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INSTRUCTION

J-6

DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C

CJCSI 3320.03E

26 March 2024

JOINT COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

References:

- a. Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 5230.11, 7 November 2023, "Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments and International Organizations"
- b. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Instruction (CJCSI) 3320.01E, 13 January 2023, "(U) Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations"
- c. CJCS Manual (CJCSM) 3320.01C, 14 December 2012, current as of 5 February 2019, "Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Operations in the Electromagnetic Operational Environment"
- d. Joint Publication (JP) 3-85, "Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations"

1. Purpose. This instruction establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides guidance for the planning, coordination, and production of the Joint Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction (JCEOI).

2. Superseded. CJCSI 3320.03D, "Joint Communications Electronics Operating Instructions," 25 June 2018 is hereby superseded.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, joint activities, DoD Components, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Services, and Agencies (C/S/As), to include joint task forces (JTFs), U.S. elements of combined commands, and DoD elements of the intelligence community.

4. Policy. To facilitate a seamless transition into a combined and/or joint operational environment, C/S/As and joint activities will incorporate policies and procedures into their unique contingency operations, training, and exercises. C/S/As will develop procedures for implementing this instruction.

- a. All CCMDs and U.S. elements of combined commands are directed to develop and use the JCEOI via the Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Operations (EMSO) guidance and instruction to support routine and

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contingency operations, training, and exercises.

b. The JCEOI offers some degree of communications security (COMSEC) protection by directing changes to call signs, call words, and frequencies on a daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly basis. Implementation of these recommended changes increases the difficulty for an adversary to obtain essential elements of friendly information by monitoring unencrypted command, control, and communication links. The use of cryptology for all tactical communications is highly recommended. All CCMDs and U.S. elements of combined commands are directed to use weekly, monthly, or quarterly changing call signs, call words, and frequencies for contingency operations, training, and exercises except for the situations noted below.

(1) Call signs and call words should be changed based on command or mission requirements on all nets and/or circuits not secured with an encryption device. Exceptions may be necessary when operational needs or safety of life issues outweigh the benefits of COMSEC protection. Units will maintain the capability to implement changing call signs and call words if secure capability is lost.

(2) Tactical nets and/or circuits operating in single-channel mode should change frequencies as directed by command-approved standard operating tactics, techniques, and procedures. Exceptions to this may be necessary when operational needs outweigh benefits of this COMSEC protection or because of platform-related electromagnetic compatibility limitations, radio frequency propagation limitations, the Joint Restricted Frequency List (JRFL), compromised COMSEC, or insufficient spectrum resources.

(3) Secure frequency-hopping radio systems (e.g., Single-Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System) may not require daily changing of call signs, call words, or frequencies. Commanders may designate these nets as single channel due to changes in force structure or capabilities, requiring daily changing.

(4) Predetermined suffix and expander lists differ from the default JCEOI suffix and expander lists that are provided in the Joint Automated Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction System (JACS) and will need to be coordinated and agreed upon by all organizations involved in a joint operational activity.

c. All CCMDs and the U.S. elements of combined commands are directed to develop, maintain, and document policy and procedures for the creation,

maintenance, and distribution of theater hopsets. This policy will include direction and guidance for Service components within their command on standardization and common use of hopsets throughout the Combatant Commander's (CCDR's) theater of operations. Depending on the size of the force structure, distinct loadsets may need to be used, since it is more likely that a large theater may contain regional divisions large enough to require distinct regional hopsets.

d. All CCMDs and U.S. elements of combined commands are directed to develop, maintain, and document policy and procedures for the use of COMSEC keys within loadsets.

e. Master Net List

(1) During deliberate and crisis action planning, a Master Net List (MNL) will be developed and maintained to meet planned net requirements. These MNLs should provide prioritization of requirements. At a minimum, MNLs will contain all anticipated nets (e.g., UCC 1, JTF 3, and AC 11) for the supported operation plan (OPLAN) or concept plan (CONPLAN). These MNLs must be reviewed monthly to ensure they accurately depict the requirements identified in the associated plan.

(2) The CCDR may delegate the release authority to the JTF Commander or the EMS Coordinating Authority (EMSCA) of MNLs that have been prepared for U.S. forces, to allies in a joint operation in accordance with (IAW) requirements and procedures in reference (a). The releasable product must contain the proper classification and foreign disclosure review as needed.

f. All CCMDs and U.S. elements of combined commands are directed to develop and maintain one active JCEOI for use in ongoing operations and at least one reserve JCEOI available for contingency planning in the case of JCEOI compromise. JCEOI supporting exercises should be developed and published as required.

g. Creation and use of a common JCEOI during contingency operations should be assessed for feasibility. Once created, if deemed feasible, the JCEOI would sustain operations for the duration of the mission. The mission commander may elect to use the JCEOI of the CCMD and adopt it as the common JCEOI for the mission. The JTF planner or the commander may choose not to do this.

5. Definitions. See Glossary.

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6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure A.
7. Summary of Changes. This revision reflects a general update to ensure the instruction is current with today's posture. References, contact information, and the glossary are also updated.
8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on the Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET). DoD Components (to include the CCMDs), other Federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Joint Electronic Library at <http://www.jcs.mil/Library/>. Joint Staff activities may also obtain access via the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) directives Electronic Library websites.
9. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon signature.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



MICHAEL L. DOWNS, Maj Gen, USAF
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosure:
Enclosure A – Responsibilities

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ENCLOSURE A

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The CJCS will:

- a. Provide policy oversight for maintaining a joint standard for the exchange of JCEOI information and update CJCSIs and CJCSMs.
- b. Identify, assess, and recommend measures to ensure the JCEOI process is mutually supporting and effective in joint and combined operations.
- c. Deconflict and coordinate call word dictionaries with the CCMDs and Services.
- d. Establish and chair an ad hoc working group (WG) under the cognizance of the Military Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Executive Board Frequency Panel (FP) as a forum to formulate policy, resolve problems, and manage the JCEOI program. JCEOI ad hoc WG membership will follow guidelines established by the FP.
- e. In coordination with the U.S. Strategic Command Joint EMSO Center identifies, assesses, and recommends measures to ensure the JCEOI process is mutually supporting and effective in joint and combined operations.

2. CCDRs will:

- a. Establish command-specific EMSO guidance and policy for development and use of the JCEOI consistent with this instruction that uniquely apply to their area and command structure.
- b. Function as the controlling authority for their JCEOIs.
- c. Establish a JCEOI management function via EMSO guidance to control the JCEOI process, structure, and procedures to support planned and ongoing operations.
 - (1) Ensure that all applicable annexes of CONPLANs and OPLANs contain a completed JCEOI MNL and coordination instructions for JCEOI structure and information exchange, and ensure information is published to the call word dictionary.
 - (2) Establish and publish procedures for designating unique call words

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and call signs for JCEOI MNL units and organizations.

(3) Ensure liaison is made with appropriate foreign military and multilateral forces (e.g., United Nations forces, North Atlantic Treaty Organization) operating as part of combined operations to ensure that unique requirements are met as part of a coalition JCEOI.

(4) Establish a JCEOI centralized database used in planning, historical, and contingency purposes.

3. CCMD J-2s will:

a. Identify applicable net requirements and prioritization to the Joint EMS Operations Cell, EMSCA, or the Joint Staff Directorate for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers/Cyber, J-6, as required for inclusion in the MNL.

b. Publish the security classification guidance for all information regarding JTF or JTF Commander mission.

c. Provide a listing of nets on the MNL to be published in the JRFL, if any.

4. CCMD J-3s will, if designated as the EMSCA, develop guidance for the production and maintenance of contingency MNLs for their supported and supporting CONPLANs, OPLANs, and functional plans.

a. Identify applicable net requirements and prioritization to the EMSCA or J-6 for inclusion in the MNL.

b. Provide the EMSCA or the Joint Staff J-6 with the force structure and concept of operations (CONOPS).

c. Distribute guidance for the use of JACS for JCEOI production via EMSO guidance.

d. Establish internal policy during all operations for use of the JCEOI.

e. Coordinate with the Joint Staff Directorate for Intelligence, J-2 and the Joint Staff J-6 to validate nets on the MNL to be published in the JRFL, if required.

5. CCMDs J-6s will:

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a. Develop guidance for the production and maintenance of contingency MNLs for their supported and supporting CONPLANs, OPLANs, and functional plans. If designated as an EMSCA:

- (1) Distribute guidance for the use of JACS for JCEOI production.
- (2) Establish internal policy during all operations for use of the JCEOI.
- (3) Serve as the central point of contact (POC) for the JCEOI until the JTF J-6 is activated.
- (4) Ensure distribution plans for the JCEOI are established.
- (5) Ensure a deconflicted call-word dictionary is available for forces operating within the area of responsibility (AOR).
- (6) Exercise or delegate JCEOI generation authority.

b. Provide technical support to the JTF J-6.

c. Ensure that all CCCR voice and data net requirements are considered for inclusion in the joint layer of the MNL.

d. Establish local procedures to include relevant input from interagency partners in the JCEOI development process. **NOTE:** Within the bounds of proper classification, the finished JCEOI will be shared with interagency participants in a given operation with the approval of the local commander.

e. Establish procedures to determine secure or nonsecure status (e.g., at the net controller level) of CCCRs' voice, data nets, and/or circuits.

f. Establish a common joint net providing the capability to coordinate across theaters of operations or ground elements in support of cease-fire requirements (i.e., channel six is common joint net on all radios).

g. Identify applicable net requirements and prioritization to the EMSCA.

6. When activated, the Commander, JTF will:

- a. Follow and expand upon CCCRs' JCEOI development guidance.
- b. Assume CCCR responsibilities outlined in paragraph 2 above for the JTF's geographic AOR.

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c. Establish procedures to determine secure or nonsecure status (e.g., at the net controller level) of JTF voice, data nets, and/or circuits.

7. Joint Task Force J-2. JTF J-2 will identify and prioritize applicable net requirements to the EMSCA for inclusion in the MNL and provide a listing of nets on the MNL to be published in the JRFL if required.

8. JTF J-3 will:

a. Identify and prioritize applicable net requirements to the EMSCA for inclusion in the MNL.

b. Provide the JTF J-6 with the force structure and CONOPS.

c. Coordinate with J-2 and J-6 to validate nets on the MNL to be published in the JRFL, if required.

9. JTF J-6 will (if designated as an EMSCA):

a. Develop, produce, and maintain contingency MNLs for their supported and supporting OPLANs.

b. Serve as the central POC for the JCEOI.

c. Assume CCDR J-6 responsibilities outlined in paragraph 5 above for the JTF's geographic AOR.

d. Coordinate and obtain frequency resources used for operations within the JTF AOR.

e. Coordinate, obtain, and modify the joint layer of the JCEOI, as required.

f. Consolidate MNL data received from component forces, the joint special operations task force, and any coalition partners. Consolidate MNL with associated interagency partners as required.

g. Deconflict frequencies, call signs, call words, smoke and pyrotechnic signals, signs and countersigns, and other elements required for publication in the JCEOI.

h. Construct reserve editions to the current JCEOI for distribution in electronic (controlled portal) and paper format as required. Prepare and combine the Joint Staff J-2, the Joint Staff J-6, the Joint Staff Directorate for

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Operations, J-3, and component inputs to develop, update, and distribute a JRFL.

- i. When directed, generate and distribute theater-level transmission security keys and hopsets for frequency hopping equipment.
- j. Establish guidance for performing emergency supersession procedures and over-the-air-rekeying.
- k. Identify and prioritize applicable net requirements to the EMSCA.

10. DoD Components will:

- a. Ensure personnel assigned to develop the JCEOI have appropriate Top Secret/Sensitive Compartment Information security clearances to operate in a joint environment.
- b. Ensure all EMS requirements supporting the JTF are passed to the CCMD EMSCA IAW established procedures.
- c. Construct a complete MNL and submit frequency resource requirements to the JTF EMSCA IAW established procedures once notified of JTF involvement.
- d. Establish internal policy IAW this instruction and during all operations under the train-as-you-fight concept.
- e. Employ an EMS manager equipped with access to NIPRNET, SIPRNET, Spectrum XXI, GEMSIS, and JACS capabilities.

11. The Services and joint activities will establish internal policies and procedures that support CCMD or JTF JCEOI development consistent with this instruction. Personnel tasked to develop MNLs and generate JCEOIs should be formally trained and maintain appropriate security clearances.

12. Director, National Security Agency will:

- a. Execute the information security responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) in support of the JCEOI development process and distribution.
- b. Provide guidance for use of call signs and call words in support of the JCEOI and security considerations involved with distribution and release of

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data and software to coalition forces.

13. EMS JCEOI users will:

- a. Adhere to the policies set forth by CCDRs and/or JTF Commanders concerning JCEOI development and use.
- b. Operate equipment within the parameters set forth by the JCEOI and obtain approval from the controlling authority or delegated representative to modify those parameters if such modification is required.
- c. Operate according to CCMD guidelines and instructions set forth in the JCEOI and IAW special instructions (i.e., call sign, call word, sign, and countersign).

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GLOSSARY

PART I – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	area of responsibility
C/S/As	Combatant Commands, Services, and Agencies
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCMD	Combatant Command
CCMD (CA)	Combatant Command (Command Authority)
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CNSSI	Committee on National Security Systems Instruction
COMSEC	communications security
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	concept plan
DoD	Department of Defense
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMOE	Electromagnetic Operating Environment
EMS	Electromagnetic Spectrum
EMSCA	Electromagnetic Spectrum Coordinating Authority
EMSO	Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations
FP	Frequency Panel
IAW	in accordance with
J-2	Joint Staff Directorate for Intelligence
J-3	Joint Staff Directorate for Operations
J-6	Joint Staff Directorate for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers/Cyber
JACS	Joint Automated Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction System
JCEOI	Joint Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction
JP	Joint Publication
JRFL	Joint Restricted Frequency List
JTF	joint task force
MNL	Master Net List

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NIPRNET	Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network
OPLAN	operation plan
POC	point of contact
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SIPRNET	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
VOL	Volume
WG	working group

PART II – DEFINITIONS

Area of Responsibility. The geographic area associated with a Combatant Command within which a Combatant Commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. (JP 1-Volume (VOL) 2)

Call Sign. A combination of alphanumeric or phonetically pronounceable characters (trigraph) that identifies a communication facility, command, authority, activity, or unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications.

Call Word. Pronounceable words that identify a communications facility, command, authority, activity, or unit; serves the same functionality as the call sign.

Coalition. An ad hoc arrangement between two or more nations for common action. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Combatant Command. A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense, and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant Commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. Also called CCMD. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Combatant Command (Command Authority). Nontransferable command authority established by title 10, U.S. Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified Combatant Commands unless otherwise directed by the President or Secretary of Defense. Combatant Command (Command Authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority of a Combatant Commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant Command (Command Authority) should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Combatant Command (Command Authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the Combatant Commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in Combatant Command (Command Authority). Also called CCMD (CA). (JP 1-VOL 2)

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Combatant Commander. A commander of a unified or specified Combatant Command established by the President. Also called CCDR. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Combined. Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. When all allies or Services are not involved, the participating nations and Services shall be identified (e.g., combined navies). (JP 1-VOL 2)

Combined Force. A military force composed of elements of two or more allied nations. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Communications Security. A component of cybersecurity that deals with measures and controls taken to deny unauthorized persons information derived from telecommunications and to ensure the authenticity of such telecommunications. Communications security includes cryptographic security, transmission security, emissions security, and physical security of communications security material and information. Also called COMSEC. (Committee on National Security Systems Instruction (CNSSI)-4009)

Concept Plan. An operation plan in an abbreviated format that would require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an operation plan or operation order. An operation plan in concept format contains the Combatant Commander's strategic concept and those annexes and appendixes deemed necessary by the Combatant Commander to complete planning. Generally, detailed support requirements are not calculated, and time-phased force and deployment data files are not prepared. A concept plan with time-phased force and deployment is the same as a concept plan, except that it requires more detailed planning for phased deployment of forces. Also called CONPLAN. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Controlling Authority. The authority designated to a command or individual having the responsibility for overall protection, distribution, and documentation of communications security for specific communications systems as described in CNSSI-4006.

Deconfliction. A systematic management procedure to coordinate the use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum for operations, communications, and intelligence functions. This procedure minimizes possible interference issues that might arise after frequency assignment. (JP 3-85)

Electromagnetic Compatibility. The ability of systems, equipment, and devices that use the Electromagnetic Spectrum to operate in their intended environments without causing or suffering unacceptable or unintentional degradation because of electromagnetic radiation or response. Also called

EMC. (JP 3-85)

Electromagnetic Operational Environment. The electromagnetic operational environment is a composite of the actual and potential electromagnetic energy radiation, conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and commander decisions. It includes the existing background radiation (i.e., electromagnetic environment) as well as the friendly, neutral, adversary, and enemy electromagnetic systems able to radiate within the electromagnetic area of influence. This includes systems currently radiating or receiving, or those that may radiate, that can potentially affect joint operations. Also called EMOE. (JP 3-85)

Electromagnetic Spectrum. The range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation from zero to infinity. It is divided into 26 alphabetically designed bands. Also called EMS. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Electromagnetic Spectrum Coordinating Authority. Plans, coordinates, monitors, manages, assesses, and prioritizes execution of Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations. The Joint Force Commander normally delegates Electromagnetic Spectrum Coordinating Authority to the operations directorate (J-3) of a joint staff; however, core expertise and joint force assigned mission will dictate actual assignment. Also called EMSCA. (JP 3-85)

Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations. The Electromagnetic Spectrum permeates all parts of the Operational Environment Military forces that use the Electromagnetic Operational Environment to integrate, synchronize, and otherwise enhance their operations. The critical dependencies of modern military operations on Electromagnetic Spectrum activities, coupled with the wide range of effects, is called EMSO. (JP 3-85)

Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations Guidance and Operating Instructions. Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations guidance and Electromagnetic Spectrum operating instructions provide direction to prioritize, integrate, coordinate, direct, and deconflict all joint force Electromagnetic Spectrum use within the joint operations area. (JP 3-85)

Essential Elements of Friendly Information. Key questions likely to be asked by adversary officials and intelligence systems about specific friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities to obtain answers critical to their operational effectiveness. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Expander. A single letter code (A through Z) used in conjunction with a suffix and call sign to identify a sub-element of the position, mission, or function.

(CJCSM 3320.03)

Frequency Assignment (resource). Authorization given by an administration, or other authority, for a radio station or other emitter to use a specific frequency under specified conditions in a given area of influence or interest.

Generated Joint Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction. The final product of all inputs consisting of randomly generated data that was initially inputted into the not generated Joint Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction. From this product, a user can define output pages and revise many of the products based on requirement changes or output options.

Generation Authority. The authority placed upon a staff component, individual, or commands having overall responsibility for generating the Joint Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction. This includes gathering all information from subordinate elements, combining requirements, making changes to the original document, and creating reserve editions.

Joint Automated Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction System. Joint standard software used to produce a Joint Communications-Electronics Operating Instruction. Also called JACS.

Joint Communications-Electronic Operating Instruction. An electronic or paper product that consists of the Joint Force command, control, and communications directory of units, call signs, and words and frequencies. Additionally, the Joint Communications-Electronic Operating Instruction provides procedures for conducting electronic, visual, and verbal communications methods (e.g., sign or countersign, smoke or pyrotechnics, suffix and expanders) to supplement or enhance radio communications. Also called JCEOI.

Joint Force Commander. Combatant Commander, sub unified commander, or Joint Force Commander authorized to exercise Combatant Command (Command Authority) or operational control over a joint force designated by the President or Secretary of Defense. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Joint Restricted Frequency List. A time- and geographically-oriented listing of TABOO, PROTECTED, and GUARDED functions, nets, and frequencies limited to the minimum number of frequencies necessary for friendly forces to accomplish objectives. Also called JRFL.

Joint Spectrum Management. Planning, coordinating, and managing joint use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum through operational, engineering, and

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administrative procedures. The objective of spectrum management is to enable electronic systems to perform their functions in the intended environment without causing or suffering unacceptable interference. (JP 1-VOL 2)

joint task force. A joint force that is constituted and so designed by the Secretary of Defense, a Combatant Commander, a sub unified commander or an existing Joint Task Force commander. Also called JTF. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Master Net List. A communications list containing the following: net name or description, net identification, organizational code, restrictions, frequency type, power, reuse class, reuse zone, and call word or color word requirements. List is developed for an operation plan to support requirements that can reasonably be expected in an area of responsibility.

Operation Plan. An operation plan for the conduct of joint operations that can be used as a basis for development of an operation order. An operation plan identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the Combatant Commander's strategic concept and a movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations. The forces and supplies are identified in time-phased force and deployment data files. Operation plans will include all phases of the tasked operation. The plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes, and time-phased force and deployment data files as described in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System manuals containing planning policies, procedures, and formats. Also called OPLAN. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Secure Mode. In the communications context, a generic term referring to a method of communications that denies information to unauthorized recipients. The channel, circuit, or net is secured by physical means or by the provision of online crypto equipment (cryptographic) as appropriate.

Sign/Countersign. A confidential word challenge and its reply. Challenge and reply words are usually classified. (JP 1-VOL 2)

Single-Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System Capable Radio. A specific radio that has the capability to transmit and receive in a frequency hop mode. Such a radio can also operate on a single frequency and generally operates in the 30 megahertz to 88 megahertz range.

Spectrum-Dependent Equipment. Any electronic system (transmitter, receiver, or both) that utilizes the Electromagnetic Spectrum.

Suffix. A two digit number (01–99) used in conjunction with a tactical organization's call sign to indicate a specific position, mission, and function.

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Suffixes may be further expanded by letter (expander) to identify a sub-element of the position, mission, or function identified by the suffix.

Task Force. A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission. (JP 1-VOL 2)

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