
Appendix A

Joint Guidance

1. INTRODUCTION

Military officers have a number of valuable publications and resources available to assist in improving their joint knowledge and proficiency. A broad background of general military education and military experience is helpful for an officer in a joint assignment. Most officers find knowledge of certain documents and reporting systems essential in day-to-day performance during joint duty assignments. This appendix highlights selected documents, reports, and joint publications frequently used by joint staff officers. It also describes the development and documentation of joint doctrine in the Joint Publication System (JPS) and Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) program. Current approved joint doctrine can be accessed through the World Wide Web at <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>. CSI 3122.01, JOPES Volume I, 18 January 2000, lists references used by military staffs in joint operation planning. Enclosure U contains a list of references keyed to specific functional areas within the joint staff organization. That enclosure serves as a catalog from which staff officers can select a working library of relevant publications.

a. Joint Administrative Instruction 5711.06M, *Action Processing*, describes the memorandums used to implement CJCS decisions and policy. That document also includes an extensive list of references on Joint Staff action processing.

(1) **Chairman's Memorandum (CM)**. CMs are memorandums issued by CJCS in carrying out his responsibilities. They document such things as CJCS policy actions, guidance and instructions to the CINCs of combatant commands, and other items requiring CJCS action. Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff signs all CMs.

(2) **Memorandum issued in the name of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (MCM)**. MCMs are memorandums issued in the name of CJCS, and contain policy instructions or comments based on current CJCS policy. MCMs cover such things as OPLAN reviews and JSPS actions, and carry the signature of the Vice-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Director or Vice Director of the Joint Staff. The Secretary of the Joint Staff may sign MCMs that address only administrative matters.

(3) **Director, Joint Staff, Memorandum (DJSM)**. DJSMs deal with staff-to-staff actions such as requesting information for review or furnishing information. They can state a Joint Staff position or give Joint Staff coordination on Service or Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) actions. The Director or Vice Director of the Joint Staff signs DJSMs.

(4) **CJCS Memorandum of Policy (MOP).** MOPs are numbered statements of policy issued in the name of CJCS. MOPs pertain to matters involving strategic planning; contingency planning; military requirements; programs and budgets; manpower; joint doctrine, training, and education; and policies and procedures that support fulfillment of the other statutory and directed responsibilities of the CJCS. The Chairman prepares MOPS for the Services, combatant commands, Joint Staff, and Defense agencies. MOPs are reviewed annually and reissued, revised, or canceled when five years old. MOP 1 contains both numerical and subject indexes for all MOPS.

d. MOP 60, "Release Procedures for Joint Staff and Joint Papers and Information," establishes policy and procedures for release of Joint Staff and joint papers and information. The Joint Staff maintains and updates an extensive list of Joint Staff information and papers.

e. Under SM-98-93 dated 15 April 1993, existing MOPs, Joint Administrative Instructions (JAI), and directives to the combatant commands due for updating or revision are scheduled for conversion to the appropriate document described below:

f. **CJCS Instruction.** CJCS Instructions replace all types of correspondence containing CJCS policy and guidance that does not involve the employment of forces. They are of indefinite duration and are applicable to external agencies or both the Joint Staff and external agencies. CJCS Instructions remain in place until superseded, rescinded, or otherwise canceled. They do not contain joint doctrine or joint tactics, techniques, and procedures as defined in Joint Pub 1-02.

g. **CJCS Notice.** CJCS Notices replace all types of correspondence containing CJCS policy, guidance, and information of a one-time or brief nature applicable to external agencies or both the Joint Staff and external agencies. They contain a self-canceling provision and remain in effect no longer than one year.

h. **Joint Staff Instruction.** Joint Staff Instructions replace Joint Administrative Instructions and all other types of correspondence containing policy and guidance of indefinite duration applicable only to the Joint Staff.

i. **Joint Staff Notice.** Joint Staff Notices replace all types of correspondence containing policy guidance, or information of a one-time or brief nature applicable only to the Joint Staff. They contain a self-canceling provision and remain in effect no longer than one year.

j. **J Instruction.** J Instructions contain policy and guidance of indefinite duration applicable only to the issuing Joint Staff J directorate.

k. **J Notice.** J Notices contain policy, guidance, or information of a one-time or brief nature applicable only to the issuing Joint Staff J directorate. They contain a self-canceling provision and remain in effect no longer than one year.

Joint Staff Manual 57-01.1, *CJCS, Joint Staff J-Directorate Instructions, Manuals, and Notices Formats and Procedures*, dated 28 February 1995, contains additional guidance and information on notices and instructions.

2. JOINT PUBLICATION SYSTEM (JPS), JOINT DOCTRINE, AND JOINT TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES (JTTP) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Reference: Joint Pub 1-01, 25 April 1995

a. The purpose of the JPS is to enhance the combat effectiveness of U.S. forces. The JPS furnishes the principles, guidelines, and conceptual framework for initiating, validating, developing, coordinating, evaluating, approving, and maintaining joint doctrine; joint tactics, techniques, and procedures (JTTP); and joint technical publications for the Armed Forces. The Joint Staff J-7 manages the joint doctrine and JTTP program for CJCS.

b. The joint publication hierarchy furnishes a framework for organizing joint doctrine and JTTP publications into the functional series illustrated in **Figure A-1**. The organizational structure generally follows traditional joint staff lines of responsibility. Each series, except the 0 and 1 series, includes a keystone manual as the first publication in the series. Each keystone publication is the doctrinal foundation of its series. Organization of the series of functional publications follows:

(1) **Joint Pub 0 Series, Capstone Joint Warfare Doctrine.** Publications in the Joint Pub 0 Series link joint doctrine to national strategy and the contributions of other government agencies and alliances. The UNAAF, Joint Pub 0-2, continues to furnish the basic organization and command and control relationships required for effective joint operations. This series also includes Joint Pub 1, *Joint Warfare for the U.S. Armed Forces*.

(2) **Joint Pub 1 Series, Joint Reference Publications.** The Joint Pub 1 Series includes a joint publication guide and index and general reference publications.

(3) **Joint Pub 2 Series, Doctrine for Intelligence Support of Joint Operations.** Publications in the Joint Pub 2 Series establish joint doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures for intelligence support of joint operations, including direction, planning, collection, processing, production, and dissemination.

(4) **Joint Pub 3 Series, Doctrine for Unified and Joint Operations.** Publications in this series establish joint doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures for directing, planning, and executing joint military operations.

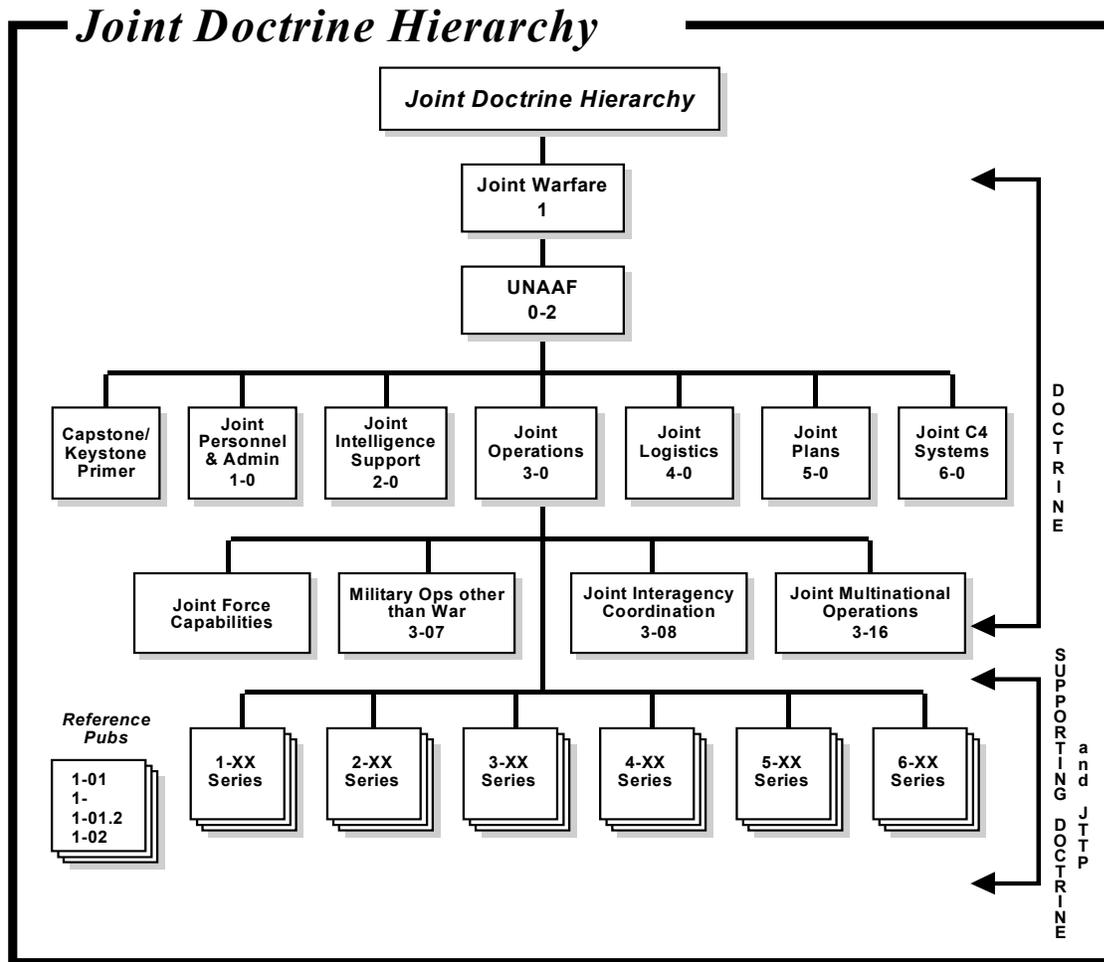


Figure A-1

(5) **Joint Pub 4 Series, Doctrine for Logistics Support of Joint Operations.** Publications in this series establish joint doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures for directing, planning, and carrying out logistics support of joint operations.

(6) **Joint Pub 5 Series, Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations.** Publications in this series establish the joint planning processes relating to the conduct of joint military operations, such as deliberate and crisis action planning.

(7) **Joint Pub 6 Series, Doctrine for C4 Systems Support of Joint Operations.** Publications in the Joint Pub 6 Series establish joint doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures for C4 systems support to joint operations.

c. Joint publications are publications of joint interest prepared under the cognizance of Joint Staff directorates and applicable to the military departments, combatant commands, and other authorized agencies. CJCS approves joint publications, in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Director of the Joint Staff authenticates and distributes joint publications through Service channels. Only publications approved by CJCS carry the title “joint.” Publications involving two or more Services not reviewed and approved by CJCS are “multi-Service” publications and identify the participating Services.

d. Joint publications contain a publication number. The Joint Staff J-7 assigns publication numbers to ensure subject matter continuity. Joint publication numbers comprise three numerical groups.

(1) The first group identifies the functional field numerical series as described above.

(2) The second numerical group, preceded by a hyphen, places the publication within a functional field. A zero-digit designator indicates the keystone manual for the series of a functional field. (For example, Joint Pub 6-0 is the number for the keystone manual in the C4 Systems series.)

(3) The third numerical group, preceded by a period, designates the publications that furnish supporting or expanded doctrine or JTTP for sequenced manuals within a functional field. For example, Joint Pub 3-09.1 identifies the publication on Joint Lasers Designation Procedures, which supports Joint Pub 3-09, *Doctrine for Joint Fire Support*; both fall under the Joint Pub 3-0 Series of publications.

e. CJCS also issues publications containing material of joint interest but not involving doctrine. These include various pamphlets and handbooks designed to assist in joint and combined operations and planning. These publications are not part of the joint doctrine series outlined below.

3. SELECTED JOINT PUBLICATIONS

a. **Joint Pub 1, *Joint Warfare of the Armed Forces of the United States***, guides the joint action of U.S. Armed Forces, presenting concepts that mold those Armed Forces into the most effective fighting force. Application of these broadly stated concepts requires a leader’s judgment. This publication also guides U.S. multinational endeavors.

b. **Joint Pub 0-2, *Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)***, is a valuable reference that sets forth principles and doctrine governing the activities of the U.S. Armed Forces when Services of two or more military departments operate together. It includes guidance governing exercise of command by the combatant CINCs and joint force commanders, and explains the functions of CJCS and the military departments in support of joint

operations. UNAAF also furnishes guidance for the military departments and subordinate commands in the preparation of their respective detailed plans, and describes the command functions of joint commands.

c. **Joint Pub 1-01, *Joint Publication System (Joint Doctrine and Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures Development Program)***, contains guidance and procedures on the nomination, development, coordination, and approval of joint doctrine and Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) publications. It includes an index of all existing and planned publications and identifies the responsible lead agency for each publication.

d. **Joint Pub 1-01.1, *Compendium of Joint Publications***, furnishes a readily available list of all joint publications, with a brief synopsis of each, to joint force commanders, their staffs, and components. The publication specifically gives an overview of joint doctrine development, all published joint publications, all joint publications currently under development, and all validated joint doctrine projects.

e. **Joint Pub 1-01.2, *Joint Electronic Library User's Guide***, is a hands-on guide to using the Joint Electronic Library (JEL). The JEL furnishes a high-speed, full-text search and retrieval capability accessible through desktop computers via modem. Its Appendix J contains information on the JEL CD-ROM.

f. **Joint Pub 1-02, *DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms***, contains definitions of commonly used military terms. The standardization of military terminology is a major step toward effective communication and common understanding within the Department of Defense, between the United States and its allies, and within the civilian-military community.

g. ***Joint Doctrine Capstone and Keystone Primer*** covers the breadth of authoritative guidance for the employment of our Armed Forces. It contains executive summaries of capstone, keystone, and other key joint doctrine publications that are important to combatant commanders.

h. **Joint Pub 2-0, *Doctrine for Intelligence Support of Joint Operations***, describes doctrine for intelligence support to joint or multinational operations. It delineates the central role of the Joint Intelligence Center. It also contains a discussion of unique allied and coalition intelligence considerations.

i. **Joint Pub 3-0, *Doctrine for Joint Operations***, outlines the translation of national strategy into assigned missions and military objectives, capabilities, and concepts of employment of component forces in joint operations. The publication also describes principles of command organization for all aspects of joint force operations. Concepts covered include developing the Commander's Estimate, discharging warfighting responsibilities, and planning and executing campaigns employing joint forces.

- j. **Joint Pub 3-01, *Joint Doctrine for Countering Air and Missile Threats***, establishes fundamental guidelines for countering air and missile threats in support of joint operations. The guidance includes fundamental concepts for countering air threats and missile threats originating from subsurface, surface, and airborne systems. It also gives fundamental principles and guidance for counterair operations, including command and control, planning, and execution of offensive and defensive counterair operations.
- k. **Joint Pub 3-02, *Joint Doctrine for Amphibious Operations***, establishes doctrine for planning and employing joint forces in amphibious operations with emphasis on assault operations.
- l. **Joint Pub 3-05, *Doctrine for Joint Special Operations***, establishes fundamental principles of joint employment of Special Operations Forces (SOF). It includes a definition of special operations and describes SOF organizations, missions, capabilities and limitations; joint SOF organizations and operational concepts; and the functional relationships between SOF and conventional forces at all levels of war.
- m. **Joint Pub 3-07, *Joint Doctrine for Military Operations other than War***, contains guidance on preparing for and conducting selected military operations other than war. These selected military operations other than war include support for insurgency and counterinsurgency operations, counterterrorism, peace operations, recovery operations, counterdrug operations, noncombatant evacuation operations, foreign humanitarian assistance, domestic support operations, and logistics support.
- n. **Joint Pub No. 3-07.3, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Peacekeeping Operations***, contains guidance for U.S. forces assigned to peace operations including guidance on all aspects of peace operations involving peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and peacemaking. It discusses requirements for peace operations in UN, regional, multinational, and unilateral environments. It also outlines education and training considerations for peace operations.
- o. **Joint Pub 3-08 Volumes I & II, *Interagency Coordination during Joint Operations***, is a key joint doctrine publication. It describes the strategic context for coordination between government agencies and identifies the fundamental principles that a joint force commander may employ in gaining interagency cooperation to accomplish a mission. It also describes operations involving interagency coordination and delineates procedures appropriate for joint force commanders and their staffs to effect such coordination. Volume I discusses the interagency environment and describes joint doctrine to best achieve coordination between the DOD combatant commands and agencies of the U.S. Government, nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations, and regional and international organizations during unified actions and joint operations. Volume II describes the key U.S. Government departments and agencies and non-governmental and international organizations – their core competencies, basic organizational structures, and relationship with the Armed Forces of the United States.

p. **Joint Pub 3-13, *Joint Doctrine for Information Operations***, contains the overarching operational guidance for information operations (IO) in the joint context (including information warfare) throughout the range of military operations. It discusses IO principles relating to both offensive and defensive IO and offers guidance on IO planning, coordinating, integration and deconfliction, and intelligence support.

q. **Joint Pub 3-16, *Joint Doctrine for Multinational Operations***, consolidates multinational planning and operations guidance and principles already contained in various joint doctrine publications. It captures lessons learned from recent multinational operations and exercises that are applicable at the doctrinal rather than joint tactics, techniques, and procedures level. It describes multinational operations that the United States may participate in and outlines joint organizational structures essential to coordinate operations in a multinational environment.

r. **Joint Pub 3-33, *Joint Force Capabilities***, is a key joint operations doctrine publication that describes the responsibilities, capabilities, and competencies contributed to a joint force by Service component forces (including the U.S. Coast Guard) and functional unified commands. It covers component and functional combatant command capabilities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. It also discusses component and functional combatant command generic (notional) force structure and organization.

s. **Joint Pub 3-52, *Doctrine for Joint Airspace Control in the Combat Zone***, contains broad doctrinal guidance for joint forces involved in the use of airspace over the combat zone.

t. **Joint Pub 3-57, *Doctrine for Joint Civil Affairs***, (in revision as *Doctrine for Joint Civil-Military Operations*), contains guidance for planning and conducting civil affairs and civil-military operations by joint forces. Commanders at all levels use these concepts to direct the unique capabilities of civil affairs assets, refine civil-military plans, and keep U.S. Government agencies informed of operations that require a high degree of detailed planning and coordination. The publication discusses areas of responsibility, coordinating and planning factors, Service-unique capabilities, forces and missions, operational constraints, and operational implications.

u. **Joint Pub 4-0, *Doctrine for Logistics Support of Joint Operations***, contains doctrine covering the entire spectrum of logistics. It includes the architectural framework for logistics support to joint operations, guidance for joint logistics planning, and the relationship between logistics and combat power.

v. **Joint Pub 4-01, *Joint Doctrine for the Defense Transportation System***, covers interrelationships and employment of the Defense Transportation System (DTS). Its focus is on combatant commands, their service component commands, and all agencies that use the DTS along with their roles, responsibilities, and interrelationships.

w. **Joint Pub 4-05, *Joint Doctrine for Mobilization Planning***, covers the major planning and execution aspects of the mobilization process. This includes general responsibilities, concepts for coordination of mobilization planning, and responsibilities for planning by organizations outside DOD. It describes the systems and procedures used in the mobilization planning process.

x. **Joint Pub 5-0, *Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations***, contains keystone doctrine that establishes requirements, responsibilities, and guidelines for planning joint operations. It details core guidance for the planning of joint operations in all mission areas, including mobilization, deployment, sustainment, employment, and mission analysis. It identifies and defines the interdependent relationships between threat identification and assessment, strategy determination, course of action development, and execution planning. It also explains the interrelationships between personnel, intelligence, logistics, C3 systems, and other staff agencies that enhance combat effectiveness through coordinated joint planning and execution.

y. **Joint Pub 5-00.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Campaign Planning***, will guide the planning and execution of joint campaigns at theater and subordinate command levels. It will describe the relationship between theater and subordinate campaign plans at the strategic and operational levels. It will also examine the relationship between campaign plans and JOPES in the development of theater and subordinate campaign plans.

z. **Joint Pub 5-00.2, *Joint Task Force Planning Guidance and Procedures***, furnishes planning guidance and procedures for forming, staffing, and deploying a joint task force (JTF). It includes an overview of the purpose of a JTF; responsibilities and authorities of the appointing authority, JTF commander, and JTF component, supporting, and supported commanders; and other command and control considerations related to the JTF. It relates JTF operations to the steps of Crisis Action Planning (CAP).

aa. **Joint Pub 6-0, *Doctrine for C4 Systems Support to Joint Operations***, is broad in scope, discussing the entire spectrum of C4 systems supporting commanders. It is applicable to joint operations at all levels of conflict.

4. JOINT PUB 1-03, JOINT REPORTING STRUCTURE (JRS) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

a. **The Joint Reporting Structure**, Joint Pub 1-03, outlines the reporting procedures directed for use throughout the military community. It specifically outlines requirements for the following:

- **military information** to the NCA
- a **central catalog of recurring reports to support command decisions** on military operations so as to minimize duplication
- **standardization** in reporting systems of the Joint Staff, Services, and combat support agencies
- **central management and standard rules** for the application of message text formatting to reporting systems

b. **The JRS creates reports** with wide application in command and control, operation and support planning, plan execution, and analysis. It portrays essential data on personnel, materiel and equipment status; operational and logistics planning; and the overall military situation. It establishes

- **procedures** for preparing reports,
- the **framework for reporting systems** for transferring data between participating commands and agencies, and
- the **standards for automatic data processing** within the structure.

c. **Joint Pub 1-03 Series** includes numerous publications; each concerned with a particular functional area. The following are among them:

- 1-03.3** *Joint Reporting Structure Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)*
- 1-03.6** *Event or Incident Reports*
- 1-03.7** *Nuclear Weapons Reports*
- 1-03.8** *Situation Monitoring*
- 1-03.9** *Reconnaissance*
- 1-03.10** *Communications Status*
- 1-03.11** *Communications-Electronics*
- 1-03.12-14** *Military Installation Status*
- 1-03.15** *Intelligence*
- 1-03.17** *Personnel*

1-03.18 *Logistics*

1-03.19 *Nickname and Exercise Term Report*

d. **Intelligence reports.** In Joint Pub 1-03.15, the JRS outlines four intelligence reports.

(1) **Department of Defense Intelligence Digest (DODID).** The DODID agencies produce timely, finished intelligence concerning developments that could affect current and future planning and operations. DIA prepares this narrative report, and it normally covers a single activity, event, or situation. The primary objective of the DODID is to report on key developments, explain their occurrence, and assess their impact on the United States and its interests.

(2) **Spot Intelligence Report (SPIREP).** The purpose of the SPIREP is to give CJCS, the National Military Intelligence Center (DIA), the combatant commands, the military Services, and selected U.S. Government agencies timely intelligence information on developments with an immediate and significant effect on current planning and operations. This is a narrative report, submitted to the national level by combatant commands, military Services, and military organizations of divisional level whenever critical developments appear imminent or are of potentially high interest to U.S. national-level decision-makers. Its content includes the nature of the event, where and when the event occurred, the source of the information, and remarks. Organizations transmit SPIREPs to the national level not later than one hour after receiving the critical information. Follow-up SPIREPs amplify or clarify information not available in the initial SITREP.

(3) **The Daily Intelligence Summary (DISUM).** DISUMs furnish CJCS, the National Military Intelligence Center (DIA), the military Services, and selected U.S. Government agencies with a **daily** analysis of an actual or simulated (training exercise) crisis and a summary of relevant intelligence information. DISUMs cover the preceding 24-hour period. The minimum required information includes subject, general hostile situation, and enemy operations during the period, other intelligence factors, and the counterintelligence situation. Combatant commands submit DISUMs to the national level.

(4) **DIA Intelligence Situation Summary (INTELSITSUM).** The INTELSITSUM furnishes timely, periodic intelligence summaries about an actual or simulated (training exercise) foreign crisis to CJCS, the combatant commands, the military Services, U.S. military commanders worldwide, and selected U.S. Government agencies. Reporting includes events with potential for an immediate effect (actual or simulated) on U.S. planning and operations. The summary contains the subject, situation summary and highlights, military activity, political issues, collection posture, and outlook.

e. **Situation Monitoring.** Joint Pub 1-03.8, *JRS, Situation Monitoring*, contains the instructions for the **Commander's Situation Report (SITREP)**, and **Commander's Operational Reports (OPREP-1, -2, -4, and -5)**.

(1) **SITREPs** keep CJCS, combatant commanders, Services, and agencies of the Government advised of critical national and international situations. These include existing political, military, and operational situations and plans; the readiness of combatant commanders to meet the requirements of CJCS-approved plans; the progress of ongoing large-scale military exercises; and any significant intelligence event. SITREPs are narrative reports that include the following kinds of data:

- Own situation, disposition, or status of forces: summary update of changes to force locations, mission readiness deterioration, proposed deployments, changes of operational control, and projected additional force requirements
- Situation overview: brief overall assessment of the situation, including conditions that increase or detract from capability and readiness of forces
- Operations: description and results of offensive or defensive operations, information on the operation of allied forces, summary of planned operations for the next 24 hours, and deviations from previously reported plans
- Intelligence and reconnaissance: brief overview of the situation, order of battle, capabilities, and threat changes, reference to significant SPIREPs submitted during the previous 24 hours
- Logistics: brief overview of logistics sustainability by class of supply, highlighting significant deficiencies affecting planned operations and problem areas beyond the commander's capability to overcome
- Communications and connectivity: significant outages, incompatibilities, quantitative equipment deficiencies, and their impact
- Personnel: factors affecting readiness of forces or units, daily battle casualties, and the effect on command mission of casualties sustained
- Significant political, military, and diplomatic events not reported by OPREP-3 PINNACLE but that may result in public reaction, results of government decisions made by key allies, civil unrest, etc.
- Commander's Estimate, or CINC's or Service chief's assessment summary of key points from preceding paragraphs highlighting areas requiring CJCS or NCA action or decision, intentions on execution, etc.

(2) **SITREPs** are submitted daily effective 2400Z to ensure receipt in Washington no later than 0400Z the following day. Duplicate reporting between SITREPs, OPREPs, and other JRS reports is discouraged. Information required via another JRS report is not included in SITREPs; the SITREP references the appropriate JRS report.

(3) **OPREPs** are normally narrative reports that advise CJCS, combatant commanders, Services, and U.S. Government agencies of events or incidents that could attract national or international attention. These include current operations and recommended operation plans describing the deployment or employment of military units, and the results of activities associated with military operations. The OPREP reporting system satisfies all echelons of command with a single reporting system. Joint Pub 1-03.8, *Situation Monitoring*, discusses submission of OPREPs-1, -2, -4, and -5.

- **OPREP-1, Operation Planning Report** describes planned operations for current situations.
- **OPREP-2, Operation Start Report** advises that an operation has started or directs execution of a plan or part of a plan.
- **OPREP-4, Operation Stop Report** reports the completion of an operation or a phase of an operation.
- **OPREP-5, Operation Summary Report** issues a statistical summary.

f. **Incident Reporting.** Joint Pub 1-03.6, JRS, *Event/Incident Reports*, furnishes instructions for reporting significant events or incidents with specific report content and format guidance for 11 different categories of events. It also contains instructions for report submission. The **OPREP-3, Event/Incident Report**, immediately notifies the National Military Command Center (NMCC) of any event or incident that may attract national attention.

5. GLOBAL STATUS OF RESOURCES AND TRAINING SYSTEM (GSORTS)

Reference: Joint Pub 1-03.3

a. **Introduction.** GSORTS is the single automated report within DOD used to furnish the NCA, CJCS, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff with authoritative identification, location, and resource information on units and organizations of the U.S. Armed Forces. GSORTS describes each registered unit in terms of personnel, equipment, and supplies on hand; equipment condition; and training in terms of unit category levels C-1 through C-6. These levels reflect the status of each unit's resources and training as measured against the resources and training standards required to begin the wartime mission for

which the unit is organized or designed. Units report their status of resources and training through GSORTS at the unit levels specified in Joint Pub 1-03.3. This includes combat, combat support, and combat service support units of the operating forces of each Service, including Active, National Guard, and Reserve units assigned tasks in either the SIOP or an OPLAN residing in JOPES. CJCS also directs reporting of selected foreign forces.

b. GSORTS is a primary source of data on force availability to meet planning requirements for current operations. It is an automated Global Command and Control System (GCCS) data file that contains the identity of worldwide organization resources keyed to each unit's individual Unit Identification Code (UIC). These data support operation planning, and command and control functions, within the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, the Services, Service major commands, component commands, and combat support agencies. Units must update data regularly to maintain currency, because only accurate and timely GSORTS data is useful in support of planning. Joint Pub 1-03.3 describes report submission time and frequency requirements.

c. GSORTS provides for rapid recall of organization and unit identity and status information. Subordinate units submit GSORTS data for consolidation at higher echelons of command. Service components submit GSORTS data to both their Service headquarters and combatant command. Combatant commands consolidate component GSORTS information and forward it to both the Joint Staff and Service headquarters.

d. Computer processing demands precise formatting and strict adherence to administrative guidelines. Reporting format, data element definitions, and rules for their use are contained in Joint Pub 1-03 series. GSORTS reports contain basic identity, status, personnel strength, combat readiness, equipment and crew status, and other elements that present a picture of the unit and its daily readiness and capabilities. As GSORTS input is received, the status data are processed, entered into, and update the GSORTS File. The Joint Staff J-3 maintains the master GSORTS file.

e. GSORTS supports JOPES through GCCS by updating the JOPES database. There are several relationships between GSORTS and other systems. GSORTS interfaces with the Specified Geolocation Code File (GEOFILE), the Type Unit Data File (TUCHA), and the Major Equipment Code File (MEQPT).

6. JOPES REPORTING SYSTEM (JOPESREP)

References: Joint Pub 1-03.21, *JRS, Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPESREP)*
Joint Pub 5-03 Series, *Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES)*

a. JOPESREP is an information reporting system structured to support deliberate and crisis action planning. It describes standard procedures for reporting the information required to develop the Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) database and the Summary Reference File (SRF) used to plan and flow force and sustainment in support of contingency plans. JOPESREP defines standard element descriptions, criteria for editing, and report procedures; specifies formats; and defines information to solve planning problems.

b. JOPESREP supports the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC). JOPES is a tool to assist the JPEC to develop, review, coordinate, revise, and approve operation plans. It is useful in identifying movement constraints that result from lack of resources, port reception or throughput capabilities, and POL storage limitations. It may also assist in identifying shortfalls in resources to meet plan requirements and improve the accuracy of planning data.

7. JOINT CENTER FOR LESSONS LEARNED (JCLL)

The Joint Center for Lessons Learned (JCLL) collects, processes, analyzes, and distributes joint information and lessons learned from operations, training events, and other sources to enhance the combat effectiveness and interoperability of joint forces.
<http://www.jwfc.js.mil/pages/bulinter.htm>

a. **JCLL Services.** The Joint Warfighting Center (JWFC) is the principal provider of JCLL services to the combatant commanders, the Services, and the combat support agencies. Its services include a wide range of assistance that may be helpful to the joint force commander in the planning, preparation, and execution of training. JCLL can give the commander and his staff the latest information pertaining to the CJCS Recommended Training Issues. Lessons learned and issues related to exercise management and design are available as well as the summaries and assessments of past exercises. The JCLL is also available to conduct limited issue and lessons learned database research for joint staffs.

b. **JCLL Access.** The Joint Center for Lessons Learned operates home pages on the Internet and the SIPRNET that contain the latest JCLL information, copies of the published JCLL Bulletins and linkages to other DOD Lessons Learned sites. The SIPRNET page also includes a searchable JCLL Master Database.

c. **Joint Universal Lessons Learned System (JULLS)** is a PC-based software package designed to create, modify, and display observations from command post exercises, field training exercises, and actual operations. Service components and combatant commands consolidate after-action reports and lessons learned and forwarded to the Joint Staff J-7 (ESD). The Joint Staff J-7 edits and transcribes these observations into the JULLS database (Secret) and makes them available to the entire JPEC. MCM 86-90 furnishes details on system functioning.

d. **Joint After-Action Reporting System (JAARS)**. CJCS MOP 53 requires submission of after-action reports (AAR) following operations and exercises. The AAR is the most common method for data submissions to the JULLS database. Joint Pub 1-03.30 contains formats and procedures for preparing and submitting AAR documents.