



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-2

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CJCSI 3110.08D

10 December 2010

GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION AND SERVICES SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTION TO JOINT STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN (JSCP)

References: See Enclosure D

1. Purpose. To provide Geospatial Information and Services (GI&S) planning guidance, amplification of taskings, and assessment of capabilities in support of guidance contained in reference a.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI 3110.08C, 30 January 2005, is canceled.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the combatant commands, Services, component commands, Defense agencies, and the Joint Staff.

4. Policy. This instruction provides planning guidance regarding GI&S support to U.S. and allied military operations, amplifies JSCP planning tasks, and assesses capabilities of the DOD GI&S community to support projected military requirements during the JSCP timeframe.

5. Definitions

a. Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), in accordance with reference 1, is the intelligence derived from “the exploitation of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth. Geospatial intelligence consists of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information.

b. Geospatial Information Services (GI&S) is the collection, information extraction, storage, dissemination, and exploitation of geodetic, geomagnetic, imagery (both commercial and national source), gravimetric, aeronautical, topographic, hydrographic, littoral, cultural, and toponymic data that are accurately referenced to a precise location on the Earth’s surface. Geospatial

services include the tools that enable users to access and manipulate data, and also include instruction, training, laboratory support, and guidance for the use of geospatial data.

c. Geospatial information, in accordance with reference 1, is “information that identifies the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on the Earth, including: statistical data and information derived from, among other things, remote sensing, mapping, and surveying technologies; and mapping, charting, geodetic data and related products.”

6. Responsibilities. Combatant Commanders, Service Chiefs, component commanders, directors of Defense agencies, and the Director, Joint Staff are responsible for planning, tasking, and assessing actions required by this supplemental instruction.

7. Summary of Changes. Updates terminology, capabilities, and organizational changes.

8. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), other federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Home Page--http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives.

9. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



WILLIAM E. GORTNEY
VADM, USN
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A - Planning Guidance
- B - Planning Tasks
- C - Assessment of Capabilities
- D - References

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ENCLOSURE A
PLANNING GUIDANCE

1. Introduction. This enclosure provides specific guidance to GI&S support and planning during the JSCP timeframe.

2. Specific Guidance

a. Based on JSCP taskings for each combatant commander, and per reference d, an Annex M GI&S will be prepared for operations plans (OPLANs) and should be prepared for concept plans (CONPLANS) with Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) and for plans addressing areas having a high probability of execution.

b. Annex M will:

(1) Identify the area of operations and essential elements of GI&S for the assigned missions. Identify a minimum suite of products, data, and services required and the quality and quantities of these products necessary to execute the envisioned operations. Identify the size and type of forces to be supported.

(2) Assign GI&S mission-support tasks to subordinate organizations.

(3) Identify GI&S mission-support tasks to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), supporting commands and Service GI&S organizations, to include potential augmentation of embedded NGA Emergency Essential Designation personnel at each combatant command or the potential deployment of mobile NGA support assets based on anticipated mission requirements.

(4) Designate whether units deploy with required geospatial information materials, if materials will be issued in theater, obtained (“pulled”) from a Web portal or if a combination of these options will be used.

(5) Prescribe the datum for all activities covered by OPLANs and CONPLANS in accordance with reference b.

(6) Determine at what point in the scenario geospatial information and

products are required to optimize the use of war reserve stocks, crisis/contingency stocks, unit holdings, and allowances and response capabilities.

(7) Provide a projection of the anticipated duration of the operation in parallel with other annexes to the plan.

(8) Provide requirements to DLA Aviation at Defense Supply Center Richmond (DLA Aviation-QAM) for use in determining stockage objectives for standard GI&S products.

(9) Identify the requirements for NGA Support Teams (NST), Fleet Survey Teams (FST), DLA Support Teams (DST), and other required capability augmentation.

(10) Designate NGA, DLA, and Defense Information System Agency (DISA) as supporting agencies in general support of the combatant commanders and their joint and Service components.

(11) Designate the GEOINT Cell, Geospatial Planning Cell (GPC), and Geospatial Engineer Team (GET) responsible for providing GI&S support through all phases of the operation.

(12) Designate the preferred GEOINT Visualization Services Portal that will be used to support the operation. Also designate authoritative GI&S content providers that best support the operational goals of the plan.

(13) Determine foundation and mission specific data requirements for the GEOINT foundation for the common operating picture.

(14) Identify network, bandwidth, and access requirements for the effective acquisition and dissemination of geospatial information. These requirements are coordinated with the appropriate network proponent, combatant commands, and NGA.

c. Ensure that taskings listed in Annex Ms are also included in other appropriate annexes; e.g., logistics (see reference c for additional guidance), transportation, personnel, intelligence, meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) support, and command relationships.

ENCLOSURE B

PLANNING TASKS

1. Introduction. This enclosure identifies the specific tasks required to provide GI&S support and planning during the JSCP timeframe.
2. Supported Combatant Commands. Combatant commanders will:
 - a. Maintain, within their HQs, the staff capability to direct command GI&S activities.
 - b. Develop Annex Ms in accordance with planning guidance contained in Enclosure A and guidance in reference d.
 - c. Submit requirements for geospatial information products and services, whether hardcopy, “print on demand” or obtained from a Web portal in accordance with guidance contained in reference e.
 - d. Task components with mission-specific GI&S tasks consistent with assessed capabilities; e.g., intra-theater distribution, lift planning, network connectivity, and data library access requirements.
 - e. Establish responsibilities, requirements and procedures for storing and maintaining war reserve stocks, crisis or contingency stocks and/or directed unit holdings and allowances of geospatial products.
 - f. Assess the need for and, as appropriate, request NSTs to assist with contingency or crisis action GI&S planning.
 - g. Assess the need for and, as appropriate, request DSTs to assist with contingency or crisis action GI&S planning.
 - h. Assess the need for and, as appropriate, request DISA to assist with contingency or crisis action GI&S planning.
 - i. Assess the capabilities of NGA to support operational needs in accordance with references f and g. Include NGA in exercises to assess this capability. Assess NGA responsiveness to supported combatant commander needs and respond via CJCS readiness assessments, exercise after action

reports or customer surveys.

j. Assess the capabilities of DLA to support operational needs in accordance with references f and g. Include DLA in exercises to assess this capability. Assess DLA responsiveness to supported combatant commander needs and respond via DSTs or customer surveys.

k. Ensure in-theater connectivity exists to receive, store, and disseminate digital data.

l. Assess GI&S readiness through the CJCS Readiness System programs in accordance with references f and g.

m. Develop and submit plans for strategic and intratheater distribution of initial and sustainment stocks of standard GI&S products.

n. Establish network bandwidth requirements to and from the subject mission area, data storage requirements, and analytical computational processing requirements for required GI&S data, products, and collection activities.

3. Supporting Combatant Commands. Combatant commanders will:

a. Identify requirements for geospatial information products and services to supported combatant commanders, whether hardcopy, "print on demand" in accordance with reference k, or obtained from a Web portal in accordance with guidance contained in reference e and h.

b. Ensure that requirements for geospatial information products and services are included in the supported combatant commander's Annex M.

c. Assess the need for and, as appropriate, request NSTs to assist with contingency or crisis action GI&S planning.

d. Assess the need for and, as appropriate, request DLA Support Teams (DST) to assist with contingency or crisis action GI&S planning.

e. Assess the need for and, as appropriate, request DISA to assist with contingency or crisis action GI&S planning.

f. Assess the capabilities of NGA to support operational needs in accordance with references f and g. Include NGA in exercises to assess this capability. Assess NGA responsiveness to supported combatant commander needs and respond via CJCS readiness assessments, exercise after action reports, or customer surveys.

g. Assess the capability of DLA to support operational needs in accordance with references f and g. Include DLA in exercises to assess this capability. Assess DLA responsiveness to supporting combatant command needs and respond via DSTs and customer surveys.

h. The combatant command's GEOINT cell, as defined in reference k, will identify GEOINT requirements based on operation objectives and ensure the provision of timely GEOINT support.

i. Ensure DISA is included in exercises to assess its respective capabilities to support command operational needs.

4. Services. Service Chiefs will:

a. Provide the supported combatant commander with GI&S planning factors for weapons, systems, and forces apportioned for planning. Factors include products and services, information content, format, and media.

b. Ensure forces train with the entire range of geospatial information products and services.

c. Ensure that new systems are designed to use DOD standard geospatial information products and services where possible. Identify and submit requirements for new and unique geospatial information products and services in accordance with guidance in references e, i, and j.

d. Ensure that logistics systems are capable of managing and requisitioning geospatial information products.

e. Assess the capabilities of NGA to support operational needs in accordance with references f and g. Include NGA in exercises to assess this capability. Assess NGA responsiveness to Service needs and respond via CJCS readiness assessments, exercise after action reports or customer surveys.

f. Assess the capability of DLA to support operational needs in accordance with references f and g. Include DLA in exercises to assess this capability. Assess DLA responsiveness to Service needs and respond via DSTs and customer surveys.

g. Train and field GI&S personnel and systems to provide combatant commands support at the component level, to provide embedded, ongoing unit-level GI&S support.

h. Ensure that communication networks, data warehouses, and processing centers are capable of providing for the transport, storage, and analytical processing of GI&S products.

- i. Include DISA in exercises to assess this capability.
 - j. Provide to NGA the GEOINT requirements needed to support training, sustaining, and equipping the military forces.
5. Component Commands. Component commanders will:
- a. Identify requirements for geospatial information products and services to supported combatant commanders in accordance with guidance contained in reference e.
 - b. Ensure that requirements for geospatial information products and services are included in the supported combatant commander's Annex M.
 - c. Develop and submit plans for intratheater distribution and stockage using the available Service logistics systems.
 - d. Develop and submit storage and lift requirements for geospatial information products to be incorporated in the plan's TPFDD requirements in keeping with guidance in reference d.
 - e. Assess NGA responsiveness to component needs and respond via the operational chain-of-command. Contact the combatant commander's NGA support teams for assistance and respond to customer surveys.
 - f. Assess DLA responsiveness to component needs and respond via the operational chain of command. Contact the DLA combatant commander's customer support teams for assistance and respond to customer surveys.
 - g. Develop and submit network bandwidth, data storage, and analytical computational processing requirements for GI&S products to be incorporated in the plan's TPFDD requirements.
6. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. The Director, NGA, will:
- a. Assist in the identification, prioritization, and submission of GI&S requirements to include in Annex M for appropriate plans as indicated in references d and e.
 - b. Develop supporting plans for all designated plans in accordance with Joint Publication 5.0, "Joint Operations Planning," and references a and m.
 - c. Coordinate planned production of DOD standard GI&S products with DLA Aviation-QAM to ensure that combatant commander and Service requirements are considered when stock levels are established.

d. Train and maintain an internal crisis management team to respond to combatant commander requirements.

e. Provide the combatant command trained NGA personnel from the embedded NST or via deployable NGA personnel prepared to deploy with the combatant commander's staff as required.

f. Equip and train deployable NST cadre prepared to augment the combatant commander's staff when requested. This team will deploy either with the National Intelligence Support Team (NIST) or separately upon combatant commander's request.

g. Produce, maintain, and participate in the distribution and posting to all applicable online venues Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET), Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET), and Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) standard and special-purpose maps, charts (nautical and aeronautical), terrain-analysis databases, digital products, and related materials to support military operations and safety of navigation in compliance with references e and h.

h. Lead in developing interoperable GI&S software and standardized products within the DOD.

i. Ensure the dissemination of geospatial information to theater elements down to the joint task force level by the most efficient and expeditious means consistent with DOD security requirements.

j. Continue to explore the most effective means to enhance exploitation of "just-in-time" NGA digital information to customers, to include software manipulation and remote replication capabilities.

k. Assess agency responsiveness and readiness to support operational forces in accordance with reference f.

l. Participate in appropriate DOD requirements and acquisition forums to ensure digital and hard copy GI&S dissemination requirements are properly identified so that DOD communications networks and infrastructures are sufficient for customer needs.

m. Develop a Theater Geospatial Database (TGD) production plan in coordination with the GPC, combatant commands, and NGA.

n. Develop a tool in which requirements can be entered, viewed, edited, approved, and/or rejected, and submitted by Services, agencies, combatant commands, component commands, and supporting and supported units.

o. Coordinate planned production of GI&S with DISA to ensure that combatant commander and Service requirements for network bandwidth, data storage, and computational processing requirements are considered when network and information service levels are established.

p. Coordinate with the combatant commands and Services on the currency and accuracy standards of GEOINT products. Coordinate product refresh rates with the combatant commands and services.

7. Defense Logistics Agency. The Director, DLA, will:

a. Serve as the DOD integrated material manager for standard GI&S products.

b. Coordinate production requirements of standard GI&S products with NGA to ensure combatant commander and Service requirements can be filled in a timely manner.

c. Equip and maintain a deployable DST organized to support the combatant commander's staff, if requested. The team's capability will include the ability to support the geospatial mission forward in accordance with DLA-combatant commander memorandum of agreements (MOAs) and other regional support agreements.

d. Acquire and maintain inventories of and participate in the distribution of standard maps, charts (nautical and aeronautical), terrain-analysis databases, digital products, and related materials to support military operations and safety of navigation in compliance with references e and h.

e. DLA will maintain sufficient stocks of standard GI&S products in theater map depots to support crisis operation requirements.

8. Defense Information System Agency (DISA). The Director, DISA, will:

a. Serve as the DOD material manager for network bandwidth, network data warehousing, and network data service centers for GI&S products.

b. Coordinate network bandwidth, data storage, and computational processing requirements of GI&S with NGA to ensure combatant commander and Service requirements can be filled in a timely manner.

c. Equip and maintain a deployable DISA support team organized to support the combatant commander's staff, if requested. The team's capability will include the ability to support the geospatial mission forward in accordance

with DISA-combatant commander MOAs and other regional support agreements.

d. Acquire and maintain resources to provide network bandwidth, data storage, and computational processing requirements of GI&S as required by the combatant commanders and services, for both military operations and crisis operations requirements.

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ENCLOSURE C

ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES

1. General. Long lead times associated with GI&S data collection and production, as well as difficulties in acquiring source materials, can negatively impact new production and updates to existing GI&S products. This potential shortfall applies to large-scale “swiftly defeat” campaigns, but it also can have a significant impact on planning for operations other than war. Combatant commands and Services can reduce this risk through early identification of GI&S requirements and designation of war reserve stocks, contingency stocks, direct unit holdings, and allowances, and by submitting requirements in accordance with reference e.

2. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

a. NGA’s capability to support military and crisis operations worldwide is dependent on existing product coverage, the currency and accuracy of those products, available source materials to prepare new products or update existing product coverage, and adequate warning time. The addition of NGA personnel and equipment at various commands and training locations has expanded crisis support capabilities. NGA also possesses the ability to field a mobile suite of geospatial intelligence systems and associated communications to provide both on-site and reach-back production support.

b. NGA currently has the capacity to provide geospatial information materials expeditiously to DLA for delivery to Service logistics systems. Currently, DOD forces are primarily dependent on Service logistics systems for final delivery of GI&S products in accordance with reference c. NGA will provide support to DLA Aviation-QAM in managing the wholesale level, direct-vendor support. NGA can assist in distribution and transportation planning for nonstandard GI&S products.

c. NGA provides a NST in direct support each combatant command’s joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) in accordance with reference h.

3. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). DLA is the DOD agency that provides worldwide logistics support for Military Departments and the combatant commands in accordance with reference h.

4. Service Support to DOD GI&S Programs

a. Introduction. The capabilities addressed under this heading are Service activities that directly carry out or support DOD GI&S programs. The Services respond to NGA requests to assist in meeting DOD requirements for GI&S data. These activities provide terrain analysis support and the primary DOD capability for accomplishing hydrographic and geodetic surveys.

b. Specific Capabilities

(1) U.S. Army

(a) The Army Geospatial Center (AGC) in Alexandria, VA, a Corps of Engineers field activity, is capable of providing general terrain-analysis and water-resources support to military forces and federal agencies. The AGC-Fort Belvoir can produce special terrain analysis databases, water resources databases, terrain intelligence products, quick-response mapping, and analysis products in support of military operations and civil disasters. AGC also coordinates and consolidates Army imagery requirements and battle command/mission command aspects of GI&S support in the Army.

(b) Army GETs are capable of rapidly generating and delivering timely topographic geospatial and image-based products with integrated weather data to commanders engaged in force projection operations anywhere in the world and maintaining the commander's common operational picture (COP). Specifically, Army topographic GET units are organized and equipped to provide combat-oriented terrain analysis at maneuver-brigade level and above. At corps level and above, units are capable of limited cartographic production and reproduction of special map products and limited topographic surveys. Army geospatial planning cells (GPCs) at the Army Service Component Command (ASCC) level maintain theater geospatial databases (TGDs) for the ASCC, combatant commands, or the joint force commander and have the capability to produce limited amounts of new geospatial data in support of theater priorities. The TGD is an authoritative geospatial information content provider and geospatial foundation for the COP. Army quartermaster units are capable of storing, maintaining, and distributing standard geospatial information products.

(2) U.S. Navy

(a) Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command (COMNAVMETOCOM) commands and manages the Naval Oceanography Program, which includes GI&S data collection for United States Fleet Forces (USFF) Command. The Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO) is a field activity under COMNAVMETOCOM. As designated by CDRUSSTRATCOM, the Joint Functional Component Commander for Intelligence, Surveillance, and

Reconnaissance (JFCC-ISR) is responsible for coordinating military oceanographic survey (MOS) requirements, managing, and reporting on execution of MOS operations. A combatant command's oceanographic, survey (MOS) requirements. Combatant commands oceanographic, hydrographic, and bathymetric (OHB) collection requirements are vetted through USFF's annual Fleet Oceanography Support Workshop, a formal venue for requirements articulation and prioritization

(b) NAVOCEANO collects, processes, and analyzes bathymetric, oceanographic, and hydrographic data in open oceans and littoral/riverine areas. Major GI&S capabilities/programs under the technical management of NAVOCEANO are described as follows:

1. The primary data collection source for the Navy GI&S program is the U.S. Navy Oceanographic fleet of six multi-mission oceanographic survey ships. These ships collect oceanographic, bathymetric, hydrographic and GI&S data supporting strategic deep-ocean areas, littoral warfare, undersea warfare, special warfare, and surface/subsurface navigation requirements. Assigned via deployment orders (DEPODs), operational control of Navy survey assets belongs to the combatant commander where surveys are being conducted. Ship scheduling is delegated to NAVOCEANO, which forwards ship deployment schedules to the Military Sealift Command, via COMNAVMETOCCOM, for coordination with fleet commanders. Requests for emergent survey services must be coordinated with COMNAVMETOCCOM through USFF.

2. Fleet Survey Teams (FSTs) provide rapidly deployable, fleet-oriented, near-shore hydrographic and oceanographic data collection and production capability in support of emergent, real-world operation and exercise needs. The teams are small, autonomous, and highly trained units, equipped with sensors and processors capable of collecting, locating, and displaying hydrographic, oceanographic and bottom-clutter data in support of safety of navigation and undersea warfare requirements. The teams can operate from hydrographic survey launches (carried on specific, multi-purpose oceanographic survey ships), organic rigid-hull inflatable boats (RHIBs), or other platforms of opportunity. In addition, FST provides tactical hydrographic surveys in support of permissive and semi-permissive amphibious operations resulting in on-scene geospatial planning products.

3. The Airborne Light Detection and Ranging Hydrography Program uses airborne topographic and hydrographic lasers and a digital camera to map and chart littoral areas from onshore to water depths of 40 meters (or greater) in clear water. Portable systems, like the Compact Hydrographic Airborne Rapid Total Survey system, deliver end-to-end capability that can be deployed from a diverse range of small civilian and military aircraft of opportunity.

4. COMNAVMETOCCOM utilizes a variety of unmanned underwater vehicles (UUVs) to collect geospatial information, including autonomous underwater vehicles and ocean gliders. These UUVs support data collection requirements for special operations, undersea warfare, navigation, and oceanographic modeling.

5. NAVOCEANO and FST, under Combatant Command's Theater Security Cooperation initiatives, conduct hydrographic and ancillary oceanographic data collection through cooperative hydrographic surveys and provision of subject matter experts and mobile training teams to emerging and partner nations. Data collected through surveys or exchange agreements are provided to NGA.

6. NAVOCEANO partners with NGA and maintains the capability to produce digital, geo-spatially enabled imagery products in support of mission planning and execution for littoral and riverine operations.

(c) Naval Special Warfare. Naval Special Warfare assets maintain a non-International Hydrographic Organization standard, tactical hydrographic reconnaissance capability to support operational commanders at sea. The beach survey charts that are produced are not intended as a data collection source for NGA, but are specific to the on-scene amphibious commander for mission planning and execution.

(3) U.S. Air Force. The Air Force maintains the capability to produce digital, seamless, geocoded, broad-area imagery coverage in support of mission planning; e.g. Controlled Image Base (CIB) produced by the Air Force Targeting Center, Langley AFB, VA.

(4) U.S. Marine Corps. The Marine Corps Intelligence Activity's (MCIA), Geospatial Intelligence Directorate (GID) and the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) intelligence battalion's topographic platoons have the capability of providing operational, tactical, and training geographic intelligence support to the Marine Air-Ground Task Forces and other commands as directed. Inclusive in this support is the capability to provide terrain analysis, imagery-based products, tailored mapping views, terrain and hydrographic assessments, and beach intelligence reports. Additionally, the topographic platoons have the ability to conduct highly precise geodetic horizontal and vertical surveys using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology or lower-order conventional surveys using electronic theodolites and leveling equipment.

5. Service Support to Combatant Commanders

a. Introduction. The capabilities addressed under this heading are Service GI&S activities dedicated to support commanders in theaters of operation.

They complement NGA capabilities and support. As the manager for all DOD GI&S programs, the Director, NGA, is responsible for providing Service activities with technical advice and training, source materials, standard product specifications, and geospatial information products to ensure that Service GI&S capability is optimized.

b. Specific Capabilities

(1) U.S. Army. Army geospatial engineer units are capable of rapidly generating and delivering timely topographic and image-based products with integrated weather data to commanders engaged in force projection operations anywhere in the world. Specifically, Army geospatial engineer teams are organized and equipped to provide combat-oriented terrain analysis at maneuver-brigade level and above. At corps level and above, units are capable of limited cartographic production and reproduction of special map products and limited topographic surveys. Army geospatial planning cells at the ASCC level maintain theater geospatial databases for the ASCC or the Joint Force Commander. Army quartermaster units are capable of storing, maintaining, and distributing standard geospatial information products.

(2) U.S. Navy. The Navy GI&S program, as described above in paragraph 4.b.(2), is capable of providing strategic and tactical level support to combatant commanders in support of DOD GI&S Programs.

(3) U.S. Air Force. The Air Force maintains the capability to produce digital, seamless, geocoded, broad-area imagery coverage in support of mission planning; e.g. CIB produced by the Air Force Targeting Center, Langley AFB, VA.

(4) U.S. Marine Corps. Marine Corps GI&S capabilities in support of combatant commanders are identical to those described above in paragraph 4.b.(4) in support of DOD GI&S Programs.

(5) U.S. Coast Guard. During peacetime, the U.S. Coast Guard falls under the Department of Homeland Security. Upon declaration of war by the United States or when the President directs, the U.S. Coast Guard will transfer to the Department of the Navy and subsequently transfer designated U.S. Coast Guard units to the Naval component commander and could be tasked to conduct hydrographic surveys. At all other times, when agreed to by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, and requested by the combatant commander, the U.S. Coast Guard will transfer designated units to the Naval component commander. The Naval component commander and the Coast Guard's principal planning agents (PPAs) shall coordinate -- with subsequent validation by Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard -- the use of Coast Guard forces.

6. Other

a. USSTRATCOM. In addition to the capabilities outlined above, USSTRATCOM and its components maintain a limited capability to produce standard image maps and related crisis support-type products. These products supplement standard geospatial information products produced by NGA and distributed by DLA Aviation-QAM. USSTRATCOM coordinates with supported combatant commanders and establishes procedures for providing these products.

b. USTRANSCOM. USTRANSCOM can provide customized softcopy maps of commercial logistics infrastructure around the world depicting ports, airfields, roads, and rail lines. Port infrastructure capabilities are maintained by the JIOC – Transportation, which also coordinates with the analytic centers responsible for airfield, road, and rail line capabilities to present a unified logistics picture. USTRANSCOM coordinates with supported combatant commanders and establishes procedures for providing logistics maps and infrastructure capability analysis.

c. USSOCOM. USSOCOM is primarily a consumer of GEOINT with very limited GEOINT production capabilities. GEOINT production accomplished by USSOCOM principally consists of support to command counterterrorism concept plans, regional combatant command counterterrorism plans, other associated plans, and needs supporting the commander's Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR). The associated production generally consists of non-standard reference graphics and image maps which are tailored to the specific needs of the SOF requestor. Sensitive products are generally not distributed outside the organization for which production was initiated, with less sensitive products posted on command JWICS and SIPRNET image product libraries.

ENCLOSURE D

REFERENCES

- a. CJCSI 3110.01 Series, "Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan"
- b. CJCSI 3900.01 Series, "Position (Point and Area) Reference Procedures"
- c. CJCSI 3110.03 Series, "Logistics Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan."
- d. CJCSM 3122.03 Series, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPEs), Volume II, Planning Formats and Guidance"
- e. CJCSI 3901.01 Series, "Requirements for Geospatial Information and Services"
- f. CJCSI 3401.01 Series, "Joint Combat Capability Assessment"
- g. CJCSI 3460.01 Series, "Combat Support Agency Review Team Assessments"
- h. DOD Directive 5105.60, 29 July 2009, "National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)"
- i. CJCSI 3312.01 Series, "Joint Military Intelligence Requirements Certification."
- j. DOD Instruction 5000.56, 9 July 2010, "Programming Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT), Geospatial Information and Service (GI&S), and Geodesy Requirements for Developing Systems."
- k. Joint Publication 2-03, 22 March 2007, "Geospatial Intelligence Support to Joint Operations"
- l. Joint Publication 1-02, "Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," as amended through April 2010
- m. CJCSM 3314.01 Series, "Intelligence Planning"

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