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REPORT ON TRAINING OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

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**U.S. Special Operations Command Fiscal Year 2013 Joint Combined Exchange Training Program Annual Section 2011
Report to Congress**

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) deployed U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF) under a broad range of operating environments and conditions in response to national and Geographic Combatant Commanders' (GCC) requirements. The strategic operating environment continues to be increasingly complex and uncertain, requiring a special operations capability that is agile and ready for a broad range of contingency missions and engagement activities. Although the drawdown in Afghanistan has reduced SOF commitment, SOF continues to be heavily tasked and deployed. The Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) program is critical to maintaining a ready special operations capability. JCET events are overseas deployments of U.S. SOF units and personnel conducted under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. § 2011 to train U.S. SOF with friendly foreign nation forces. In FY 2013, USSOCOM increased support to GCC requirements and Partner Nation (PN) participation while decreasing the number of overall JCETs by nine percent.

The primary purpose of JCET activities is to train U.S. SOF units in their mission-essential tasks, particularly foreign internal defense and unconventional warfare. These activities are also essential for U.S. SOF to build capability to conduct combined operations in an unfamiliar environment, develop language skills, and gain familiarity with regional and local geography and culture. Many aspects of the training available through JCET activities prepare U.S. SOF for other types of missions, including humanitarian activities, disaster relief operations, and personnel recovery. The conditions under which JCET activities are conducted are key to their effectiveness, and cannot be duplicated in a simulated training environment on a military base in the United States. JCET activities also have important incidental benefits, including: building and maintaining military-to-military contacts; gaining regional access with a minimal footprint; improving interoperability between U.S. SOF and PN forces; and enhancing PN forces' counter-terrorism (CT) abilities. These incidental benefits are achieved with relatively low-risk, low-cost, and low-signature, and directly support the GCC's Campaign Plan, U.S. Embassy Country Integrated Action Plan objectives, and the National Security Strategy.

This report provides an overall summary of "Section 2011" deployments for FY 2013. Additionally, the report provides an overview of U.S. SOF activities within each Combatant Command and the relationship of these activities to the GCCs' regional strategies. Also included is a summary of the type of training conducted and detailed information for each country deployment.

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**U.S. Africa Command and
Special Operations Command, Africa**

U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM), in concert with other U.S. Government agencies and international partners, conducts sustained security engagement through military-to-military programs, military-sponsored activities, and other military operations as directed to promote a stable and secure African environment in support of U.S. foreign policy. With 54 countries comprising the African region, USAFRICOM stands ready to promote stability and thwart aggression throughout its area of responsibility (AOR). To accomplish these theater strategic goals, the Commander, USAFRICOM relies on U.S. SOF to provide the unconventional military options essential to the theater strategy of military-to-military activities and operational support to the Horn of Africa and Trans-Sahel regions.

Special Operations Command, Africa (SOCAF), located at Kelley Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany, is USAFRICOM's headquarters for special operations. SOCAF is a joint military organization, consisting of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps SOF units either stationed in Europe or deployed from the continental United States (CONUS). SOCAF employed U.S. SOF in support of USAFRICOM's named operations in three primary areas on the African continent: Operation JUNIPER SHIELD and JUNIPER MICRON in Northwest Africa; Operation OCTAVE SHIELD in East Africa; and Operation OBSERVANT COMPASS in Central Africa. SOCAF's SOF theater engagement strategy had a slight increase in JCET training compared to FY 2012. These events were invaluable training platforms that allowed U.S. SOF to train and sustain in both core and specialized skills, while working hand-in-hand with host nation forces. Using these assets, SOCAF forms multiple special operations engagement teams capable of conducting special operations throughout the USAFRICOM AOR. SOCAF provides the tools to engage friends and confront adversaries, respond to crises, and prepare for the future in areas that require the unconventional approach that only SOF can provide.

SOCAF participated in 20 JCET events in eight countries during FY 2013.

**U.S. Central Command and
Special Operations Command, Central**

U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) is assigned an AOR that includes 20 nations. To meet the distinct regional challenges of the theater, USCENTCOM pursues a multi-faceted theater strategy to defeat regional aggression, promote stability, and deter conflict. USCENTCOM's overall strategy takes into consideration the diverse cultural aspects of the region and the varying capabilities of the region's militaries. The strategy capitalizes on mutual trust and working relationships forged over the last half century. Although USCENTCOM has the capability to act unilaterally to defend U.S. regional concerns, long-term U.S. goals are best achieved by working cooperatively by, with, and through our friendly regional populations in partnerships and coalitions.

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Special Operations Command, Central (SOCCENT), located at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, supports the regional strategy of the Commander USCENTCOM through a variety of initiatives and activities including command and control (C2) of all JCET training events. SOCCENT employs a regional strategy that cultivates mature insights into the people, cultures, and issues of the USCENTCOM AOR. SOCCENT continued to utilize theater-deployed and CONUS-based SOF to execute JCETs as one of the cornerstones to USCENTCOM's Engagement Strategy. In FY 2013, JCET execution decreased by 31 percent from FY 2012; however, overall employments of U.S. SOF increased, supporting the Commander USCENTCOM requirements. JCET training events continue to excel as invaluable platforms that allow U.S. SOF to train and sustain in both core and specialized Mission-Essential Task List (METL) skills, while working hand-in-hand with host nation forces to accomplish theater engagement objectives in a low-cost, low-impact manner. This unique U.S. SOF ability to train across multiple AOR countries and their terrain, both human and physical, provides SOF a live environment to maximize the application of skills and training through reinforcement in the locations where they may be called upon to execute future operations. SOCCENT successfully executed C2 of multiple JCETs and other events throughout the region and when feasible, grouped them under Multilateral Exercises, such as Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Exercises aligning multiple JCET events with high-priority USCENTCOM SOF partners. (b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c), (b)(3) (50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)), (b)(5) (b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c), (b)(3) (50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)), (b)(5) (b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c), (b)(3) (50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)), (b)(5) The execution of these and all theater JCET events allows for U.S. SOF to sharpen and refine their skills in instructional training, coaching and mentoring, language immersion, and cross-cultural communications. U.S. SOF helped actualize the USCENTCOM regional strategy of working by, with, and through PN SOF Forces, increasing U.S. SOF CT capability and providing long-term regional influence in support of USCENTCOM objectives. Execution of these JCET events contributed to overall AOR regional security by leveraging SOF training with relationships fostered with PN counterparts.

SOCCENT participated in 22 JCET events in seven countries during FY 2013.

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**U.S. European Command and
Special Operations Command, Europe**

U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) defends the homeland forward and supports U.S. strategic interests by maintaining ready forces for global operations (unilateral or in concert with coalition partners), securing strategic access, enabling global freedom of action, enhancing transatlantic security through support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), promoting regional stability, and countering terrorism. USEUCOM's assigned AOR encompasses 51 nations.

Special Operations Command, Europe (SOCEUR), located at Patch Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany, is USEUCOM's headquarters for special operations. SOCEUR is responsible to the Commander, USEUCOM for U.S. SOF readiness, targeting, exercises, plans, joint and combined training, NATO/partnership activities, and execution of CT, peacetime, and contingency operations. SOCEUR successfully executed C2 of multiple JCETs and other Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) events throughout the region and, when feasible, grouped them under Partner Nation Exercises and Multilateral Exercises, such as JCS Exercises aligning multiple SOF activities and JCET events with high-priority USEUCOM SOF partners. SOCEUR executed Norwegian Partner Nation Exercise COLD RESPONSE 13 in Norway and GAUNTLET CHALLENGE in Bulgaria while providing C2 of JCETs and other events across the region, including in Croatia, Moldova, and Romania. The execution of these and all theater JCET events allow for U.S. SOF to sharpen and refine their skills in instructional training, coaching and mentoring, language immersion, and cross-cultural communications. In FY 2013, USEUCOM JCET execution increased by 20 percent from FY 2012. SOCEUR exercises operational control (OPCON) of theater Army, Navy, and Air Force Special Operations Forces.

SOCEUR participated in 35 JCET events in 20 countries during FY 2013.

**U.S. Pacific Command,
Special Operations Command, Pacific, and
Special Operations Command, Korea**

U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) AOR encompasses more than one-half of the earth's surface, approximately 105 million square miles. The AOR traverses 14 time zones, from the west coast of the U.S. mainland to the western border of India, and from the North Pole to Antarctica; and it includes the States of Hawaii and Alaska. The 36 countries that comprise the Asia-Pacific region are home to more than 50 percent of the world's population, three thousand different languages, several of the world's largest militaries, and five nations allied with the United States through mutual defense treaties. Two of the four largest economies are located in the region, along with ten of the fourteen smallest. Lastly, the AOR includes the most populous nation in the world (China), the largest democracy (India), and the largest democratic Muslim-majority nation (Indonesia).

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Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC) remains poised to respond to crisis or conflict while focusing on transnational and regional terror networks within the AOR. Instability in the USPACOM AOR is an ever-present danger, from terrorism to large-scale war. SOF must be ready and capable across the spectrum. SOCPAC works to build capacity with allies and partner nations and remains the lead organization for OEF - Philippines. As a sub-unified command, SOCPAC exercises OPCON of all Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force SOF assigned and deployed to USPACOM.

Special Operations Command, Korea (SOCKOR) continually prepares for conducting special operations mission sets within the Korean Theater of Operations. SOCKOR is a sub-unified command supporting pending changing roles between South Korea and U.S. Forces – Korea, with the peninsula remaining an unstable region with global impacts.

SOCPAC's SOF theater engagement strategy had an eight percent increase in U.S. SOF training compared to FY 2012. These SOF-unique training events prepared U.S. SOF to execute assigned mission-essential tasks to respond to a crisis in support of Commander, USPACOM objectives. Strong bilateral SOF and CT relationships continue to mature with allies, partners, and host nations, setting conditions to marginalize violent extremism and ultimately disrupt or deny violent extremist organizations' capabilities and safe havens. SOCPAC expanded JCETs to Mongolia, which was designed to foster SOF military cooperation supporting U.S. – Mongolian relations. SOCPAC continued military-to-military relationships across the AOR with an increased focus on South Asia (India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Nepal). SOCPAC continues with measured Senior Key Leader Engagements in support of Department of State work with Indonesian Kopassus. The 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment is a high-demand, low-density asset that is continuously synchronized through USSOCOM, SOCPAC, SOCKOR, and USPACOM in order to provide sufficient opportunity to support the overall USPACOM TCP through the JCET program.

SOCPAC and SOCKOR participated in 52 JCET events in 16 countries during FY 2013.

**U.S. Southern Command and
Special Operations Command, South**

U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) AOR encompasses the entire land mass of Latin America south of Mexico; the waters adjacent to Central and South America; the Caribbean Sea and its island nations; European and U.S. territories, dependencies, and protectorates; and a portion of the Atlantic Ocean (excluding the Bahamas). Thirty-one countries and 10 dependencies (including territories over which the French, British, Dutch, and U.S. Governments exercise sovereignty) comprise the AOR, which encompasses one-sixth of the world's land area. More than 390 million people live in the region. Official languages spoken in the region include English, Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese, French, Quechua, and Aymara. Special Operations Command, South (SOCSOUTH) is a sub-unified command headquartered at Homestead Air Reserve Base, Florida, and is responsible for all U.S. SOF missions and activities in the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

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U.S. SOF under the OPCON of SOCSOUTH supports USSOUTHCOM objectives to secure the United States from threats, enhance hemispheric security, ensure cooperative PN relationships, enhance PN consequence management and disaster response, and enable effective PN exercise of sovereignty. Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) events are the primary means by which USSOUTHCOM "operationalizes" its regional security plan to address vulnerabilities presented by illicit trafficking networks and safe havens in the AOR. U.S. SOF support to TSC events forms a vital part of USSOUTHCOM strategic shaping efforts and is the primary means of building partner capacity, countering transnational threats, and ensuring domain awareness. The JCET program forms a cornerstone of SOCSOUTH's supporting engagement plan and is primarily focused on conducting combined training with CT/counter-narcoterrorist units of key PNs. In FY 2013, U.S. SOF JCETs continued to be focused primarily on Central America - El Salvador and Honduras in particular - and select PNs in South America, primarily Colombia and Peru. Total events executed in FY 2013 represented a 37 percent decrease from the previous year's JCETs. JCET events will continue to be an essential component of U.S. SOF engagements, providing invaluable opportunities to develop the environmental and cultural expertise of regionally aligned U.S. SOF while enhancing the capability, professionalism, and legitimacy of PN SOF throughout the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

SOCSOUTH participated in 25 JCET events in 12 countries during FY 2013.

**U.S. Northern Command and
Special Operations Command, North**

The U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) AOR encompasses the United States, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas. Special Operations Command, North (SOCNORTH) is a sub-unified command under USNORTHCOM headquartered at Peterson AFB, Colorado, and is responsible for all U.S. SOF missions and activities in the USNORTHCOM AOR.

U.S. SOF under the OPCON of SOCNORTH support USNORTHCOM objectives to secure the borders of the United States from threats, enhance hemispheric security, ensure cooperative PN relationships, increase PN consequence management and disaster response, and enable effective PN exercise of sovereignty. Although currently not the primary means of engagement in the USNORTHCOM AOR, the JCET program remains a valuable tool for achieving U.S. SOF training objectives and improving PN relationships.

SOCNORTH did not participate in the JCET program during FY 2013.

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FY 2013 JCET 2011 REPORT SUMMARY

| THEATERS | US SOF PERSONNEL | NUMBER OF TRAINING EVENTS | HOST NATION PERSONNEL | U.S. SOF EXPENSES | U.S. SOF SUPPORT EXPENSES PAID TO HN: | HOST NATION INCREMENTAL EXPENSES PAID BY U.S. SOF | TOTAL EXPENSES |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| USAFRICOM | 308 | 20 | 2,017 | \$3,118,225.79 | \$0.00 | \$108,611.18 | \$3,316,836.94 |
| USCENTCOM | 387 | 22 | 1,497 | \$5,960,256.03 | \$0.00 | \$162,457.24 | \$6,142,713.27 |
| USEUCOM | 1,007 | 35 | 2,126 | \$9,757,354.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$9,757,354.63 |
| USNORTHCOM | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| USPACOM | 1,663 | 52 | 4,515 | \$17,500,060.20 | \$0.00 | \$417,989.20 | \$18,103,878.01 |
| USSOUTHCOM | 468 | 25 | 1,834 | \$8,656,799.01 | \$0.00 | \$541,461.88 | \$9,198,260.70 |
| TOTALS | 3,813 | 154 | 11,989 | \$48,012,725.66 | \$0.00 | \$1,720,519.28 | \$48,518,871.55 |

| USAFRICOM | # | USCENTCOM | # | USEUCOM | # | USPACOM | # | USNORTHCOM | # | USSOUTHCOM | # |
|-------------|---|-----------------|----|-------------------|----|-----------------|----|------------|---|------------------|----|
| 1. CAMEROON | 3 | 1. SAUDI ARABIA | 2 | 1. AZERBAIJAN | 1 | 1. AUSTRALIA | 1 | NONE | 0 | 1. BELIZE | 4 |
| 2. CHAD | 2 | 2. JORDAN | 6 | 2. BULGARIA | 1 | 2. BANGLADESH | 4 | | | 2. BRAZIL | 2 |
| 3. KENYA | 5 | 3. KUWAIT | 5 | 3. CROATIA | 2 | 3. CAMBODIA | 4 | | | 3. CHILE | 1 |
| 4. MOROCCO | 2 | 4. OMAN | 1 | 4. CZECH REPUBLIC | 1 | 4. HONG KONG | 1 | | | 4. COLOMBIA | 1 |
| 5. NIGER | 3 | 5. QATAR | 3 | 5. DENMARK | 2 | 5. INDIA | 2 | | | 5. DOMREP | 2 |
| 6. SENEGAL | 2 | 6. SAUDI ARABIA | 3 | 6. ESTONIA | 3 | 6. INDONESIA | 5 | | | 6. EL SALVADOR | 5 |
| 7. TUNISIA | 1 | 7. UAE | 2 | 7. FINLAND | 1 | 7. KOREA | 4 | | | 7. GUATEMALA | 1 |
| 8. UGANDA | 2 | | | 8. GREECE | 1 | 8. MALAYSIA | 4 | | | 8. HONDURAS | 1 |
| | | TOTAL | 22 | 9. HUNGARY | 1 | 9. MALDIVES | 4 | | | 9. PANAMA | 2 |
| | | | | 10. ITALY | 1 | 10. MONGOLIA | 1 | | | 10. PARAGUAY | 3 |
| | | | | 11. LATVIA | 1 | 11. NEPAL | 3 | | | 11. PERU | 2 |
| | | | | 12. LITHUANIA | 1 | 12. PHILIPPINES | 7 | | | 12. TRINIDAD/TOB | 1 |
| | | | | 13. MACEDONIA | 2 | 13. SINGAPORE | 2 | | | TOTAL | 28 |
| | | | | 14. MOLDOVA | 1 | 14. SRI LANKA | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | 15. NETHERLANDS | 1 | 15. TAIWAN | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | 16. POLAND | 4 | 16. THAILAND | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | 17. PORTUGAL | 1 | TOTAL | 52 | | | | |
| | | | | 18. ROMANIA | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 19. SLOVAKIA | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 20. SLOVENIA | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 35 | | | | | | |

TOTAL COUNTRIES 83
TOTAL MISSIONS 164

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Pages 10 through 46 redacted for the following reasons:

(b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c), (b)(3) (50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)), (b)(5)