CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-6 CJCSI 6250.01A
DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, J, S 10 December 2001

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

References: See Enclosure G.

1. Purpose. This instruction provides high-level operational policy, guidance, and procedures for the planning, management, employment, and use of DOD satellite communications (SATCOM) resources. The principal purpose of this instruction is to define the processes necessary to ensure essential SATCOM support for mission accomplishment. Specific objectives are to:

a. Maintain an integrated approach to SATCOM operational management, access, and planning support to the users.

b. Assign responsibilities for systems-level operational management of SATCOM resources.

c. Provide the framework for the global and regional SATCOM support centers organization and their integration with existing Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) global and regional operations centers to provide a communications “one-stop-shop” for combatant commands and other users.

d. Provide a standing process for submission of SATCOM user connectivity requirements to obtain access to current systems and influence future system planning.

e. Substantiate the process for SATCOM resource apportionment, allocation, and adjudication.

f. Substantiate the SATCOM access process and prioritization scheme that promotes effective and efficient use of current resources, as well as facilitates operational planning and employment.

g. Establish a process for SATCOM system senior-level oversight of SATCOM requirements, architectures, systems, operations, and policies for SATCOM systems.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI 6250.01, 20 October 1998, is canceled.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to all DOD and non-DOD organizations, activities, and agencies that use, plan, manage, control, and sustain DOD SATCOM capabilities.

4. Policy. This instruction defines the conceptual approach to integrated SATCOM management to ensure effective communications support to combatant commands and other users as described in Enclosures A through E. Specifically, it identifies the user connectivity requirements process for operational planning and access to current satellite systems and for planning future communications capabilities. It articulates the categories and priorities of SATCOM services and identifies and defines operational processes and management responsibilities. The intent is to promote a joint approach to achieve the most effective use of constrained SATCOM resources and to plan for future systems.

5. Definitions. See the Glossary.

6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure F.

7. Summary of Changes. Primary changes reflect the establishment of a system-of-systems management approach for SATCOM resources that will ensure effective operational management of increasingly complex SATCOM systems, integrate new capabilities, and establish the foundation to fully incorporate SATCOM as part of the Global Information Grid (GIG). This instruction:

a. Reflects Satellite Communications Requirements approval process changes as recommended by the SATCOM Senior Warfighter Forum (SWarF) and approved by the JROC.

b. Documents organizational changes on MILSATCOM oversight and migration from the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) concept to the GIG.

c. Merges the Integrated Communications Data Base (ICDB) and Emerging Requirements Data Base (ERDB) into one data base, the Satellite Data Base (SDB).

d. Changes the end-to-end SATCOM requirements review process from biennially to annually to facilitate CINC assessments of

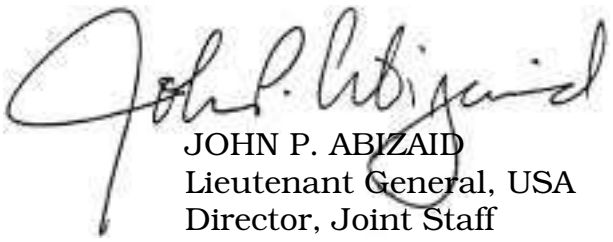
Service/agency requirements that may impact the future operational environment.

e. Identifies the Joint Staff/J-6 and OASD(C3I) cochaired Military Communications–Electronics Board (MCEB) GIG Senior Steering Committee (SSC) for oversight of SATCOM issues.

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

9. Releasability. This instruction is approved for limited release. DOD components (to include the combatant commands) and other Federal agencies may obtain copies of this instruction through controlled Internet access only (limited to .mil and .gov users) from the CJCS Directives Home Page--http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel.htm. Joint Staff activities may access or obtain copies of this instruction from the Joint Staff LAN.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



JOHN P. ABIZAID
Lieutenant General, USA
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

A - SATCOM Systems and Operational Policy
B - SATCOM Operational Management Concept
Appendix – Integrated SATCOM Support Centers
C - GIG Satellite Communications Requirements
Appendix A – The Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Data Base (SDB)
Appendix B – SATCOM Data Base (SDB) Requirements Process
D - SATCOM Apportionment, Allocation, and Adjudication
Appendix – SATCOM Priority Table
E - SATCOM Oversight and Assessment Process
F - SATCOM Management Responsibilities
G - References
GL - Glossary

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LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

The following is a list of effective pages for CJCSI 6250.01A. Use this list to verify the currency and completeness of the document. An "O" indicates a page in the original document.

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RECORD OF CHANGES

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ENCLOSURE A

SATCOM SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONAL POLICY

1. Purpose. To provide a brief description of DOD SATCOM system uses and the operational policies and principles for SATCOM capabilities.

2. Definition. The term SATCOM includes satellite communications that are owned and operated by Department of Defense primarily in the government frequency bands (military satellite communications (MILSATCOM)) and commercial satellite communications used by the Department of Defense but provided by commercial entities using commercial frequencies. The term SATCOM also includes allied SATCOM systems and civil SATCOM systems (systems owned by or operated for non-DOD or intelligence agencies) used by Department of Defense.

3. Use of SATCOM Systems

a. SATCOM is critical for all military operations in support of the National Military Security Strategy from humanitarian relief to major theater wars and nuclear conflict. Military forces are dependent on space-based communications to provide essential information services in the execution of land, sea, air, and space operations.

b. SATCOM systems are used primarily for establishing or augmenting telecommunications in areas lacking terrestrial infrastructure and for users requiring beyond line-of-sight connectivity. Other users include those requiring communications links with low probability of intercept and detection and protection from scintillation and jamming, mobile users, and users requiring secure communications links under US control.

c. SATCOM resources provide a communications transport medium for a variety of information services such as voice, data, video, messaging, and paging. These services use broadcast, point-to-point, and conference networks.

d. SATCOM systems provide communications for a variety of missions including command and control, assured access for warfighters and other users, and survivable communications for the NCA, strategic, and nonstrategic nuclear forces. SATCOM provides unique mobile networking and range extension capabilities for key networks such as the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET), the Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET), the Defense Messaging

System (DMS), the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN), the Defense Red Switch Network (DRSN), and National Missile Defense and Shared Early Warning (SEW). Information from these networks and others require large amounts of data to be passed via SATCOM to mobile and deployed users. SATCOM is essential to the intelligence and diplomatic communities to provide US-controlled transmission means for a small subset of communications to support sensitive operations or time-critical diplomatic traffic in support of national security objectives.

e. One of the chief advantages of SATCOM for combatant commands and other users is the ability to network with a variety of users over large, dispersed geographic areas.

4. Operational Policies

a. DOD SATCOM management satisfies warfighter requirements by establishing the operational policies, processes, and organizational structures to ensure SATCOM resources are interoperable, synchronized, delivered in a timely manner, and fully integrated with the GIG/DISN. Specifically:

(1) Constrained SATCOM resources must be provided to the highest priority users in a prompt and effective manner.

(2) SATCOM policies and procedures must be in place to encourage efficient use of communications bandwidth.

(3) SATCOM system planning must leverage technological advances and ensure timely replenishment of the system on-orbit assets and replacement of constellations in synchronization with user terminal fielding and system control segment development to ensure maximum benefit to the warfighter. The combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies must identify current and future SATCOM requirements, ensure they are documented in the SATCOM Data Base (SDB), and incorporate SATCOM planning into their individual organizational planning systems to ensure future capabilities are synchronized and integrated with other related programs. These current and future requirements must be based on valid OPLANs, Annex Ks, CONOPS, Service doctrine, and future architecture and force structure.

(4) SATCOM systems supporting joint, allied, and coalition operations must be interoperable, especially between and among CINC and CJTF components and their coalition allies and partners.

(5) SATCOM systems must be fully integrated into the GIG/DISN architecture.

(6) SATCOM systems must be capable of dynamic reconfiguration to meet changing needs as the situation demands. Users must have the necessary network and resource visibility, common tasking procedures, and planning tools. CINCs and the CJTF must have the capability to allocate their apportioned SATCOM resources in a flexible and responsive manner.

b. In summary, the primary policy for operational management of SATCOM resources is to provide the right users SATCOM access when and where needed, in accordance with designated operational priorities. The Department of Defense needs to continually assess SATCOM system effectiveness in light of these policies. Enclosure E, SATCOM Oversight and Assessment Process, discusses the process and structure to oversee effective implementation of these operational policies.

5. Operational Goals. Central to providing the right users SATCOM access when and where needed are the processes for submission of user connectivity requirements, access to current systems, system-of-systems operational management, and high-level oversight. Each of these processes was developed based upon key operational goals as follows:

a. SATCOM systems must be fully integrated into the GIG/DISN and should be developed to leverage existing and planned transmission paths. In order to achieve this, standard SATCOM operational policy and procedures at a system-of-systems level must be implemented.

b. Communications planners must have visibility into SATCOM resources, for planning, implementing, monitoring, and sustaining communications support to forces within their AORs.

c. Communications managers must have more efficient and responsive methods for managing the complexities of multiple SATCOM payloads operating in many different frequency bands while supporting diverse missions worldwide.

d. New SATCOM capabilities and technologies must be effectively incorporated into warfighting doctrine.

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ENCLOSURE B

SATCOM OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

1. Scope

a. SATCOM operational management refers to the oversight, management, and control of resources to ensure access for combatant commands and other users.

b. For MILSATCOM (SATCOM owned and operated by the Department of Defense) operational management and control includes satellite bus and payload control (i.e., telemetry, tracking, and commanding (TT&C)), as well as day-to-day satellite resource management. Typical examples include vehicle health checks, satellite station keeping, anomaly resolution, payload configuration and execution, and resource planning, assigning, and reporting.

c. SATCOM operational management includes performing SATCOM configuration management in accordance with DISA's communications management responsibilities to ensure appropriate GIG/DISN integration.

d. SATCOM operational management also requires visibility into GIG segments other than MILSATCOM such as commercial, allied, and civil SATCOM resources to determine status and availability for operational missions. It encompasses the capability and processes needed to effectively plan for, monitor, and manage all available SATCOM resources.

e. Effective SATCOM operational management provides the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff the capability to rapidly plan, adjudicate, and execute apportionment of SATCOM resources and also provides the supported combatant command and other users the ability to dictate resource utilization of their apportioned resources.

2. Organizational Management Structure

a. The three levels of the SATCOM operational management structure (oversight, system-level staff support, and 24-hour operations centers) are depicted in Figure B-1.

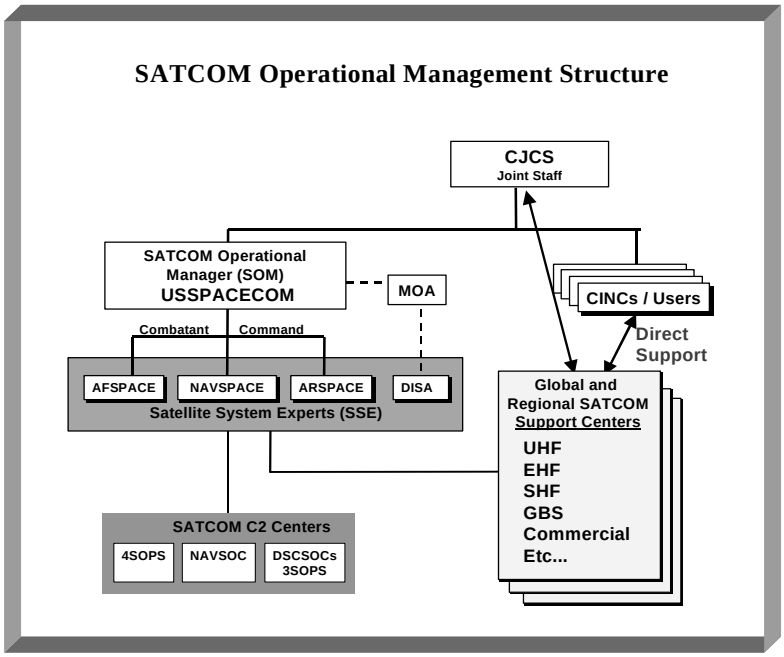
(1) The Joint Staff performs the oversight functions. These functions are accomplished primarily via the Joint Communications

Satellite Center (JCSC). The JCSC responsibilities are described in Enclosures D and F.

(2) The staff support and management functions are performed by the SATCOM Operational Manager (SOM) and the SATCOM System Experts (SSE).

(3) The 24-hour operations functions are accomplished by the Global SATCOM Support Center (GSSC) and the Regional SATCOM Support Centers (RSSC). These SATCOM support centers provide the global and regional direct support to users and will be integrated with DISA's Global Network Operations and Security Centers and Regional Network Operations and Security Centers (GNOSC and RNOSC) as described in the Appendix to this enclosure. The USSPACECOM SATCOM Command and Control (C2) centers are responsible for satellite control, payload control, and SATCOM network control execution.

Figure B-1. SATCOM Operational Management Structure



b. The organization with overall responsibility for SATCOM day-to-day operations is USSPACECOM as the SOM. The SOM develops and implements standards, policy, and procedures for all SATCOM systems.

c. Designated SSEs serve as the subject-matter experts for the communications capability of their assigned system(s). SSEs develop communications management policies, procedures, and CONOPS; advise CINCs/Services/Agencies (C/S/A) on defining and effectively implementing SATCOM networks, terminals and ancillary devices;

analyze C/S/A communications requirements and advise on the effective and efficient implementation of technical solutions; and analyze satellite and terminal requirements, programs, and program schedules to advise the SOM on solutions for effectively integrating all SATCOM components. The SSE will provide staff and management support to the GSSC and RSSCs. USSPACECOM will designate responsibilities to external agencies via MOA.

d. The SOM, supported by the SSEs, will provide the integrated SATCOM management infrastructure. In addition, the SOM is responsible for establishing global and regional operations centers (GSSC and RSSC), as required, to provide support to combatant commands and other users. These centers will be incorporated as part of the overall GIG/DISN management and control system.

3. Responsibilities. The SOM will:

a. Designate individual SSEs to support the SOM in the execution of its responsibilities.

b. Conduct integrated, system-level planning and control for all SATCOM systems.

c. Conduct SATCOM space operations, such as:

(1) Maintain health, status, and surveillance of the SATCOM space segments to include tracking, station keeping, and ephemeris generation.

(2) Execute satellite positioning, bus control, and communications payload configurations as directed.

(3) Operate and maintain DOD SATCOM Support Centers.

d. Develop constellation deployment plans and satellite positioning recommendations. Assess the impact of proposed satellite movements and reconfigurations on communications support to current and future operations and OPLANs and provide recommendations to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

e. Prepare SATCOM apportionment recommendations for the Joint Staff in conjunction with the combatant commands and other users. Manage day-to-day operation of apportioned and nonapportioned SATCOM resources in accordance with direction from the Joint Staff, supported combatant commands and other users, and DISA's operational elements.

f. Publish a SATCOM consolidated Systems Control and Operations Concept (SCOC) with individual system appendixes. The SCOC defines the operational capability and the operational replenishment criteria of the SATCOM system and provides the operational concept for system control, system policies, and procedures for effective SATCOM resource management. The SCOC will be provided to combatant commands, Services, OASD(C3I), and Defense agencies for comment prior to publication and to the Joint Staff for approval. The SCOC appendix for each system will contain, but is not limited to, an overall description of the system as well as a description of:

(1) Major components and functions and how they interact to support mission and user requirements.

(2) Operation and control to include interoperability and survivability.

(3) Interfaces with other SATCOM systems and integration with the GIG/DISN.

(4) Procedures for system access and apportionment and allocation of systems payload resources.

(5) Procedures to respond to system anomalies and outages which will be reviewed periodically to take into account changes to the constellation and user requirements.

g. Ensure an SCOC appendix is published prior to the time of initial operating capability of the system (IOC 1), at final operating capability (FOC), and updated at least every 5 years.

h. Develop a SATCOM system CONOPS in parallel with the corresponding system Operational Requirements Document (ORD). This CONOPS will be updated as needed and becomes the basis for the C-SCOC appendix on the SATCOM system (as required in subparagraph 3f and 3g, above).

i. Operate and maintain SATCOM support centers to integrate all SATCOM day-to-day planning functions in direct support to the combatant commands and other users. (See the description of the integrated SATCOM support centers at Appendix A to this enclosure.)

j. Manage automated tools that monitor and provide status on system use and performance.

k. Provide technical and operational analyses of user requirements in concert with DISA's mix of media technical assessment and forward for review by the Joint SATCOM Panel (JSP) as described in Enclosure C.

l. Provide information on system use and status to the Joint Staff, supported combatant commands, DISA, and other users as requested (i.e., status and system trends on SATCOM support to strategic users). Analysis must also include recommendations or ongoing actions to fix identified operational deficiencies.

m. Negotiate and conclude agreements with appropriate combatant commands, Services, or Defense agencies, as necessary, to establish the SATCOM operational management structure.

n. Ensure engineering analyses and other performance studies of current deployed and future systems performance-related studies are performed as necessary.

o. Provide a SATCOM requirements and capability assessment of the current SATCOM systems ability to meet existing SATCOM requirements as described in Enclosures C and E.

p. Develop, coordinate with CINC and National users, and approve satellite system outages associated with software uploads and satellite redeployments or reconfigurations. Forward SOM recommendation for final Joint Staff adjudication any system outage plans where consensus cannot be reached.

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APPENDIX TO ENCLOSURE B

INTEGRATED SATCOM SUPPORT CENTERS

1. Operational Objective. The SATCOM support centers will provide communications planners, network managers, and users a structure that merges the current individual SATCOM systems operational management into an integrated single focal point for accessing and managing SATCOM resources. It is the day-to-day operational interface with the user. Specifically, it will support combatant commands and other users in managing their apportioned SATCOM resources and real-time allocation of nonapportioned resources. Finally, the SATCOM support centers will provide for the seamless integration of SATCOM with the GIG/DISN by collocating where and when practicable with terrestrial operations centers and facilitating DISA's implementation of a communications one-stop-shop in direct support of combatant commands and other users.

2. Organizational Concept

a. The SATCOM support centers include both global and regional elements (GSSC and RSSCs). All users will be assigned to either a global or regional center, as appropriate, as their focal point for SATCOM planning, management, and access support. The GSSC has the responsibility to maintain the global system-of-systems SATCOM picture, coordinate the activities of the regional centers, and support national or global users not assigned to regions. The regional SATCOM centers will be located within the major theater AORs and aligned with DISA's existing communications infrastructure. Both the global and regional centers must work in concert with their terrestrial communications counterparts to ensure full SATCOM integration into the GIG/DISN.

b. The GSSC and RSSCs are assisted by the staff and engineering support of the individual SSEs. These centers will coordinate with SATCOM C2 centers to execute changes to satellite payloads. The GSSC, RSSCs, SSEs, and SATCOM C2 centers work in conjunction with DISA's Global Network Operations and Regional Network Operations and Security Centers (GNOSC and RNOSC) to provide a complete and integrated communications service to CINCs and operational users. The GSSC and RSSCs will be integrated with DISA Global Network and Regional Network Operations and Security Centers.

c. The GSSC and RSSCs will fall under the combatant command of USSPACECOM. In some cases, this is implemented through a memorandum of agreement with the appropriate organizations.

3. GSSC Functions. The GSSC provides the central operational focus for global constellation payload management. The GSSC performs the functions of the RSSC, described as follows, for those users not assigned to one of the RSSCs. The GSSC provides the central management for SATCOM accesses that require support from more than one regional center. The GSSC will provide configuration management of the communications payload in accordance with DISA's direction as the GIG/DISN manager.

4. RSSC Functions

a. Follow the operational direction of the supported combatant commands and other users' deliberate and crisis action planning by defining requirements and allocating SATCOM assets. Perform "what if" drills, analyze scenarios, and provide assessments.

b. Assist CINCs and their forces by translating OPLANs, Annex Ks, and other planning documents into actionable requirements for satellite communications.

c. Maintain a data base that contains SATCOM resource information specific to the user being supported.

d. Assist CINCs and other users in day-to-day management of apportioned and nonapportioned resources. Accept and analyze SATCOM requirements and develop solutions. Coordinate combatant command and other users' directed allocations and resource sharing. Administer satellite access authorizations for apportionment owners.

e. Facilitate interface to the GIG/DISN by assisting combatant commands and other users with SATCOM systems interface requirements.

f. Assist spectrum managers and track, coordinate, and assist Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) identification and resolution.

g. Assist users in resolving maintenance, repair, and logistics issues. The GSSC and RSSC must be capable of providing assistance to combatant commands and other users when there is a disruption in service.

5. SATCOM-GIG/DISN Integration

a. The SATCOM operational management structure is an integral part of the communications management structure. USSPACECOM and

DISA will work in concert to integrate SATCOM into the DISN telecommunications infrastructure.

b. USSPACECOM and DISA will collaborate to establish an end-to-end communications one-stop-shop to ensure integration of the SATCOM support centers with the existing DISA global and regional offices as depicted in Figure B-A-1.

c. DISA, through its Global Network Operations and Security Center and forward elements, is responsible for the integration of communications planning (including SATCOM) and determining optimum communications paths for user requirements (i.e., mix of media assessment).

d. SATCOM network and payload reconfigurations will be planned by the GSSC or RSSCs in support of the communications management responsibilities of DISA's global and regional offices. DISA is responsible for determining the optimal technical approach (i.e., routing and quality of service) for SATCOM requirements interfacing with the DISN.

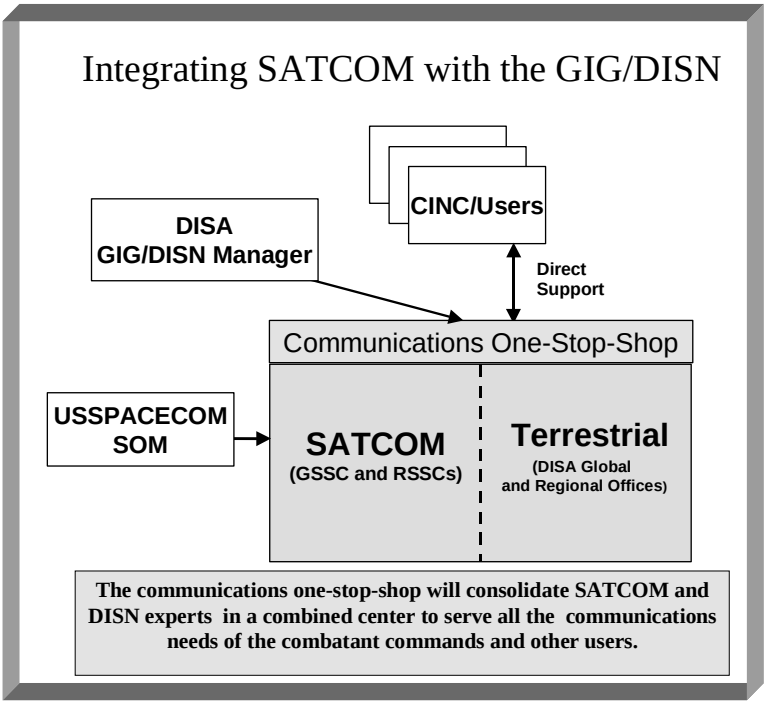

Figure B-A-1. SATCOM GIG/DISN Integration

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ENCLOSURE C

GIG SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. Purpose. To define the processes associated with collecting, assessing, validating, and recording user SATCOM requirements.

2. Applicability. The user communications connectivity requirements described in this document are for DOD information transfer via SATCOM media. This SATCOM Data Base (SDB) is a subset of what is envisioned as a master GIG Communications Requirements Data Base (CRDB). The GIG CRDB is expected to contain all DOD requirements for information dissemination across the GIG (current and planned, fixed and deployable, terrestrial and satellite). Both current and future SATCOM requirements are contained in the SDB. These requirements support the effective planning and operational use of current SATCOM assets, as well as the architectural development of future SATCOM capabilities, programming and budgeting decisions, and acquisition program decisions.

3. Authority. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is responsible for the requirements process. Management of the SATCOM user connectivity requirement process is delegated to the Joint Staff/J-6.

4. User Connectivity Requirements. Combining requirements from both the Integrated Communications Data Base (ICDB) and the Emerging Requirements Data Base (ERDB) formed the SDB as one consolidated SATCOM Requirements Data Base. Consequently, the SDB is a centralized source of current requirements, formerly ICDB entries, and future requirements, formerly ERDB entries, of DOD and other non-DOD government agencies. Maintained by DISA for the Joint Staff, the SDB consolidates C/S/A-validated and Joint Staff-approved requirements for leased commercial SATCOM systems and DOD-owned and operated SATCOM systems. The DOD SATCOM user community is responsible for submitting its needs for communications services to the DISA Satellite Communications Division (OP4). The JSP reviews the requirements, recommends their approval status to the Joint Staff, and ensures their incorporation into the SDB upon Joint Staff approval.

a. The SDB is partitioned into two segments containing SATCOM requirements that have initiation dates as follows: (1) the present, plus 2 years (termed current requirements); and (2) 2 years and beyond (termed future requirements). The current requirement entries of the SDB thus represent a

comprehensive catalog of current and near-term requirements to facilitate the management and operational assessment of existing or soon to be available communications systems.

b. Users that are responsible for submitting and maintaining these records typically have a near-term planning horizon and do not have visibility into the factors that influence their future needs. Thus, investment strategies developed based solely on current SATCOM requirements may exhibit shortcomings in addressing far-term communications service needs.

c. To address this potential shortfall, future communications requirements planning, estimation, and maintenance - a parallel process is used to identify, collect, and catalog future SATCOM requirements. This segment of the SDB represents estimates of future SATCOM system needs submitted and maintained primarily by the Services and Defense agencies with support from the CINCs. Future requirements provide a consolidated listing of projected SATCOM requirements based on developing doctrine and/or technological advancements in warfighting systems and have initial operation dates (i.e., requirement begin dates) more 2 years from the present. C/S/As have the authority to submit both current and future SATCOM requirements in accordance with the process described in Appendixes A and B to this Enclosure.

d. Current requirements are stated in terms of specific user networks that are needed to meet operational missions. Current requirements have start dates beginning within 2 years and have specific end dates that may continue far into the future. They usually specify a particular on-orbit capability or frequency spectrum based on operational limitations or availability of deployable equipment. Current requirements may be replaced by a future requirement in the out-years describing a fundamental attribute change such as data rate. The organizations generally responsible for generating current requirements include the CINCs and their Service components, the Joint Staff, Defense agencies, and selected non-DOD government agencies. Organizations identify, internally validate, and submit these near-term requirements into the Joint Staff requirements process described in Appendixes A and B to this Enclosure. C/S/As requesting the allocation of SATCOM resources must refer to requirements approved by the Joint Staff.

e. Future communications requirements will be influenced by many factors including the introduction of new weapon systems and information systems; insertion of new technologies; evolving Service warfighting doctrine; and changes in Service force structures. While some of these factors are reflected

in current requirements, these records are generally not submitted specifically to address requirements for the far term. Future requirements may be new requirements or replace current requirements based on attribute changes as previously described. They are used to assist in the design of communications architectures and to support the resulting acquisition strategies for future SATCOM capabilities necessary to sustain the warfighters' intent. They are also used as an aid in wargaming the future SATCOM resources against scenarios based on the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and assessing the resultant operational impacts.

f. Future requirements are generated by ongoing changes to operational strategy, doctrine, forces, weapons systems, or advances in technology, which may not be satisfied by available SATCOM systems. Start dates are outside 2 years and extend until no longer projected to be applicable. They may or may not specify a particular on-orbit capability or frequency spectrum depending upon the length of the forecast. More details are added to the requirement entry over time as more decisions are made based on operational demands and the availability of technological solutions. Services and Defense agencies are the primary sponsors of future requirements as the developers of Service doctrine and performing as acquisition authority of warfighting systems and weapons platforms that require the communications support. CINCs and agencies sponsor future requirements as the date of implementation approaches the 2-year current requirement window. CINCs may sponsor future requirements if they desire to project needs into the future and/or agree with the Service doctrine and the concept of operations. All future requirements are identified, reviewed, and approved via the formal process described in Appendixes A and B to this Enclosure.

5. Purpose of Current Requirements. Current user requirements are used to:

a. Support analyses of DOD's ability to meet the SATCOM requirements of warfighters' OPLANs. This is accomplished by executing a SATCOM requirements and capability assessment. This assessment is developed annually after reviewing CINC CONOPS, CINC OPLANS, the SDB, and available SATCOM resources applicable to that area of operations. It represents an executive-level assessment of SATCOM resources and their capability to meet current requirements. USSPACECOM as the SATCOM Operational Manager (SOM) is responsible for coordinating this assessment and will report the results annually to the Joint Staff/J6S for further dissemination. This assessment will be linked with the warfighting CINCs' Joint Monthly Readiness Reviews (JMRR).

b. Plan the apportionment of current SATCOM resources.

c. Assist in OPLAN development and supportability analysis.

d. Understand the use of the commercial market by operational forces.

6. Purpose of Future Requirements. Future connectivity requirements are documented in the SDB and are used to aid in the development of future system capabilities in the formal requirement process managed by the Joint Staff/J-8. The SDB provides the initial set of baseline requirements to support the formal requirements process but does not take precedence over the formal system capability requirements. The following joint requirements documents for system capabilities rely on the users' future connectivity requirements to facilitate system definition:

a. Mission Needs Statement (MNS). The MNS is the fundamental non-system-specific statement containing operational needs written in broad terms for a capability that must be acquired or modified to satisfy a warfighting mission need.

b. Capstone Requirements Document (CRD). The capstone requirements document provides an overarching performance-based requirements framework and operational concept to guide development of specific system ORDs for a family of systems in a single mission area. The GIG CRD and the Advanced MILSATCOM CRD are recognized as the key capstone requirements documents applicable to SATCOM.

c. Operational Requirements Document (ORD). The operational requirements document defines specific system requirements that must be met in order to satisfy a mission need. It contains key performance and related operational parameters expressed in threshold and objective values. ORDs are prepared by the user or designated organization at each acquisition milestone beginning with Milestone A, Concept Demonstration Approval. The MNS, CRD, and ORD are developed in accordance with CJCS Instruction 3170.01B, DOD Directive 5000.1/2-R, and DOD Directive 5000.2M (if required). All formal requirements documentation leading to a new SATCOM system acquisition must ensure its associated connectivity requirements are documented in the SDB. In addition, all current or programmed proposed systems that rely on SATCOM resources for the transmission of information (i.e., weapons or sensor systems) must ensure their requirements are documented in the SDB. Therefore, the SDB will be the master data base that captures all SATCOM

connectivity requirements identified in the C4ISR Support Plans (C4ISP) required by DOD Regulation 5000.2-R.

d. SATCOM Architecture. The National Security Space Architect will develop and coordinate SATCOM architectures for the mid term and long term.

e. SATCOM Roadmap. OASD(C3I) develops policy and procedures for developing the DOD SATCOM integrated framework and the corresponding acquisition strategies commonly referred to as the SATCOM Roadmap.

f. Senior Warfighter Forum (SwarF). The SwarF is a JROC-directed forum used to organize, analyze, prioritize, and build joint consensus on a complex resources and requirements issue for JROC approval. Occasionally, the JROC establishes and tasks the MILSATCOM SwarF to develop and evaluate courses of action for future SATCOM capabilities.

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APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE C

THE SATCOM DATA BASE

1. Applicability. All user connectivity requirements needing access to SATCOM capabilities will be addressed in accordance with this appendix. CINCs, Services, and agencies using and/or acquiring SATCOM resources will document current and future requirements for commercial, allied and civil satellite services as well as requirements for military-owned satellite systems.

2. Overview. The SDB is a comprehensive database containing requirements for user communications on satellite systems. The SDB is a centralized source for both current and future requirements as described below:

a. SDB Current Requirements. Current requirements document the users' connectivity via SATCOM that are necessary and are associated with existing or soon to be deployed warfighting systems (generally within 2 years). Examples of these warfighting systems include weapons platforms and intelligence or logistical data systems, or anything that requires information transfer across satellite systems during conduct of the C/S/A missions. These requirements are also used to determine OPLAN and CONPLAN SATCOM requirements and to analyze satisfaction against available satellite resources. An approved current requirement is used to prioritize day-to-day system apportionment, allocations, and access to existing SATCOM systems. A validated and approved current SDB requirement is necessary for a CINC, Service, or subordinate organization to request satellite access. However, an approved current requirement does not guarantee satellite access.

b. SDB Future Requirements. Future requirements document emerging users' connectivity via satellite communications based on needs beyond the timeframe of current requirements and are normally submitted by Services and agencies. They are based on in-progress conceptual development of changes to force structure, doctrine, information concepts, weapons systems, and technology as they apply to information transfer requirements over satellite communications systems. Future requirements are used for engineering analysis of future satellite systems, the development of satellite program documents, satellite systems design, and associated program funding plans. They transition to current requirements for CINC and agency field use in conjunction with fielding or as CINCs and agencies accept advocacy for their operational use.

3. Format. SDB requirements for user connectivity will be submitted via Telecommunications Management System Classified (TMS-C) SATCOM Tool Kit (commonly referred to as the Tool Kit) or via DISA Form 772, *"TMS-C Requirement Request Form."* Current and future requirements will be submitted in accordance with the format described in the Tool Kit Manual published by DISA.

4. Requirements Justification

a. Because SATCOM resources are limited, each user connectivity requirement is evaluated based on operational necessity and support of the national security strategy. Requirement requests will include, but not be limited to, availability of alternative means, area of coverage, survivability requirements, security requirements, and priority.

b. C/S/As must identify the associated performance characteristics and attributes of each requirement to ensure it is valid, has a clear mission and operational concept, and provides a mission impact if not satisfied. Also, each requirement should directly support the DPG, OPLANS, OPORDS, CONPLANS, and implementation directives.

5. Requirements Advocacy. OASD(C3I), Joint Staff, CINCs, Services, and agencies are advocates of SATCOM user connectivity requirements contained in the SDB.

a. OASD(C3I) is the advocate for non-DOD agency SATCOM requirements.

b. Defense agencies validate and submit requirements in support of their agency mission or function.

c. CINCs are the advocates for SATCOM requirements in their respective area of operations (AOO) and/or area of responsibility (AOR). As the advocate, CINCs collect, consolidate, assess, validate, prioritize, and record all SATCOM requirements of subordinate elements operating or expected to operate within their AOO or AOR. Rather than submit duplicative requirements for training, units will use mission requirements at a lower priority during exercises, training initiatives, and transition to supported CINCs.

d. Services validate and submit current requirements for system development or testing and training in support of Service acquisition programs and for Service-unique missions.

e. CINCs, Services, and agencies are advocates for future requirements based on needs beyond the timeframe of current requirements. They are founded on in-progress conceptual development of changes to force structure, doctrine, information concepts, weapons systems, and technology as they apply to information transfer over SATCOM systems. Consequently, the Services and agencies normally submit future requirements.

6. Requirements Update. Periodic update of current and future requirements is an essential component of the SATCOM architecture, operational assessments, and future program development. The Joint Staff/J-6 will initiate a review of all SATCOM requirements annually to ensure requirements are current and issue a data call for updated requirements as a result of new doctrine or weapons systems. SATCOM requirements proponents will review, update, and recommend continuation, change, or deletion of requirements in the SDB. Modifications may be submitted as changes when required and need not be held pending the Joint Staff annual review and update. All updates are forwarded to the Joint SATCOM Panel Administrator (JSPA) for presentation to the Joint SATCOM Panel for approval recommendation.

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APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE C

SDB REQUIREMENTS PROCESS

1. Applicability. The SDB is a comprehensive database containing all current requirements and future requirements. The process described in this appendix applies to all organizations submitting SATCOM requirements for validation, approval, and inclusion in the SDB.

2. Overview. OASD(C3I), Joint Staff, CINCs, Services, and agencies serve as advocates for user connectivity requirements. Advocates are responsible for collecting, assessing, internally validating and submitting the requirements into the Joint Staff requirements process for review and approval as depicted in Figure C-B-1. The communications requirements of the following organizations are represented in the SDB:

- Army
- Navy
- Marine Corps
- Air Force
- Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO)
- Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
- Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS)
- North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD)
- US Space Command (USSPACECOM)
- US Central Command (USCENTCOM)
- US European Command (USEUCOM)
- US Pacific Command (USPACOM)
- US Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM)
- US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)
- US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)
- US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)
- US Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM)
- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)
- Other non-DOD, US Government Agencies (e.g., Department of Treasury)

3. Process. Requirements must be validated by each submitting organization's internal process. Current requirements are based on OPLANs or CONPLANs, while future requirements must reference an ongoing doctrine, system study, concept definition, technology investigation, or acquisition program that documents the requirement and must be referenced in the C4ISR Support Plan (C4ISP) process.

a. The Director, DISA, maintains the database for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and appoints the JSPA. Requirements are submitted by the originating organization to the JSPA via the Tool Kit or DISA Form 772 in accordance with the format depicted in the Tool Kit Manual published by DISA. The JSPA checks the input for completeness and enters the submission as an SDB requirement candidate. Access to the complete SDB is available to all authorized Tool Kit users as designated by the Joint Staff/J-6. Authorized users include the Joint Staff, all the CINCs, SOM, DISA, all the Services, and selected activities.

b. The JSPA provides nonvalidated submissions to the SOM and DISA for technical assessment. DISA will determine the various communications methods for satisfying the requirement through a mix of media assessment, determine if the requirement should be satisfied by a SATCOM solution, and provide it to the SOM for a SATCOM technical assessment. This process will evaluate the potential for satisfying user connectivity requirements on current or programmed communications systems (terrestrial or SATCOM). The SOM tasks the appropriate SATCOM System Expert (SSE) for technical consideration of each requirement submission and prepares a technical assessment of specific SATCOM on orbit solutions. The technical assessment will address the relationship between the requirement and the system's capability to meet it, detail the impact to other users if the requirement is implemented, and offer alternatives if service cannot be provided. The SOM reviews each SSE evaluation and provides consolidated technical assessments to the JSPA. The JSPA will prepare the entries for JSP review.

c. The JSPA consolidates the technical assessments with all requirements submitted for approval and presents them to the JSP. The JSP is cochaired by representatives from Joint Staff/J-3 and J-6 with members from each Service, DISA, and the SOM. Any CINC, agency or organization submitting a requirement is authorized and encouraged to send a representative to the JSP.

d. The JSP meets monthly and reviews the SATCOM requirements, along with their associated technical assessments, and develops a recommendation for the Director, J-6. Valid requirements that cannot be satisfied by current or programmed systems will be recommended for retention in the database for supportability evaluations, risk assessments, and use for future architectural planning. JSP recommendations are then coordinated through the Service planners and Joint Staff via a joint action. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff delegated the Director, J-6, as approval authority of SDB entries.

e. After completion of the joint action and approval by the Director, J-6, the JSPA annotates the entries as approved in the SDB and provides timely notification to users whether requirements were approved or disapproved.

f. Access to satellite resources requires an approved SDB but an approved requirement does not guarantee access to DOD-owned satellite resources. Access is requested via the operational access process described in the SATCOM System Control and Operations Concept (SCOC) document.

g. Urgent requirements for access to satellite resources without an approved SDB entry are submitted directly to the Joint Staff/J-6, with information copies to the JSPA. CINCs, Services, and agencies can submit urgent requirements as necessary but each submission must be validated as an operational necessity by the supported CINC. Requests must contain justification for urgent processing and can be granted a 30-day waiver by the Joint Staff/J6Z for lack of SDB requirement approval.

4. Requirements Update. Proponents of requirements in the SDB will review, update, and recommend continuation, change, or deletion of requirements in the data base. Proponents will also ensure the SDB accurately reflects programmatic C4ISPs and conversely that all C4ISPs reflect future requirements documented in the SDB. Updates are forwarded to the JSPA for presentation to the JSP and subsequent reapproval via the joint action process. Technical assessments for updated requirements are accomplished in the same manner as new requirements.

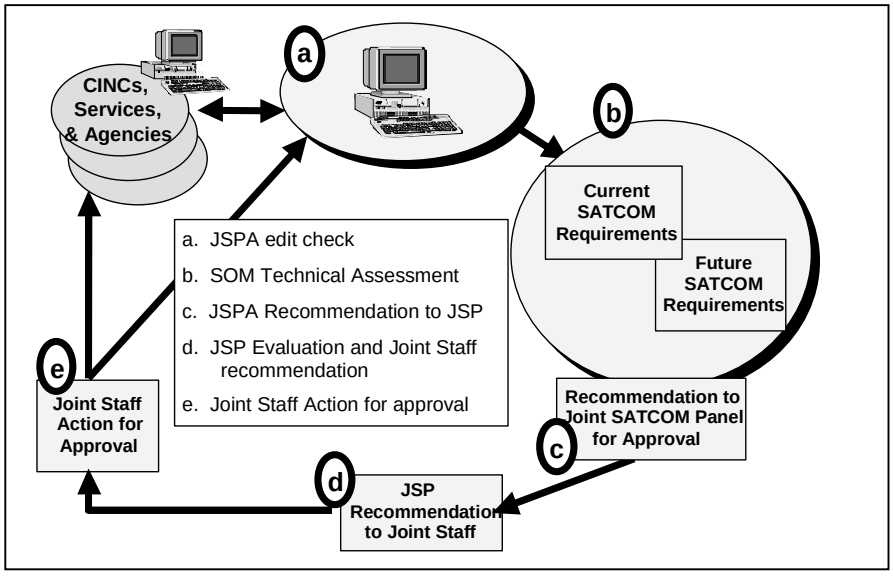

Figure C-B-1. Requirements Development, Submission, and Distribution

5. Operational Scenarios. To support the process of developing and assessing DOD SATCOM systems, programs, and investment strategies, SDB requirements are used to specify the needs of users during specific operational deployment scenarios.

a. The force structure in each scenario theater of operations is based upon the current DPG and is subject to change pending new guidance. Seven such scenarios have been developed, coordinated with CINCs, Services, and agencies and approved by the SATCOM SWarF 2000 for the purposes of analyses described.

(1) Benign Peacetime. This scenario models DOD SATCOM user needs on a worldwide basis under benign conditions in which no contingency operations are in progress. The day-to-day SATCOM requirements of DOD and non-DOD users, the intelligence community infrastructure, as well as those of military units deployed in training exercises and on normal patrol operations are included in this scenario.

(2) Peacetime Plus Small-Scale Contingency - Peace Enforcement. Included in this scenario are the SATCOM requirements resulting from the deployment of forces to support a peace enforcement operation in addition to those identified in the peacetime scenario.

(3) Small-Scale Contingency - Peace Enforcement Followed by Major Theater War (MTW). This scenario contains the requirements of the background worldwide infrastructure in addition to those of forces engaged simultaneously in separate operations supporting a small-scale contingency and main theater war.

(4) Multiple Small-Scale Contingencies. The SATCOM requirements of the background infrastructure plus those of US forces that have been deployed to support four geographically diverse, simultaneous small-scale contingency operations are modeled in this scenario.

(5) Combined Major Theater War: MTW East followed by MTW West. This scenario contains the requirements of the background worldwide infrastructure plus those of forces engaged in two geographically separate but nearly simultaneous main theater war operations.

(6) Small-Scale Contingency leading to a Strategic Nuclear Conflict. This scenario models the requirements associated with a single

small-scale contingency, the background worldwide infrastructure, as well as those of strategic forces engaged in a nuclear conflict.

(7) Major Theater of War leading to a Strategic Nuclear Conflict. Requirements associated with a single major theater war, the background worldwide infrastructure, and those of strategic forces engaged in a nuclear conflict are contained in this scenario.

b. User requirements contained in the SDB are overlaid onto the operational structure depicted in each scenario. The requirements generated by this process establish a benchmark to measure future SATCOM needs.

c. The CINCs, Services, and agencies current and future requirement inputs to the SDB define their SATCOM needs and are characterized by operational employment considerations encompassing operations plans, warfighting doctrine, supported missions and mission priorities, levels and phases of conflict; information transfer needs; connectivity; and the operational environment appropriate to the operational timeframe of the requirement.

d. As stated previously, the approved SDB entries represent the total set of requirements for operational scenario development. For each operational scenario under development, an initial data analysis of the SDB is taken to identify those requirements that are relevant to that operational scenario (Figure C-B-2). All SDB entries are considered for the scenario being developed and all those requirements active during the timeframe are identified and placed into a subset. Requirements contained in the subset are further evaluated, and those that are applicable to the force structure mandated by the scenario are used in the requirements analysis. As indicated in Figure C-B-3, the requirements of all fixed and deployed SATCOM users worldwide meeting the scenario criteria are included in the final scenario definition.

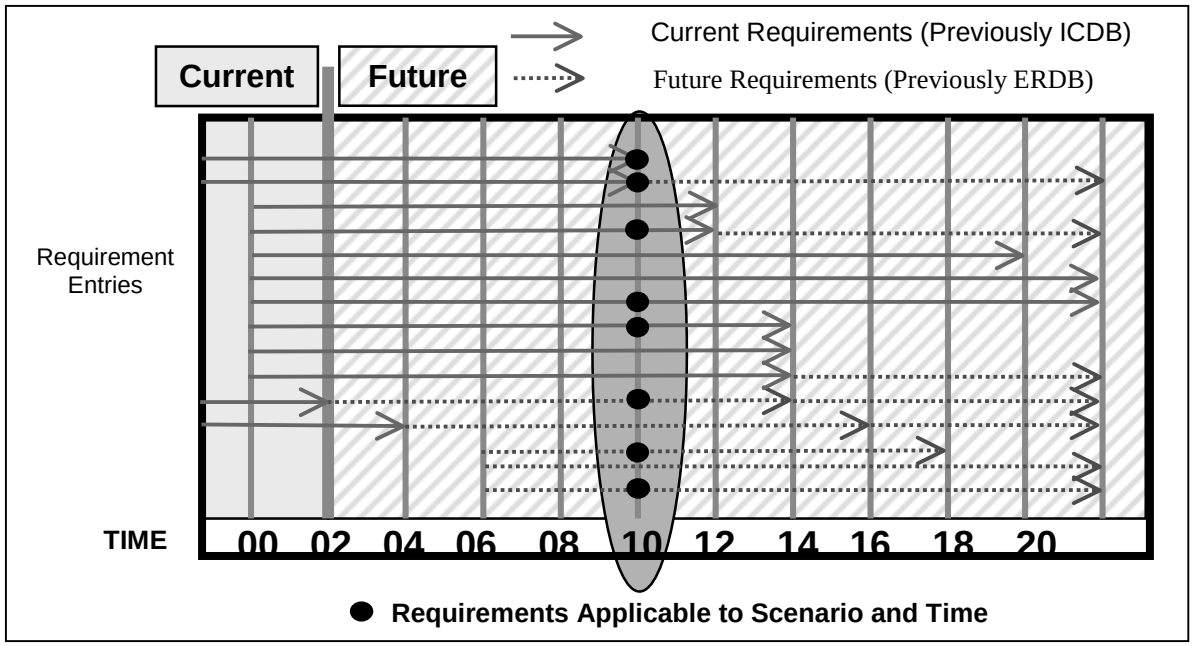

Figure C-B-2. Selection of Future Requirements for 2010 Scenario Analysis

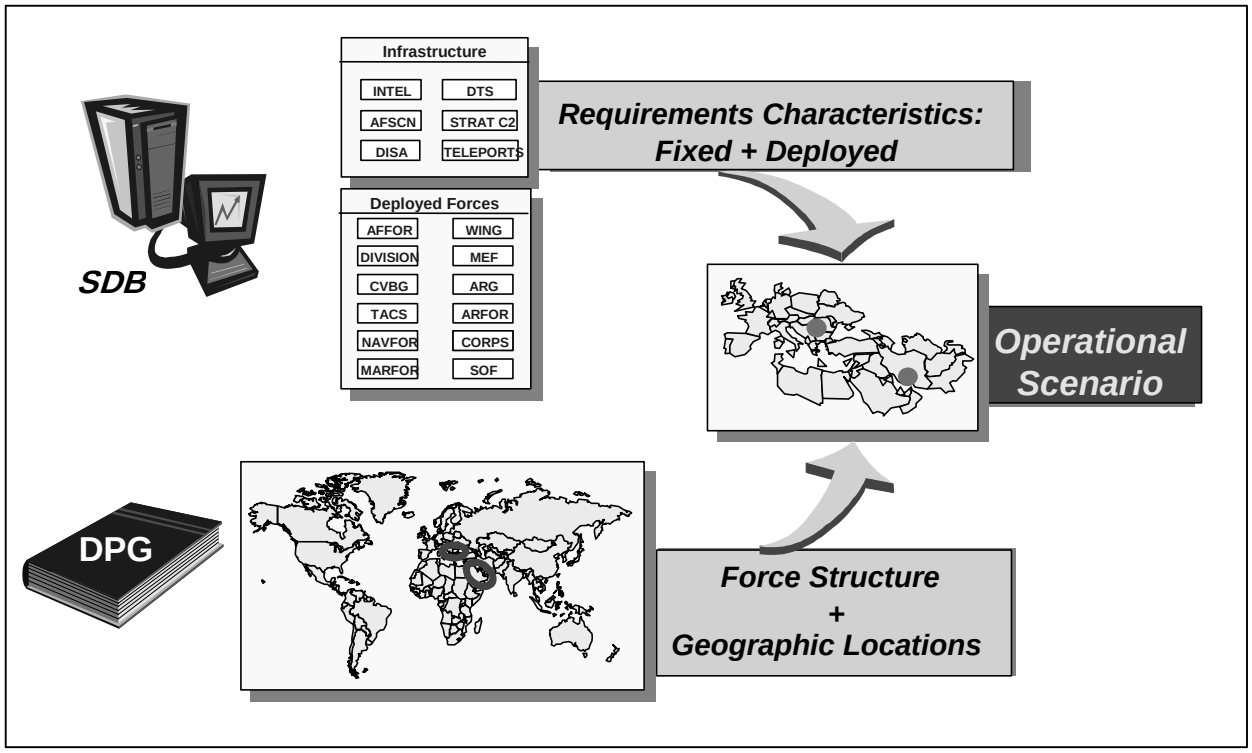

Figure C-B-3. Development of all Applicable Future Requirements for 2010

e. Following this analysis, the resultant SDB requirements are overlaid onto the force structure specified in the DPG for each operational deployment scenario. The result of this process is a set of detailed requirements databases for each operational scenario. The databases include all requirements characteristics specified in the SDB as well as the location (i.e., latitude and longitude) of the SATCOM terminals for each user participating in the scenario. The scenarios thus represent an estimate of user requirements for communications services in a specific operational deployment.

f. To maintain consistency with Service future SATCOM requirement submissions and DPG definitions, and to facilitate the development process, generic unit-based force modules (instead of actual force elements) are used as the basis for the operational scenario force structure. Individual requirements for SATCOM service are consolidated to an appropriate module to build composite MILUNIT force elements as depicted in Figure C-B-4.

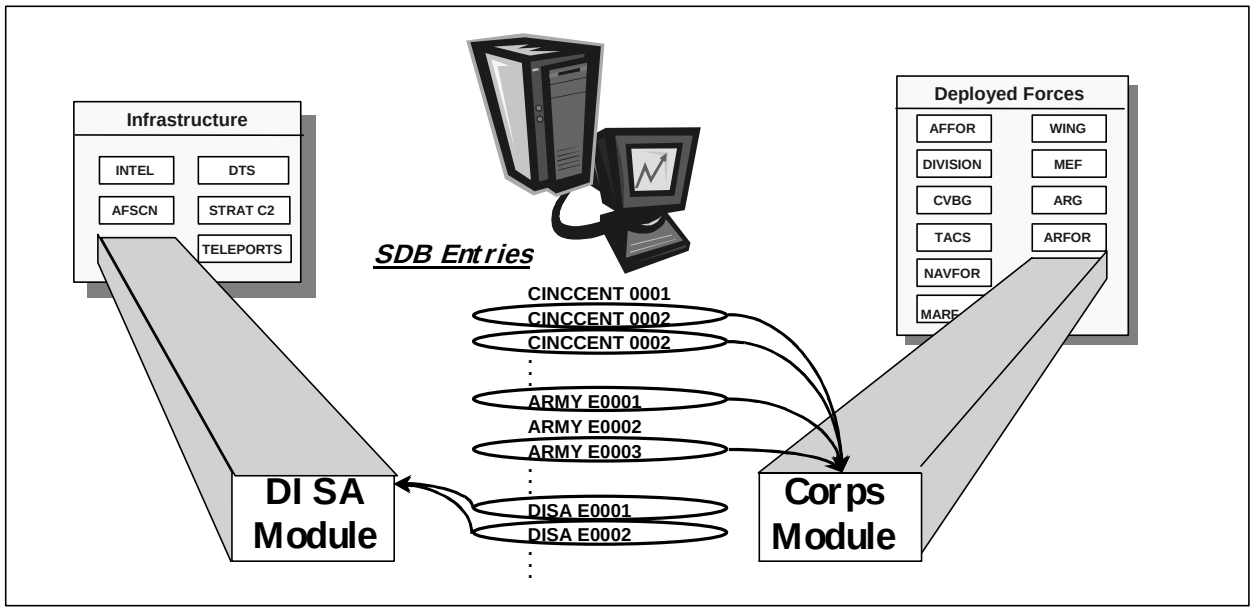

Figure C-B-4. Unit-Based Force Module Definition

g. Generic MILUNITS are then deployed as specified in the DPG for each operational scenario. Subordinate units are included in the deployment of the parent unit and terminals are sited based on the unit deployment. Infrastructure (e.g., the Intelligence Community) and supporting element requirements are overlaid and interfaced with the deployed units as required. In this manner, unit deployments instead of individual networks are used to identify operational requirements. Figure C-B-5 illustrates generic MILUNIT deployment.

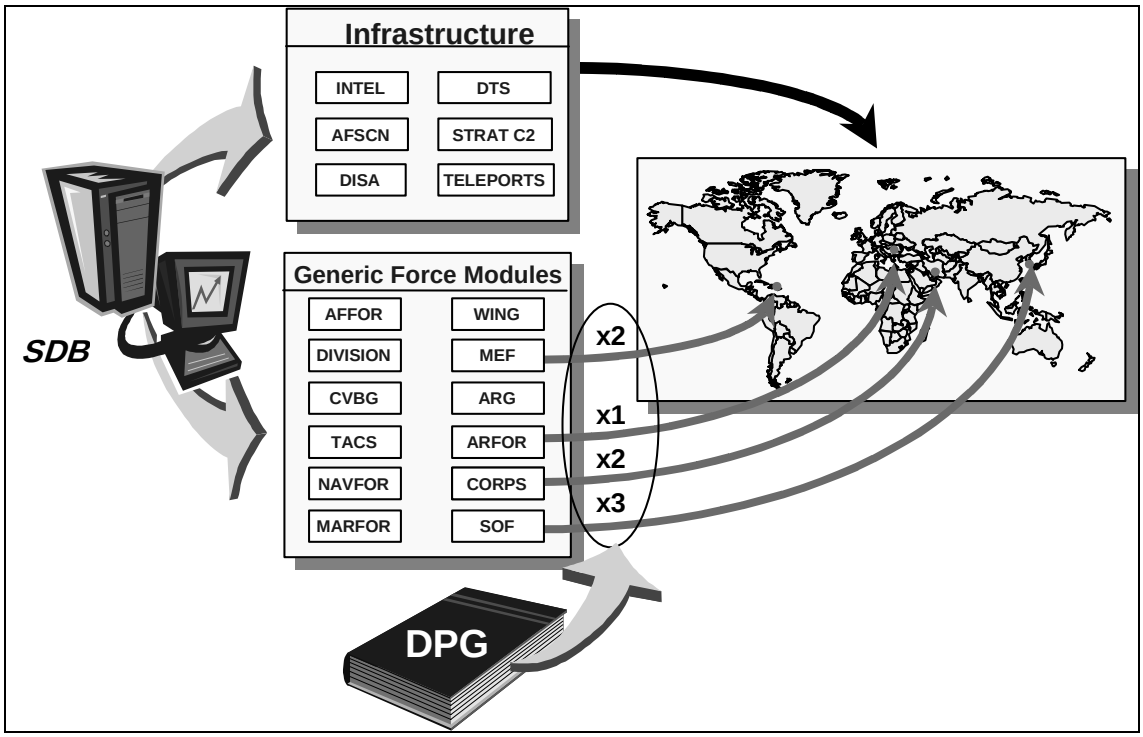

Figure C-B-5. Generic MILUNIT Deployment

h. The generic unit-based approach permits rapid scenario development and modification. It provides flexibility to run excursions or scenarios of current interests, provides a better understanding of force structure impacts and changes in doctrine on future requirements, is consistent with SDB future SATCOM requirements submissions, is consistent with DPG information, and correlates approximately 94 percent (in capacity) with unit-specific scenarios. However, it is not an exact representation of actual force deployments and does not account for individual unit peculiarities.

ENCLOSURE D

SATCOM APPORTIONMENT, ALLOCATION, AND ADJUDICATION

1. Overview. DOD SATCOM assets are constrained resources that must be managed according to priorities established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Therefore, the Joint Staff/J-6 is responsible for ensuring the effective and efficient apportionment, allocation, and adjudication of on-orbit satellite assets during all phases of conflict, from peacetime to war, for both DOD and non-DOD users. These processes address the needs of the NCA, combatant commands, the national security community, Services, Defense agencies, DOD enterprise-wide requirements, and allied countries, as necessary.

a. Apportionment

(1) Apportionment refers to the deliberate and formal assignment of a "block" of SATCOM resources to CINCs and other users who then have the flexibility to allocate this "block" to subordinate users as required to support their daily operations.

(2) Under the deliberate planning process, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) identifies SATCOM resources on a global and theater basis to support CINC OPLAN development and evaluation. However, the actual apportionment of SATCOM capacity will be based on the current operational situation, threat conditions, and operational requirements.

(3) Periodic apportionment plans will be published by the Joint Staff/J-6 to inform combatant commands and other users of the apportioned level of support during current and anticipated operations. Contingency and wartime allocation plans are developed by the combatant commands with support from the Joint Staff/J-6, DISA, and USSPACECOM to provide the greatest level of support possible for scenarios defined by OPLANS and other high-level planning documents.

(4) Apportionment plans are used for planning purposes and are subject to change based on real-world events. Although periodic apportionments provide a macro level of anticipated support, the dynamics of the current operational situation may require immediate reassignment of SATCOM resources as priorities dictate.

(5) A combatant command or other user requiring support exceeding its apportionment should contact the Joint Staff/J6Z, Joint

Communications Satellite Center (JCSC), via its chain of command. The JCSC will determine reapportionment, given the needs of the user, the combatant command recommendation, and the priorities of the world situation as dictated by the Joint Staff/J-3.

b. Allocation

(1) Allocation refers to the real-time assignment of specific frequencies, bandwidth, power, channels, or other resource elements to satisfy a specific, validated requirement. This allocation can be made from resources assigned to the combatant command or other users in the apportionment plan.

(2) In the case of unapportioned resources (i.e., Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS)), allocation is performed by a designated SATCOM support center responsible for assigning those resources in accordance with the approved SDB priority (as identified in the appendix to this enclosure) and in concert with the Joint Staff/J6Z. DISA and USSPACECOM will assist in the development of more detailed procedures for planning and implementation of the allocation process, including procedures to rapidly respond to apportionment changes.

c. Adjudication

(1) Adjudication refers to the apportionment decision made between two or more users contending for the same resources.

(2) All requests for adjudication of apportioned or allocated resources will be made to the Joint Staff/J-6 (via the JCSC) who will staff the issue on behalf of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(3) The Chairman will adjudicate apportionment and allocation issues for DOD users. The Joint Staff will forward non-DOD user adjudication issues to ASD(C3I) for processing. All adjudication actions must be coordinated with the Joint Staff/J-3 to ensure appropriate impact assessments are completed prior to a final decision. The Joint Staff/J6Z will forward adjudication results to the appropriate combatant commands, USSPACECOM, DISA, and users.

2. User Requirement Categories

a. Current access requirements are grouped into the following two categories:

(1) "Core warfighting" requirements which support execution of a unified commander's mission.

(2) National security "enterprise-wide" requirements which support broad, multiple user requirements (e.g., GIG/DISN) or non-DOD national security-related requirements (e.g., Presidential travel, Department of State negotiating efforts), as well as Service and Defense agency nontactical requirements.

b. Apportionment between the two categories is scenario dependent, but should remain relatively constant during peacetime. The relative apportionment between core warfighting requirements and enterprise-wide requirements may change over time because of greater leverage of the GIG/DISN or greater numbers of terminals available to deployed users. Consequently, Joint Staff/J-6 will monitor the relative apportionment of core warfighting and enterprise-wide requirements on a continuing basis and discuss significant trends with DISA and USSPACECOM. Deliberate decision-making processes must be developed to ensure the appropriate level of support is realized for both core warfighting and enterprise-wide requirements.

3. Visibility

a. Visibility into the use of SATCOM resources in each theater is critical to the Joint Staff, combatant commands, USSPACECOM, and DISA to ensure effective and efficient use of constrained resources. DISA will maintain a compilation of all commercial SATCOM systems supporting the Department of Defense, with access to the information protected by appropriate security classification levels and restricted to those organizations with a need to know. For instance, the Joint Staff and combatant commands must have knowledge of those commercial SATCOM resources in each geographic CINC's AOO/AOR regardless of type of service.

b. All commercial SATCOM lease arrangements must be reported to DISA upon initialization, annually thereafter, and upon termination. DISA will issue specific reporting procedures after coordination with the combatant commands, Services, Joint Staff/J-6 and ASD(C3I). In addition, cost and utilization information on the procurement of commercial services will be provided annually by the combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies to DISA. An information copy will be provided to Joint Staff/J-6 and ASD(C3I). DISA will consolidate inputs and provide an annual summary of DOD commercial SATCOM use to Joint Staff/J-6, ASD(C3I), and the Military Communications Electronics Board (MCEB) GIG SSC.

c. Pursuant to Enclosure C, all SATCOM requirements, regardless of their satisfaction on DOD owned or commercial satellites, must be recorded in the SDB to ensure appropriate operational planning and to identify shortfalls.

4. Prioritization. Prioritization schemes used to determine access to on-orbit systems are found at Appendix A to this enclosure. The prioritization schemes apply to determination of access to both the core warfighting and enterprise-wide SATCOM resource apportionment.

APPENDIX TO ENCLOSURE D

SATCOM PRIORITY TABLE

Priority	User Category

Priority 1. Strategic Order (essential to national survival)

1A System Control/Orderwire
1B National Command Authorities
- 1B1 Presidential Support
- 1B2 Secretary of Defense Support
- 1B3 Envoy and Emissary Support

1C Strategic and Threat Warning/Intelligence
1D SIOP/Force Direction Requirements

Priority 2. Warfighting Requirements

2A Department of State Diplomatic Negotiations
2B CJCS Support
2C CINC Operations
2D JTF or CTF Operations
2E Component Operations (Theater Forces)
2F Tactical Warning and Intelligence
2G CJCS-Sponsored Select Exercises
2H Counternarcotics Operations

Priority 3. Essential Nonwarfighting Operational Support

3A Humanitarian Support
3B Intelligence and Weather
3C Logistics
3D Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Resolution
3E Diplomatic Post Support
3F Space Vehicle Support
3G Other Service Support

Priority 4. Training

4A CJCS Sponsored
4B CINC Sponsored
4C MAJCOM, MACOM, Echelon 2 Sponsored
4D Unit Sponsored

Priority 5. VIP Support

5A Service Secretaries
5B Service Chiefs
5C CINC Travel
5D Other Travel

Priority 6. RDT&E and General

6A DOD-Sponsored Testing
6B DOD-Sponsored Demonstrations
6C DOD Administrative Support
6D DOD Quality of Life Initiatives

Priority 7. Miscellaneous

7A DOD Support to Law Enforcement
7B Other Non-DOD Support
7C Non-US Support as approved by the authorized organization
7D Other

Note: CINCs and other users rank order within a category when multiple accesses are assigned the same priority.

ENCLOSURE E

SATCOM OVERSIGHT AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. Overview. SATCOM management involves requirements, policy, architecture development, and operational processes. Many SATCOM matters and issues involve coordination among combatant commands, Services, Defense agencies, and other governmental departments and agencies as applicable. The MCEB GIG SSC is the forum that provides high-level, integrated coordination and oversight of these processes. This forum provides advice and recommendations on SATCOM matters to the existing formal processes and forums such as the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), Defense Acquisition Board (DAB), and Defense Resources Board (DRB), as appropriate, which are governed by formal charter.

2. MCEB GIG SSC Purpose. In addition to its responsibility for the entire GIG, in the SATCOM area the MCEB GIG SSC has responsibility to:

a. Review the annual SATCOM requirements and capabilities assessment.

b. Endorse future requirements in the SDB for architectural and planning purposes.

c. Review implementation of SATCOM operational management structures described in this document.

d. Develop recommendations for new SATCOM system organizational responsibilities for Mission Needs Statements (MNS), Capstone Requirements Documents (CRD), Operational Requirements Documents (ORD), acquisition, and systems planning.

e. Review the relative apportionment and allocation trends.

f. Review the impacts of policy, programmatic, acquisition, and budgetary decisions that affect the ability to maintain a viable SATCOM program for the Department of Defense.

g. Review requirements and recommend architectural tradeoffs using a capabilities-based approach.

h. Recommend US positions regarding negotiations with representatives of other nations on SATCOM matters.

i. Review system fielding and segment synchronization issues.

j. Recommend opportunities to leverage new technologies.

k. Review DOD's progress toward integration of SATCOM systems into the global information grid.

3. MCEB GIG SSC Process. The Joint Staff/J-6 and ASD(C3I), as cochairs of the MCEB GIG SSC, will coordinate the schedule and agenda for these meetings and ensure necessary precoordination. SSC members will include combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies. As new capabilities are being considered for DOD use, combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies, as appropriate, will forward recommendations for system acquisition, fielding, and operational responsibilities. Topics will be considered by the SSC in time to impact the formal processes, such as Program Objective Memorandum (POM) development, Defense Resource Board (DRB) considerations, JROC decisions, or acquisition milestone development. Nominations for agenda topics should be forwarded to the cochair action offices no later than 2 months prior to scheduled meetings with sufficient detail to permit precoordination with members of the SATCOM community.

4. SATCOM Requirements and Capabilities Assessments. The SATCOM Requirements and Capabilities Assessment is a standard process of evaluating each satellite constellation for health, operational utility, and constellation replenishment requirements. Specifically, this assessment provides:

a. Health Assessment. USSPACECOM will provide a quarterly evaluation of the health of each spacecraft and the constellation based on system performance parameters and consistent with the criteria provided in the guiding CJCS policy memorandums.

b. Operational Assessment. USSPACECOM will provide an annual operational assessment that establishes a SATCOM appraisal rating for each CINC. This evaluation will be a Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) based rating indicating current SATCOM resources' ability to meet the theater's major OPLAN in each frequency spectrum. The assessment will evaluate the primary communications payload of each constellation indicating the system's communications capability to meet normal peacetime and surge requirements associated with the major OPLAN. For each rating below the SORTS rating of C2,

USSPACECOM will provide recommendations on required actions to support CINC requirements if the major OPLAN is initiated.

c. Replenishment Assessment. To allow the SATCOM community to provide better recommendations concerning a constellation replenishment strategy, USSPACECOM, in coordination with the Military Departments, will develop an operational constellation replenishment strategy and risk mitigation plan to the SSC on an annual basis. DISA and USSPACECOM will provide a joint strategy and recommendation to meet SDB current and future requirements to the MCEB GIG SSC in time to support the Service POM preparations.

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ENCLOSURE F

SATCOM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Purpose. To define SATCOM organizational responsibilities and functions.

2. Responsibilities

a. Secretaries of Military Departments

(1) Acquire and sustain SATCOM systems in accordance with DOD program decisions, the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), and direction from ASD(C3I).

(2) Support the MCEB GIG SSC, the Joint Staff, USSPACECOM, ASD(C3I), National Security Space Architect (NSSA), DISA, and Services in the development and assessment of SATCOM requirements, architectures, the SATCOM roadmap, systems standards, and other studies and working groups as requested.

(3) Prepare an annual report to DISA with information copies to the Joint Staff and ASD(C3I) on commercial SATCOM operational use and associated costs. These reports will be submitted during the first quarter of each fiscal year. DISA will consolidate these reports into a single, comprehensive report submitted annually to the Joint Staff/J6S and ASD(C3I).

(4) Identify to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the PPBS process, the impact of budget shortfalls on current and future SATCOM space, ground, and control segment programs.

(5) Ensure new system starts (or system modifications) include a C4ISR Support Plan, as described in DOD Regulation 5000.2-R, that accurately reflects SATCOM requirements that have been included in the SDB.

(6) Develop Service SATCOM operational concepts, doctrine, and architectures, and ensure requirements are incorporated into the SDB.

(7) Provide “man, train, and equip” support to USSPACECOM components tasked with GSSC, RSSC, and SSE responsibilities, as appropriate.

(8) Provide senior-level participation in the MCEB GIG SSC.

b. Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command Control Communications and Intelligence)

(1) Provide overall C4ISR policy, planning, programming, and budgeting guidance and direction, as well as architecture and standards approval for the Department of Defense.

(2) Provide acquisition oversight of all C4ISR systems for the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L)).

(3) Ensure non-DOD SATCOM requirements follow the submission and review process described in this instruction.

(4) Ensure SATCOM systems are integrated with the GIG/DISN and compliant with approved technical standards agreements within Department of Defense and between the Department and other Federal agencies, international military allies, and appropriate civil and commercial entities.

(5) Develop and maintain an overall DOD SATCOM roadmap that depicts the acquisition and deployment plan for current and future SATCOM systems based on the approved SATCOM architecture.

(6) Serve as the lead for DOD SATCOM international cooperation efforts and coordinate activities with International Partners (IP).

(7) Adjudicate non-DOD SATCOM apportionment issues after the Joint Staff conducts a full assessment of the operational impact of the request.

(8) Ensure acquisition policies reflect the effort to identify emerging SATCOM requirements and that they are included in the SDB.

(9) Document designated SATCOM acquisition responsibilities and appoint Military Departments to acquire and sustain SATCOM systems.

(10) Cochair the MCEB GIG SSC with the Joint Staff/J-6.

c. National Security Space Architect

(1) Serve as the principal DOD SATCOM objective systems and investment strategy architect. Develop and coordinate overarching SATCOM architectures for the mid- (7-15 years) and long-term (15 years and beyond).

(2) Analyze future SATCOM system development for compliance with architectural vectors.

d. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

(1) Oversee operational SATCOM activities and apportion operational SATCOM resources to satisfy NCA and DOD requirements at all levels of conflict through peace, crisis, and war.

(2) Specify operational management processes and responsibilities for DOD SATCOM systems.

(3) Review and forward recommendations to ASD(C3I) on any agreement or arrangement for shared use of SATCOM assets and services by the Department of Defense and federal agencies.

(4) Review and forward recommendations to the ASD(C3I) regarding proposed cooperative agreements or arrangements between DOD and allied governments or foreign agencies for shared use of SATCOM systems.

(5) Adjudicate apportionment and allocation conflicts involving DOD SATCOM users.

(6) Define the process for submission, review, validation, prioritization, and documentation of SATCOM user access requirements.

(7) Provide deliberate planning guidance to unified commanders and other users for the use of DOD SATCOM resources.

(8) Approve initial positioning and repositioning of all SATCOM satellites.

(9) Support the resolution of launch conflicts.

(10) Approve the allocation, use, and location of CJCS-controlled fixed and transportable DOD SATCOM terminals. CJCS-controlled terminals include those used for enterprise-wide communications and nuclear command and control.

(11) Provide guidance and ensure compliance with joint SATCOM system and technical standards.

e. Director for Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems (J6), Joint Staff

(1) Provide and maintain the Joint Communications Satellite Center (JCSC) to perform the following:

(a) Act as the DOD focal point for monitoring, coordinating, and formulating actions requiring CJCS approval for all strategic, tactical, and contingency SATCOM operational access. Develop a coordinated Joint Staff position on SATCOM issues having operational implications.

(b) Implement CJCS allocation and apportionment directives for SATCOM resources.

(c) Resolve conflicts in resource allocation and arbitrate access to SATCOM systems during operations.

(d) Monitor the health and operational status of SATCOM systems.

(e) Assist users in gaining access to SATCOM capabilities in emergency situations.

(f) Ensure near-real-time visibility of all SATCOM capabilities and users.

(g) Direct the apportionment of SATCOM capacity, as applicable.

(2) Manage the SATCOM requirements process to include the requirements for commercial SATCOM assets needed for contingency and war situations.

(3) Cochair the monthly Joint SATCOM Panel with the Joint Staff J3.

(4) Cochair the joint annual revalidation and approval for planning purposes of all SATCOM access requirements contained in the SDB with the Joint Staff/J-3.

(5) Review and assess the results of the CINC annual review of SATCOM access requirements. Provide recommendations and corrective actions to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(6) Chair Joint Working Groups that address SATCOM issues in support of CJCS responsibilities.

(7) Endorse the recommendations for positioning or repositioning of satellites.

(8) Cochair the MCEB GIG SSC with ASD(C3I).

f. Director for Operations (J3), Joint Staff

(1) Cochair the monthly Joint SATCOM Panel with Joint Staff/J-6.

(2) Cochair the joint annual revalidation and approval for Planning purposes of all SATCOM access requirements contained in the SDB with the Joint Staff/J6.

g. CINCs and Heads of Defense Agencies

(1) Conduct annual reviews of SATCOM requirements in each validated OPLAN, CONPLAN, or operational architecture in accordance with the JSCP and CJCSM 3122.01.

(a) Ensure that shortfalls are identified from apportioned SATCOM capacity and JSCP guidelines, SATCOM requirements are consistent with current plans, and SATCOM requirements have a validated SDB number.

(b) Consolidate and prioritize all SATCOM requirements (including requirements of components and supporting combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies) required to execute the referenced plan or mission (including exercise and training requirements).

(2) Forward a listing of prioritized requirements, including requirements that could not be filled using apportioned assets, to the Joint Staff and provide an information copy to USCINCSPACE in conjunction with the annual SDB revalidation. DISA can assist in this effort with mix of media assessments and modeling support. USSPACECOM can also assist in this assessment with resource planning support.

(3) Provide operational control of subnetworks for apportioned SATCOM resources including:

(a) Manage apportioned SATCOM capabilities.

(b) Develop allocation plans and allocate apportioned SATCOM assets.

(c) Establish access priorities for subordinate units in accordance with appropriate OPLAN, CONPLAN, or mission requirement.

(d) Adjudicate SATCOM access conflicts within the respective commands.

(4) Ensure component communications staffs are trained to manage apportioned SATCOM resources.

(5) Prepare an annual report to DISA, with information copy for Joint Staff/J-6 and ASD(C3I), on commercial SATCOM operational use and associated costs. These reports will be submitted during the first quarter of each fiscal year. DISA is responsible for consolidating these reports into a single, comprehensive report it submits annually to the Joint Staff/J-6 and ASD(C3I).

(6) Ensure, in conjunction with the SOM and its SSEs, the Services and DISA, that proper coordination is effected to obtain, defend, and renew host-nation approval for the various SATCOM systems employed by Department of Defense within their AOR is routinely performed.

h. USCINCSPACE

(1) Serve as the SATCOM Operational Manager (SOM) for the day-to-day management of operational SATCOM resources. Functions and responsibilities are defined in Enclosure B.

(2) Serve as the advocate for and develop annual assessment of SATCOM systems and capability requirements for SATCOM systems that support operational requirements as described in Enclosure E.

(3) Maintain a direct liaison with the Services, Joint Staff, DISA, OSD, and users of SATCOM systems to identify system provisioning requirements, support DOD SATCOM architecture development, and integrate SATCOM into the GIG/DISN.

i. Director, DISA

(1) Manage the GIG/DISN for DOD. Provide a comprehensive global information systems network. Ensure integrated network planning, management, and engineering are accomplished, and control

systems are provided, so that all SATCOM systems are encompassed and fully incorporated as part of the overall GIG/DISN management.

(2) Develop GIG/DISN standards and certify SATCOM conformance to GIG/DISN standards, as appropriate. Ensure SATCOM systems are integrated with the GIG/DISN and compliant with approved technical standards agreements within the Department of Defense and between the Department and other Federal agencies, international military allies, and appropriate civil and commercial entities.

(3) Administer, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the SDB for approved current and future SATCOM access requirements. Serve as the Joint SATCOM Panel Administrator (JSPA).

(4) Support the assessment of DOD SATCOM resources to satisfy NCA, CINC, and other national security requirements in collaboration with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, SATCOM Operational Manager, and submitting organizations.

(5) Support the National Security Space Architect in the development of an integrated objective DOD SATCOM architecture.

(6) Develop GIG/DISN integration and transition plans as well as synchronization plans for the control segment, terminals, and satellites for SATCOM systems, as appropriate. Perform synchronization and program plan functions for the current DOD-owned wideband system, the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) and other wideband systems as designated.

(7) Assist the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in analyzing user requirements and reviewing program documentation to ensure satisfaction of interoperability requirements.

(8) Integrate SATCOM requirements processing and architecture support with other responsibilities for management of base and long-haul telecommunications equipment and services.

(9) Serve as the Systems Engineer for SATCOM (SES) and focal point for SATCOM systems architectural engineering for the DOD. Take NSSA-recommended mid- and long-term overarching SATCOM architectural recommendations and develop them into specific “system of systems” concepts and recommendations for the midterm which can be turned into and/or mapped to specific Mission Needs Statements (MNS) and Operational Requirements Documents (ORDs) for SATCOM systems as directed by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). These systems will then be developed, acquired, and fielded by the appropriate

acquisition activity -- with technical support and guidance from the SOM and designated SSEs to ensure seamless integration and operation with other SATCOM capabilities. Collaborate with Services, USSPACECOM and its SSEs, and program offices in the engineering development and design of SATCOM systems to ensure interoperability and compliance with SATCOM system standards and the architectural roadmap developed by NSSA and refined by DISA as the SES. Perform engineering analyses and other studies of system performance as requested by the Joint Staff, the Military Communications–Electronics Board (MCEB) Global Information Grid (GIG) Senior Steering Committee (SSC), and USCINCSPACE, as the SOM.

(10) Prepare an annual report, based on combatant commands, Services and Defense agencies inputs, in coordination with USSPACECOM, to the Joint Staff/J-6 and ASD(C3I) on commercial SATCOM use and associated costs.

j. Military Services. Prepare an annual report for DISA, with an information copy for Joint Staff/J-6 and ASD(C3I), on commercial SATCOM operational use and associated costs. DISA will be responsible for consolidating these reports into a single, comprehensive report submitted annually to the Joint Staff/J6S and ASD(C3I).

ENCLOSURE G

REFERENCES

a. Advanced Military Satellite Communications Capstone Requirements Document, 24 April 1998

b. Global Information Grid Capstone Requirements Document, 30 August 2001

c. ASD(C3I) memorandum, 5 May 1997, "Policy Clarification Letter-Long-Haul and Regional Telecommunications Systems and Services for the Department of Defense (DOD)"

d. ASD(C3I) memorandum, 3 September 1991, "Executive Agent for DOD Information Standards"

e. CJCSI 3170.01B, 15 April 2001, "Requirements Generation System"

f. CJCS MOP 43, 11 March 1992, "Military Telecommunications Agreements Between the United States and Regional Defense Organizations of Friendly Foreign Nations"

g. CJCSI 6111.01A, 1 September 1999, "Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) Systems Planning, Assessments, and Evaluation"

h. CJCSI 2300.01A, 12 February 1999, "International Agreements"

i. CJCSI 3110.01A, 1 September 1999, "Joint Strategic Planning System"

j. CJCSI 3110.10A, 1 April 1999, "Command, Control, Communications, And Computer (C4) Systems Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) FY 98"

k. CJCSI 6110.01A, 16 January 1998, "CJCS-Controlled Tactical Communications Assets"

l. CJCSI 6211.02A, 22 May 1996, "Defense Information Systems Network and Connected Systems"

m. CJCSI 6212.01, 30 July 1993, "Compatibility and Interoperability of Tactical Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence Systems"

n. CJCSI 6251.01, 31 July 1996, "UHF Satellite Communications Demand Assigned Multiple Access (DAMA) Requirement"

o. CJCSI 6811.01, 10 January 1994, "Nuclear Command and Control System Technical Performance Criteria"

p. CJCSM 3122.01, 25 May 2001, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), Vol I, Planning, Policies and Procedures"

q. DCA Circular 310-130-4, 10 September 1990, "Defense User's Guide to the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System"

r. DISA/TVB, 9 August 1991, "Integrated SATCOM Management System, User Requirements Request Form"

s. DOD Directive 4640.13, 5 December 1991, "Management of Base and Long-Haul Telecommunications Equipment and Services"

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u. MCM 24-98, 9 February 1998 "Unified Command Plan"

v. Memorandum of Understanding for National Security Space Management, 31 July 1998

w. MIL-STD-973, 17 April 1992, "Military Standard Configuration Management"

x. MJCS-29-89, 16 February 1989, "Super High Frequency (SHF) Antijam Communications Using DOD Satellites"

y. MJCS-170-87, 2 October 1987, "Military Satellite Communications Deliberate Planning"

z. National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Policy Volume 12, January 2001, "National Information Assurance (IA) Policy for U.S. Space Systems"

GLOSSARY

PART I - ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFSCN	Air Force Satellite Control Network
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command
AOO	area of operations
AOR	area of responsibility
ARG	Amphibious Ready Group
ASD(C3I)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence)
BMDO	Ballistic Missile Defense Command
C2	command and control
C3	command, control, and communications
C3I	command, control, communications and intelligence
C4	command, control, communications and computers
C4ISR	command, control, communications computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
C4ISP	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Support Plan
CINC	commander of a combatant command
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJTF	commander joint task force
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	contingency plan
CRD	Capstone Requirements Document
CRDB	Communications Requirements Data Base
C/S/A	Commanders in Chief, Services, Agencies
CTF	Combined Task Force
DAB	Defense Acquisition Board
DAMA	Demand Assigned Multiple Access

DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DII	Defense Information Infrastructure
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	Defense Information Systems Network
DMS	Defense Messaging System
DOD	Department of Defense
DPG	Defense Planning Guidance
DRB	Defense Resources Board
DRSN	Defense Red Switch Network
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
DTS	Diplomatic Telecommunications Service
EHF	extremely high frequency
EMI	electromagnetic interference
ERDB	Emerging Communications Data Base
FOC	Final Operating Capability
GBS	Global Broadcast Service
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GIG	Global Information Grid
GSSC	Global SATCOM Support Center
GMF	Ground Mobile Forces
GNOSC	Global Network Operations and Security Center
ICDB	Integrated Communications Data Base
IOC	Initial Operating Capability
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCSC	Joint Communications Satellite Center
JMRR	Joint Monthly Readiness Review
JOPES	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSP	Joint SATCOM Panel
JSPA	Joint SATCOM Panel Administrator
JTF	Joint Task Force
LAN	Local Area Network
MACOM	Major Command (US Army)
MAJCOM	Major Command (US Air Force)
MCEB	Military Communications Electronics Board

MILSATCOM	Military Satellite Communications
MNS	Mission Needs Statement
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MILUNIT	Military Unit
MTW	major theater of war
NCA	National Command Authorities
NIPRNET	Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense
NSA	National Security Agency
NSSA	National Security Space Architect
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OASD (C3I)	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence
OPLAN	operations plan
OPORD	operations order
ORD	Operational Requirements Document
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PPBS	Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System
RDT&E	Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation
RNOSC	Regional Network Operations and Security Center
RSSC	Regional SATCOM Support Center
SATCOM	satellite communications
SCOC	Systems Control and Operations Concept
SDB	SATCOM Data Base
SEW	Shared Early Warning
SHF	super high frequency
SIOP	Single Integrated Operational Plan
SIPRNET	Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
SOM	SATCOM Operational Manager
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SSE	SATCOM System Expert
SSC	Senior Steering Committee
STEP	Standardized Tactical Entry Point
SWARF	Senior Warfighter Forum
TACS	Tactical Air Control System
TMS-C	Telecommunications Management System-Classified (Tool Kit)

TT&C	Telemetry, Tracking, and Commanding
UFO	UHF Follow-On
UHF	ultra high frequency
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USD(AT&L)	Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USJFCOM	United States Joint Forces Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSPACECOM	United States Space Command
USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command

PART II- DEFINITIONS

access. The right to enter a SATCOM network and make use of communications payload resources.

adjudication. Adjudication refers to the apportionment decision made between two or more users contending for the same resources.

advocate. A designated organization who represents the interests of a specific group of SATCOM users. The advocate does not speak directly for the user but represents the user's interests at appropriate forums. Typical advocacy forums include, but are not limited to, requirements development, architecture development, concept of operations development, specialized training, and operational assessments.

allocation. The operational real-time assignment of SATCOM communications payload resources to an approved user for use in activating a communications link or network.

approval. Official sanction of an access requirement that results in the assignment of a SATCOM allocation for a specific mission or purpose. This definition is specific to the SATCOM requirements process described in this instruction and not necessarily identical to its usage in other requirements or acquisition documentation.

apportionment. Formal assignment of a portion of a SATCOM systems communications payload for the exclusive use of a CINC or national user, subject to reapportionment by JCSC in response to emergent requirements.

assured access. The certainty that the requisite amounts of commercial and DOD-owned SATCOM services are immediately available and accessible for the user when and where needed in accordance with the priorities established by the operational commander.

civil satellite communications. The satellite communications which are owned by or operated for non-DOD or intelligence agencies.

combatant command. One of the unified or specified commands established by the President. (Joint Pub 1-02)

commercial satellite communications. The satellite communications resources provided by commercial entities using commercial frequencies.

core requirements. A category of SATCOM user requirements that supports the execution of a combatant commands mission.

enterprise requirements. A category of SATCOM user requirements that support broad, multiple-user requirements, non-DOD national security-related requirements, and Service and Defense agency nontactical requirements.

global information grid. The globally interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities, associated processes, and personnel for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating and managing information on demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel. The GIG includes all owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, and other associated services necessary to achieve Information Superiority. It also includes National Security Systems as defined in section 5142 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996. The GIG supports all DOD, National Security, and related Intelligence Community missions and functions (strategic, operational, tactical and business), in war and in peace. The GIG provides capabilities from all operating locations (bases, posts, camps, stations, facilities, mobile platforms, and deployed sites). The GIG provides interfaces to coalition, allied, and non-DOD users and systems.

global SATCOM support center. The integrated SATCOM support center responsible for system level global SATCOM resource management and constellation configuration management.

military satellite communications. The satellite communications resources that are owned and operated by DOD primarily in the government frequency bands.

network manager. A combatant command, component, or other organization that uses or manages a SATCOM apportionment and allocation. The network manager has operational control over the communications payload as defined by the CJCS-provided apportionment.

regional SATCOM support center. The regional SATCOM support centers that provide the day-to-day operational management of SATCOM resources in support of designated combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies and other users.

SATCOM system expert. The component or designated organization responsible for providing the technical planning and functions in support of the operational management of a specific SATCOM constellation.

satellite communications (SATCOM). The term SATCOM includes military satellite communications, and DOD use of commercial, allied, and civil satellite communications.

satellite control. Spacecraft station keeping, stabilization, maneuvering and repositioning, anomaly resolution, tracking, telemetry, commanding, and ephemeris generation.

SATCOM Command and Control (C2) centers. The operations centers responsible for satellite control and payload control execution.

SATCOM operational manager. The organization responsible for day-to-day operations and resource management of SATCOM systems. Primary responsibility is maximizing system efficiency to support user requirements.

validation. Official confirmation by a CINC, Service, or agency that a SATCOM requirement meets a mission need and warrants approval consideration by the Joint Staff. This definition is specific to the SATCOM requirements process described in this instruction and not necessarily identical to its usage in other requirements or acquisition documentation.

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