MSTP Pamphlet 6-3

FDP&E in Support of MAGTF Operations

MAGTF Staff Training Program (MSTP)

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MSTP Pamphlet 6-3

FDP& E in Support of MAGTF Operations

This pamphlet supports the academic curricula of the Marine Air Ground Task Force Staff Training Program (MSTP).

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January 2002

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MSTP Center (C 467) MCCDC
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Quantico, Virginia 22134-5069

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FOREWORD

1. PURPOSE. This publication defines force deployment planning and execution (FDP&E) and identifies how currently fielded technologies can be used in an integrated manner to support command and control (C2) processes for the Marine expeditionary force (MEF) using the functional capabilities of the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

2. SCOPE. This pamphlet provides the operational procedures used during deliberate and crisis action planning (CAP) as outlined in the Marine Corps Planners Manual (MCO P3000.18), the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) volumes I – III, and other publications. While the pamphlet is primarily focused at the MEF level, this information is applicable to all subordinate commands.

3. SUPERSESSION. None.

4. CHANGES. Recommendations for improvements to this pamphlet are encouraged from commands as well as from individuals. The attached User Suggestion Form can be reproduced and forwarded to:

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5. CERTIFICATION. Reviewed and approved this date.

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Throughout this pamphlet, masculine nouns and pronouns are used for the sake of simplicity. Except where otherwise noted, these nouns and pronouns apply to either sex.

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Table of Contents

Part I	**Introduction**	1
1001	Overview	1
1002	Force Deployment Planning and Execution Definition	2
1003	Organization for Joint Planning and Execution	2
1004	Planning for Joint Operations	3
1005	Information Flow in Joint Planning	4
1006	Goals and Objectives	4
1007	Command Relationships	5
1008	Types of Command Authority	5
1008a	Combatant Command	5
1008b	Operational Control	6
1008c	Tactical Control	7
1008d	Support	7
1009	Planning Essentials	7
1009a	Operation Plans and Orders	7
1009b	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System	8
1009c	Time-Phased Force Deployment Data	8
1010	The Planning Process	8
1010a	Deliberate Planning	9
1010b	Crisis Action Planning	10
1011	Force Deployment Tools	10
Part II	**Joint Operation Planning and Execution System**	11
2001	History	11
2002	Planning, Policy, and Procedures	11
2003	Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning	13
2003a	Phase I: Initiation	13
2003b	Phase II: Concept Development/Review	13
2003c	Phase III: Plan Development	14
2003d	Phase IV: OPLAN Review	14
2003e	Phase V: Supporting Planning	14
Part III	**Time-Phased Force Deployment Data**	15
3001	Development Process and Procedures	15
3002	Mode Source Explanation	16

3003	Marine Air Ground Task Force II	17
3004	Joint Force Requirement Generator II	18
Part IV	**Global Command and Control System**	19
4001	Mission Applications	19
4002	JOPES Editing Tool	20
4003	Rapid Query Tool	21
4004	Scheduling and Movement	22
4005	Automated Message Handling Service	23
4006	Newsgroups	23
4007	Netscape	24
4008	File Transfer Protocol	25
4009	Telecommunication Network	25
Appendix A	**Emulating Applications in UNIX Environment**	27
Appendix B	**Glossary**	33
Appendix C	**References**	35

Figures

1-1	Combatant Commander's Areas of Responsibilities	3
1-2	The Planning Process	9
3-1	A Standard Time-Phased Force Deployment Data Report	15
4-1	Global Command and Control System	19
4-2	JOPES Editing Tool Example	21
4-3	Example of Scheduling and Movement Data	22
4-4	Example of a Newsgroup	24

Tables

3-1	Mode Source Codes	17

Part I

Introduction

Force deployment planning and execution (FDP&E) was a concept developed by the Marine Corps for better command and control of deployment operations. In its simplest form, MAGTF commanders wanted a single source of accurate and timely deployment information. They wanted to ensure that deployment supports the concept of employment and to present consolidated movement requirements to the joint force commander (JFC) and the Commander-in-Chief, U S Transportation Command. Lastly, they wanted to monitor and influence the flow of Marine forces using the current capability sets and associated warfighting functions.

1001. Overview

FDP&E are operational procedures practiced during deliberate and crisis action planning (CAP) as outlined in the Marine Corps Planners Manual (MCO P3000.18), the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES) volumes I – III, and other publications.

The use of automated data processing (ADP) systems allows the commander to source requirements, identify readiness and tailor forces. Marine Air-Ground Task Force II/Logistics Automated Information Systems (MAGTFII/LOGAIS) family of systems is the using units' toolkit for rapid planning and tracking of personnel and equipment during all stages of the mission. Information is fed from MAGTFII/LOGAIS into JOPES. This process creates time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) and listings, and gives the combatant commander visibility of his forces.
The United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) make up the Global Transportation Network (GTN). The GTN provides the lift required to get our forces into the area of operations—but the mission is not complete until the redeployment plan brings them back to their homeport, base, or station.

1002. Force Deployment Planning and Execution Definition

FDP&E includes procedures that are used during deliberate or CAP and execution for the purpose of supporting the maneuver of forces, based on the concept of employment and their sustainment within an area of operations.

FDP&E is the concept overseeing plan creation, plan management, and plan execution. It uses standardized policies, guidelines, procedures, and formats. It is a combination of the planning procedures used in deliberate and CAP for mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, and redeployment. FDP&E includes the execution of those plans by maneuver forces and their sustainment in support of the concept of operations.

FDP&E supports joint procedures for force deployment and supports the combatant commander's mission during deliberate planning and CAP. It identifies all forces needed to accomplish the combatant commander's concept of operations and phases them into the theater of operations.

1003. Organization for Joint Planning and Execution

The organization for joint planning and execution begins with the National Command Authorities (NCA). It continues through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to the combatant commands and their Service component commands, subunified commands, and joint task forces.

Each of the geographic combatant commanders is responsible for a specific geographic region of the world. That geographic region is designated their area of responsibility (AOR). Combatant commanders are responsible for military operations conducted in their AOR. Any combatant commander providing assistance to another combatant commander—in the form of plans, forces, or equipment in support of a NCA assigned mission—is designated a **supporting combatant commander**. The combatant commander receiving the support is designated the **supported combatant commander**.

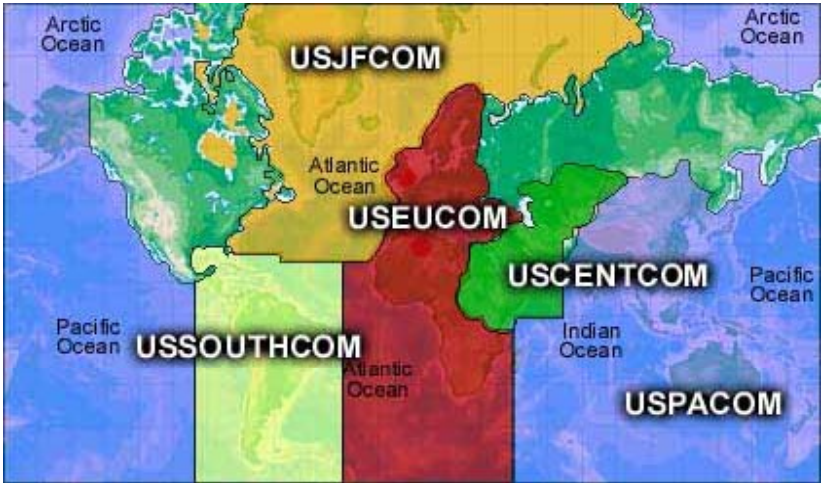

Figure 1-1. Combatant commander's areas of responsibility.

The combatant commander can designate a joint task force to execute operations within his AOR. A joint task force may be established on a geographical or functional basis when the assigned mission has a specific limited objective. The joint task force commander is responsible to plan and execute operations that achieve the combatant commander's objectives.

1004. Planning for Joint Operations

Combatant commanders use the JOPES, to determine the best method to accomplish an assigned task and to direct the actions necessary to accomplish the mission. JOPES is used to monitor, plan, influence, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, redeployment, and sustainment activities associated with joint operations. Planning for joint operations includes—

- **Mobilization Planning**. Services support national objectives for military operations and war.
- **Deployment Planning**. This is the responsibility of the combatant commander in close coordination with USTRANSCOM.
- **Employment Planning**. Prescribes how to apply forces to attain specified military objectives.

- **Sustainment Planning**. Directed toward providing and maintaining levels of personnel, materiel, and consumables for the appropriate duration.
- **Redeployment Planning**. Directed towards the transfer of units, individuals, or supplies deployed in one area to another.

1005. Information Flow In Joint Planning

Joint planning involves moving large volumes of information and is dependent on two-way communication. The supported combatant commander—in response to a NCA tasking—initiates the information flow about a new or current operation plan (OPLAN). It then passes to supporting combatant commander and Service component commanders assigned to support the OPLAN.

Force requirements source down to the lower echelons and the plans to support those requirements flow up the chain of command. Lift requirements necessary to support the OPLAN are sourced upward. Units request lift through JOPES for the equipment that cannot be moved by organic assets. Major joint force elements consolidate subordinate unit requirements. The joint force headquarters consolidates all of the requirements and forwards them to the supported and supporting commanders. Information concerning how lift requirements will be satisfied flows downward through the same channels.

1006. Goals and Objectives

Deployment planning involves "getting units to the fight in the way we intend to fight". Upon receiving a mission and the concept of operations, the Service component commander reviews the forces apportioned for planning and included in the combatant commander's concept of operations. Initially, the combatant command-level Service component planner validates the forces and determines the applicable combat support and combat service support—to include sustainment for the anticipated duration of the operation—as directed by the planning documents. Over time the subordinate joint command-level Service component commander may assume this responsibility. Some considerations and tools used to conduct force deployment planning are:

- Command relationships.
- OPLANs/operation orders (OPORDs).
- JOPES.
- TPFDD.

1007. Command Relationships

Command relationships are expressed in terms of authority and responsibility and include requirements for exercising coordination and support. A force assigned to a combatant commander may be transferred from that command only as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense. Forces (not command relationships) are transferred between commands. When forces are transferred, the relationship the gaining commander will exercise over those forces must be specified. All Service forces (except those noted in title 10, US Code) are assigned to combatant commands by the Secretary of Defense in the "Forces for Unified Commands" memorandum.

1008. Types Of Command Authority

a. Combatant Command

COCOM is the command authority over assigned forces vested only in the commanders of combatant commands by title 10, US Code, or as directed by the President in the Unified Command Plan. COCOM cannot be delegated or transferred. Only the President or the Secretary of Defense has the authority to change COCOM. COCOM is the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving:

- Exercising or delegating OPCON.
- Coordinating the boundaries of geographic areas with other combatant commanders.
- Functioning as the U.S. military's single point of contact exercising directive authority over all elements of the command in relationships with other combatant commands, DOD elements, U.S. diplomatic missions, other U.S. agencies, and agencies of foreign countries in the AOR.
- Organizing and employing commands and forces and assigning tasks.

- Determining those matters relating to the exercise of COCOM where subordinates must communicate with agencies external to the command.
- Coordinating with Service components and approving those aspects of administration, support, and discipline.
- 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.
- Establishing personnel policies to ensure proper and uniform standards of military conduct.
- Participating in the development and acquisition of the command's command, control, and communications systems.
- Actively participating in the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System.
- Deciding on the assignment of officers as commanders directly subordinate to the combatant commander.
- Convening general courts-martial.

b. Operational Control

OPCON is authority delegated or transferred to echelons below the combatant commander. OPCON is inherent in COCOM and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving—

- Full authority to organize and employ commands and forces and employ those forces as the commander in operational control deems necessary.
- Assigning tasks.
- Designating objectives and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission.
- Exercising or delegating OPCON, TACON, and other command relationships (except COCOM).
- Prescribing the chain of command.
- Organizing commands and forces and employing forces.
- Assigning command functions to subordinates.
- Planning for, deploying, directing, controlling, and coordinating the action of subordinates.
- Establishing plans, policies, and overall requirements for the command's intelligence.
- Conducting joint training and exercises.

- Suspending from duty any officer assigned to the command.
- Defining the responsibilities of subordinate commanders.
- Establishing control systems for local defense and defining functional responsibilities and geographic boundaries of subordinates.

c. Tactical Control

TACON is inherent in OPCON. TACON is the command authority used in the execution of operations. TACON is the command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking that is limited to the detailed and usually local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish the mission. TACON may be delegated to and exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command.

d. Support

A senior commander establishes "support" relationships when, one organization should aid, protect, complement, or sustain another force. Support may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Several categories of support have been defined for use within a combatant command as appropriate:

- **General**. Action given to supported force as a whole.
- **Mutual**. Action units render to each other.
- **Direct**. Action provided to specific force (answer directly to the supported force).
- **Close**. Action against targets near supported force.

1009. Planning Essentials

a. Operation Plans and Orders

OPLANs contain a full description of the concept of operations and all required annexes. They identify the specific forces, functional support, deployment sequence, and resources required to execute the plan and provide closure estimates for force movement into a theater of operations. An OPLAN can be developed into an OPORD.

b. Joint Operations Planning And Execution System

JOPES is the joint system used for FDP&E. It is the single source for deployment planning and execution resource information. It is the means for combatant commander to control force deployment flow. JOPES ties together force and sustainment movement requirements and carrier schedules. It allows multiple accesses through the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and reflects near real-time deployment flow.

c. Time-Phased Force Deployment Data

TPFDD is the deployment information used to depict force flow. From this data, several "standard" reports may be created. The most widely used reports are—

- **F11W** provides Level 4 detail (number of passengers, items, rolling stock, etc.) C-dates.
- **F11D** provides a rollup of the data found in the F11W, giving totals of short tons and basic movement information.
- **F11E** depicts transportation requirements by short tons/square feet.

These reports are standard and can be extracted from the MAGTFII application as well as JOPES. There are many other standard reports within these systems, to include enabling the user to create customized reports also known as "ad hoc" reports.

1010. The Planning Process

There are two types of processes used when planning joint operations: **deliberate planning** and **CAP**.

Force deployment planning continues throughout the planning process from the identification of the threat to national security interests, to termination of the operation, to include redeployment. See Figure 1-2.

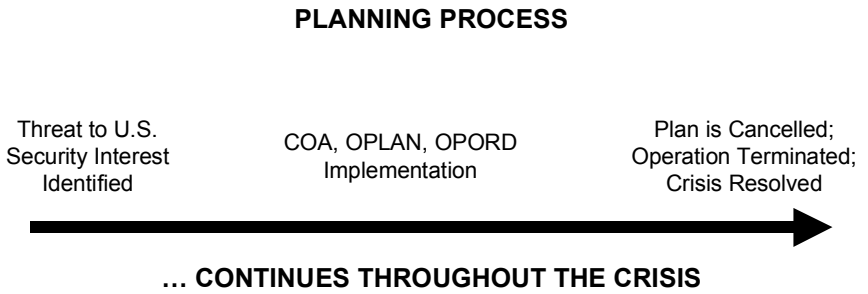

Figure 1-2. The planning process.

a. Deliberate Planning

Deliberate planning is carried out during peacetime to develop and refine the nation's operations plans. Planning in this fashion allows for orderly and methodical command and staff participation in the preparation of a plan. Organized into five phases, these steps prescribe a joint planning approach that offers a logical means for developing an operation plan.

- **Initiation**. The CJCS is responsible for preparing strategic plans and providing for the preparation of joint contingency plans. Major forces and strategic lift are apportioned during this phase.
- **Concept Development**. In response to the task assignment, the supported combatant commander first determines a mission statement and then develops a concept of operations based on his strategic concept.
- **Plan Development**. Subordinate commanders use the combatant commander's concept and the apportioned major combat forces to determine the necessary support, including forces and sustaining supplies for the operation. A complete plan is developed during this phase.
- **Plan Review**. A complete plan review is done by CJCS before approval. By the end of this phase an approved plan is the final output.
- **Supporting Plan**. Subordinate and supporting commanders prepare supporting plans that outline the actions of assigned and augmenting forces.

b. Crisis Action Planning

CAP involves the time-sensitive development of joint operation plans and orders in response to a crisis and is organized into six phases, beginning with an event, such as receipt of an alert order, and ends with a decision or resolution of the crisis. The purpose of CAP is to develop timely recommendations and implement the decisions of the NCA for the deployment and employment of military forces.

- **Situation Development**. An event—a conflict or humanitarian disaster—occurs with possible national security implications.
- **Crisis Assessment**. The NCA and combatant commander assess the effects on national interests, determine the size and composition of the force needed to support the operations, and develop a mission statement.
- **Course of Action Development**. The combatant commander and his staff develop courses of action (COAs) to satisfy the NCA's "end state."
- **Course of Action Selection**. The NCA selects the best COA. This selected COA becomes the JFC's concept of operations.
- **Execution Planning**. The JFC and subordinate commanders develop TPFDDs and sustainment requirements to support the concept of operations and accomplish specific and implied tasks.
- **Execution**. JFC execute the mission.

1011. Force Deployment Tools

The use of ADP systems allows the commander to source requirements, identify readiness and tailor forces. LOGAIS is the using unit's toolkit for rapid planning and tracking of personnel and equipment during all stages of the mission. Information is fed from MAGTFII/LOGAIS into JOPES to create a TPFDD giving the combatant commander visibility of his forces.

The transportation authorities that make up the GTN provide the lift required to get our forces into the area of operations, but the mission is not complete until redeployment brings the forces back to homeport, base, or station. (See also MSTP Pamphlet 6-6, *LOGAIS in Support of MAGTF Logistics*).

Part II

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

JOPES includes policies and procedures to guide all conventional operational planning and execution. It brings together these policies and procedures with personnel (users as well as those that keep the system operational), communications, and ADP systems to provide a total system for deliberate and CAP.

2001. History

Before the mid-60s there was no standard method for planning joint operations. Plans sat on the shelf waiting to be executed when a threat occurred in a specified region. It was assumed that the Services would provide what was needed when needed. If a combatant commander needed an infantry battalion, he would get an infantry battalion, based on the assumption that all infantry battalions are the same with the same capabilities. There was no way to identify or customize a unit for a mission specific requirement. Neither was there a way for a supporting commander to identify missions that required a specific type unit. Execution was the only means to test a plan's effectiveness or identify errors.

In 1966, the Secretary of Defense recognized the seriousness of these problems. He directed the Joint Chiefs of Staff to develop procedures and a standardized ADP system that could be used with the World Wide Military Command and Control System (which would later migrate to the GCCS).

2002. Planning, Policies, and Procedures

Deliberate planning is used when time permits the total participation of the commanders and staff for the Joint Planning and Execution Community. The reference documents include—

- **Marine Corps Planners' Manual (PLANMAN) MCO P3000.18**. This document states that Marine Corps forces must use the JOPES and FDP&E.
- **Joint Pub 0-2, *Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)***. Provides general guidance on command relationships in a joint environment.
- **Unified Command Plan**. Identifies geographic areas of responsibility, assigns primary tasks, defines authority of commanders, establishes command relationships, and gives guidance on the exercise of combatant command.
- **Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan**. The Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) assigns planning tasks and specifies the type of plan the combatant commander must develop for each situation. For deliberate planning it also apportions combat, combat support and combat service support forces and some materiel as well as common user lift assets. In addition, JSCP provides planning guidance in all areas through its series of appendices.
- **CJCSM 3122.01, *Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume I (Planning Policies and Procedures*)**. Describes the policies and procedures governing the joint conventional deliberate and CAP processes under JOPES.
- **CJCSM 3122.02 *Manual for Time Phased force Deployment Data (TPFDD) Development and Deployment Execution.*** Describes building, refining and maintaining force deployment databases for deliberate and crisis action plans.
- **CJCSM 3122.03 *Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Volume II Planning Formats and Guidance***. Describes operation plan formats and gives guidance for joint conventional planning and execution, and specific guidance on OPLAN and contingency plan formats, to include sample formats. Detailed administrative procedures concerning plan data management, classification, and security guidance.

JOPES includes administrative policies and procedures that govern all conventional military operation planning and execution. This system standardizes vocabulary, procedures, and joint ADP support for the entire DOD. It includes every aspect of joint military planning and execution training and planning, which is paramount to effective military operations, and is based on both requirements and capabilities. Planners use forces and

resources identified in the JSCP, CJCS orders, Service documents, and approved OPLANs and OPORDs. Those resources identify forces and sources required, to accomplish the mission and validate the actual forces and equipment available.

JOPES contains specific procedures for the supported command to identify shortfalls between planned requirements and identified capabilities throughout the planning process. If shortfalls cannot be resolved, planners conduct a risk analysis, and request adjustment to the combatant commander's concept of operations if the risk is considered too great.

Within JOPES, completed and approved plans are maintained and updated for training and execution and changes occur, through methods such as maintenance conferences, etc.

2003. Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning

Like the planning process, force deployment planning supports both deliberate and crisis actions. Deliberate planning allows for maintenance and exercise of the plan but the timeline for CAP does not.

a. Phase I: Initiation

The objective of Phase I is to establish planning tasks and identify available resources. The vehicle for this is the JSCP.

b. Phase II: Concept Development/Review

The objective of this phase is a fully developed concept of operations and to conduct the first of two CJCS reviews during the planning cycle. The concept of operations outlines—in broad terms—a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to an operation or series of operations. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation and serve as a road map around which to plan.

During this first review, the CJCS determines whether the scope and concept of operations are sufficient to accomplish assigned tasks, if the combatant commander's assumptions are valid, planned and consistent with joint doctrine and if he has complied with his tasking.

c. Phase III: Plan Development

The objective of Phase III is a fully developed, transportation feasible, OPLAN. Also during this phase, JOPES information system procedures begin to be used extensively to determine document and time-phase combat, combat support and combat service support; determine phase sustainment forces and conduct transportation feasibility analysis.

d. Phase IV: OPLAN Review

The objective of phase IV is an approved plan. Being the second of two CJCS reviews, the focus is on the following criteria:

- Adequacy.
- Feasibility.
- Suitability.
- Consistency.
- Plan review.
- Review comments.

e. Phase V: Supporting Plans

The supporting plans detail actions of each of the supporting commands. Supporting plans must be developed by the supporting commander, and approved by the supported combatant commander within a specified period of time.

Part III

Time-Phased Force Deployment Data

The TPFDD is deployment information. Within this database are records of warfighting forces, their accompanying supplies, and non-unit related equipment and personnel. Forces listed in the TPFDD are those apportioned forces and combat support and combat service support identified in the JSCP and do not represent the total number needed to execute an OPLAN. This information, drawn from data provided by the combatant command components, and other force providing organizations when complied and integrated, represent an initial, best estimate of movement requirements, personnel and equipment. See Figure 3-1.

Example: F11W Report

```
OPLAN NUMBER - 00005930                                          \\UNCLASSIFIED        OPLAN DATE -  05/06/93
FORCE MODULE - SAB SPECIAL PURPOSE MAGTF GCE                                           RUN TIME   -  12/09/93 17:18:08
CHANGE NUMBER-  0                                              Force Requirements Detail Report (F11W)
PAGE NUMBER-     1
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
***********************************************************************************************************************
**ULN**      ********FORCE DESCRIPTION******** PRO  SVC  *UTC*  ULC  FIC PIC ORGN RLD  M S POE  ALD  M S POD  EAD  LAD  M S DEST RDD
  **UIC*    **********UNIT NAME************* APERS  NRPAX                                                PRI/AO
 CCC                                          HEAVY LIFT
 CID **CARGO DESCR* PCS LNTH WDT HGT SQFEET  BULK(ST)  BULK(MT)  OVER(ST)  OVER(MT)   OUT(ST)   OUT(MT)  NAT(ST)   NAT(MT)   (CBBLS)
***********************************************************************************************************************
7BB        DET HQ, 7TH MAR                   B    M    Z99BB  NSL  7   X                                                X
  M11210   GROUND COMBAT ELEMENT                0      0
DETAILS DO NOT EXIST FOR THE ULN
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
7BB      ULN TOTALS                        0       0.0          0       0.0          0        0.0          0       0.0          0        0
=======================================================================================================================
7BBAA      A CO, 1 BN 7 MAR                  5    M    0GVAA  CO   0       ETFB C001 L M DNNL      A K TLCD C010 C013 X X TLCD C013
  M11210   RIFLE CO, INF BN, FMF               182    182                                                3
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  E3A                                     A
E0870 LASER, INFRARE    2   4   9   8   0       0.0          0       0.0          0        0.0          0       0.0          0        0
  E3A    CCC TOTALS                       0       0.0          0       0.0          0        0.0          0       0.0          0        0
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  J3A                                     A
A2051 RADIO SET, MAN    7  10   4  14   0       0.1          0       0.0          0        0.0          0       0.0          0        0
C4261 CSS-LWEIGHT, R    4   0   0   0   0       0.1          1       0.0          0        0.0          0       0.0          0        0
C4310 CARRIER, ROCKE   12  17   5  13   0       0.0          0       0.0          0        0.0          0       0.0          0        0
E0144 BORESIGHT         3   0   0   0   0       0.0          0       0.0          0        0.0          0       0.0          0        0
E0255 COMPUTER SET.     2   7   4   5   0       0.0          0       0.0
```

Figure 3-1. A standard time-phased force deployment data report.

3001. Development Process and Procedures

The TPFDD file includes unit line number (ULN) designators for forces and its accompanying supplies. ULN information is broken down into a series of

records that are further broken down in three separate series of unit information, cargo information, and movement information. Cargo increment numbers and personnel increment numbers designators are included for non-unit related supplies.

If the supported command has placed no restriction on early arrival, the earliest arrival date (EAD) will reflect the unit's preferred arrival date at the port of debarkation (POD). Carrier providers may adjust available to load dates (ALDs) as needed during scheduling to support call-forward dates coordinated with units, and will attempt to schedule transportation to meet the unit's EAD.

For inter theater airlift moves, the EAD must be at least the ALD plus one day. During the initial days of a crisis, the supported commander may require an EAD/latest arrival date (LAD) window of less than three days to meet immediate deployment requirements. In those cases, the supported commander will coordinate the specific EAD/LAD window with USTRANSCOM, and extend the window back to three days as soon as the situation permits.

Assignment of ALD to ULNs moving by sea will be spaced to account for two days of upload at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE), the appropriate number of days in transit time between SPOE and the seaport of debarkation (SPOD), and two days of offload/port clearing operations at the SPOD. For example, if transit time to SPOD is 10 days, ALD date will be set at EAD minus 14 days. The supported commander, in coordination with lift providers, will identify sealift transit times to be used based on types of ships and the specific AOR.

When force requirements are under development and actual movement dates have not been established, ULNs will be entered and sourced in the TPFDD as on-call requirements. TPFDD records for on-call units will be coded "LAD on call".

3002. Mode Source Explanation

ULN transportation mode and source fields are identified in the JOPES reporting manual (see CJCSM 3150.16 (JOPESREP). However, only the following M/S codes and explanations will be used in contingency and exercise TPFDDs. See table 3-1.

AC	Air via supporting commander channel (AMC or Service) aircraft.
AD	Air via theater (supported commander) aircraft.
AH	Air via organic (unit) aircraft.
AK	Air via strategic (AMC, AMC-contract) aircraft.
AL	Air via AMC GO-PAX/commercial ticket program.
AM	Air via unit-funded commercial tickets.
AN	Air via host nation/allied provided airlift.
AS	Air via Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM).
LD	Land via theater (supported commander) trucking.
LG	Land via MTMC-arranged trucking or rail (CONUS).
LH	Land via organic (unit) vehicles.
LR	Land via theater (supported commander) rail.
LN	Land via host nation/allied controlled transport.
PC	Mode optional; source is supporting combatant commander (to other than a CONUS SPOE).
PG	Mode optional; source is MTMC (CONUS use only).
SC	Sea via USN/USCG ship.
SD	Sea via USN/USCG ship (MPS/AWR).
SE	Sea via MSC ship (common user strategic sealift).
SH	Sea via organic (unit) vessels.
SN	Sea via host nation/allied provided sealift.
SP	Sea/canal via barge/ferry.
SW	Sea via MSC (Assault follow-on echelon [AFOE]).
XG	No transportation required (origin and POE same; CONUS SPOEs).
XX	No transportation required (origin and POE, or POD and destination same).
Z (Blank)	Requirement is in place at its final destination.

Table 3-1. Mode source codes.

3003. Marine Air-Ground Task Force II

MAGTFII is a member of the MAGTFII/LOGAIS family of systems. It is the planning tool used to build force structure to meet the mission down to table of authorized material, and billet-level detail, source required forces, develop and access phasing, mode of travel, compute sustainment and estimate air/sea lift requirements.

MAGTFII will allow you to build a TPFDD for use within a command prior to exporting your certified (not validated) product and importing into JOPES. Validation is the process by which the supported combatant commander certifies to USTRANSCOM (and other lift providers) required airlift and sealift movements.

In the near future all Services will use Joint Force Requirement Generator II (JFRG II), a newly developed software application developed from MAGTF II, for unit-level planning. MAGTF II and JFRG II have all of the functionality of the GCCS JOPES applications but are not networked.

3004. Joint Force Requirement Generator II

JFRG II is a personal computer application to support remote and forward deployed users in generating TPFDD. JFRG II provides a unit-level deployable, microcomputer-based deployment planning tool for the joint community.

JFRG II accelerates the development, sourcing, analysis, and refinement of plans and deployment databases resulting in executable JOPES TPFDD. It will provide a bridge between JOPES and the TCAIMS II system, and reduce response time by more efficiently creating and refining plans that can be accomplished directly in JOPES.

JFRG prepares timely initial estimates using standard reference data and analysis tools. It facilitates identification of accurate unit data down to the unit personnel and Level 4 cargo detail. It consolidates joint and service-specific reference information and codes from numerous sources. JFRG can produce JOPES-executable TPFDDs, a JOPES transaction file for modifications to an existing OPLAN database, and can download existing JOPES plans.

Part IV

Global Command and Control System

The GCCS provides a single joint command and control system for the CJCS. It helps combatant commanders and JFCs maintain their battlefield awareness through a fused, integrated, near-real-time picture of the battlespace. The GCCS provides information processing support in the areas of planning, mobility, and sustainment to combatant commanders, the Services, and Defense agencies. It also provides worldwide user-to-user information exchange for command and control, communications, intelligence, functional, and administrative management, including logistics, transportation, personnel, and medical support. See Figure 4-1.

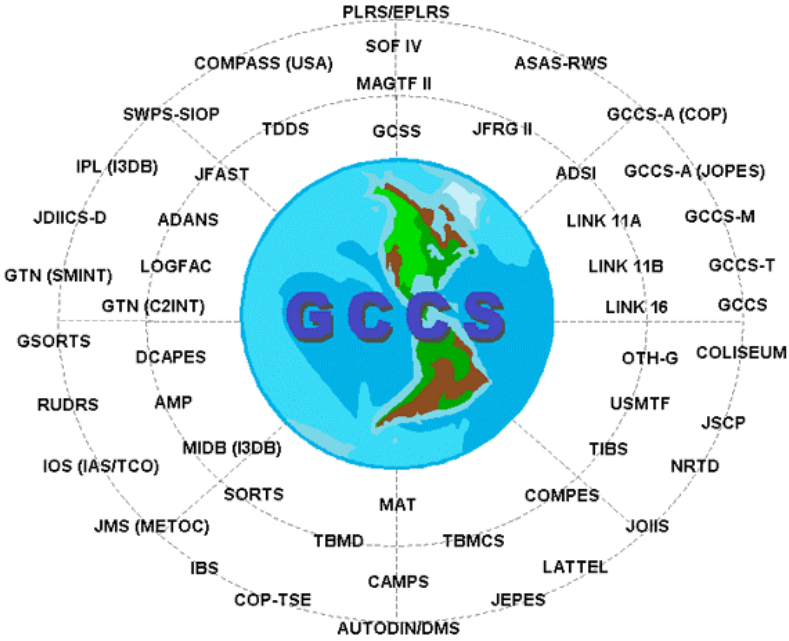

Figure 4-1. Global Command and Control System.

4001. Mission Applications

JOPES is the integrated command and control system used to plan and execute joint military operations. This system is a combination of joint policies, procedures, personnel, training, and a reporting structure supported by automated data processing on GCCS. These capabilities support translation of the NCAs' policy decisions into planning and execution of joint military operations. JOPES mission applications (described below) are made of ADP systems used for joint command and control.

JOPES ADP systems must interface with selected service applications, which provide data essential for joint planning. JOPES applications will be accessed from the JOPES navigation window. These applications will be used independently but will interact through shared databases. JOPES core databases reside at selected GCCS sites—

- National Military Command Center.
- Alternate National Military Command Center.
- USTRANSCOM.
- U.S. Special Operations Command.
- U.S. Joint Forces Command.
- U.S. Pacific Command.
- U.S. European Command.

4002. JOPES Editing Tool

The JOPES editing tool (JET) provides a capability to create, add, modify, delete, and generate output on deployment-related information contained in an OPLAN TPFDD. See Figure 4-2.

This TPFDD edit capability is a critical tool for deliberate planning and CAP. JET is a joint system that provides the data manipulation capabilities made available at unit level by JFRG II and MAGTF II. The joint staff and unified command staffs use JET.

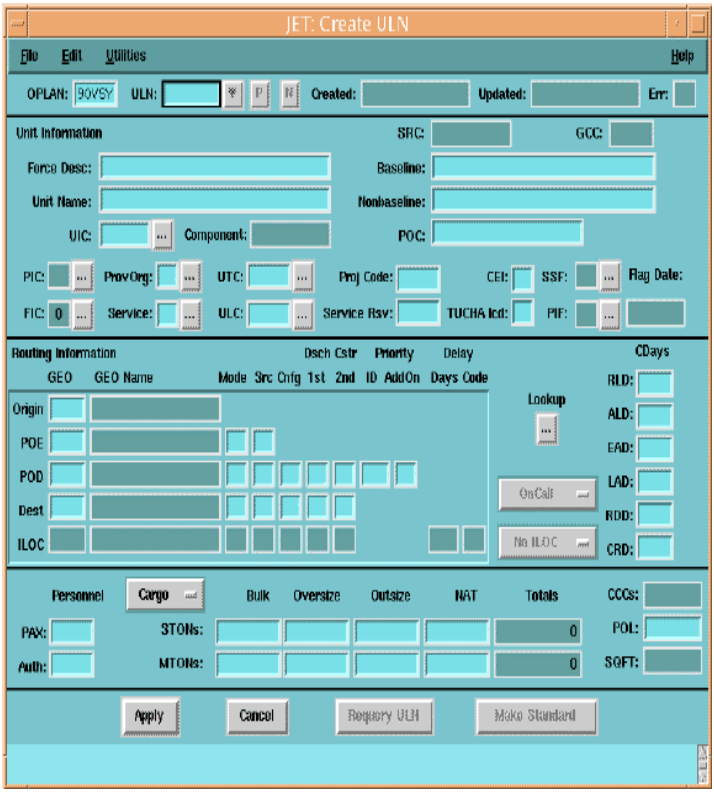

Figure 4-2. JOPES editing tool example.

4003. Rapid Query Tool

The rapid query tool (RQT) is intended to perform all the critical functions of legacy JOPES ad hoc query, but at a much higher speed. It provides a fast, flexible, and complete solution to a user's OPLAN query needs. The RQT provides a wide range of user-defined data representation and format options for viewing and printing OPLAN data.

The RQT creates a "snapshot" of OPLAN data through rapid retrieval using parallel processing. This snapshot is saved on the client workstation and is used when generating reports. This approach allows report tailoring "on the fly" and greatly reduces the number of times the GCCS Oracle database is

accessed. The RQT provides the user with a comprehensive JOPES data retrieval, analysis, and output tool. The primary goal of RQT is to provide the JOPES user community with a total OPLAN data analysis tool with the absolute maximum performance.

4004. Scheduling and Movement

Scheduling and movement is the JOPES application that handles command and control information on deployment activity and status. It functions as a vehicle for reporting and tracking movement of TPFDD requirements. Scheduling and movement allows the user to review, update, schedule, and create manifests of carrier and organic movement data before and during deployment. It provides the capability to review and analyze an extensive variety of sources requirements, scheduling, and movement data. See Figure 4-3.

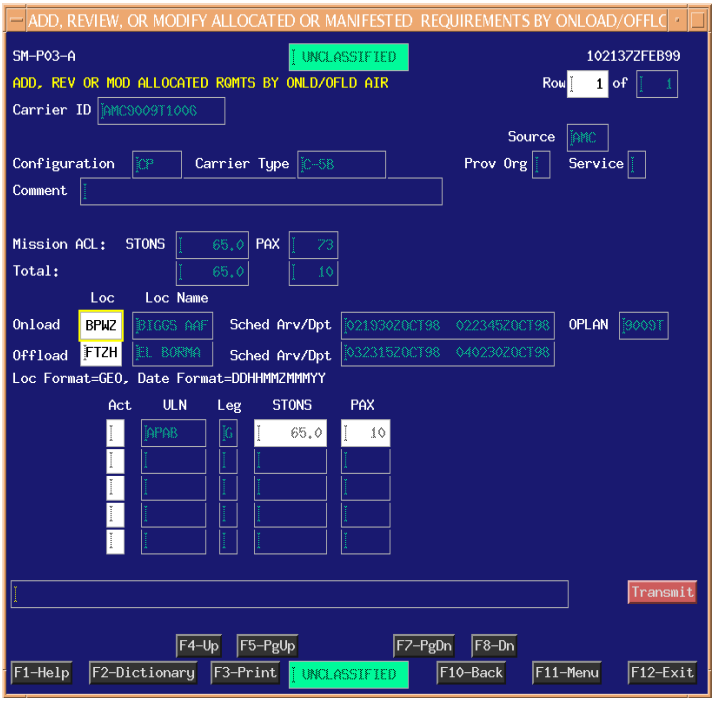

Figure 4-3. Example of scheduling and movement data.

Scheduling and movement specifically provides planning allocations, manifested passenger and cargo information, and carrier schedules. Multiple reports concerning transportation analysis are also available. The major functions within scheduling and movement include—

- Maintaining both allocation (planned) and manifested (actual) movement data.
- Permitting "shuttles" through same geographic location.
- Scheduling carrier support for more than one OPLAN.

4005. Automated Message Handling Service

The automated message handling service (AMHS) provides the capability to receive, organize, search, transmit, and retrieve Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) message traffic. AMHS is functionally divided into two components: the tasker and message assembler and the topic (search) software application. These components provide the user with capabilities to create, coordinate, validate, and release an AUTODIN message as well as receive, organize, view, and print incoming AUTODIN traffic.

AMHS also supports the automated capability to update various databases from formatted AUTODIN message traffic. Several applications rely on this automated capability, for example, GCCS Reconnaissance Information system, Global Status of Resources and Training, Evacuation System, and some Service-unique applications.

The tasker and message assembler component is responsible for the message transmission process. This process includes four phases: message creation, coordination, validation, and release. The topic component is responsible for organizing incoming message traffic. Topic is a commercial-off-the-shelf software tool that essentially acts as a database manager. Its capabilities include sorting, filtering, filing, marking, printing, and deleting incoming AUTODIN message traffic.

4006. Newsgroups

Newsgroups, which replaced the teleconference application, provide the ability for one user to broadcast information which many users can receive in

near real time. The user connects to a news server, which is a host maintaining copies of messages which have been posted to one or more "newsgroups". The user can review all groups on that server or just a subset. See Figure 4-4.

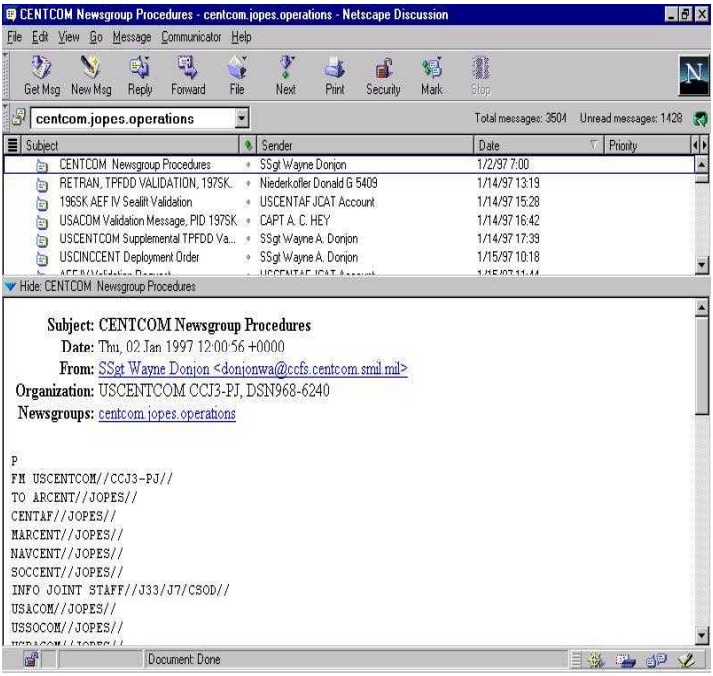

Figure 4-4. Example of a newsgroup.

The subscription list for a news group is user defined, thereby permitting limited access to messages posted within any news group. Users can read, print, reply to listed messages, or "post" new messages. New messages are posted to a central server for each news group and are, in turn, distributed to all servers, which receive that particular news group. Once posted at the distant server, users can view and print the new message.

4007. Netscape

Netscape is a browser that allows any user to access and view posted information. "Many" users communicate. User access to the "Home Page" or

posted information is not restricted. The pages have links to other pages, allowing the viewer to traverse connections between data.

4008. File Transfer Protocol

A file transfer protocol (FTP) is used to directly control the transfer of files to and from a distant server. FTP is especially useful in transferring large files. A user who wishes to FTP a file must first connect to the distant machine. Depending on the extent of the security domain, the user may be required to validate his user identification and password. Some servers may allow anonymous login. The user then issues the transfer command. FTP is recommended when e-mail attachments exceed 500K bytes.

4009. Telecommunication Network

A telecommunications network (TELNET) provides the user with the ability to login and use application resources of any server across the network. The principal function of a TELNET is to initiate text or X-windows applications, which, because of application design or security, must be executed from a specific server instead of being executed on the user's local hardware. Users will specify the machine name and, when connected, provide a user identification and password to the distant machine to validate authority to access.

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Appendix A

Emulating Applications in UNIX Environment

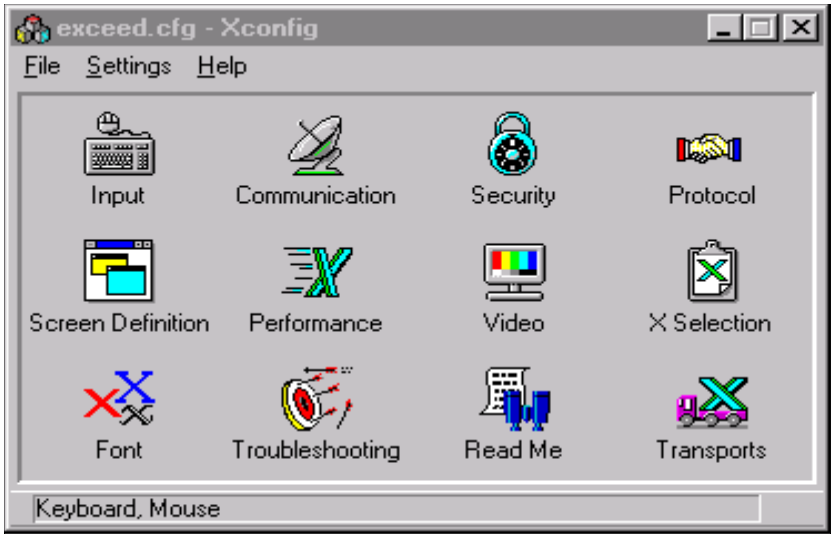
There are times during the planning cycle, when there seems to be more functional personnel than there are UNIX hardware systems. If Windows NT boxes are available, there is a work around using the Hummingbird Exceed Program.

Described below are step-by-step instructions to allow a Windows NT box to be used as a remote GCCS with your user name and logon password.

Click on the **Xconfig** icon.

Xconfig

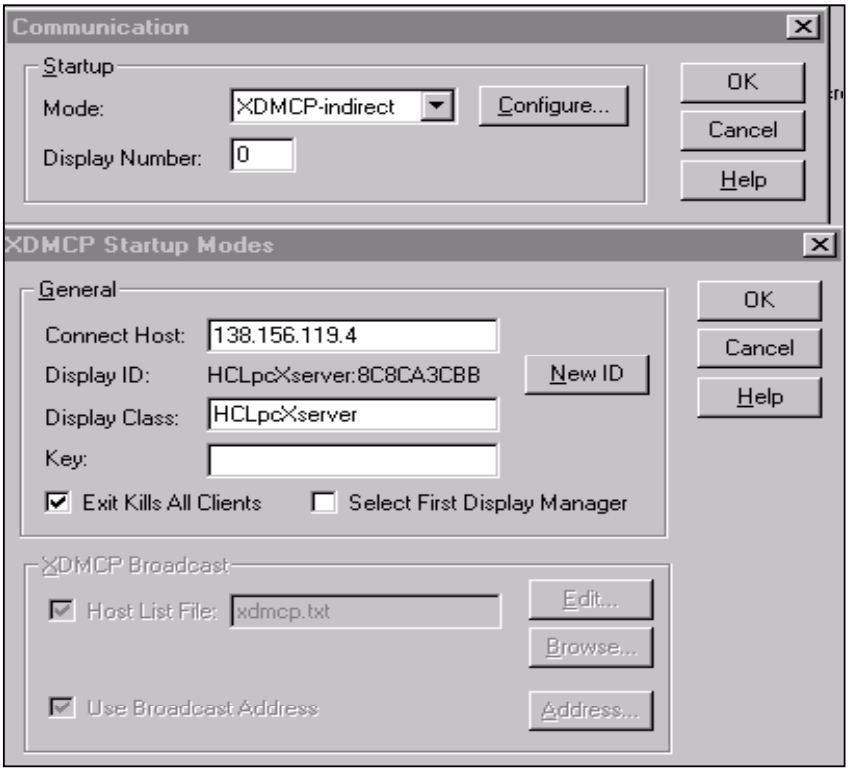
You will get a window that looks like this:



Only a few of the items in the Xconfig window require modifications.

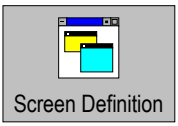
Double click the **Communication** icon.

Select XDMCP-indirect and click configure. The XDMCP Startup Modes window will pop up.

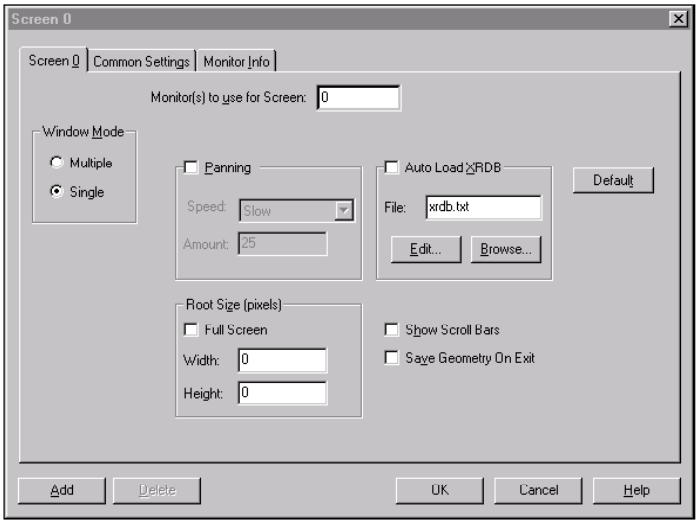


- Type in the Host IP Address.
- Select “OK” in the XDMCP Startup Modes window.
- Select “OK” in the Communications window.

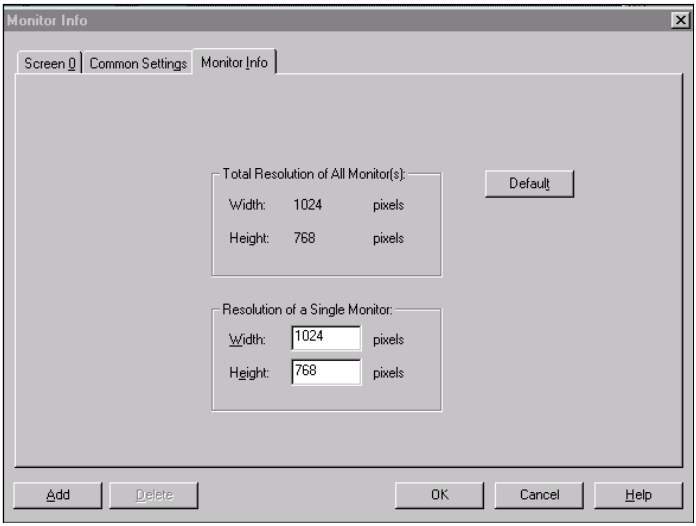
Double click the **Screen Definition** Icon.



Select **Single Window Mode**.

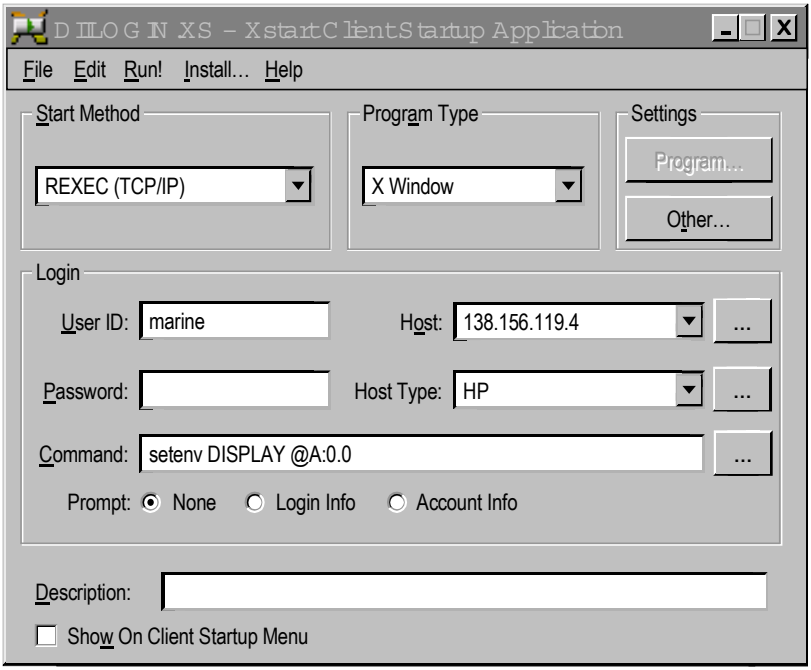


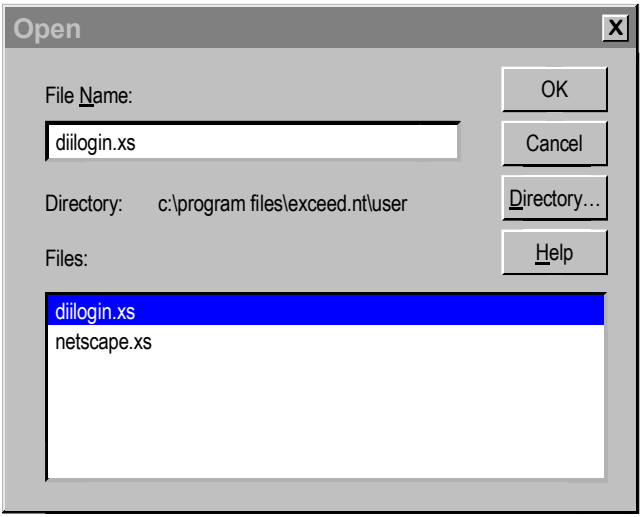
Select the **Monitor Info** tab.



- Enter the resolution for your monitor.
- Select “OK”.
- Close the **Xconfig** window.

Double Click the **Xstart** icon in the Exceed window.





- Enter User ID.
- Enter Password.
- Enter Host IP.
- Select Host Type.
- Enter Command.
- Click on file and click on “Save As”.
- Give File a name such as “dialoging”
- Select “OK”.
- Click on Run.

You will get an XDMCP Display Manager “Chooser” window. Your Host IP should show up in the window.

- Select “OK”.

You will get a DII Login Window

NOTE: For Chart to display properly you will have to set your Display Properties Setting to 256 colors in the Color Palette.

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Appendix B

Glossary

Note: Acronyms change over time in response to new operational concepts, capabilities, doctrinal changes, and other similar developments. The following publications are the sole authoritative sources for official military acronyms:

1. Joint Publication 1-02*, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.
2. MCRP 5-12C, *Marine Corps Supplement to the Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

ADP	automated data processing
ALD	available to load date
AMHS	automated message handling service
AOR	area of responsibility
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
C-day	commencement day
CAP	crisis action planning
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
COA	course of action
COCOM	combatant command
DOD	Department of Defense
EAD	earliest arrival date
FDP&E	force deployment planning and execution
FTP	file transfer protocol

GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GTN	Global Transportation Network
JET	JOPES editing tool
JFC	joint force commander
JFRG II	Joint Force Requirement Generator II
JOPES	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
LAD	latest arrival date
LOGAIS	Logistics Automated Information System
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
NCA	National Command Authorities
OPLAN	operation plan
OPCON	operational control
OPORD	operation order
POD	port of debarkation
RQT	rapid query tool
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
TACON	tactical control
TELNET	telecommunication network
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force Deployment Data
ULN	unit line number
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command

Appendix C

References

CJCSM 3122.01, JOPES Vol I

CJCSM 3122.02, JOPES Vol. II

CJCSM 3122.03, JOPES Vol. III

JCS Pub 0-2, *Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)*

Unified Command Plan

Joint Pub 1-02, *DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*

Joint Pub 3-13.1, *Joint Doctrine for Command and Control Warfare (C2W)*

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan JSCP

MCO P3000.18, Marine Corps Planners Manual (PLANMAN)

AFSC Pub 1, *The Joint Staff Officer's Guide*

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