

UNCLASSIFIED (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

REPORT ON TRAINING OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

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**U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) Program
Annual 2011 Report to Congress**

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, USSOCOM deployed U.S. Special Operations Forces (U.S. SOF) on a variety of operational missions and other activities, 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, dynamic, and ambiguous, requiring a special operations capability that is agile, flexible, and ready for a broad range of contingency missions and engagement activities in support of national and GCC requirements. At the same time, U.S. SOF continues to be involved globally supporting Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and other overseas contingency operations (OCO). For the foreseeable future, the demand for U.S. SOF will continue to increase in both battlefield environments and engagement missions around the globe. 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 2012, USSOCOM increased the number of JCETs by 34 percent from the previous fiscal year.

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 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 partner nation (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 and U.S. Embassy Country Plan objectives.

This report provides an overall summary of "Section 2011" deployments for FY 2012. 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 (USAFRICOM) and
Special Operations Command, Africa (SOCAF)**

The 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 55 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 SOF units either stationed in Europe or deployed from the continental United States (CONUS). SOCAF uses a variety of security cooperation activities to strengthen the defense capabilities of key African states and regional partners. SOCAF's SOF theater engagement strategy had a slight increase in JCET training compared to FY 2011. 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 19 JCET events in 10 countries during FY 2012.

**U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) and
Special Operations Command, Central (SOCCENT)**

The U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) is assigned an AOR that covers 21 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 events. SOCCENT employs the regional focus that contributes to mature insights into the people, cultures, and issues of the USCENTCOM AOR. In FY 2012, SOCCENT utilized theater-deployed and CONUS-based SOF throughout the AOR to execute the USCENTCOM TCP. In FY 2012, JCET execution increased by 166 percent from FY 2011. 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. This unique U.S. SOF opportunity to train in numerous countries and terrain, both human and physical, provides these forces a live environment to maximize the application of skills and training through reinforcement and application in locations where they may be called upon to execute future operations. SOCCENT was able to exercise C2 of multiple JCETs and other events successfully throughout the region by grouping them under Multilateral Exercises, such as Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Exercises EASTERN VIPER and EAGER LION, which aligned multiple JCET events with high-priority USCENTCOM SOF Partners. (b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c), (b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c), (b)(3) (50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)), (b)(5)

(b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c) This event not only provided realistic and demanding training for the U.S. SOF forces, but also increased CT capability and long-term regional influence in support of USCENTCOM objectives. EAGER LION involved more than 11,000 total participants from more than 17 countries. The execution of these JCET events provided opportunities 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 PNs. This contributed to overall AOR regional security by leveraging relationships fostered with PN counterparts.

SOCCENT participated in 32 JCET events in 10 countries during FY 2012.

**U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and
Special Operations Command, Europe (SOCEUR)**

The 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.

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Special Operations Command Europe (SOCEUR), located at Patch Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany, is USEUCOM's headquarters for unconventional military 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. In FY 2012, JCET execution increased by 53 percent from FY 2011. SOCEUR exercises operational control (OPCON) of theater Army, Navy, and Air Force Special Operations Forces.

SOCEUR participated in 29 JCET events in 17 countries during FY 2012.

**U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM),
Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC), and
Special Operations Command, Korea (SOCKOR)**

The 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).

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. Special Operations Command Pacific (SOCPAC) remains poised to respond to crisis or conflict while focusing on transnational and regional terror networks within the AOR. SOCPAC works to build capacity with allies and PNs and remains the lead organization for OEF - Philippines. As a sub-unified command, SOCPAC exercises OPCON of 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 functional component supporting pending changing roles between South Korea and United States Forces – Korea with the peninsula remaining an unstable region with global impacts.

SOCPAC's SOF theater engagement strategy had a slight decrease in U.S. SOF training compared to FY 2011. 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

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conditions to marginalize violent extremism and ultimately disrupt or deny violent extremist organizations' capabilities and safe havens. SOCPAC expanded JCETs to Hong Kong and Taiwan designed to foster SOF military cooperation supporting U.S. – Sino relations. SOCPAC continued military-to-military relationships across the AOR with an increased focus on South Asia (India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Nepal). Bangladesh continued to address human rights vetting issues that had hampered previous year JCET events. SOCPAC continues with measured Senior Leader Key Engagements in support of Department of State work with Indonesia Kopassus. Begun during a visit to Indonesia in July 2010, then-Secretary Gates announced resumption of military SOF engagements in order to emphasize U.S. adherence to human rights standards and requirements. USSOCOM, SOCPAC, SOCKOR, and USPACOM synchronized high-demand, low-density assets such as the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR) and AFSOC AC-130 A/C through the JCET program. This relationship should continue to develop in 2013.

SOCAPAC participated in 48 JCET events in 14 countries during FY 2012.

**U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) and
Special Operations Command, South (SOCSOUTH)**

The 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 ten 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.

U.S. SOF under the OPCON of SOCSOUTH support 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 2012, U.S. SOF JCETs continued to be focused primarily on Central America—El

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Salvador and Honduras in particular--and select PNs in South America, primarily Colombia and Peru. Total events executed in FY 12 represented a 48 percent increase from the previous year's total engagements, reflecting the importance of the program. For the foreseeable future, 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.

SOC SOUTH participated in 40 JCET events in 15 countries during FY 2012.

**U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and
Special Operations Division, North (SODNORTH)**

The U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) AOR encompasses the United States, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas. Special Operations Division North (SODNORTH) is a sub-directorate of the operations division of USNORTHCOM headquartered at Peterson AFB, Colorado, and is responsible for all U.S. SOF missions and activities in the USNORTHCOM AOR. On December 31, 2012, the Secretary of Defense established Special Operations Command North (SOCNORTH) as a sub-unified command under USNORTHCOM. USNORTHCOM, USSOCOM, and SODNORTH are deliberately executing a path to an initial operational capability for SOCNORTH. Once operational, SOCNORTH will assume responsibility for C2 of all U.S. SOF missions and activities in the NORTHCOM AOR.

U.S. SOF under the OPCON of USNORTHCOM support USNORTHCOM objectives to secure the southern border 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.

SODNORTH participated in two JCET events in one country during FY 2012.

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FY 2012 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 BY HN:	HOST NATION INCREMENTAL EXPENSES PAID BY U.S. SOF	TOTAL EXPENSES
USAFRICOM	302	19	1,793	\$3,730,906.63	\$0.00	\$105,809.00	\$3,836,715.63
USCENTCOM	547	32	2,888	\$8,827,551.55	\$94,995.00	\$692,810.19	\$9,615,356.74
USEUCOM	924	29	1,697	\$9,028,687.64	\$0.00	\$102,363.00	\$9,131,050.64
USNORTHCOM	36	2	192	\$1,796,074.63	\$0.00	\$390,162.24	\$2,186,236.87
USPACOM	1,746	48	3,382	\$17,996,900.94	\$0.00	\$580,707.74	\$18,577,608.68
USSOUTHCOM	637	40	3,020	\$11,518,249.12	\$0.00	\$995,387.53	\$12,513,636.65
TOTALS	4,192	170	12,952	\$52,898,370.51	\$94,995.00	\$2,867,239.70	\$55,860,605.21

USAFRICOM		USCENTCOM		USEUCOM		USNORTHCOM		USPACOM		USSOUTHCOM	
1. ALGERIA	1	1. SAUDI ARABIA	1	1. ALBANIA	1	(b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c)	1	1. AUSTRALIA	2	1. BELIZE	3
2. CAMEROON	3	2. JORDAN	9	2. CROATIA	1	(b)(5)	1	2. BANGLADESH	2	2. BRAZIL	3
3. CHAD	1	3. KUWAIT	4	3. CZECH REPUBLIC	1		1	3. CAMBODIA	3	3. CHILE	3
4. KENYA	3	4. KYRGYSTAN	1	4. DENMARK	1		1	4. HONG KONG	1	4. COLOMBIA	4
5. MALI	1	5. LEBANON	4	5. ESTONIA	1		1	5. INDONESIA	3	5. DOMREP	2
6. MAURITANIA	3	6. OMAN	2	6. FINLAND	1		1	6. KOREA	5	6. EL SALVADOR	5
7. MOROCCO	1	7. QATAR	3	7. GEORGIA	1		1	7. MALAYSIA	5	7. GUATEMALA	2
8. NIGER	1	8. SAUDI ARABIA	4	8. GREECE	3		3	8. MALDIVES	1	8. GUYANA	2
9. NIGERIA	1	9. TAJIKISTAN	1	9. HUNGARY	3		3	9. NEPAL	4	9. HONDURAS	2
10. UGANDA	4	10. UAE	1	10. ISRAEL	1		1	10. PHILIPPINES	12	10. JAMAICA	2
TOTAL	19	TOTAL	32	11. ITALY	1		1	11. SINGAPORE	2	11. NICARAGUA	1
				12. LATVIA	1		1	12. SRI LANKA	1	12. PANAMA	4
				13. MOLDOVA	1		1	13. TAIWAN	1	13. PERU	5
				14. NORWAY	1		1	14. THAILAND	6	14. SURINAME	1
				15. POLAND	3		3	TOTAL	48	15. URUGUAY	1
				16. ROMANIA	4		4			TOTAL	40
				17. SLOVAKIA	4		4				
				TOTAL	29		29				

TOTAL COUNTRIES	87
TOTAL MISSIONS	170

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Pages 10 through 48 redacted for the following reasons:
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(b)(3)(1) U.S.C. § 130e; (b)(3)(5) U.S.C. § 3024(i); (b)(5)