

Appendix E

Force Protection

GENERAL

E-1. Force protection is a responsibility of command, not a separate mission. The JFLCC must consider all elements associated with meeting this requirement. This appendix provides additional clarity for theater air and missile defense (TAMD) operations and other force protection issues. Outside the context of AT, force protection includes actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against DOD personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy.

E-2. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. Figure E-1 depicts elements of force protection.

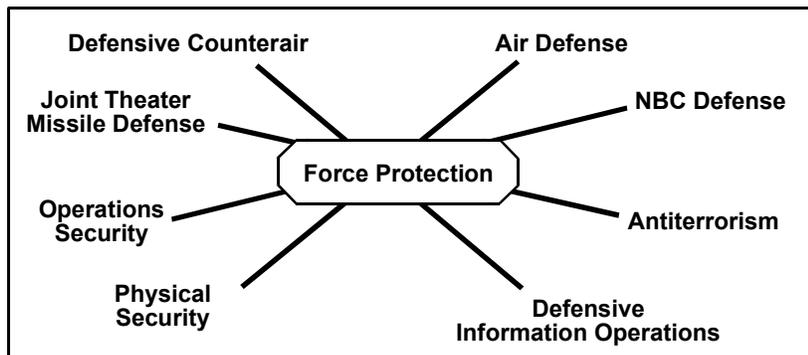


Figure E-1. Elements of Force Protection

E-0

THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE

E-3. The JFLCC ensures that TAMDC operations conducted by land forces are planned, coordinated, and synchronized with the other components within the theater of operations. The JFLCC may employ the AAMDC to perform these functions. The AAMDC is an Army C² headquarters tailored for joint operations and is capable of planning, coordinating, and synchronizing TAMDC operations, including the theater missile defense (TMD) operational elements of active defense, passive defense, attack operations, and C⁴ intelligence.

E-4. The commander of the AAMDC performs three critical roles during TAMDC operations. The commander commands the AAMDC and its subordinate echelon-above-corps ADA brigades, performs the functions of the theater Army air and missile defense coordinator (TAAMDCOORD) for the ARFOR (or JFLCC, if appointed), and performs the function of DAADC for the JFACC/area air defense commander (AADC).

E-5. The TAAMDCOORD, as a special staff officer to the ARFOR commander or JFLCC, ensures Army/land-based air and missile defense (AMD) is integrated with the joint and multinational active air defense operations and planning at the theater level. The TAAMDCOORD recommends air and missile threats as offensive counterair and DCA priorities to the ARFOR commander/JFLCC, who in turn reviews and forwards these recommendations to the JFACC/AADC.

E-6. The DAADC provides the following TAMDC support to the AADC:

- Integrates land-based AMD and DCA.
- Assists the AADC with the area air defense plan development.
- Advises the AADC on ROEs, airspace control measures, weapon control measures, and air defense warnings.
- Advises the AADC on land-based AMD operations and capabilities.

E-7. The AAMDC normally collocates with the ARFOR/JFLCC headquarters, but dependent on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civilians (METT-TC), may collocate with the joint air operations center. The location of the commander and his role is also dependent on METT-TC. The commander is supported in the TAMDC mission by AAMDC liaison teams that may deploy to all major theater C² headquarters including the JFLCC, JFACC/AADC, JFMCC, and to the ARFOR elements of the DOCC, BCD, and aviation control element.

E-8. For additional guidance on AMD, refer to JP 3-01 and JP 3-01.5.

NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL DEFENSE

E-9. NBC defense measures protect against attack by NBC weapons and provide the capability to sustain operations in NBC environments using the principles of avoidance of NBC hazards, particularly contamination, protection of individuals and units from unavoidable NBC hazards, and decontamination.

E-10. Commanders at all levels are responsible for the following:

- Ensuring all personnel are proficient in the individual and collective NBC defense skills required to carry out their respective missions in an NBC environment.
- Conducting collective training designed to ensure units can execute their mission-essential tasks in an NBC environment.
- Providing chemical defense equipment (CDE) to units and individuals. At the minimum, ensure individuals and units have adequate stocks of protection, detection, and decontamination equipment. Commanders should continuously monitor CDE stocks to ensure they do not fall below minimum levels established by the JFLCC.
- Implementing the Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Warning and Reporting System.
- In accordance with the policy of each service, maintaining a well-trained core of NBC defense specialists and service-specific NBC defense infrastructure prepared to assist units to operate effectively in an NBC environment.
- Providing NBC intelligence to higher, adjacent, subordinate, and attached units.
- Developing and implementing automatic procedures for the verification of enemy use of NBC. Being prepared to provide next higher headquarters with verification of enemy first use of NBC weapons in their AO.
- Developing and implementing NBC reconnaissance and decontamination plans. Being prepared to develop and implement smoke plans in the event smoke generator units are placed in support of unit operations.

E-11. Personnel having staff responsibility for NBC defense matters at all levels within each component will—

- Advise the commander and staff on all aspects of NBC operations.
- Provide input on all plans and orders.
- Prepare, receive, collect, evaluate, and distribute NBC reports.

E-12. The NBC threat warning system is employed by the JFLCC to provide component commanders with information from which they can establish appropriate unit defense measures. This system consolidates the most current intelligence estimates regarding the enemy's offensive capabilities, intent, and activities, and recommends measures to be employed to combat this threat.

- The JFLCC J-3 establishes the NBC THREATCON in coordination with the J-2 and JFLCC NBC defense point of contact. Once established, the THREATCON is disseminated via J-2 and J-3 channels.
- Actions associated with each THREATCON are recommended, not directive in nature. They are based on current NBC defense doctrine but should be assessed in context of the unit's situation and mission.
- NBC THREATCONs are not synonymous with the mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) levels. Threat is only one of the factors commanders consider when determining the appropriate MOPP level.

E-13. The JFLCC, in coordination with and approval from the JFC, establishes close relationships with US departments and agencies within their sphere of C². Networks are established with diplomatic missions and country teams within the AO. These sources may provide valuable intelligence on the likelihood of enemy intent to introduce NBC weapons. They may also produce data on the political and psychological implications, as well as military aspects of effectively countering NBC weapons beyond that provided by intelligence sources subordinate to the JFLCC.

E-14. For additional guidance on NBC defense, refer to JP 3-11.

ANTITERRORISM MEASURES

E-15. In AT, force protection is the security program designed to protect Service members, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment, in all locations and situations. This is accomplished through planned and integrated application of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security (OPSEC), and personal protective services and is supported by CI and other security programs.

E-16. To meet the terrorist threat, an integrated and comprehensive JFLCC AT program must be developed and implemented. AT measures are intended to identify and reduce the risk of loss or damage of potential targets and to develop procedures to detect and deter planned terrorist actions before they take place, thereby reducing the probability of a terrorist event. The measures also encompass the reactive or tactical stage of an incident, including direct contact with terrorists to end the incident with minimum loss of life and property. For assets under the control of the JFLCC, an appropriate division of responsibilities is coordinated with the JFC.

E-17. The AT program stresses deterrence of terrorist incidents through preventive measures. The program addresses the following:

- Threat analysis.
- Installation or unit criticality and vulnerability assessments.
- Threat assessment based on the threat analysis and friendly vulnerabilities.
- Information security.
- OPSEC.
- Personnel security.
- Physical security.
- Crisis management planning.
- Employment of tactical measures to contain or resolve terrorist incidents.
- Continuous training and education of personnel.
- Public affairs planning.

E-18. For additional guidance on AT, refer to JP 3-07.2.

DEFENSIVE INFORMATION OPERATIONS

E-19. Defensive IO integrate and coordinate protection and defense of information and information systems (which include C⁴ systems, sensors, weapon systems, infrastructure systems, and decision-makers). Defensive IO is an integral part of overall force protection. Defensive IO is conducted through information assurance, physical security, OPSEC, counter-deception, counter-psychological operations, CI, EW, and special information operations. Defense IO personnel coordinate defense IO objectives to support the JFLCC's intent and concept of operations.

E-20. Four interrelated processes comprise defensive IO—

- Information environment protection.
- Attack detection.
- Capability restoration.
- Attack response.

E-21. The JFLCC is responsible for effectively integrating defensive IO. An IO officer should be designated. This officer or an assistant interfaces with the joint force IO cell to provide component expertise and acts as a liaison for IO matters between the joint force and the component. This representative also may serve as a member of one or more of the supporting organizations of IO (e.g., the special technical operations cell).

E-22. For additional guidance on defensive IO, refer to JP 3-13.

PHYSICAL SECURITY MEASURES

E-23. Physical security measures deter, detect, and defend against threats from terrorists, criminals, and unconventional forces. Measures include fencing and perimeter standoff space, lighting and sensors, vehicle barriers, blast protection, intrusion detection systems and electronic surveillance, and access control devices and systems.

E-24. Physical security measures, like any defense, should be overlapping and deployed in depth.

E-25. For additional guidance on physical security measures, refer to JP 3-10 and JP 3-10.1.

OPERATIONS SECURITY MEASURES

E-26. Effective OPSEC measures minimize the *signature* of JFLCC activities, avoid set patterns, and employ deception when patterns cannot be altered. Although strategic OPSEC measures are important, the most effective methods manifest themselves at the lowest level.

E-27. Terrorist activity is discouraged by varying patrol routes, staffing guard posts and towers at irregular intervals, and conducting vehicle and personnel searches and identification checks on a set but unpredictable pattern.

E-28. Law enforcement aids in force protection through the prevention, detection, response, and investigation of crime. A cooperative police program involving military and civilian/host-nation law enforcement agencies directly contributes to overall force protection.

E-29. Personnel security measures range from general measures of AT to specialized personal protective services. They include commonsense rules of on- and off-duty conduct, use of protective clothing and equipment, use of hardened vehicles and facilities, employment of dedicated guard forces, and use of duress alarms.

E-30. For additional guidance on OPSEC, refer to JP 3-54.

PLANNING

E-31. The JFLCC must address force protection during all phases of deliberate and crisis action planning. All aspects of force protection must be considered and threats minimized to ensure maximum operational success. The JFLCC and subordinate commanders must implement force protection measures appropriate to anticipated terrorist threats.

E-32. Supported and supporting commanders must ensure that deploying forces receive thorough briefings concerning the threat and personnel protection requirements prior to and upon arrival in the theater of operations.

E-33. In addition, the JFLCC and subordinate commanders must evaluate the deployment of forces and each COA for the impact of terrorist organizations supporting the threat and those not directly supporting the threat but seeking to take advantage of the situation.

E-34. For additional guidance on force protection and related matters and considerations, refer to risk management and OPSEC guidance in JP 3-07.2.