



Joint Logistics Course



Army Logistics University Fort Lee, Virginia



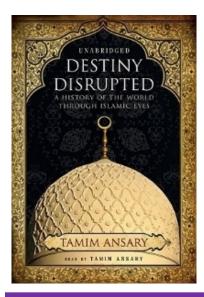
A little about me...



EXTREME OWNERSHIP

LI. S. NAVY SEALS LEAD AND WIN

JOCKO WILLINK AND LEIF BABIN



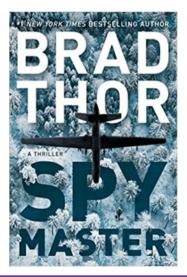


OVER ONE MILLION COPIES SOLD

JORDAN B. PETERSON

> 12 RULES FOR LIFE AN ANTIDOTE TO CHAOS

"The most influential public intellectual in the Wostorn world right now." NEW YORK TIMES











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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





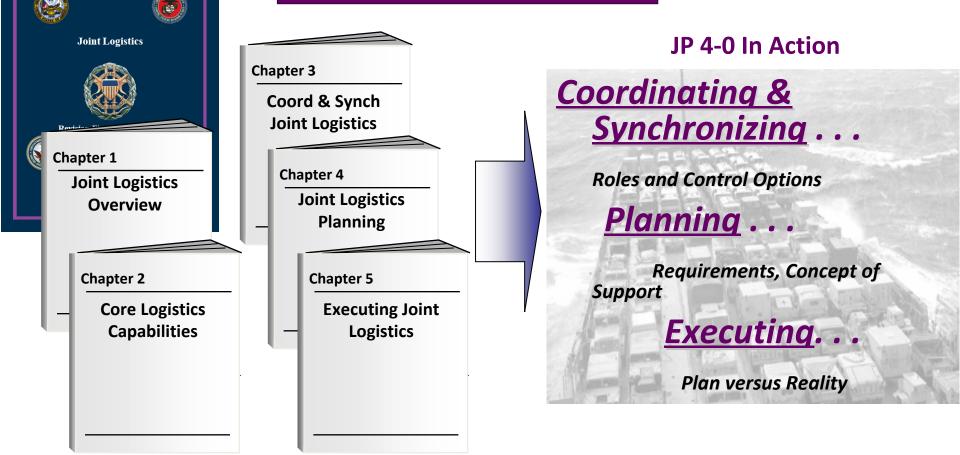
Joint Publication 4-0

Joint Logistics Doctrine: JP 4-0





- Concise logistics guidance
- Framework for Joint Logistics



Sustaining Combat Power For the Joint Force Commander



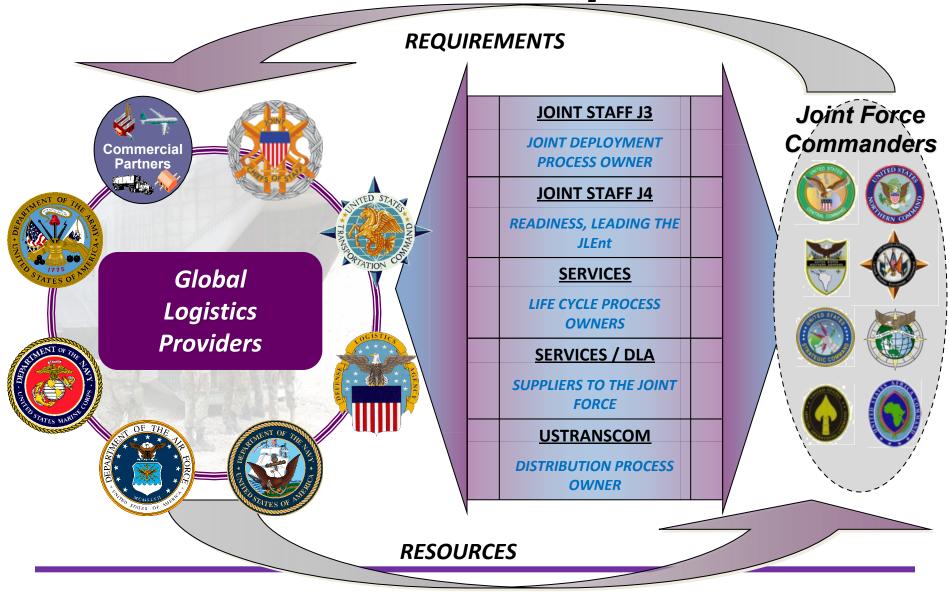
Maj McDaniel Recommends...





Strategic Roles & Relationships





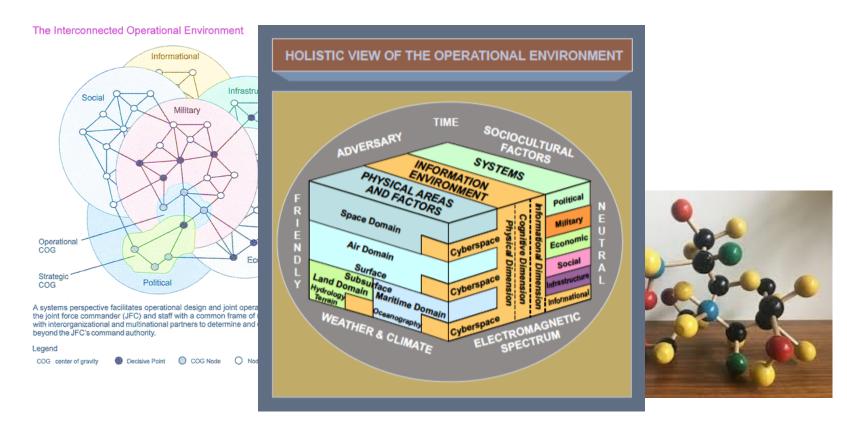


Operational Environment



What is the Operational Environment?

JP 3.0 "...the composite of the <u>conditions</u>, <u>circumstances</u>, and <u>influences</u> 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

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

Theater Logistics Overview Analysis BOS-I

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



Future Strategic Environment











The Joint Logistics Enterprise must overcome these constraints to deliver global agility for Joint Force 2020 to be successful.



Reduced Forward Presence

pstone Concept for Joint Operatio



10 September 2012

"<u>Globally integrated operations</u> 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



 <u>Combatant Command (COCOM)</u> – command authority over <u>assigned</u> forces. Source: Title 10 US Code; "Forces for Combatant Commanders" memo signed by SECDEF. Missions: security cooperation, emergencies, etc.

- <u>Operational Control (OPCON)</u> <u>allocated</u> forces. Source: DEPORDs, OPORDs, FRAGOs. Planned (OPLANs) with <u>apportioned</u> forces. Missions: war, foreign humanitarian assistance, Defense support to civil authorities.
- <u>Tactical Control (TACON)</u> subset of OPCON. Source: OPORDs, FRAGOs. Missions: usually in an existing theater of operations or transiting through an AOR.
- <u>Support</u> <u>Joint Planning and Execution Community</u> (JPEC).
 Source: Unified Command Plan (UCP) signed by POTUS,
 DEPORDs, OPORDs. Missions: all.



Other Forms of Control (<u>not</u> 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 <u>equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training,</u> <u>readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters</u> 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 <u>require consultation between the agencies involved, but does</u> <u>not have the authority to compel agreement.</u> (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)



Where Does Joint Happen?



• <u>Boards</u>. 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)

• <u>Center</u>. An enduring functional organization, with a supporting staff, designed to perform a joint function within a joint force commander's headquarters. (JP 3-33)

• <u>Cell</u>. 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)

• <u>Working Group</u>. 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







Department of Defense



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 <u>overwhelmed</u>
 The risks should be minimal
- Civilian authorities <u>request assistance</u>

When the U.S. military does become involved:

- The military mission should be clearly defined
- Core DoD missions should not be affected



Interagency Operational Partners





Fairfax County VA Fire Department



LA County Fire Department





US Forest Service





Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration



Bureau of Land Management



US Public Health Service's Federal Occupational Health



US Geological Survey





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.







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

Defense logistics planning

Inter-service, interagency



Support to full range of military operations

Intergovernmental

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.



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 (04-06)
- 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



Class	Start	End	Status
19-001	15-Oct-18	26-Oct-18	Probably too late
19-002	3-Dec-18	14-Dec-18	Awaiting Start
19-003	28-Jan-18	8- Feb-18	Winter Is Coming
19-004	25-Feb-18	8-Mar-18	Awaiting Start
19-005	8-Apr-18	19-Apr-18	Awaiting Start
19-006	6-May-18	17-May-18	Awaiting Start
19-007	3-Jun-18	14-Jun-18	Awaiting Start
19-008	22-Jul-18	2-Aug-18	210% humidity
19-009	19-Aug-18	30-Aug-18	Awaiting Start
19-010	16-Sep-18	27-Sep-18	Likely a hurricane

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







- 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







- 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)





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 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 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

Course of Action Development

Crisis Action Planning

- Lectures
- Guest Speakers
- Homework

- Student Led Facilitation
- Participation
- Writing Assignment



Discussion



