

ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY, AIR FORCE



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COMCAM

***MULTI-SERVICE
TACTICS,
TECHNIQUES, AND
PROCEDURES FOR
COMBAT CAMERA
OPERATIONS***

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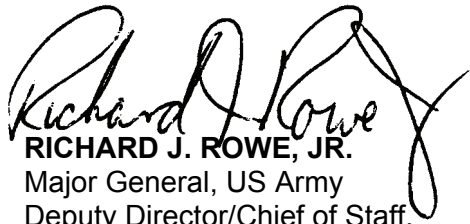
MAY 2007

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MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES

FOREWORD

This publication has been prepared under our direction for use by our respective commands and other commands as appropriate.



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PREFACE

1. Purpose

Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (MTTP) for Combat Camera (COMCAM) Operations provides commanders and staffs at all echelons essential information to effectively employ COMCAM capabilities.

2. Scope

This publication details procedures to integrate and synchronize tactical and operational COMCAM support for military operations. It is designed for planners and commanders at all levels and details methods to fully integrate visual imagery documentation capabilities with warfighting staffs.

3. Applicability

This publication provides guidance for planning, employing, and integrating COMCAM forces. Use of this publication ensures synchronized COMCAM capabilities and visual imagery documentation support by tailored COMCAM force packages.

4. Implementation Plan

Participating Service command offices of primary responsibility (OPRs) will review this publication, validate the information and, where appropriate, reference and incorporate it in Service manuals, regulations, and curricula as follows:

Army. Upon approval and authentication, this publication incorporates the procedures contained herein into the US Army Doctrine and Training Literature Program as directed by the Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). This publication will be distributed via electronic means only.

Marine Corps.* The Marine Corps will incorporate the procedures in this publication in US Marine Corps training and doctrine publications as directed by the Commanding General, US Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC). Distribution is in accordance with the Marine Corps Publication Distribution System (MCPDS).

Navy. The Navy will incorporate these procedures in US Navy training and doctrine publications as directed by the Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command (NWDC)[N5]. Distribution is in accordance with Military Standard Requisition and Issue Procedure Desk Guide (MILSTRIP Desk Guide) Navy Supplement Publication-409 (NAVSUP P-409).

Air Force. The Air Force will incorporate the procedures in this publication in accordance with applicable governing directives. Distribution is in accordance with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-360.

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5. User Information

a. TRADOC, MCCDC, NWDC, Headquarters Air Force Doctrine Center (AFDC), and the Air Land Sea Application (ALSA) Center developed this publication with the joint participation of the approving Service commands. ALSA will review and update this publication as necessary.

b. This publication reflects current joint and Service doctrine, command and control organizations, facilities, personnel, responsibilities, and procedures. Changes in Service protocol, appropriately reflected in joint and Service publications, will likewise be incorporated in revisions to this document.

c. We encourage recommended changes for improving this publication. Key your comments to the specific page and paragraph and provide a rationale for each recommendation. Send comments and recommendations directly to—

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24 May 2007

COMCAM

MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR COMBAT CAMERA OPERATIONS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMCAM

Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Combat Camera Operations

Overview of Combat Camera

Chapter I. COMCAM supports the joint force commander (JFC) by acquiring, processing, and distributing classified and unclassified still and motion imagery collected during ongoing military operations. Comprehensive visual information documentation (VIDOC) ensures an accurate historical record of military operations.

Roles and Responsibilities

Chapter II. Integrated COMCAM assets provide commanders a unique first hand account of tactical actions. Each Service has dedicated COMCAM units, which receive specialized training (advanced field training and weapons qualifications) to effectively integrate with any combat unit in austere and hostile environments.

Combat Camera Operations

Chapter III. COMCAM forces are tasked, deployed, and employed as an integral part of operations to ensure VIDOC of US military activities during wartime, worldwide crises, contingencies, joint exercises, and other events of significant national interest involving the Department of Defense (DOD).

Appendices

Appendix A – Service-level COMCAM Units and Capabilities

Appendix B – Joint COMCAM Tasking Matrices

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Chapter I

OVERVIEW OF COMCAM OPERATIONS

1. Overview

COMCAM operations provide the JFC with classified and unclassified still and motion VIDOC support. Each Service's COMCAM organizations provide Service-unique VIDOC capabilities.

2. Mission

a. The mission of COMCAM forces is to provide Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), the Military Departments, combatant commands, and joint task forces (JTFs) with a directed imagery capability in support of operational and planning requirements during wartime operations, worldwide crises, contingencies, and joint exercises.

b. COMCAM VIDOC enhances the commander's situational awareness and establishes a historical operations record. When operationally deployed COMCAM forces are under the direct control of the J-39 staff officer. While their efforts and products routinely support the intelligence and public affairs missions, COMCAM forces exist as a separate and distinct operational entity with a clearly defined documentation mission.

c. COMCAM forces perform unique and highly specialized missions with VIDOC capabilities supporting the full range of military operations in all operational environments. COMCAM personnel maintain qualifications enabling them to operate with airborne forces, special operations forces (SOF), and military divers. Their capabilities range from aerial photography to underwater photography.

3. Impact

In an increasingly media-driven world and global information environment, the ability to exploit VIDOC has enabled the warfighter to gain a battlespace advantage. COMCAM forces provide commanders with visual information (VI) that directly supports their decision making and operational assessment. During recent operations, daily imagery usage included: battle briefings, targeting, operational assessment, force protection, battlespace orientation, airfield qualification, public affairs, operational awareness, information operations, psychological operations, and battle damage assessment.

Historical Example—Humanitarian Relief



(DOD Photo)

On 26 December 2004, the largest earthquake to hit the world in 40 years struck 10 miles under the seabed just off the western tip of Indonesia's Sumatra Island. While the earthquake knocked down buildings, the real toll—273,000 people dead or missing—came when the quake set off undersea waves that sped across the Indian Ocean at 375 mph, rising up in killer tsunamis or tidal waves. The world reacted with speed and compassion. US warships sailed to the area and delivered aid—clean water, medication, tents, and food. Dozens of countries—led by a massive US aid operation—focused on the displaced and wounded. COMCAM teams deployed to support CSF-536 by documenting DOD rescue and relief efforts. COMCAM and VI teams documented humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations and transmitted their still and video imagery within the news cycle to the Joint Combat Camera Center (JCCC). Official DOD imagery provided a first hand view of the affected areas and relief operations. The scope of the disaster and the coordinated assistance efforts of the international community was successfully communicated to US and international audiences by a multitude of commercial media and other government agencies. The classified lessons learned briefing from Operation UNIFIED ASSISTANCE available from the Joint Information Operations Warfare Center provides additional information on how COMCAM and VI products were used in support of this operation.

Historical Example—Repatriation



(USMC Photo)

On 1 April 2001, an EP-3 aircraft collided with a Chinese F-8 fighter and made an emergency landing on Hainan Island, China. The Chinese government detained the crew for 12 days creating a major international incident. At the direction of the Commander, US Pacific Command, a Marine Corps COMCAM photographer was assigned as part of JTF-VALIANT RETURN. The photographer served as a member of the repatriation team that flew into China and traveled with the aircrew from Hainan Island to Andersen AFB, Guam. The above photograph taken during the mission validated that repatriation was proceeding successfully.

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Chapter II ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Service COMCAM Assets and Capabilities

a. Service Capabilities. Individual Service capabilities vary and are consistent with respective Service roles and missions. All COMCAM units receive specialized training to effectively integrate with any combat unit in austere and hostile environments. All COMCAM personnel complete advanced field training and weapons qualifications. Most obtain other specific qualifications to document specialized operations of any type, such as divers; airborne, fixed, and rotary wing aircrew; visit, board, search and seizure, and maritime security operations; fast rope procedures; rappelling; and other specialized combat skills. Integrated COMCAM assets provide commanders a unique first hand account of tactical actions.

b. Force Packages. COMCAM force packages are adaptive and fully qualified and equipped to document sustained day/night operations. Their modular design facilitates the tailoring of support packages for lesser regional conflicts, small-scale contingencies, and other operations in the spectrum, such as peacekeeping and foreign humanitarian relief operations. Imagery is provided to the JTF commander and supported elements, while simultaneously and expeditiously transmitted to the joint combat camera center (JCCC).

c. Air Force. The primary role of Air Force COMCAM units is the VIDOC of Air Force combat operations as tasked by the JTF commander (J-3)/Commander, Air Force forces. Their secondary role is the centralized collection, management, and distribution of imagery (including weapons system video [WSV] imagery). Air Force COMCAM teams are trained, equipped, and organized for rapid global deployment to provide documentation of Air Force air and ground operations. They are fully qualified and equipped for day/night operations. COMCAM units also possess fully certified/qualified aircrew members for aerial documentation.

d. Army. Army COMCAM units provide still and video acquisition of all operations to include land, static airborne, and air assault operations. They are trained and equipped to operate under all weather and lighting conditions with both conventional and special operations units. They maintain airborne qualified Soldiers and conduct other advanced tactical training to include Air Assault, Combat Lifesaver, Combatives, and advanced marksmanship techniques. They can deploy on very short notice to support any level of combat force projection. Army COMCAM units are under the operational control of US Forces Command (FORSCOM) until they are deployed.

e. Navy. Navy COMCAM units include aircrew and diver qualified personnel to provide specialized day/night, all-weather aerial (fixed and rotary wing) and maritime operations and underwater (Fleet Combat Camera, Atlantic only) and battlespace imagery acquisition and transmission capabilities. When not deployed, COMCAM units are under the operational control of the Commander, US Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) and Commander, US Pacific Fleet, (COMUSPACFLT), respectively.

f. Marine Corps. Marine Corps COMCAM units are organized to support the warfighters' imagery requirements at all levels within the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF). Operational COMCAM assets are organic to all Marine divisions, Marine aircraft wings (MAWs), Marine logistics groups (MLGs), and all Marine expeditionary units (MEUs). Marine Corps operational COMCAM units provide the MAGTF commander direct imagery tactical printing support in the form of photography, videography, graphic arts, and lithography. The MAGTF COMCAM teams deploy with man pack systems capable of all-weather, day and night digital acquisition. The teams use organic Marine Corps communications systems to disseminate imagery and imagery products both horizontally and vertically throughout the MAGTF. Additionally, Marine Corps COMCAM personnel are resident within the supporting established COMCAM centers, stations, and recruit training depots. These centers fall under the cognizance of commanders, Marine Forces, Atlantic (MARFORLANT) and Marine Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC). The Marine Corps forces (MARFOR) commanders may task these supporting establishment COMCAM Marines to support joint COMCAM operations within their area of operations for a joint COMCAM team requirement. They are also the personnel replacement resource for the MAGTF COMCAM teams for sustainment.

2. Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) (OASD[PA]) COMCAM Responsibilities

The OASD(PA) serves as the principal staff assistant for the Joint COMCAM Program. As such it:

- a. Provides and monitors the implementation of DOD COMCAM policy and issues supplemental guidance and instruction, as required, to ensure program effectiveness.
- b. Conducts management oversight of the Joint COMCAM Program.
- c. Operates and maintains the JCCC as the DOD central reception and distribution point for classified and unclassified COMCAM and other joint-interest imagery.
- d. Establishes and coordinates communication requirements with the combatant commands to transmit COMCAM imagery to the JCCC.
- e. Recommends to the commanders of the combatant commands to deploy and employ COMCAM forces to document events likely to yield high-value imagery for PA and other applications.
- f. Provides technical training through the Defense Information School (DINFOS) for COMCAM personnel.
- g. Provides a primary and alternate COMCAM representative to the National Military Command Center (NMCC) and the OSD Crisis Coordination Center when necessary to facilitate COMCAM integration into operations.

3. Joint Combat Camera Program Manager (JCCPM) COMCAM Responsibilities

- a. The JCCPM is assigned to the defense visual information (DVI) directorate of OASD(PA). The JCCPM serves as liaison between the Joint Staff, combatant

command COMCAM planners, and Service COMCAM functional managers to assist in COMCAM tasking.

b. The JCCPM assists combatant command planners in deliberate/crisis action plan development of strategic communication requirements.

4. Joint Combat Camera Center (JCCC) COMCAM Responsibilities

a. COMCAM imagery is consolidated for global distribution at the JCCC. The JCCC is the DOD central collection point for all still and motion imagery. The JCCC electronically processes and edits imagery acquired by DOD photographers, primarily operating in joint and Service COMCAM teams deployed in wartime; contingency and humanitarian operations; joint exercises; and other operations or events involving US military forces.

b. JCCC customers include the OSD, the Joint Staff, defense agencies, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, combatant commands, and military and government agencies.

c. Distribution of imagery is accomplished online, via the Defense Imagery Server managed by the JCCC. It contains still and motion imagery in various formats and resolutions accessible to a worldwide customer base of registered users.

5. Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) COMCAM Responsibilities

a. Identify applicable implementing orders COMCAM mission objectives, priorities, and taskings in support of the OSD. This includes coordination of COMCAM imagery requests from the OSD, the CJCS, the unified combatant commands and the Military Departments during wartime operations, worldwide crises contingencies, joint exercises, and other events involving the DOD components having significant national interest.

b. Plan for and coordinate the deployment of COMCAM forces with the combatant commands and the Military Departments.

c. Promulgate joint COMCAM doctrine.

d. Establish a position on the Joint Staff to coordinate integration of COMCAM forces into operations and to identify imagery requirements for the Joint Staff. The incumbent shall be the CJCS representative on the Joint COMCAM Planning Group (JCCPG) (Note: The Deputy Director for Global Operations has been designated as the COMCAM proponent).

e. Request joint COMCAM representation to CJCS response cell in the National Military Command Center (NMCC) during crises to coordinate imagery mission requirements and direct imagery distribution.

6. Combatant Command COMCAM Responsibilities

a. Plan for, task, deploy, and employ COMCAM forces during wartime operations, worldwide crises, contingencies, joint exercises, and other events involving the DOD components that have significant national interest. In all applicable crisis action and deliberate plans, include a COMCAM Appendix 11 to Annex C that establishes a joint COMCAM concept of operations and initial imagery requirements.

b. Expeditiously provide classified and unclassified COMCAM imagery to the JCCC for immediate distribution. Combatant commands ensure imagery is made accessible to the JTF commander, and staff, while being transmitted to the JCCC.

c. Provide COMCAM forces with facilities, transportation, communications, and other logistical support to meet mission requirements beyond Service capabilities.

d. Plan to employ COMCAM forces during the initial phases of an operation to ensure comprehensive mission documentation. Combatant commands ensure that COMCAM forces have full mission access, as is reasonably and tactically feasible, during each phase of the operation.

e. Identify a COMCAM staff position within the J-39 to plan for the employment of COMCAM forces. The COMCAM staff position will have the primary responsibility to integrate COMCAM forces in theater, establish mission priorities, and coordinate imagery requirements for the supported staff. The incumbent will be the combatant command representative on the JCCPG.

f. Ensure tasking orders and requests for forces, along with clearly stated imagery requirements and priorities, identify the operational controlling authority for COMCAM forces in advance of deployment and provide an in-theater point of contact for initial coordination.

g. Determine whether a joint combat camera management team (JCMT) is required in support of the JTF, to coordinate COMCAM imagery requirements through the J-39 and direct documentation and imagery distribution efforts within the joint operating area (JOA). The JCMT shall receive guidance from the combatant command or the supported JTF commander.

h. Assign operational control for the WSV COMCAM team to the JTF. The WSV team will normally be collocated with the Commander, Air Force forces or the joint force air component commander.

i. Ensure COMCAM imagery is reviewed for protection of classified information and transmitted in accordance with applicable security regulations and local instructions.

j. Coordinate with Public Affairs to ensure that unclassified COMCAM imagery is reviewed.

k. Coordinate with the Joint Staff and JCCC to publish specific guidelines for imagery distribution, clearance, and security classification requirements.

l. Include within Annex K (Command, Control and Communication Systems) of the operations plan the communication requirements necessary for the transmission of COMCAM imagery between forces in theater and the JCCC.

m. Ensure the COMCAM planner assigned to J-39 is involved in the initial phases of all operations, contingencies, and exercises to plan for and coordinate all tasking and deployment requirements.

7. Service and Component Headquarters COMCAM Responsibilities

a. Air Force

(1) Headquarters United States Air Force

- (a) Manages the Air Force COMCAM Program, a subset of Air Force VI.
- (b) Sets policy and procedures for COMCAM activities and programs.
- (c) Helps plan the development and use of COMCAM resources to ensure effective support of Air Force mission objectives.
- (d) Serves as the single air staff point of contact for COMCAM systems and support to the Air Force, DOD, and other government agencies.
- (e) Manages the Air Force VI career field to ensure proper manning, training, and policy for the career field.
- (f) Monitors the Air Force COMCAM planning, programming, and budgeting functions.
- (g) Approves requests for new COMCAM facilities or requests to add COMCAM functions.

(2) Air Components

- (a) Establish requirements for visual documentation support, for both steady state and surge operations, within their area of responsibility.
- (b) Manage all air component COMCAM and multimedia activities in their areas of responsibility.
- (c) Coordinate with major command multimedia managers to plan COMCAM documentation of war and contingencies.

b. Army

(1) Army COMCAM teams provide rapid support to JTF commanders for military operations, emergencies, and field exercises. Each major command, combatant command, and Headquarters (HQ) Department of the Army (DA) Chief Information Officer (CIO)/G-6 ensures that all contingency and war plans include COMCAM requirements in their operations plans.

(2) COMCAM teams provide still and motion imagery coverage of force deployments and events before, during, and after military engagements.

(3) USFORSCOM is responsible for COMCAM mission requests and taskings. Requirements for COMCAM support are identified to USFORSCOM.

(4) Army COMCAM personnel or teams are tasked to participate in DOD joint exercises along with COMCAM personnel or teams from other Services. Only the President of the United States (POTUS), OSD, CJCS, and combatant commanders (CCDR) have the authority to task joint Service COMCAM teams.

(5) Material requirements for COMCAM are documented and approved per Army Regulation (AR) 70-1, *Army Acquisition Policy*, and AR 71-9, *Material Requirements*.

COMCAM authorization to table of organization and equipment (TOE) units are documented per AR 71-32, *Force Development and Documentation Consolidated Policies*.

(6) HQ DA CIO/G-6, Army VI Management Office, serves as the functional proponent for COMCAM. As such it:

(a) Provides, a senior Army VI representation to the OSD, Office of the Secretary of the Army, the Army staff, and major commands.

(b) Manages the Army VI Documentation Program. Evaluates Army operational plans to ensure rapid COMCAM responses to wartime, contingencies, joint exercises, disaster response operations, and other peacetime engagements.

(c) Reviews and evaluates COMCAM combat developments for force structure manpower and systems requirements.

(7) Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans ensures that COMCAM documentation support is included in Army operational planning documents for operation plans (OPLANS), contingency plans (CONPLANS), and training exercises.

(8) The Commanding General, US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Army Signal Command (NETCOM/9th ASC):

(a) Organizes and operates Army deployable COMCAM units through the 55th Combat Camera Company to provide visual documentation of operational contingencies, exercises, joint operations, and relief activities in response to major disasters and other peacetime engagements.

(b) Provides worldwide COMCAM documentation support for Army and joint Service military operations, contingencies, emergencies, and other peacetime engagements. This includes participation in development and maintenance of appropriate war plans.

(9) The Commanding General, US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), develops combat and materiel development plans and concepts for COMCAM organizations and systems. TRADOC prepares TOEs within the force structure for COMCAM and prepares COMCAM operational concepts along with associated systems and equipment.

(10) Commanders of Army components of unified and specific commands integrate COMCAM support requirements into operational plans for contingencies and national disasters in accordance with the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System, Volumes I and IV.

c. Navy

(1) The Special Assistant for Public Affairs Support (N09C) provides policy oversight and management of the Navy COMCAM program and serves as the warfare sponsor. The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV N09C1) COMCAM officer liaisons with the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and Fleet Combatant Command N3/N5/N7 staffs to ensure Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) and CNO COMCAM requirements are properly coordinated and met.

(2) COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMUSPACFLT, and Commander, Naval Reserve Force, develop, maintain, train, and equip COMCAM resources to provide rapidly deployable COMCAM assets for documenting wartime and planning and executing force deployments and activities, before, during, and after military engagements, operations, and emergency actions. Additionally, they integrate COMCAM into Navy-specific exercises and include them in appropriate operation orders and annexes.

d. Marine Corps

(1) The Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), has been assigned by the Commandant of the Marine Corps as the centralized manager for COMCAM forces within the Marine Corps. Commanding General, MCCDC:

(a) Provides visual imaging system policy and guidance to commanders concerning the operation and management of COMCAM activities in accordance with existing regulations.

(b) Designates and provides qualified representatives to panels, working groups, boards, and committees relevant to Marine Corps Combat Camera Systems programs.

(c) Serves as functional proponent and sponsor for COMCAM forces.

(d) Ensures that all COMCAM activities support commanders' requirements, the Marine Corps Imagery Resource Center, and the JCCC.

(2) Commanders of Marine Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC) and Reserves are responsible for the operational planning, training, and employment of COMCAM forces in the Marine Corps and joint exercises, contingencies, and operations.

8. Resource Requirements

a. Due to the nature of operations, resource requirements will vary greatly from one operation to another. COMCAM load requirements vary based on mission requirements and crew size. COMCAM typically uses small, lightweight, and commercial off-the-shelf equipment. The equipment, once packed in cases, weighs less than 70 pounds each and can be transported either in commercial aircraft cargo holds or palletized for military airlift. More robust capabilities will require movement of larger amounts of cargo, which may include vehicles.

b. Services are responsible for training and equipping personnel for their mission responsibilities. COMCAM forces deploy with a 30-day supply of materials for initial operations.

c. Planners should contact COMCAM functional managers for category 4 time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) level inputs. DOD Directive (DODD) 5040.04, *Joint COMCAM Program*, paragraph 5.8, outlines combatant commanders' resource responsibilities for sustained operations. Refer to the COMCAM Appendix 11 to Annex C, basic operations plan, for detailed guidance pertaining to specific

requirements. In general, COMCAM units will need the following support in order to fully accomplish their mission:

(1) In-theater air, land, and sea transportation for COMCAM forces, equipment, and imagery.

(2) Force protection.

(3) Access to dedicated data and voice communications relative to imaging support requirements. In addition, access is required to SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) and non-secure internet protocol router network (NIPRNET) to expedite image transmission.

(4) Messing and billeting/berthing facilities.

(5) Environmentally controlled, secure workspace with adequate power sources.

(6) Redundant communications capabilities to coordinate COMCAM coverage of theater activity.

d. Planners should build consumable resource requirements into the organic logistics system at the supported unit.

Chapter III COMBAT CAMERA OPERATIONS

1. Overview

US Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) and US Pacific Command (USPACOM) are the primary COMCAM tasking authorities. These commands retain control of all COMCAM forces until operationally deployed under a separate JFC or JTF Commander.

2. Role of COMCAM Within Overall War Planning

COMCAM provides historical documentation of ongoing military operations and supports strategic communication objectives by integrating and synchronizing the acquisition and distribution of still and motion imagery. This is most effectively achieved through direct coordination with JFC elements. It is critical that supported elements maintain cross-coordination with CCDR COMCAM planners, the JCCT officer, and among themselves to ensure optimal utilization of COMCAM capabilities. Figure III-1 shows examples of typical COMCAM supported missions.

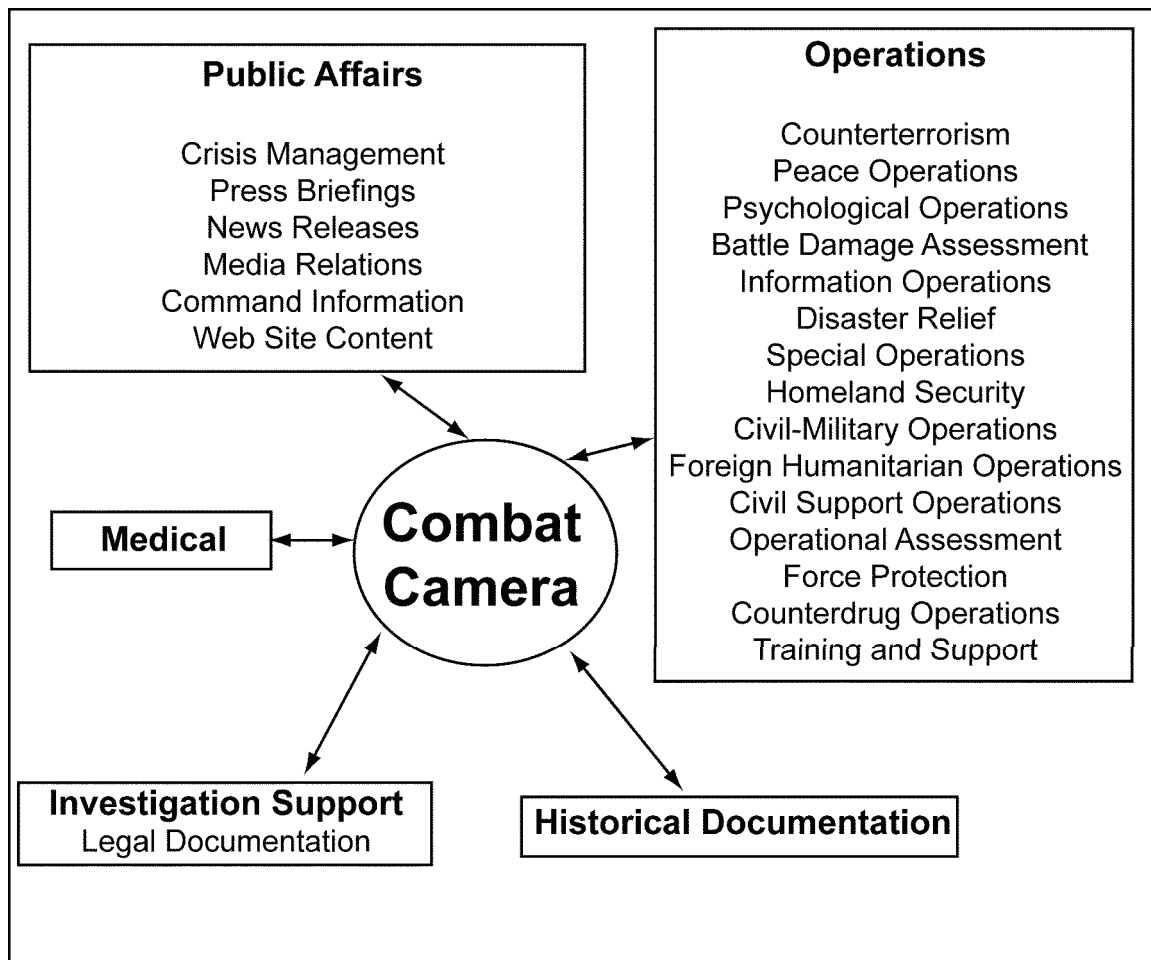


Figure III-1. COMCAM Mission Support

3. Command Relationships

Joint COMCAM is an operational mission assigned to the J-3. COMCAM deliberate plans are published in Appendix 11 to Annex C of the operations plan. Other functions may cross-reference COMCAM support in their respective annexes. Operational control (OPCON) for the JCCT typically is retained at the joint force/JTF level. Tactical control (TACON) for joint COMCAM forces is generally provided by the locally supported tactical commander. Components may retain OPCON of their assigned COMCAM forces not attached or OPCON to the JCCT.

4. Tasking and Employment in the Joint Environment

a. Major COMCAM units are listed in Appendix A. Use established request for forces (RFF) procedures when requesting COMCAM forces. Upon initiation of crisis action planning for the development of a joint force, contact the CCDR COMCAM planner to plan COMCAM integration into joint operations. In the absence of a CCDR COMCAM planner, contact the Joint COMCAM Program Manager at Defense Visual Information Center (DVIC) for assistance.

b. Planning Considerations. Each Service COMCAM force has unique capabilities. Specific Service capabilities should be considered and are described in Appendix A. Continued coordination between CCDR COMCAM planner and JCCT lead are necessary to meet evolving operational needs.

c. Forming a Joint COMCAM Team. The keys to determining the makeup of a JCCT are mission requirements and the force structure of the joint force. The JCCT can be as small as a two person acquisition team or as large as a team made up of an operations cell responsible for command and control of COMCAM forces coordinating activities of forward deployed photographers and videographers and an imagery management team to manage the flow and distribution of COMCAM imagery. See figure III-2 for typical supporting COMCAM task development. Lessons learned in OIF have resulted in a JCCT force structure with an operations cell directing acquisition teams and a joint combat camera imagery management team (JCCIMT). Planners should ensure adequate COMCAM forces are requested to document each of the component's operations as well as provide support at the joint force/JTF level. In accordance with the joint force's priorities and objectives, the JCCT directs the execution of the joint force's COMCAM plan for acquisition, reception, and distribution of imagery.

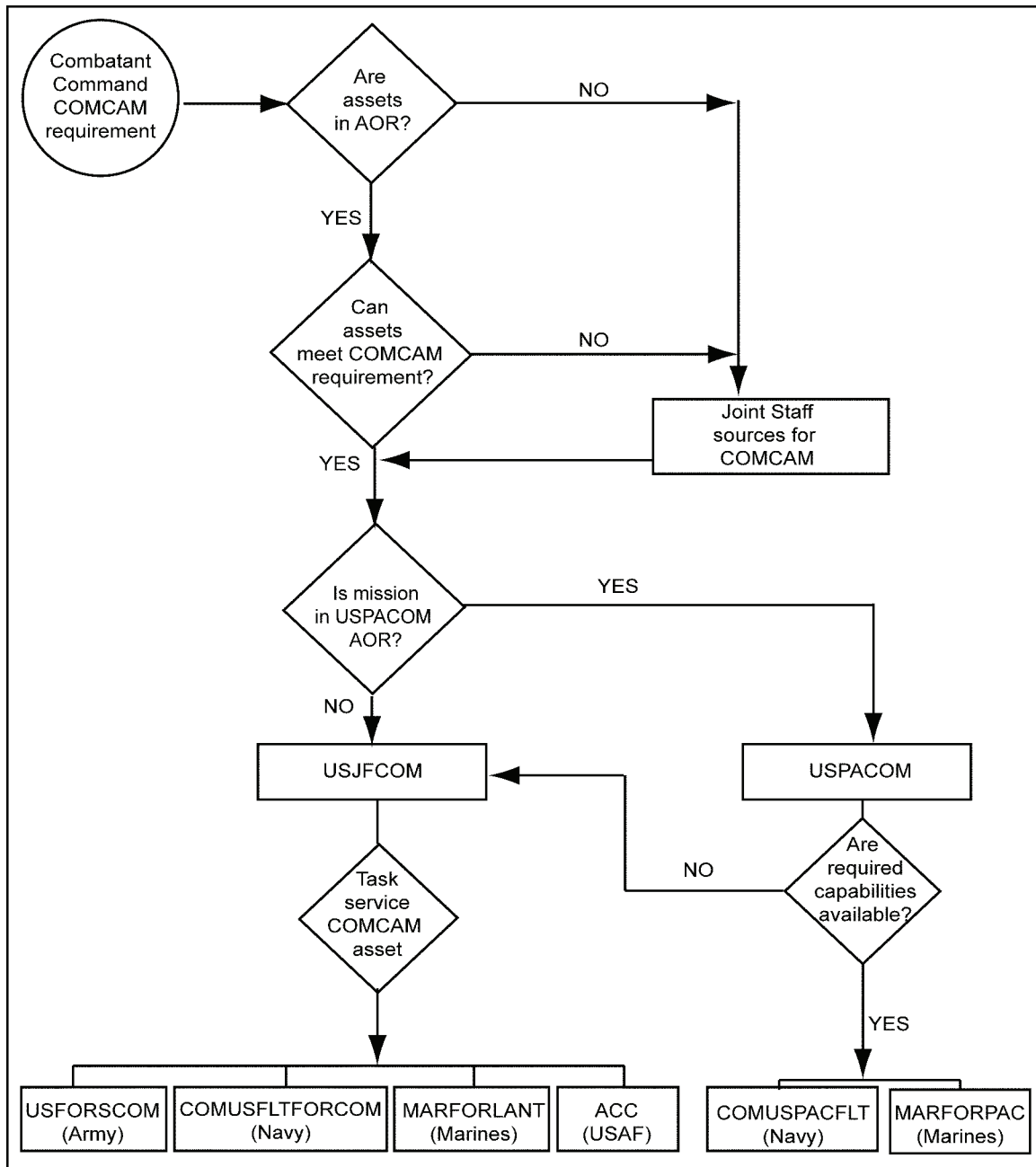


Figure III-2. COMCAM Task Development Matrix

d. Command and Control Structure. COMCAM is an operational mission assigned to the joint force J-3. Figure III-3 shows COMCAM mission assignment relationships. The joint force J-3 information operations (IO) officer (J-39) is responsible for COMCAM activities. The J-39 generates COMCAM mission assignments and receives assignments from both higher authority and from within the joint force. The J-39 establishes priorities and coordinates support for COMCAM missions with requesting commanders within the joint force. These assignments not

only require the support of commanders “in the field,” but can also generate mission assignments from the component J-39 (IO). The JCCT lead officer in charge (OIC) reports directly to the J-39 to integrate COMCAM into the joint force’s campaign plan and serves as the senior COMCAM advisor on the J-3 staff. COMCAM requirements outside the purview of the J-39 still need to be coordinated through the J-39. Under guidance of the J-39, the JCCT lead is responsible for receiving, prioritizing, directing, and coordinating operational assignments for the deployed COMCAM teams.

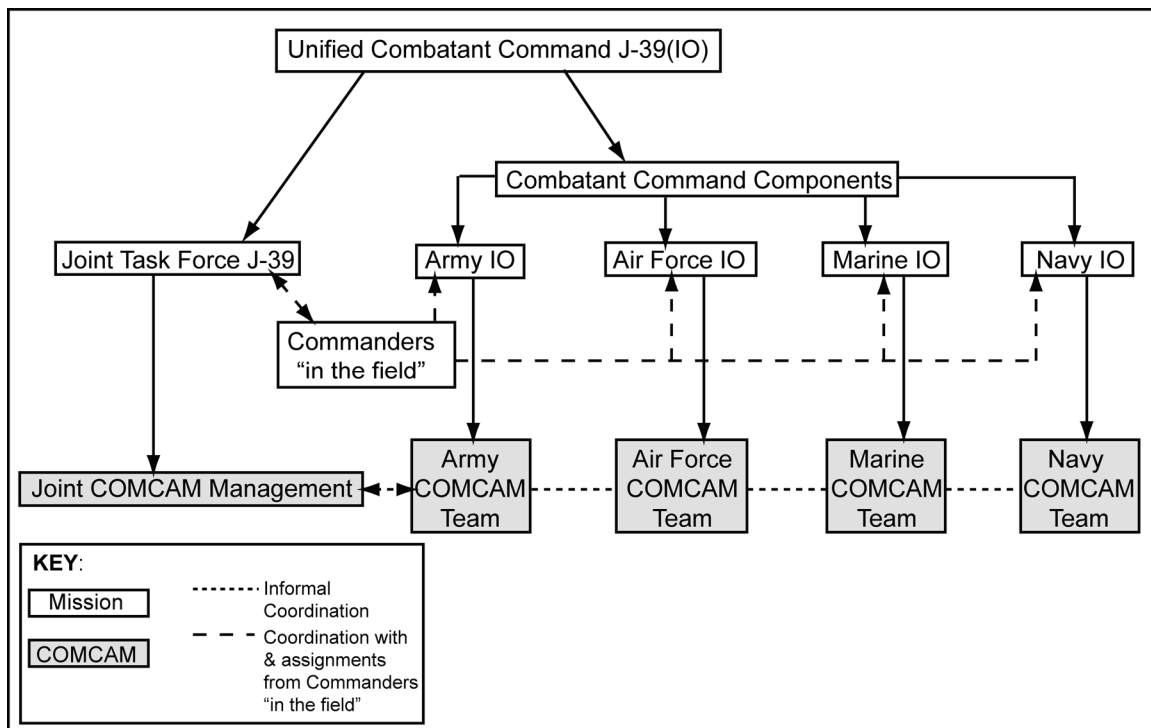


Figure III-3. COMCAM Mission Assignment Relationships

e. Mission Tasking Relationship in a Joint Force. In coordination with the joint force J-3 and J-39, the JCCT lead develops a documentation plan for both the JCCT and Service COMCAM assets. The JCCT can direct COMCAM team documentation taskings. Components retain administrative control (ADCON) for their COMCAM forces within the joint force (see figure III-4). COMCAM routinely receives documentation requests from other functional areas through the J-3 via the J-39. The JCCT lead advises the various staff elements on effective application of COMCAM assets and can be depended upon for aiding in developing requirements.

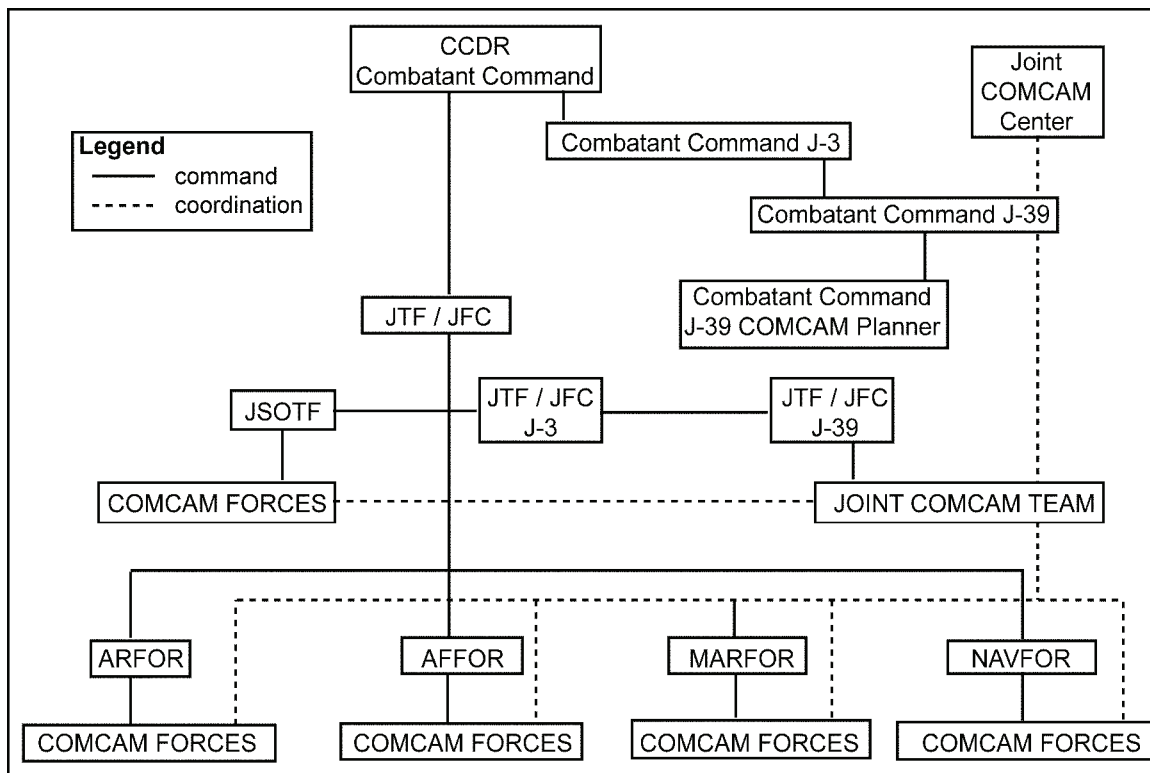


Figure III-4. Combatant Command COMCAM Organization

f. Utilization of COMCAM Assets. COMCAM imagery is an information capability for commanders. COMCAM imagery is used to assist battlespace decision making and is valuable for frontline commanders. Commanders can depend on COMCAM teams to help exploit the power of horizontal information flow, speed up the decision-making cycle, and facilitate execution at lower levels. Integrated COMCAM teams become internal assets. For COMCAM to be successful, access to vital operations and the ability to move imagery is essential. Lessons learned in multiple contingencies have shown that commanders educated about COMCAM operations have used that capability effectively to meet mission requirements.

5. COMCAM Team Concept of Operations

a. COMCAM teams can produce both still and motion imagery and, when given access to fixed communications, can transmit imagery to multiple locations (there is limited organic capability to move imagery via portable and fixed long-range transmission systems, such as satellite communication, local area network [LAN], etc.). Teams have the ability to document full spectrum military operations. All COMCAM personnel are field trained and can operate in forward areas. Many are survival, evasion, resistance, escape (SERE) trained and qualified to operate with special operations forces. The following procedures are applicable to every joint COMCAM organization.

(1) Acquisition. JCCTs acquire still and motion imagery via digital format. Based on the requirement, the number of teams and composition needed to document a specific mission will vary. The team is attached to the unit it will

document and is logistically supported by that unit. Frequently, COMCAM teams will move to cover multiple units within a theater and TACON may transfer multiple times at the discretion of the JCCT lead. Field commanders are encouraged to utilize COMCAM teams for operational imagery requirements. Emerging imagery requirements and documenting the capture of persons of interest, destruction of equipment, or events of high visibility require prioritization of mission tasking to ensure availability of COMCAM forces.

(2) Transmission and Distribution. It is imperative that COMCAM imagery is moved through the JCCT (in some cases the JCCIMT) to the customer and ultimately to the JCCC as expeditiously as possible to meet the timely requirements established by the JFC. Figure III-5 depicts COMCAM imagery flow from COMCAM teams to the JCCC. To support austere environments, COMCAM can deploy with a low data-rate satellite transmission capability. Most COMCAM imagery is transmitted using theater-deployed or fixed commercial communications. The JCCC is not responsible for clearing imagery for public release; this function is the responsibility of the on-scene commander. The JCCC can receive cleared and uncleared imagery classified up to the SECRET level via electronic means on the SIPRNET. Uncleared imagery should be forwarded to the JCCC, but will be for official use only until cleared for public release by proper authority.

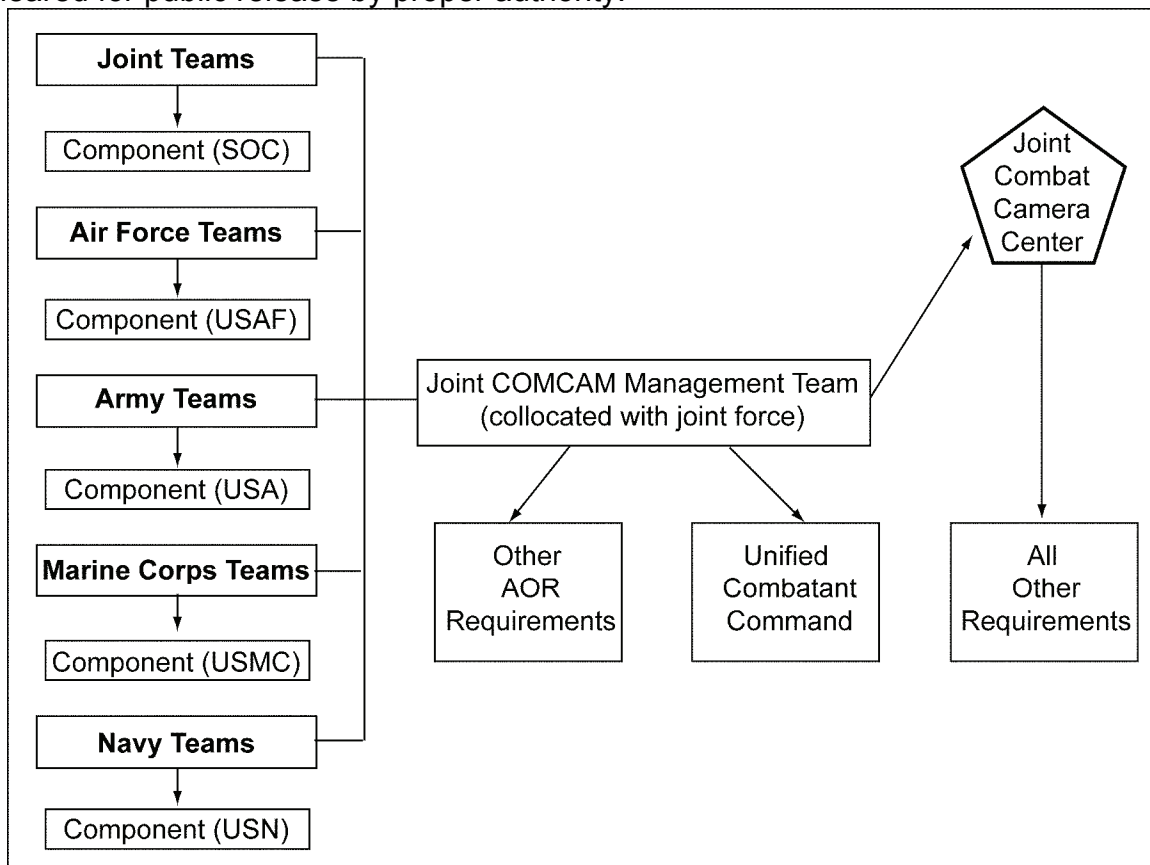


Figure III-5. COMCAM Imagery Flow

(3) Procedures Within the Joint Operations Area. After classification determination by the on-scene commander, imagery from forward locations is transmitted via the fastest means possible to the JCCT (or JCCMT) at the joint force headquarters where it is processed and distributed to the operational staff. COMCAM units use secure transmission procedures to handle classified imagery.

(4) Procedures External to Joint Operations Area. After classification determination, the JCCT (or JCCIMT) forwards imagery to the JCCC and, as requested, to other customers.

b. JCCC Distribution of Imagery. The JCCC serves as the DOD's central reception and distribution point for joint-interest imagery. The JCCC has the primary mission of distributing operational imagery to the Joint Staff for the daily JCS briefing. In addition, unclassified imagery that has been cleared for public release by the appropriate PA authority is provided to OASD(PA) for potential release to internal and external media. Furthermore, imagery is provided to OSD, State Department, Service headquarters staffs, and other DOD organizations.

c. Distribution to Other DOD and Non-DOD Entities. All non-DOD access to imagery, aside from the limited release to the State Department as listed above, is through DOD PA offices.

d. Security Review. A designated representative, working under the authority of the on-scene commander, typically will accomplish security review. The goal of the security review is to protect classified material and prevent inadvertent disclosure. Security review should be in accordance with DOD 5200.1-PH, *DOD Guide to Marking Classified Documents*, for classifying material. Unclassified imagery deemed sensitive in nature must be designated as "For Official Use Only, Not for Release." This security review must be done very quickly to avoid imagery movement delays and should include review of photo and video captions and video run sheet data. If an image is deemed to contain classified information, the caption should specify what exactly is classified. In some cases, the text of a caption may be the only classified part of an image file. The authority that has classified an image must be listed in the caption, along with that person's title, unit name, and contact information (in case of declassification review).

e. PA Review of Unclassified Imagery for Public Release. The local PA or other designated representative at the lowest possible level will review all unclassified imagery for possible public release unless otherwise directed by public affairs guidance (PAG) or higher authority. COMCAM imagery can be specifically identified as "not cleared for public release" at any level in the review process, to prevent inadvertent release of unclassified, but sensitive, imagery to the public. This review process should be established in advance to ensure imagery movement is not delayed. Reviewing and clearing imagery at the lowest possible level will expedite the movement of imagery to customers who have an immediate need for "cleared" imagery. Public release procedures must be spelled out in the applicable OPLAN/OPORD/supporting COMCAM annexes and coordinated with the joint force PA.

6. COMCAM Training for Joint Operations

a. Employment of COMCAM in joint exercises assists JFC and staff training. Joint exercises provide a valuable opportunity for Service COMCAM teams to integrate and operate together. It offers commanders and their staffs the opportunity to train on the proper planning and employment of COMCAM operations in the joint exercise environment. Additionally, it gives the COMCAM teams and commanders experience on effective utilization and the benefit of COMCAM operations.

b. Commanders should incorporate joint COMCAM forces as part of the actual exercise in addition to providing dedicated documentation of the exercise. Exercise planners should write COMCAM operations into exercise joint mission essential task lists and master scenario events list because COMCAM forces must train as they will operate in a real-world environment.

Appendix A

SERVICE-LEVEL COMCAM UNITS AND CAPABILITIES

1. Air Force

<u>COMCAM Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Unit Type Code Assigned</u>
1st Combat Camera Squadron (1CTCS)	Charleston AFB, SC	6KPWV, 6KPMX, 6KPCM, 6KPCR, 6KPDT, 6KPED, 6KPHQ, 6KPSA, 6KPVA
4 TH Combat Camera Squadron (4CTCS, Reserves)	March ARB, CA	6KPWV, 6KPMX, 6KPCM, 6KPCR, 6KPDT, 6KPED, 6KPHQ, 6KPSA, 6KPVA, 6AOX1
30 TH Communications Squadron (30CS)	Vandenberg AFB, CA	6KPCM, 6KPDT, 6KPSA
37 th Communications Squadron (37CS)	Lackland AFB, TX	6KPCM, 6KPED, 6KPVA
367 th TRSS (367TRSS)	Hill AFB, UT	6KPWV, 6KPCM, 6KPVA

The 1st Combat Camera Squadron is the lead active duty COMCAM squadron, with augmentation forces available from the 4CTCS, 30CS, 37CS, and 367TRSS. The following capabilities reside within COMCAM UTCs on a varying degree (see UTCs for specifics):

- Day/night still/video imagery acquisition.
- Still/video imagery transmission services.
- Aerial still/video imagery acquisition. Qualified aircrew (fixed and rotary wing platforms).
- Full video editing services.
- Graphic arts services.

2. ARMY

<u>COMCAM Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>UTC Assigned</u>
55 th Signal Company (Combat Camera)	Fort Meade, MD	699BB
982 nd Signal Company (Reserves)	Wilson, NC	

The 55th Signal Company (COMCAM) is the only active-duty COMCAM company in the United States Army. When fully deployed it supports the warfighter at all echelons in a fully manned theater of war. When necessary, its modular design facilitates tailoring support packages. COMCAM units can deploy on short notice to support any level of combat force projection. The company can provide:

- Day/night still/video acquisition of land, free fall, static airborne, and air assault operations.
- Imagery transmission services.
- Limited capability to process weapons system videos (WSV)

3. Navy

<u>COMCAM Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>UTC Assigned</u>
Fleet Combat Camera, Atlantic (FCCA)	Naval Station Norfolk, VA	N26CM, N26DT, N26VA N26ED, N26SA, N26UW
Fleet Combat Camera Group, Pacific	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	N26CM, N26DT, N26VA N26ED, N26SA
Detachment ALFA, Fleet Combat Camera Group Pacific	NAF Atsugi, Japan	Modified N26DT
Fleet Combat Camera Group Atlantic 0293 (Naval Reserve)	NAS Willow Grove, PA	N26CM, N26DT
Fleet Combat Camera Group Pacific 0194 (Naval Reserve)	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	N26CM, N26DT

Naval Combat Camera capabilities include:

- Day/night still/video imagery acquisition, including infrared thermal imaging.
- Still/video imagery transmission services.
- Aerial still/video imagery acquisition. Qualified Naval Aircrewmen and Observers (fixed and rotary wing platforms).
- Underwater still/video photography services. Qualified Navy Deep Sea Divers (NEC 5342 and 5343) capable of integrating with military diving operations or as a self-sufficient, deployable SCUBA diving team.
- Full video editing services.
- Fast rope qualified personnel.

4. Marine Corps

- a. Marine Forces, Atlantic (MARFORLANT) and Marine Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC)
 - Command and control of all organic COMCAM forces within area of responsibility (AOR).
 - Tasking authority for MARFORLANT AOR global sourcing for JCCT requirements.
 - Imagery management
 - Develop OPLAN, COMCAM appendix.
- b. Marine Expeditionary Forces (I, II & III)
 - Command and control of all organic COMCAM forces within Marine expeditionary force (MEF).
 - Tasking authority for Marine exercises and operations within MEF.
 - Imagery distribution.
 - Develop OPLAN, COMCAM appendix.
- c. Marine Divisions (1st, 2nd, & 3rd)
 - Digital still and motion imagery acquisition and production.
 - Robust lithographic/reproduction capability.
 - Multimedia production.
 - Imagery transmission via organic USMC communications.
 - Day and night acquisition.
 - All weather capable.
 - Every Marine is a rifleman.
- d. Marine Expeditionary Units (11th, 13th, 15th, 22nd, 24th, 26th and 31st)
 - Digital still and motion imagery acquisition and production.
 - Multimedia production.
 - Imagery transmission via organic USMC communications.
 - Day and night acquisition.
 - All weather capable.
 - Every Marine is a rifleman.

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Appendix B
JOINT COMCAM TASKING MATRICES

1. Air Force Tasking Matrix

a. 1st Combat Camera Squadron

OPERATIONAL TASKING (OPCON CHOP)

FM (*REQUESTING ACTIVITY*)//

TO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//

INFO AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//

621AMOG MCGUIRE AFB NJ//CC//

1CTCS CHARLESTON AFB SC//CC/DO//

EXERCISE TASKING (NO CHOP)

FM (*REQUESTING ACTIVITY*)//

TO HQ ACC LANGLEY AFB VA///

INFO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//

AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//

621AMOG MCGUIRE AFB NJ//CC//

1CTCS CHARLESTON AFB SC//CC/DO//

b. 4TH Combat Camera Squadron (Reserve).

OPERATIONAL TASKING (OPCON CHOP)

FM (*Requesting Activity*)//

TO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//

INFO AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//

HQ AFRC ROBINS AFB GA//SC/SCF/SCFR//

HQ 4AF MARCH ARB CA//SC//

4CTCS MARCH ARB CA//CC/DO//

EXERCISE TASKING (NO CHOP)

FM (*REQUESTING ACTIVITY*)//

TO HQ ACC LANGLEY AFB VA///

INFO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//

AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//

HQ AFRC ROBINS AFB GA//SC/SCF/SCFR//

HQ 4AF MARCH ARB CA//SC//

4CTCS MARCH ARB CA//CC/DO//

2. Army Tasking Matrix

OPERATIONAL TASKING (OPCON CHOP)

FM (REQUESTING ACTIVITY)//
TO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//
INFO AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//
CDRUSJFCOM NORFOLK VA//J33R/J73//
CDRFORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA//G3/AFOP-TRX//
CDRUSAONE FT GILLEM GA//AFKA-OP-OPM//
CDRUSANETCOM/9TH ASC FT HUACHUCA AZ//G3//
CDR21STSIGBDE FT DETRICK MD//NETC-SYC//
CDR55TH SIGNAL CO FT MEADE MD//NETC-SYS-VI//
CDRARC FT MCPHERSON GA//AFRC-OPO
CDR355THSIGCMD EAST POINT GA//AFRC-SCGA-OP//

EXERCISE TASKING (NO CHOP)

FM (REQUESTING ACTIVITY)//
TO CDRUSJFCOM NORFOLK VA//J33R/J73//
INFO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//
AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//
CDRFORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA//G3/AFOP-TRX//
CDRUSANETCOM/9TH ASC FT HUACHUCA AZ//G3//
CDR21STSIGBDE FT DETRICK MD//NETC-SYC//
CDR55TH SIGNAL CO FT MEADE MD//NETC-SYC-VI//
CDRARC FT MCPHERSON GA//AFRC-OPO
CDR355THSIGCMD EAST POINT GA//AFRC-SCGA-OP//

3. Navy Tasking Matrix

a. Fleet Combat Camera Atlantic

FM (REQUESTING ACTIVITY)//
TO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//
INFO AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//
CDRUSJFCOM NORFOLK VA//J33R/J73//
COMLANTFLT NORFOLK VA/N3/N5/N7/N357VI//
FLTCOMBATCAMLANT NORFOLK VA//00//

EXERCISE TASKING (NO CHOP)

FM (REQUESTING ACTIVITY)//
TO CDRUSJFCOM NORFOLK VA//J33R/J73//
INFO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//
AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//
COMLANTFLT NORFOLK VA/N3/N5/N7/N357VI//
FLTCOMBATCAMLANT NORFOLK VA//00//

b. Fleet Combat Camera Group Pacific

OPERATIONAL TASKING (OPCON CHOP)

FM (*REQUESTING ACTIVITY*)//
TO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//
INFO AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//
USPACOM HONOLULU HI//J3/J3911//
COMPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//N3/N31/N311VI//
COMNAVAIRPAC SAN DIEGO CA//N3/N30B//
FLTIMAGCOMPAC SAN DIEGO CA//00/N30//
FLTCOMCAMGRUPAC SAN DIEGO CA//00/30//

EXERCISE TASKING (NO CHOP)

FM (*REQUESTING ACTIVITY*)//
TO USPACOM HONOLULU HI//J3/J3911//
INFO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD/J39//
AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//DVI/JCCC//
COMPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//N3/N31/N311VI//
COMNAVAIRPAC SAN DIEGO CA//N3/N30B//
FLTIMAGCOMPAC SAN DIEGO CA//00/N30//
FLTCOMCAMGRUPAC SAN DIEGO CA//00/30//

4. Marine Tasking Matrix

a. Marine Forces Atlantic

OPERATIONAL TASKING (OPCON CHOP)

FM (*REQUESTING ACTIVITY*)
TO COMMARFORLANT//G3//
INFO AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD//J39//
CG TECOM QUANTICO VA//C461VIM//
CG FIRST MEF//G3//
CG FIRSTMARDIV//G3//

b. Marine Forces Pacific

OPERATIONAL TASKING (OPCON CHOP)

FM (*REQUESTING ACTIVITY*)
TO COMMARFORPAC//G3//
INFO AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD//J39//
CG TECOM QUANTICO VA//C461VIM//
CG SECOND MEF//G3//
CG SECOND MARDIV//G3//

c. Marine Forces Reserve

OPERATIONAL TASKING (OPCON CHOP)

FM (*REQUESTING ACTIVITY*)

TO COMMARFORRES//G3//

INFO AMFINFOS WASHINGTON DC//J3-JOD//J39//

CG TECOM QUANTICO VA//C461VIM//

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GLOSSARY

PART I – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A

ACC	Air Combat Command
ADCON	administrative control
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFDC	Air Force Doctrine Center
ALSA	Air Land Sea Application
AOR	area of responsibility
AR	Army regulation
ASC	Army Signal Command
AV	audio visual

C

CCDR	combatant commander
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CJCS	Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COMCAM	combat camera
COMUSFLTFORCOM	Commander, US Fleet Forces Command
COMUSPACFLT	Commander, US Pacific Fleet
CONPLAN	contingency plan
CVIC	combat visual information command

D

DA	Department of the Army
DINFOS	Defense Information School
DOD	Department of Defense
DSN	Defense Switch Network
DVI	defense visual information
DVIC	Defense Visual Information Center

F

FM	field manual (Army)
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G

G3	Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans)
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H

HQ	headquarters
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I

IO	information operations
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J

J-3	Joint Staff Operations
J-39	Joint Staff information operations
JCCC	Joint combat camera center
JCCIMT	joint combat camera imagery management team
JCCPG	joint combat camera planning group
JCCPM	joint combat camera program manager
JCCT	joint combat camera team
JCMT	joint combat camera management team
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFC	joint force commander
JOA	joint operating area
JP	joint publication
JTF	joint task force

L

LAN	local area network
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M

MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MARFOR	Marine Corps forces
MARFORLANT	Marine Forces, Atlantic
MARFORPAC	Marine Forces, Pacific
MAW	Marine air wing
MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Command
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCPDS	Marine Corps Publication Distribution System
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MEU	Marine expeditionary group
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisition and Issue Procedure
MLG	Marine logistics group
MTP	multi-Service tactics, techniques, and procedures

N

NAVSUP	Navy Supplement
NIPRNET	non-secure internet protocol router network
NMCC	national military command center
NWDC	Navy Warfare Development Command

O

OASD(PA)	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operation plan
OPNAV	Chief of Naval Operations

OPORD operation order
OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense

P

PA public affairs
PAG public affairs guidance
PCN publication control number
POTUS President of the United States

R

RFF request for forces

S

SECDEF Secretary of Defense
SECNAV Secretary of the Navy
SERE survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SIPRNET SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SOF special operations forces

T

TACON tactical control
TOE table(s) of organization and equipment
TPFDD time-phased force deployment data
TRADOC US Army Training and Doctrine Command

U

USFORSCOM US Forces Command
USJFCOM US Joint Forces Command
USPACOM US Pacific Command

V

VI visual information
VIDOC visual information documentation

W

WSV weapons system video

PART II – TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

activity—1. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission, e.g., reception center, redistribution center, naval station, naval shipyard. 2. A function, mission, action, or collection of actions. (JP 1-02)

clearance—The procedures used to determine release authority for VI products or information proposed for public dissemination. This involves

determination that the product or information has no classification, policy, legal, or copyright restrictions that would preclude public access. [This term is commonly used within the combat camera community of interest. It is not intended for integration into joint publications nor is it found in JP 1-02.]

combat camera—The acquisition and utilization of still and motion imagery in support of combat, information, humanitarian, special force, intelligence, reconnaissance, engineering, legal, public affairs, and other operations involving the Military Services. Also called COMCAM. See also visual information; visual information documentation. (JP 1-02)

dissemination—1. Conveyance of intelligence to users in a suitable form. (JP 1-02) 2. The distribution of VI products or information to the public. [This definition of the term is commonly used within the combat camera community of interest. It is not intended for integration into joint publications.]

global information environment—Includes all individuals, organizations, or systems, most of which are outside the control of the military that collect, process, and disseminate information to national and international audiences. [This term is commonly used within the combat camera community of interest. It is not intended for integration into joint publications nor is it found in JP 1-02.]

imagery—Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media. (JP 1-02)

information operations—The integrated employment of the core capabilities of electronic warfare, computer network operations, psychological operations, military deception, and operations security, in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities, to influence, disrupt, corrupt or usurp adversarial human and automated decision making while protecting our own. Also called IO. See also computer network operations; electronic warfare; military deception; operations security; psychological operations. (JP 1-02)

resolution—A measurement of the smallest detail that can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions. (JP 1-02)

strategic communication—Focused United States Government (USG) efforts to understand and engage key audiences in order to create,

strengthen or preserve conditions favorable for the advancement of USG interests, policies, and objectives through the use of coordinated programs, plans, themes, messages, and products synchronized with the actions of all elements of national power. (JP 1-02)

visual information (VI)—Use of one or more of the various visual media with or without sound. Generally, visual information includes still photography, motion picture photography, video or audio recording, graphic arts, visual aids, models, display, visual presentation services, and the support processes. Also called VI. (JP 1-02)

visual information documentation—Motion media, still photography, and audio recording of technical and nontechnical events while they occur, usually not controlled by the recording crew. Visual information documentation encompasses Combat Camera, operational documentation, and technical documentation. Also called VIDOC. See also combat camera; operational documentation; technical documentation. (JP 1-02)

visual information management office—A staff office at the CNO, command or other management level, which prescribes VI policies and procedures. Also called VIMO. [This term is commonly used within the combat camera community of interest. It is not intended for integration into joint publications nor is it found in JP 1-02.]

visual information production—The process of combining or arranging any separate audio or visual product(s) in continuity in a self-contained, complete presentation that is developed according to a plan or script for conveying information to, or communicating with, an audience. A VI product is also the end item of the production process. The special kind of VI production that combines motion media with sound is further defined as "AV production." Used collectively, VI production refers to the functions of procurement, production, or adoption from all sources; i.e., in-house or contract production, off-the-shelf purchase, or adoption from another Federal agency. [This term is commonly used within the combat camera community of interest. It is not intended for integration into joint publications nor is it found in JP 1-02.]

visual information products—VI media elements such as motion picture and still photography (photographs, transparencies, slides and film strips), video and audio recordings (tape or disc), graphic arts

(including computer generated products), models, and exhibits. The "VI production" is a unique form of VI product and usually is addressed separately. [This term is commonly used within the combat camera community of interest. It is not intended for integration into Joint publications nor is it found in JP 1-02.]

FM 3-55.12
MCRP 3-33.7A
NTTP 3-61.2
AFTTP(I) 3-2.41

24 May 2007

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