



JOINT AND NATIONAL CONUS ORGANIZATIONS

Last Updated: 10 Jan 14

Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)

J-2 Intelligence Directorate, Deputy Director for Targeting (J26). The J-2 is the national level focal point for crisis intelligence to support military operations as well as [warning intelligence](#). J26 is the coordinator for all joint and national federation needs of a unified command or JTF. AOC targeteers should coordinate their federation needs with the MAJCOM or NAF A-2, who may then coordinate with the JFC's J-2. However, the AOC should first determine which of its needs can be met by utilizing Air Force reachback partnerships.

National Agencies

Defense Intelligence Agency. The JCS J-2 is dual-hatted as the Director of DIA. DIA is a major producer and manager of foreign military intelligence with a worldwide outlook. DIA is normally the first stop when analysts need foreign military intelligence to support targeting and assessment. In addition to the main DIA Center in Washington, DC, DIA maintains two specialized intelligence centers, the Missile and Space Intelligence Center and the National Center for Medical Intelligence.

Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) provides worldwide scientific and technical intelligence concerning threat guided missile systems, directed energy weapons, selected space programs/systems and related C3 to support operationally deployed forces. MSIC has experts knowledgeable on SAMs as well as short-range ballistic missiles.

National Center for Medical Intelligence (NCMI) produces finished, all-source medical intelligence in support of military planning and operations. Assessments, forecasts, and databases are prepared on worldwide infectious disease occurrence, global environmental health risks, foreign military and civilian health care capabilities and trends, and militarily significant life science technologies.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) is the primary national producer of geospatial-intelligence, which is the exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically

referenced activities on the earth. Products include controlled imagery, digital elevation data and selected feature information, which can be rapidly augmented and fused with other spatially referenced information such as intelligence, weather and logistics data resulting in an integrated, digital view of the mission space. NGA also produces many of the maps and charts Airmen utilize for mission planning.

National Security Agency (NSA) employs mathematicians, linguists, engineers, and computer scientists focusing on information assurance and SIGINT. NSA's employees collect, process, analyze, and exploit adversaries' communications. NSA maintains its headquarters at Fort Meade, Maryland and has three global cryptologic centers, each with a regional focus.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is a combat support agency charged with developing methods to deal more effectively with threats by nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological, and high explosive weapons of mass destruction and preventing future threats. The agency focuses DOD efforts to prepare for and respond to WMD attacks. These technologies provide commanders options for effective targeting against enemy WMD capabilities, WMD delivery methods, and underground or hardened structures, as well as enhanced capabilities to assess enemy WMD operations.

Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) is a combat support agency responsible for planning, engineering, acquiring, fielding, and supporting global net-centric solutions and operating the Defense Information System Network. DISA seeks to guarantee our forces global information dominance by providing jointly interoperable systems that have assured security, survivability, availability, and superior quality. Because of DISA's expertise in developing, maintaining and protecting US information methods, they may prove useful in developing targeting strategies to attack enemy information methods and systems.

Unified Commands

Functional Unified Command Joint Intelligence Operations Centers. The CONUS-based functional unified commands—USSTRATCOM, US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), and US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)—each have a JIOC. Each of these unified commands has a global outlook and, as such, are capable of providing targeting and assessment support to combatant commands worldwide in the areas of special operations, transportation, WMD, space, nuclear forces, and information operations, to name a few.

United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM). USCYBERCOM plans, coordinates, integrates, synchronizes and conducts activities to: direct the operations and defense of specified DOD information networks and; prepare to, and when directed, conduct full spectrum military cyberspace operations in order to enable actions in all domains, ensure US/Allied freedom of action in cyberspace and deny the same to our adversaries.

Joint Warfare Analysis Center (JWAC). A component of USSTRATCOM, JWAC provides planners with specialized lines of communications analysis for use in

developing targeting strategies. JWAC provides innovative and accurate engineering and modeling-based targeting options with an understanding of risks and consequences, including collateral damage estimates.

Joint Information Operations Warfare Center (JIOWC). Subordinate to joint staff, this center is responsible for the integration of information operations (IO) into military plans and operations across the range of military operations. The center provides direct command and control warfare (C2W) tactical and technical analytical support to operational commanders. The center supports the integration of operations security, [military information support operations](#) (MISO), military deception, [electronic warfare](#) and destruction throughout the planning and execution phases of the operations. Direct support is provided to unified commands, JTFs, functional and service components, and subordinate combat commanders. The center maintains specialized expertise in C2W systems engineering, operational applications, capabilities and vulnerabilities.

Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC). The JSpOC is the primary USSTRATCOM interface for space effects to the supported commander, to include all aspects of deliberate planning, CAP, adaptive campaign planning, and the [air tasking cycle](#). The JSpOC is responsible for analyzing and targeting enemy space capabilities in support of theaters in addition to their global mission. JSpOC targeteers can evaluate theater AODs and nominate specific space-related targets to meet a theater commander's objectives.

USSTRATCOM JAOC (608 AOC). The mission of the 608 AOC is to support USSTRATCOM Deterrence and Global Strike missions by developing integrated plans; directing, synchronizing, and monitoring execution; and assessing deterrence and global strike options in response to a full range of global threats in order to meet the CCDRs' guidance and objectives. Global strike options are rapidly planned, limited-duration, extended-range precision attacks to achieve strategic objectives. The 608 AOC is prepared to provide the full range of command and control functions over assigned and attached forces. The 608 AOC conducts planning and integration with USSTRATCOM component commands and organizations, other combatant commands, AOCs, and when authorized non-DoD partners, to ensure unity of effort in support of military and national security operations, as well as support to civil authorities.

Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness (JTTCG/ME) is a joint activity that develops operational effectiveness estimates and collateral damage estimates for all non-nuclear munitions and continuously updates JMEMs used by the Services for training and tactics development, operational targeting, weapons selection, aircraft loadouts, and planning for ammunition procurement, survivability, and development of improved munitions. JTTCG/ME directs the analytical effort of working groups necessary to determine degrading effects of various terrain environments on non-nuclear munitions effectiveness and improving the database for target vulnerability, delivery accuracy, and weapons characteristics. JTTCG/ME promotes and develops standardized procedures and models used by the Services and the munitions industry for the evaluation of non-nuclear munitions effectiveness and conducts special studies concerning munitions effectiveness.

JTCG/ME is managed through the JTCG/ME program office within the Army Materiel systems Analysis Activity at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. Part-time participants from the various Services are organized into working groups that represent the major areas of interest. These groups include air-to-surface, surface-to-surface, anti-air, target standardization, special effects, and information operations.

Sister Services

The US Army maintains an intelligence collection and analysis structure that Airmen may use when conducting operations. The Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) provides a wide variety of ground-based intelligence through its main production center, the National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC).

The US Navy also maintains an intelligence collection, analysis, and production structure that Airmen may use when conducting operations. Navy intelligence has a focus in many ways similar to Air Force intelligence. There are three main organizations that Airmen can utilize for targeting and assessment support. The Office of Naval Intelligence's (ONI) main production center is the National Maritime Intelligence Center (NMIC).

US Marine Corps through the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA), provides tailored intelligence based on expeditionary profiles in littoral areas.

Non-Military Organizations

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) gathers, analyzes, and produces most of the nation's HUMINT. HUMINT may be able to provide targeteers with information not available through other intelligence collection methods. This may be particularly important in the case of terrorist organizations, which are often distributed networks with limited physical infrastructure. HUMINT is absolutely essential for analysis of such organizations.

Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR). As the lead foreign affairs agency and the enabler of US diplomacy, the State Department has a unique perspective on the nations of the world. Such insight, as collected, analyzed, and produced by INR, can be extremely influential when planning, executing, and assessing military operations. Intelligence concerning political and military leaders, cultural trends and thoughts, and economics—to name just a few areas—can give Airmen intelligence that ties military strategy to the entire spectrum of national power, which can be essential for a truly effects-based approach to conflict. Even from a purely military standpoint, such intelligence can enhance understanding of adversary motivations, helping to influence or bend them to our way, the ultimate goal in any operation.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Encompassing Citizen and Immigration Services, Customs and Border Patrol, Transportation Security, the Secret Service, and the Coast Guard, DHS, with its three primary missions—prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters—has a wealth of intelligence on enemies,

and potential enemies, of the United States. Although DHS looks “inward,” [airpower](#) planners may be able to utilize DHS-derived intelligence when it leads to foreign-based terrorist organizations and infrastructures.

Department of Justice (DOJ). With subordinate organizations such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration, DOJ-derived information, like that of the DHS, may help focus targeting efforts when it leads to foreign-based terrorist organizations and infrastructures.

The Department of Energy, Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence provides timely technical intelligence analysis on all aspects of foreign nuclear weapons, nuclear materials and energy issues worldwide.

Department of Treasury. The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of the Treasury administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions based on US foreign policy and national security goals against targeted foreign countries and regimes, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, those engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other threats to the national security, foreign policy or economy of the United States

The Drug Enforcement Administration shares any drug-related intelligence with the IC that is acquired while executing their drug enforcement duties.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is tasked with understanding threats to our national security and penetrating national, as well as transnational, networks that wish to and are capable of harming the United States. They focus on terrorist organizations, foreign intelligence services, weapons proliferators, and criminal enterprises.
