Joint Logistics Course

Army Logistics University

Fort Lee, Virginia
A little about me…
Facilitators

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Know Your Audience

Chief
AMC
NMCB
CJTF
SPO
MSG

Life Support
Classes of Supply
• Joint Strategic Logistics
• Joint Command Relationships and Authorities for Joint Logistics
• Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief
• Joint Logistics Course
Joint = ARMY

Prove me wrong…
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...
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
Maj McDaniel Recommends...

JFODS5 SMARTBOOK

JOINT FORCES Operations & Doctrine

joint/interagency SMARTBOOK

joint strategic & operational PLANNING
Strategic Roles & Relationships

Global Logistics Providers

Commercial Partners

JOINT STAFF J3
JOINT DEPLOYMENT PROCESS OWNER

JOINT STAFF J4
READINESS, LEADING THE JLEnt

SERVICES
LIFE CYCLE PROCESS OWNERS

SERVICES / DLA
SUPPLIERS TO THE JOINT FORCE

USTRANSCOM
DISTRIBUTION PROCESS OWNER

RESOURCES

Joint Force Commanders
Operational Environment

What is the Operational Environment?

JP 3.0 “…the composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect employment of capabilities”
**Joint Logisticians & OE**

**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

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

**Optimize available logistics resources to provide effective joint outcomes at best value**

- Theater Logistics Overview
- Feasibility Analysis
- BOS-I
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.”
The Joint Logistics Enterprise (JLEnt)

Integrated Processes That Provide The JFC Freedom Of Action
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)
• **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
United States Agency for International Development/United States Foreign Disaster Assistance

**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
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
Joint Logistics Course

Army Logistics University
Fort Lee, Virginia
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.
Sponsor

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

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.
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 (E8 through E9)
- DoD Civilians (GS12 through GS15 or equivalent)
- International students of the above equivalent grades

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

**Waivers can be submitted for individuals not meeting grade requirements**
# FY19 Class Schedule

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-002</td>
<td>3-Dec-18</td>
<td>14-Dec-18</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-003</td>
<td>28-Jan-18</td>
<td>8- Feb-18</td>
<td>Winter Is Coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-004</td>
<td>25-Feb-18</td>
<td>8-Mar-18</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-005</td>
<td>8-Apr-18</td>
<td>19-Apr-18</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
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<td>19-006</td>
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<td>19-007</td>
<td>3-Jun-18</td>
<td>14-Jun-18</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
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<td>19-008</td>
<td>22-Jul-18</td>
<td>2-Aug-18</td>
<td>210% humidity</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-009</td>
<td>19-Aug-18</td>
<td>30-Aug-18</td>
<td>Awaiting Start</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-010</td>
<td>16-Sep-18</td>
<td>27-Sep-18</td>
<td>Likely a hurricane</td>
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For more information visit the ALU website: [http://www.alu.army.mil](http://www.alu.army.mil) or send an email to: [usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.joint-logistics-course@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.joint-logistics-course@mail.mil)
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 logistician's role in the Joint Planning Process (JPP)

• 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)
Course Outcome

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)

OSD and Joint Staff

Military Services and Defense Agencies

Industry

Joint Force Commanders

Integrated Joint Logistics Processes

Multinational Partners

Interagency

Non-Governmental Organizations

Integrated Processes That Provide The JFC Freedom Of Action
Course Roadmap

Service Logistics
US Army
US Navy
US Air Force
US Marine Corps
US Coast Guard
USSOCCOM

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 Course
FEMA
DSCA

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

• Lectures
• Guest Speakers
• Homework

Crisis Action Planning
Course of Action Development

• Student Led Facilitation
• Participation
• Writing Assignment
Discussion