) product. JP 3-60 (primary), DIA Publication DI-2820-4-03

Notes: To be of value, a physical damage assessment, resulting from a target engagement requires it to be timely and accurate. Document Phase 1 battle damage assessment (BDA) products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). A Phase 1 BDA product is an initial physical damage/change assessment 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. Also known as a target element assessment, it identifies and evaluates measurable change to a target element resulting from target engagement. The output is typically a phase 1 BDA product.

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).
M4	M/H/D/W	To make initial target element assessment after engagement.
M5	M/H/D/W	To complete and update physical status of engaged targets in requisite databases.

M6	M/H/D/W	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 Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Conduct an estimate of functional damage or change to a target, and produce and disseminate a Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) product. JP 3-60 (primary), DIA Publication DI-2820-4-03

Notes: To be of value, a functional damage assessment resulting from a target engagement, requires it to be timely and accurate. Document Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). 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. Also known as a target function assessment, it identifies and evaluates measurable change to a target function resulting from target engagement. The output is typically a phase 2 BDA product.

M1	M/H/D/W	To make functional assessment after target engagement.
M2	M/H/D/W	To produce and disseminate Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) products after receipt of intelligence data for engaged targets.
M3	M/H/D/W	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).

TA 2.9 Provide Reattack Recommendation

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Provide reattack and future targeting recommendations based on battle damage assessment (BDA) and munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA). JP 3-09.3, JP 3-60 (primary)

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. Document reattack recommendations in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

M1	M/H/D/W	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.)

TA 3 Employ Fires

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Use weapons systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary), 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 capabilities). Fires support strike, air/surface/undersea warfare, naval surface fire support, counter air, close air support, and interdiction missions.

M1	TBD	TBD

TA 3.10 Build Assigned Area

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Build assigned area in ongoing operations. JP 3-24 (primary)

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.

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)?

TA 3.11 Detect Threat Finance

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Detect threat financial activities and operations within and affecting an organizations operational area (OA). JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-25, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DODD 5205.14.

Notes: Detection may result from dedicated efforts, normal collection activities, or from shared information provided by coalition or partner nation(s) (PN[s]) sources and may occur as a result of counter threat finance (CTF) indicators being present in the organization's operational area (OA). 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 organizations area of operations (AO).

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	To 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)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct operations to delay, disrupt, and/or deny adversary funding sources, activities, networks, methods, and key personnel and entities. JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-25, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DODD 5205.14, Integrated Financial Operations Commanders Handbook

Notes: These operations are a continuous effort the focus of which is to interrupt the normal processes being used to financially support threat entities.

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 forces (SFs) 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 engagements (KLEs) were 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)

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Derive a collateral damage assessment 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. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3160.01A

Notes: During the collateral damage assessment process, collateral damage analysis is accomplished post-target engagement by 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 (BDAs), and munitions effectiveness assessments (MEAs) contribute to the collateral

damage assessment process. Document collateral damage analysis products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

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 (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3160.01 (or superseding documentation)?
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).

TA 3.13 Determine Target Vulnerabilities

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

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 targets function. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01B

Notes: Building on the critical target elements identified in Phase 2 of the joint targeting cycle, 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.

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 (ETFs) with documented vulnerabilities.
M3	Percent	Of targets with asset-target interactions identified.

TA 3.2.1 Employ Joint Fires

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Employ fires that support land, maritime, amphibious, and/or special operation forces. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary), AFT 4.3.1.1, ART 2.1.1, ART 3.2.1.1, ART 3.2.1.2, NTA 3.2.1.1, NTA 3.2.1.2

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.

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 (TSTs)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Engage joint force commander (JFC)-validated time-sensitive target (TST) or set of targets requiring immediate response. JP 3-09, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Times-sensitive targets (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, but 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.

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 (TSTs)?
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)

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

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. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3122.06D, CJCSI 3160.01, 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.

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 workcenter filled with qualified CDE analysts.
M4	Yes/No	Collateral damage estimation (CDE) methodology is followed in the targeting process.

M5	Yes/No	Is collateral damage estimation (CDE) and associated graphic databased in the electronic target folders (ETFs)?
M6	Yes/No	Collateral damage estimation (CDE) assessment with assumptions is presented to the commander.
M7	Yes/No	Targets with collateral concerns are 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 workcenter certified to perform collateral damage estimation (CDE)?

TA 3.2.1.3 Perform Weaponeering

DJS Approval Date: 14-APR-15

Description: Determine the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal means required to create a desired effect on a given target. JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Weaponeering is conducted in the third phase of the joint targeting cycle. 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 targeteers to predict the effectiveness of weapons against most selected targets. Time constraints may necessitate prioritizing weaponeering. The joint target list (JTL), joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL), and commander's objectives provide the basis for prioritizing weaponeering assessments.

M1	Percent	Of required number of analysts assigned to the targeting division/branch proficient in weaponeering.
M2	Yes/No	Is authorized and approved weaponeering software is available and used.

M3	Yes/No	Are the analysts assigned to the targeting division/branch proficient in the weaponeering software?

TA 3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support (CAS)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

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. JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Interdict enemy surface capabilities before they can be used effectively against friendly forces or to otherwise achieve objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-03 (primary), 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. Interdiction also can be used to prevent an enemy from achieving a variety of objectives affecting the US populace, economy, or national interests. With regard to military operations in conventional terms, they are conducted at such distance from friendly surface forces that detailed integration of each mission with the fire and maneuver of those forces is not required.

M1	Minutes	Interdiction-tasked assets (not co-located) / package arrive at timing reference point within minutes of the tasked / scheduled time.

TA 3.2.4 DELETED Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (JSEAD)

TA 3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Nonlethal Means

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Employ nonlethal weapons to incapacitate personnel or material, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment. JP 3-0, JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-60 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Defend friendly airspace and protect friendly forces, materiel, and infrastructure from missile attack. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: Defensive and offensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack.

M1	Percent	Degree which ongoing or planned operations are adversely effected by threat air defenses.

TA 3.2.8 Conduct Counterair Operations

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct counterair (offensive and defensive) operations. Attain and maintain the joint force commander's (JFC's) desired degrees of control of the air and of protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy

aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. JP 3-01 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Conduct coordination to integrate and synchronize fires and maneuver. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary)

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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 21-JAN-15

Description: Translate the joint force commander (JFC) objectives, priorities, and intent into a coherent, integrated, executable plan for air and space forces. JP 3-09.3, JP 3-30 (primary), 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).

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 Employ Space Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 31-MAY-16

Description: Employ space assets to accomplish a mission. JP 3-0, JP 3-14 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: United States (US) space operations are comprised of five mission areas: space situational awareness, space force enhancement, space support, space control, and space force application. Space situational awareness Involves characterizing the space capabilities operating within the terrestrial environment and the space domain. Space force enhancement operations increase joint force effectiveness of military forces. Space support is operations to deploy and sustain military and intelligence systems in space. Space control ensures freedom of action in space for friendly forces, and when directed, denies an adversary the same. Space force application operations are combat operations in, though, and from space to influence the course and outcome of conflict by holding terrestrial targets at risk.

M1	Months	To place systems in space.
M2	Months	To coordinate force enhancement.
M3	Months	To coordinate space operations.

TA 3.5.3.8 Execute Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Employ space, electronic warfare (EW) and/or cyber-based lethal and nonlethal navigation warfare (NAVWAR) capabilities. JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01E, DODI 4650.06

Notes: This task may ensure friendly forces have unfettered access to positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) while denying enemy use of the same.

M1	Yes/No	Is Navigation warfare (NAVWAR) represented during crisis action planning (CAP) and time-sensitive planning?
M2	Percent	Of successful navigation warfare (NAVWAR) actions accomplished.

M3	Yes/No	Are tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) developed to accomplish assigned navigation warfare (NAVWAR) tasks?

TA 3.6 Conduct Detainee Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-DEC-14

Description: Conduct operations which take or keep selected individuals in custody as a result of military operations to control their movement and activity and/or gain intelligence. JP 3-10, JP 3-33, JP 3-63 (primary), CJCSI 3290.01D, CJCSI 5810.01D, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3122.02D, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 2310.01E, DODD 2311.01E

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.

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 polices in place to execute interrogation and debriefing operations?
M5	Yes / No	Was logistical support planned and procured?

TA 3.7 Conduct Combined Action

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Employ ground troops in a single organization, usually a platoon or company, to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. JP 3-22, JP 3-24 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Clear an assigned area as part of ongoing operations. JP 3-24 (primary)

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.

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 3.9 Hold Assigned Area

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Establish security forces (SFs) in an assigned area. JP 3-24 (primary)

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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Provide the necessary level of logistics and personnel services to deployed forces and enable freedom of action, endurance, and the ability to extend operational reach. JP 4-0 (primary), 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. Includes logistic support, as necessary, to US agencies and friendly nations or groups.

M1	TBD	TBD

TA 4.2 DELETED Provide Sustainment

TA 4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling

DJS Approval Date: 07-AUG-19

Description: Support air operations with proper tanker configuration offloading, required amount of fuel, at the required time, in the assigned airspace. JP 3-17 (primary)

Notes: Air refueling is the capability to refuel aircraft in flight, which extends presence, increases range, and serves as a force multiplier. 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 tofly 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).

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)

DJS Approval Date: 21-JAN-15

Description: Conduct joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) operations by two or more Service component forces under a JFC. Load and unload ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities in either friendly or undefended territory and, in time of war, during phases of theater development. JP 4-01.5, JP 4-01.6 (primary)

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. 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Exercise authority and direction over assigned or attached forces in the accomplishment of a mission. JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), 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 (CDRs); assigning tasks and prescribing task standards; designating operational areas (OAs); prioritizing and allocating resources; managing risk; 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 capabilities; coordinating, synchronizing, and integrating operations with the operations and activities of other participants; and ensuring the flow of information and reports to higher authority.

M1	TBD	TBD

TA 5.1 Provide Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Provide secure communications and automated information system (AIS) support encompassing command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems. JP 2-0, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: Support may consist of defining current and emergent command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) system requirements with emphasis on interoperability, procurement, sustainment, life cycle management, configuration control, cybersecurity, information dissemination, and policies. Sustainment assets encompass continued electronic key material support, approved communications frequencies, automated information systems (AIS) equipment and access to required AIS/command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S) resources in all theaters of operations.

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	Data, voice, and video services available to support garrison and tactical operations.

M4	Yes/No	Redundant systems are 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	Capability of providing command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) support to forward deployed assets.
M8	Number	Of training events cancelled due to lack of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) equipment.

TA 5.1.18 Employ Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

DJS Approval Date: 01-FEB-19

Description: Employ terrestrial-, airborne-, and satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Systems must be reliable, assured, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate. JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: System requirements translate into specific, measurable, and testable criteria to evaluate the performance of the NC3 through exercise, testing, and analysis.

M1	Percent	(U) Of 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 NC3 systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements.

TA 5.10 Manage the Electromagnetic Spectrum

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct activities to successfully plan and execute military operations to control the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.0lD, CJCSM 3320.04, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) are activities consisting of electronic warfare (EW) and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations (JEMSMO) used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) to achieve the commander's objectives. This task may involve controlling the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) and enhance combat effectiveness across all warfighting domains.

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 Service/ CCMD and USSTRATCOM as the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)/Electronic Warfare (EW) advocate?

TA 5.10.1 Employ Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Employ tactical, military electronic warfare (EW) actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons. JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.0lC, DODD 3222.4

Notes: This task may be used to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy.

M1	Yes/No	Does tactical electronic warfare (EW) guidance exist?
M2	Yes/No	Is electronic warfare (EW) integrated into current tactical planning?
M3	Yes/No	Are procedures established to report when electronic warfare (EW) tasking cannot be completed?

TA 5.10.1.1 Employ Electronic Attack (EA)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Employ attacks involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.0 l C, DODD 322 2.4

Notes: Electronic attack (EA) includes: 1.) Actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), such as jamming and electromagnetic (EM) deception , 2.) Employment of weapons that use either EM or directed energy (DE) as their primary destructive mechanism (lasers, radio frequency weapons, particle beams), and 3.) EA includes both offensive and defensive activities to include countermeasures. Offensive EA activities are generally conducted at the initiative of friendly forces and defensive EA activities use the EMS to protect personnel, facilities, capabilities, and equipment. This task may also attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability.

M1	Yes/No	Is electronic attack (EA) planning considered during all mission phases?
M2	Percent	Of electronic attack (EA) on adversary targets created desired effects.
M3	Percent	Of electronic attack (EA) on adversary without adverse effects on friendly systems.

TA 5.10.1.2 Employ Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

DJS Approval Date: 16-APR-18

Description: Employ electronic warfare support (ES) actions searching

for, intercepting, identifying, and locating or localizing sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic (EM) energy. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.0 l C, DODD 3222.4

Notes: Electronic warfare support (ES) provides information required for decisions involving electronic 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 electronic or destructive attack, and produce measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT).

M1	Yes/No	Is ES planning considered during all major phases?
M2	Yes/No	Has a plan been developed for Intelligence Support to ES Operations?
M3	Yes/No	Has a Tactical Level ES plan been developed?

TA 5.10.1.3 Employ Electronic Protection (EP)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Employ electronic protection (EP) actions (passive and active). JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.0lC, DODD 3222.4

Notes: Examples include spectrum management (SM), electromagnetic (EM) hardening, emission control (EMCON), and use of wartime reserve modes (WARMs). Electronic protection (EP) includes actions taken to ensure friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum (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 electronic attack (EA) actions and EP both protect personnel, facilities, capabilities, and equipment, EP protects from the effects of EA (friendly and/or adversary), while defensive EA is primarily used to protect against lethal attacks by denying adversary use of the EMS to guide and/or trigger weapons. This task may involve protecting personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability.

M1	Yes/No	Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary electronic attack (EA)

M2	Percent	Of platforms, facilities, and Units vulnerable to adversary electronic warfare (EW) and electromagnetic interference
M3	Minutes	To disseminate updates to electronic warfare (EW) mitigation plans (wartime reserve mode [WARM] implementation, communication plan adjustments,

TA 5.10.2 Coordinate Employment of Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Coordinate employment of military electronic warfare (EW) actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.0lC, DODD 3222.4

Notes: This task may control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy.

M1	Yes/No	Is electronic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non-kinetic and kinetic capabilities?
M2	Yes/No	Has electronic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan (to include joint restricted frequency list JRFL?
M3	Yes/No	OCs tactical electronic warfare (EW) employment being coordinated across the theater?

TA 5.2.1 Operate Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Extension

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Operate a tactical communications extension of the Department of Defense information network (DODIN). JP 3-33, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSM 3115.01D, CJCSM 6231.01

Notes: 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). 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. Fusion of information produces a picture of the operational environment (OE) that is accurate and meets the needs of decision makers and warfighters. When decision makers have concise, relevant, accurate and timely information products, unity of effort is improved and uncertainty is reduced.

M1	Percent	Of system redundancy incorporated among commanders, headquarters, and 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 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

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Conduct cybersecurity in defense of the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN). JP 3-12, JP 6-0 (Primary), DODI 8500.01, DODI 8510.01

Notes: Commanders of combat, combat support, and combat service support units shall ensure that all of their information technology systems to include enterprise IT systems, industrial control systems (ICS), and platform IT (in weapon systems and mission systems) are fully hardened against cyber-attack. This involves implementing all cybersecurity protections as directed by U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) and component higher headquarters. For those systems where a system program office (SPO) or program management office (PMO) maintains configuration control, the unit commander is 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 DRRS. Where it is apparent that cybersecurity standards are not adequately addressed by current SPO/PMO technical orders, unit commanders should report these apparent cybersecurity deficiencies to their Major Command Headquarters via an addendum to the readiness report. This UJTL applies 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.

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 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

TA 5.5.1 DELETED Conduct Force Link-Up

TA 5.6 Employ Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Employ information operations (IO) in support of the joint force commanders (JFCs) intent. JP 3-13 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3213.01C, CJCSI 3320.01C, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3320.01C, DODD 3600.01

Notes: Information Operations (IO) are the integrated employment during military operations of information-related capabilities (IRCs) in concert with other lines of operations (LOOs) to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. IRCs include: operations security (OPSEC), military information support operations (MISO), military deception (MILDEC), cyberspace operations (CO), electronic warfare (EW), special technical operations (STO), public affairs (PA), combat camera (COMCAM), civil military operations (CMO), and others. 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).

M1	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) who employ tactical information operations (IO).
M2	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) who employ tactical information operations (IO).
M3	Number	Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to employ

		tactical information operations (IO).
M4	Number	Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to employ tactical information operations (IO).
M5	Yes/No	Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to employ tactical information operations (IO)?
M6	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M7	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
M8	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M9	Yes/No	Have required joint resources been identified?
M10	Yes/No	Have the core information operations (IO) tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted?
M11	Percent	Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to employ tactical information operations (IO).
M12	Number	Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to employ tactical information operations (IO).
M13	Yes/No	Have all related information operations (IO) tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted?
M14	Yes/No	Have the supporting information operations (IO) tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted?
M15	Hours	To submit requests for information (RFIs) and / or information requirements (IRs) to intelligence community (IC).
M16	Weeks	To incorporate lessons learned into tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) revisions.
M17	Days	To capture and disseminate revised information operations (IO) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
M18	Hours	To implement tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for information operations (IO) planning.

M19	Percent	Of assigned information operations (IO) tasks with developed tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP).
M20	Hours	To identify information requirements (IRs) upon receipt of higher headquarters (HHQ) plan.
M21	Hours	To identify intelligence requirements (IRs) 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 information operations (IO) coordination policies and procedures been established?
M25	Yes/No	Is there a tactical information operations (IO) assessment process in place?
M26	Yes/No	Is tactical level information operations (IO) conducted in compliance with operational-level guidance?
M27	Hours	To develop the tactical information operations (IO) synchronization matrix.
M28	Percent	Of requests for forces (RFFs) for information operations (IO) personnel filled compared to the number of RFFs submitted.
M29	Percent	Of tactical-level information operations (IO) that was executed in accordance with tasking.
M30	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel trained to employ tactical information operations (IO).
M31	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel tasked to employ tactical information operations (IO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements.
M32	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in employing tactical information operations (IO).
M33	Percent	Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to employ tactical information operations (IO).
M34	Percent	Of conventional forces that are ready

		to deploy to employ tactical information operations (IO).
M35	Weeks	Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to employ tactical information operations (IO).
M36	Percent	Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to employ tactical information operations (IO).

TA 5.6.1 DELETED Provide Operations Security (OPSEC)

TA 5.6.3 Perform Tactical Deception (TAC-D)

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Plan and/or execute tactical deception (TAC-D). Influence adversaries to take actions or inactions favorable to the tactical commander's objectives. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.4 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Execute offensive cyberspace actions that create various direct denial effects (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) and manipulations. JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: Offensive cyberspace actions are aimed at denying through degrading, disrupting or destroying adversary cyberspace domains. This

task may lead to denial that is hidden or that manifest in the physical domains.

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 information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

TA 5.6.5.3 Execute Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities, protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems. JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: Both passive and active means are used in defensive cyberspace operations (DCO).

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 information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.

TA 5.6.5.4 DELETED Employ Computer Network Exploitation (CNE) Enabling

Operations

TA 5.6.6 Employ Military Support to Information Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C, CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSI 3320.03C, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3320.01C

Notes: The purpose of military support to information operations (MISO) is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior to support the originators objectives. MISO are employed in the area assigned a tactical commander across the range of military operations in both conventional and special operations activities.

M2	Yes/No	Does organization of military support to information operations (MISO) forces support assigned mission?
M1	Yes/No	Is an integrated process in place to collect, assess, and counter adversary influence activity?
M3	Yes/No	Are military support to information operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)?
M4	Percent	Of military support to information operations (MISO) planner billets filled with MISO-qualified personnel.
M5	Percent	Of desired military support to information operations (MISO) effects created.
M6	Yes/No	Is there a process in place to assess military support to information operations (MISO)?
M7	Percent	Of military support to information operations (MISO) products disseminated within established time frames.
M8	Percent	Of military support to information operations (MISO) products developed

		within established timeframes.
M9	Yes/No	Are required military support to information operations (MISO) production, distribution, and dissemination support in place?
M10	Yes/No	Do the joint task force (JTF) military support to information operations (MISO) products comply with the JTF MISO plan and comply with the doctrinal MISO process?
M11	Yes/No	Does the joint task force (JTF) military support to information operations (MISO) plan comply with the doctrinal MISO process?
M12	Yes/No	Are the appropriate military support to information operations (MISO) target audiences (TAs) for desired effect identified?
M13	Yes/No	Does joint task force (JTF) military support to information operations (MISO) plan account for ongoing theater MISO activities?
M14	Yes/No	Does military support to information operations (MISO) provide advice / counsel on proposed policy and operations to leadership?
M15	Yes/No	Does the military support to information operations (MISO) commander retain doctrinal level of access to the joint task force (JTF) commander for guidance and intent?
M16	Yes/No	Is the military support to information operations (MISO) plan designed to support commander's intent and desired effects?
M17	Yes/No	Has the military support to information operations (MISO) plan been developed?
M18	Airframe-Days	Has the commander articulated his intent and desired effects for military support to information operations (MISO)?
M19	Yes/No	Are military support to information operations (MISO) planners integrated at the initiation of planning?
M20	Yes/No	Are military support to information operations (MISO) planners requested to fulfill joint task force (JTF) commander and component

		requirements?
M21	Days	To initiate military support to information operations (MISO) (after warning order [WARNORD]).
M22	Yes/No	Are military support to information operations (MISO) target audiences (TAs) and dissemination means horizontally and vertically coordinated?
M23	Yes/No	Are there published command and control (C2) relationships for military support to information operations (MISO) execution in the joint operations area (JOA)?
M24	Yes/No	Is the joint task force (JTF) military support to information operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint operations planning process (JOPP)?
M25	Yes/No	Has a military support to information operations (MISO) capabilities brief been given to joint task force (JTF) leadership?
M26	Yes/No	Are sufficient military support to information operations (MISO) planners available to meet joint task force (JTF) planning and coordination requirements?
M27	Yes/No	Are commercial resources and capabilities considered in military support to information operations (MISO) plans and actions?
M28	Yes/No	Are partner nation (PN) resources and capabilities factored into military support to information 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 task force (JTF) 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 (HHQs).
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 support to information operations (MISO) capability been identified?
M41	Yes/No	Has required military support to information operations (MISO) capability been requested?
M42	Weeks	Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military support to information operations (MISO) billets.
M43	Yes/No	Are military support to information operations (MISO) planner billets on joint manning document (JMD)?
M44	Number	Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions.
M46	Number	Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects.
M45	Number	Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.

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 Conduct Official Special Events

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Plan and conduct official special events in support of civil authorities. JP 3-0, JP 3-28 (primary), JP 5-0, DODD 5410.18, DODI 5410.19

Notes: Special events include, but are not limited to, state funerals, national special security events, State of Union Address, and presidential inaugurations.

M1	Yes/No	Event support contributed to mission accomplishment either by 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	Opportunities used to publicly provide

		information concerning joint force activities.

TA 5.9 DELETED Conduct Populace and Resource Control

TA 5.9.1 Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA) in support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or Department of State (DOS), outside the United States (OCONUS), its territories, and possessions to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-29 (primary), 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. 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. Foreign consequence management (FCM) is the Department of Defense (DOD) 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, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) attack or event.

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

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

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. JP 3-0, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: Foreign assistance related security cooperation activities include, but are not limited to, security assistance (SA), foreign internal defense (FID), military civic action (MCA), humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA). Commanders 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 the Cdr's operational requirements.

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).

TA 5.9.3 Conduct Civil Information

Management (CIM)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

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. JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

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). JP 3-22, JP 3-33, JP 3-57 (primary), 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.

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

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Mitigate hostile acts against the force to preserve fighting

potential. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-11

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.

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, and nuclear (CBRN) defense coordinated?
M7	Yes/No	Are operations security (OPSEC) measures integrated into all activities?

TA 6.1 Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support

DJS Approval Date: 16-JUL-18

Description: Provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support. JP 3-15.1, JP 3-28, JP 3-34, JP 3-42 (Primary)

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.

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 (IEDs).
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 (IEDs).
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 (IEDs).
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 (IEDs) cleared in accordance with (IAW) 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 (DOE, FBI, DOD, DOS) response.

TA 6.10 Prevent Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Conduct activities to prevent improvised explosive device (IED) networks, capabilities, and functions. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-25, JP 3-28, JP 3-34, JP 3-42

Notes: Prevention activities disrupt and defeat the improvised explosive device (IED) operational chain of events. 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: (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.

M1	Percent	Of known improvised explosive devices (IEDs) 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 (HVTs) (e.g., bomb makers) targeted.
M5	Yes/No	Has the enemy been denied the opportunity to emplace improvised explosive devices (IEDs) (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 been denied? (e.g., trash piles and debris along sides of primary routes)
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 Device (IED)

DJS Approval Date: 08-NOV-19

Description: Detect improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and IED components. JP 3-15.1 (primary), 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.

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 (IEDs) detected prior to detonation/IEDs detonated.
M18	Yes/No	Have improvised explosive device (IED) detection measures of performance (MOPs) been established?
M19	Ratio	Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) 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)

DJS Approval Date: 23-MAR-15

Description: Accomplish Personnel Recovery (PR) execution tasks (report, locate, support, recover and reintegrate) to recover and reintegrate isolated personnel. JP 3-50 (primary)

Notes: This task may include using individual, component, joint, multinational, and other government agencies capabilities to effect the

recovery of isolated personnel.

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 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 authentication methods and codes included in plans and orders?
M10	Yes/No	Is analysis of Personnel Recovery 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 Incident Report.
M13	Yes/No	Are forces capable of supporting the isolated personnel's ability to survive, evade, resist and escape?
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 isolation area to the Personnel Recovery Coordination node?
M17	Yes/No	Do plans and orders address all available options for Personnel Recovery?

M18	Percent	Of Personnel Recovery forces routinely provided intelligence reporting about the recovery area.
M19	Yes/No	Are the Joint Personnel Recovery Center and Personnel Recovery Coordination Cells kept advised on the status of recovery mission?
M20	Yes/No	Is a plan in place to reintegrate recovered personnel?
M21	Percent	Personnel maintain a current 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)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Conduct joint security area (JSA) operations to secure bases, base clusters, lines of communications (LOCs), and other designated areas. JP 3-10 (primary), 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.

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.

TA 6.4 Evacuate Noncombatants

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Secure, marshal, process, provide for, and/or transport noncombatant evacuees. JP 3-02, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 3-68 (primary), JP 4-02, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 3025.14

Notes: When directed by the Department of State or other appropriate authority, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, this task may include tactical operations involving land, sea and air forces to evacuate United States (US) dependents, US Government employees, and private citizens (US and third-country) 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.

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 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 citizen(s) (AMCITs) 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 (AMCITs) 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	Casualties	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)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Perform the process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment (OE) sufficient to support an engagement decision. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3

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 a number of 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 friend, 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 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.

M1	Percent	Of friendly air forces following 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 Defensive Countermeasures

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Deny or limit enemy or adversary ability to use collection sensors to detect defended assets and/or attack them with precision engagement. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S), JP 3-01, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-27

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.

M1	Percent	Of assets protected by countermeasures against detection/attack by threat sensors and precision guided weapons.
M2	Yes/No	Are passive countermeasures listed in an asset's standard operating

		procedures (SOPs)?
M3	Percent	Of intrusions detected by countermeasure operations.

TA 6.9 DELETED Conduct Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Activities

TA 7 Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Hazardous Area

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Conduct activities in an environment affected by chemical and biological agents, biological pathogens, radioactive material, toxic industrial materials (TIMs), and weapons of mass destruction (WMD). JP 3-11 (primary), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-40, JP 3-41, DOD Strategy for CWMD 2014

Notes: The focus of this task is mission execution with minimal disruption while operating in a chemical, biological, radiological, and 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. 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 (IEDs) may be enhanced with CBRN materials.

M1	Percent	Of units trained and equipped to perform missions in the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear

		(CBRN) environment.
M2	Percent	Of authorized specialized teams and individuals on hand.

TA 7.1 Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Environment

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Perform missions in an operational environment (OE) that includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats and hazards, and their potential residual effects. JP 3-11 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 3-41

Notes: Operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and 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 (SOPs) to facilitate operations.

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 (SOPs) not rectified.
M4	Percent	Of units trained and equipped to operate under chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions, in accordance with (IAW) higher-level guidance.
M5	Percent	Of authorized special nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) 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, and 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 Develop Language Proficiency

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Develop language proficiency pertinent to the operational area (OA). JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODI 3000.05, DODI 6000.16

Notes: The ability to develop effective working relations with partner/ally civilians, political officials, and security forces (SFs) requires target language(s) capability. Understanding operational impacts, accurately predicting likely impacts and 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 Memorized Proficiency (IRL 0) 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.

M1	Number	Of personnel with at least Level 0 language proficiency.
M2	Percent	Of personnel with at least Level 2 language proficiency or better.
M3	Number	Of personnel with at least Level 1 language proficiency.

TA 7.4.3.5 Develop Cultural Proficiency

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Develop cultural proficiency of the assigned area or region. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: The ability to develop effective working relations with partner/ally civilians, political officials, and security forces (SFs) 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.

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.