Joint Logistics Course

Army Logistics University
Fort Lee, Virginia
Deconfliction
Facilitators

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Know Your Audience

Chief
AMC
NMCB
CJTF
SPO
MSG

Life Support
Classes of Supply
What is your definition of JOINT?

Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. (JP 1-02)

Are we JOINT?

Why do we need it?

...Services, by themselves, seldom have sufficient capability to independently support the Joint Forces Commander...
What is the Joint Logistics Course all about?

Joint Strategic Logistics

Joint Command Relationships and Authorities for Joint Logistics

Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief
The Joint Logistics Course will provide Intermediate Level Officer, Senior NCO, and DOD Civilian logisticians an understanding of organizations, authorities, and processes associated with the Joint Logistics Enterprise and the ability to apply joint logistics doctrine in a Joint, interagency, and/or multinational environment.
JLC integrates component functional skills and knowledge through the study of strategy, doctrine, theory, programs and processes. JLC provides the opportunity for students to develop the attributes, perspectives and insights necessary to manage logistics globally. All course material is unclassified.

JLC is the only course in the Department of Defense that is sponsored by the Joint Chiefs of Staff J4 for Joint Logistics training.

- Theater-level joint logistics operations
- Support to full range of military operations
- Defense logistics planning
- Intergovernmental
- Inter-service, interagency
- Multinational Logistics
Who Can Attend?

The course is a two-week resident interactive education designed for mid-to-senior level personnel.

This includes the following:

• Military Officers (O4-O6)
• Warrant Officers (W3 through W5)
• Senior Non-Commissioned Officers (E7 through E8)
• DoD Civilians (GS12 through GS15 or equivalent)

Assigned to, or en route to, a position requiring strategic level joint logistics knowledge…

** Waivers can be submitted for individuals not meeting grade requirements**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17-001</td>
<td>17-Oct-16</td>
<td>28-Oct-16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-002</td>
<td>5-Dec-16</td>
<td>16-Dec-16</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-003</td>
<td>30-Jan-17</td>
<td>10-Feb-17</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
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<tr>
<td>17-004</td>
<td>27-Feb-17</td>
<td>10-Mar-17</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-005</td>
<td>20-Mar-17</td>
<td>31-Mar-17</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-006</td>
<td>24-Apr-17</td>
<td>5-May-17</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-007</td>
<td>5-Jun-17</td>
<td>16-Jun-17</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-008</td>
<td>17-Jul-17</td>
<td>28-Jul-17</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-009</td>
<td>14-Aug-17</td>
<td>25-Aug-17</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-010</td>
<td>18-Sep-17</td>
<td>29-Sep-17</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information visit the ALU website: http://www.alu.army.mil or send an email to: usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.leee-almc-joint-course-on-logistics@mail.mil

All unfilled quotas are available for anyone to fill 45 days out from class start date.
Objectives

• Understand the complexities of the JOINT world
  Relationships (COCOM, OPCON, TACON, Support)
  Roles (assigned, allocated, apportioned)
  Responsibilities (supported versus supporting)
  Authorities (Title 10, Title 14, Title 32)

• Understand operational level logistics organizations in a combatant command (CCMD) Area of Responsibility that leverage strategic capabilities:
  Deployment and Distribution Operations Center
  Defense Logistics Agency Contingency Support Team
  Army Field Support Brigade
  Fleet Support Center
  Defense Support to Civil Authorities
  Defense Contracting Management Agency
  Combined Air Operations Centers
  Fleet Logistics Centers
Objectives

• Understand Service specific tactical level logistics organizations and capabilities that support/deliver operational logistics to the joint force

• Understand joint logistics Joint Capability Areas and how Services and CCMDs deliver these capabilities to the joint force

• Understand and apply the logisticians' role in the Joint Operational Planning Process (JOPP)

• Understand the logistics capabilities and organizations of multinational, interagency and non-governmental partners

• Comprehend and apply the processes, elements, and organizational capabilities involved in joint force reception operations

• Understand the Title 10/22 Service responsibilities and the joint force commanders’ directive authority for logistics (DAFL)
Objectives

• Understand and apply
  
  executive agent
  lead service
  common-user logistics

• Understand and apply the roles of CCDR J4, and JTF J4 in organizing and executing joint logistics within a theater to meet operational needs

• Understand and apply the roles and responsibilities of a Joint Staff and Joint Task Force headquarters, joint boards, cells, centers and working groups

**As of 9 July 2014 this course was awarded 1.5 Joint Qualified Officer (JQO) points**
Joint Logistics Course (JLC) graduates will be confident and capable in applying their knowledge of organizations, authorities, and processes that comprise the Joint Logistics Enterprise (JLEnt**) in assuring both readiness and the planning and executing of support across the full range of military operations.

**The JLEnt is a multi-tiered matrix of key global logistics providers cooperatively structured to achieve a common purpose (JP 4, Oct 13).
The Joint Logistics Enterprise (JLEnt)

Integrated Joint Logistics Processes

OSD and Joint Staff

Military Services and Defense Agencies

Joint Deployment Process Owner
Joint Distribution Process Owner

Industry

Integrated Processes That Provide The JFC Freedom Of Action

Multinational Partners

Interagency

Non-Governmental Organizations

Joint Force Commanders

Integrated Processes That Provide The JFC Freedom Of Action
# Topical Design

## Course topics are aligned with JP 4.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint Log Overview (Chap 1)</th>
<th>CORE Log Functions (Chap 2)</th>
<th>Coord &amp; Synch Joint Log (Chap 3)</th>
<th>Joint Log Planning (Chap 4)</th>
<th>Executing Joint Log (Chap 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course introduction</td>
<td>Deployment and Distribution, USTRANSCOM &amp; DLA</td>
<td>Joint Command Relationships</td>
<td>Joint Concept Operations</td>
<td>Essential elements for Joint Logistics execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in-process</td>
<td>DOD Supply Chain Management</td>
<td>UAP Logistics</td>
<td>Joint Logistics Considerations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLEnt introduction</td>
<td>Service Logistics Capabilities = Army, Navy, AF, Marine &amp; Coast Guard Service Briefs</td>
<td>Inter-organizational - Foreign Humanitarian Assistance, USAID/OFDA</td>
<td>JOPES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSJ4 roles and functions</td>
<td>USSOCOM Capabilities &amp; Support</td>
<td>JTF Haiti Case Study</td>
<td>JOPP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Logistics imperatives</td>
<td>Operational Contract Support</td>
<td>FEMA / DSCA</td>
<td>GCSS-J</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Joint Engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td>Theater Logistics Analysis</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concept of logistics support</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Joint Force Reception</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Lectures**
- **Guest Speakers**
- **Homework**
- **Student Led Facilitation**
Course Roadmap

Service Logistics
- US Army
- US Navy
- US Air Force
- US Marine Corps
- US Coast Guard
- USSOCOM

Joint Logistics
- Joint Chiefs of Staff/J4
- JOPES/JOPP
- Joint Health Service
- USTRANSCOM
- Multi-National
- Joint Engineering
- Defense Logistics Agency
- Operational Contract Support
- DoD Supply Chain Management
- GCSS-Joint

Inter Agency
- OFDA – USAID
- Joint Humanitarian Operations

Case Studies
- Joint Force Reception
- Joint Task Force – Haiti
- Building the Purple Ford

Joint Exercise
- Joint Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief based on either AFRICOM, CENTCOM, SOUTHCOM

Crisis Action Planning
- Mission Analysis
- Course of Action Development

- Lectures
- Guest Speakers
- Homework

- Student Led Facilitation
- Participation
Joint Strategic Logistics
**Joint Logistics Doctrine: JP 4-0**

**CAPSTONE Document**
- Concise logistics guidance
- Framework for Joint Logistics

**JP 4-0 In Action**

**Coordinating & Synchronizing . . .**
- Roles and Control Options

**Planning . . .**
- Requirements, Concept of Support

**Executing . . .**
- Plan versus Reality

Sustaining Combat Power For the Joint Force Commander
DoD Logistics Is Big Business

Annual Budget:
$42 billion in supply
$68 billion in maintenance
$10 billion in transportation
$120 billion total logistics costs

Operational Resources:
51,000 vendors
2000+ legacy logistics systems
45,000+ requisitions per day
$77 billion inventory
Joint Logisticians – What They Do

Joint Log Planning
✓ Requirements
✓ Critical tasks
✓ Concept of support

Joint Log Execution
✓ Performance vs. plan
✓ Information rqmts
✓ Integration

Joint Log Control
✓ Visibility
✓ Authorities
✓ Organizational Options

Integrating, coordinating and synchronizing capabilities against joint force rqmts . . .

Optimize available logistics resources to provide effective joint outcomes at best value
The Joint Logistics Enterprise must overcome these constraints to deliver global agility for Joint Force 2020 to be successful.

“Globally integrated operations is the concept for how the Joint Force should prepare for the security environment we will soon face….Globally integrated operations both enable and are premised upon global agility.”
Thoughts to Consider

What you should know about Joint Logistics

- Eliminate risk by omission in plans
- Near term: accept, mitigate or change the plan
- Long term: programmatic solutions
- Must exercise/model logistics

- Speed of conflict requires increased logistics readiness
- Readiness is more than a C-rating
  - Capacity
  - Capability
  - Time
Joint Command Relationships and Authorities for Joint Logistics
Joint Command Relationships

• **Combatant Command (COCOM)** – command authority over assigned forces. Source: Title 10 US Code; “Forces for Combatant Commanders” memo signed by SECDEF. Missions: security cooperation, emergencies, etc.

• **Operational Control (OPCON)** – allocated forces. Source: DEPORDs, OPORDs, FRAGOs. Planned (OPLANs) with apportioned forces. Missions: war, foreign humanitarian assistance, Defense support to civil authorities.

• **Tactical Control (TACON)** – subset of OPCON. Source: OPORDs, FRAGOs. Missions: usually in an existing theater of operations or transiting through an AOR.

• **Support** – *Joint Planning and Execution Community* (JPEC). Source: Unified Command Plan (UCP) signed by POTUS, DEPORDs, OPORDs. Missions: all.
Other Forms of Control (not command)
It is derived from service responsibilities in Title 10 USC

• administrative control (ADCON)
  Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. (JP 1)

• coordinating authority
  A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Military Departments, two or more joint force components, or two or more forces of the same Service. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. (JP 1)

• direct liaison authorized (DIRLAUTH)
  That authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Direct liaison authorized is a coordination relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. (JP 1)
Support Responsibilities

• **Support**
  An element of a command that *assists, protects, or supplies other forces* in combat. (JP 1)

• **Supported Commander**
  In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander’s force or capabilities, and *who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required*. (JP 3-0)

• **Supporting Commander**
  (DOD) 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is *responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander*. (JP 3-0)
Where Does Joint Happen?

- **Boards.** An organized group of individuals within a joint force commander’s headquarters, appointed by the commander (or other authority) that meets with the purpose of gaining guidance or decision. Its responsibilities and authority are governed by the authority that established the board. Boards are chaired by a senior leader with members representing major staff elements, subordinate commands, liaison officers (LNOs), and other organizations as required. There are two types: Command and Functional. (JP 3-33)

- **Center.** An enduring functional organization, with a supporting staff, designed to perform a joint function within a joint force commander’s headquarters. (JP 3-33)

- **Cell.** A subordinate organization formed around a specific process, capability, or activity within a designated larger organization of a joint force commander’s headquarters. (JP 3-33)

- **Working Group.** An enduring or ad hoc organization within a joint force commander’s headquarters consisting of a core functional group and other staff and component representatives whose purpose is to provide analysis on the specific function to users. (JP 3-33)
Humanitarian Assistance
Disaster Relief
Mandate:
• Save lives
• Alleviate human suffering
• Reduce the economic and social impact of disasters

Criteria:
• Host country must ask for, or be willing to accept USG assistance
• The disaster is of such magnitude that it is beyond the host country’s ability to respond adequately
• It is in the best interest of the United States Government
Why Do Foreign Aid?

• Achieve peace and security
• Support just and democratic governance
• Invest in people (health and education)
• Promote economic growth and prosperity
• Provide needed humanitarian assistance
• Promote International understanding
• Strengthen Consular and management capabilities
During international disasters/emergencies, DOS decides if, when, and to what extent, emergency relief is to be provided by the USG. USAID is the USG’s Lead Federal Agency for coordinating all aspects of foreign disaster relief. DoD always functions in a supporting role during FDR operations.
The U.S. military is not the instrument of first resort for humanitarian response but supports civilian relief agencies.

The U.S. military may be involved when:
- The military provides a unique service
- Civilian response capacity is overwhelmed
- Civilian authorities request assistance

When the U.S. military does become involved:
- The military mission should be clearly defined
- The risks should be minimal
- Core DoD missions should not be affected
In the end…

**OFDA as the lead manages…**

*In support of the U.S. Ambassador who sets policy.*

And we all have a responsibility to see the response succeed…

*We are one USG team!*
Discussion