

REPORT ON TRAINING OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

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**United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) FY 11 Joint Combined
Exchange Training (JCET) Program Annual 2011 Report to Congress**

In 2011, USSOCOM saw significant changes in the employment of U.S. Special Operations Forces (U.S. SOF) deploying in response to the Theater Commanders' requirements. U.S. SOF leaders were engaged in the development and implementation of theater and national strategy. As a result, U.S. SOF are in greater operational demand in both battlefield environments and engagement missions around the globe. As operations in Afghanistan and other countries continue to change, U.S. SOF will remain the first force of choice for many non-traditional and remote area missions. Among these many missions is the Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) program, an overseas deployment of U.S. SOF units and personnel conducted under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. Section 2011, to train U.S. SOF with friendly foreign nation forces. The primary benefit of these deployments is the training of U.S. SOF.

U.S. SOF have demonstrated the strategic flexibility to adapt throughout the world and maintain the tactical proficiency required for operations with far-reaching consequences. The strategic environment will continue to be complex, dynamic, and uncertain, and U.S. SOF will continue to be involved globally supporting Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF), other overseas contingency operations (OCO), and Theater Campaign Plans (TCP). JCET events continue to be essential activities for ensuring U.S. SOF are fully trained in the languages, geographies, and cultural and communications skills necessary to support national security objectives in addition to serving as platforms for ensuring the greatest engagement opportunities in those countries designated as critical. U.S. SOF demonstrate ingenuity, perseverance, spirit, and skill to accomplish their missions and have become an integral part of every Geographic Combatant Commander's (GCC) TCP. This integration not only maintains highly trained U.S. SOF, but also provides an ancillary benefit by increasing counter-terrorism (CT) abilities in partner nation (PN) forces. The SOF activities also help ensure a consistent and persistent method of engaging those high-priority contingency countries, thereby complementing other conventional DoD engagement programs. The GCCs and U.S. Ambassadors appreciate U.S. SOF's unique capabilities and how these capabilities support U.S. policy, goals, and regional / country objectives. An incidental benefit of the JCET program for the GCCs is a flexible, low-cost, low-signature complement to their regional strategies, which are based on the President's National Security Strategy and the Secretary of Defense's Security Cooperation Guidance. Working closely with host nation CT units, SOF utilizes JCET events to build upon the host nation's ability to combat terrorism and to hone essential U.S. SOF skills. SOF units actively seek JCET opportunities to perform regionally focused training, based upon critical SOF joint mission-essential task list (METL) skills. The activities often enhance U.S. influence in the host countries, providing an invaluable means of establishing critical military-to-military relationships with these host countries.

Many aspects of the training available through JCET events prepare U.S. SOF for other types of missions, including disaster relief operations and personnel recovery that cannot be duplicated in a simulated training activity on a military base in the United

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States. Some of these practiced skills were executed during Operation TOMODACHI – Japan. Through JCET activities overseas, U.S. SOF can practice their skills in the geographic region and in the cultural setting in which U.S. SOF may have to conduct operations. U.S. SOF's deeper knowledge of micro-regional geography, history, languages, religions, cultures, and traditions gained through the conduct of JCET events enable U.S. SOF to achieve results far beyond what could be expected from their small numbers and low profile. JCET events with host nation military forces improve joint and allied readiness and interoperability, facilitate the exchange of training techniques, and mutually enhance military professionalism.

This report provides an overall summary of "Section 2011" deployments for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011. 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.

United States 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 OEF- Horn of Africa (HOA) and OEF-Trans Sahel (TS).

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). 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 nineteen (19) JCET events in seven (7) countries during FY 2011.

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**United States 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 and complemented OEF and Operation NEW DAWN (OND). 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.

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) over all JCET events. SOCCENT employs the regional focus that contributes to a mature insight into the people, cultures, and issues of the USCENTCOM AOR. In FY 2011, SOCCENT utilized theater-deployed and CONUS-based SOF throughout the AOR to execute the USCENTCOM TCP. JCET 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, provide 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 successfully to exercise C2 of multiple JCET events throughout the region by grouping them under Multilateral Exercises, such as Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Exercises INHERENT FURY and EARLY VICTOR, which aligned multiple JCET events with high-priority USCENTCOM SOF Partners. These events 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. 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. These JCET events also helped U.S. SOF develop regional expertise while providing U.S. SOF personnel on the ground in the theater to help actualize the USCENTCOM regional strategy of working by, with, and through partner nations. This contributed to overall AOR regional security by leveraging relationships fostered with partner nation counterparts.

SOCCENT participated in twelve (12) JCET events in eight (8) countries during FY 2011.

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**United States 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, 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 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. SOCEUR exercises operational control of theater Army, Navy, and Air Force Special Operations Forces.

SOCEUR participated in nineteen (19) JCET events in twelve (12) countries during FY 2011.

**United States 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 partner

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nations and remains the lead organization for OEF - Philippines. As a sub-unified command, SOCPAC exercises operational control (OPCON) over 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 as the North Korean leadership moved closer to a transition of power over an unstable, nuclear nation. SOCKOR is a functional component supporting pending changing roles between South Korea and United States Forces – Korea.

SOCPAC's SOF theater engagement strategy had a slight increase in U.S. SOF training compared to 2010. 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, as demonstrated by the U.S. SOF response to Operation TOMODACHI. U.S. SOF from the 320th STS while on a JCET were immediately re-tasked and were the first responders to the critically damaged Sendai International Airport. 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 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. During a visit to Indonesia in July 2010, then-Secretary Gates announced resumption of military SOF engagements in measured steps. Indonesia and the United States initiated SOF senior leader engagements as determined by the Department of State and DoD 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) through the JCET program. The JCET program supported key engagements on the Korean peninsula and provided positive reinforcement to Korean SOF, which conducted anti-piracy operations against Somali pirates shortly after our JCET. U.S. SOF also began laying the groundwork for JCET events with Hong Kong, a key engagement for the USPACOM and SOCPAC Commanders. This relationship should continue to develop in 2012.

SOCPAC participated in fifty (50) JCET events in eleven (11) countries during FY 2011.

United States 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,

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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 (HARB), 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 partner nation relationships, enhance partner nation consequence management and disaster response, and enable effective partner nation exercise of sovereignty. OEF - Caribbean and Central America (CCA) and theater security cooperation (TSC) 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 OEF-CCA and TSC 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 partner nations. In FY 2011, U.S. SOF JCET events represented a slight increase compared to the previous year's total engagements, and were primarily focused on Central America and select partner nations in South America. 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 partner nation SOF throughout the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

SOCSOUTH participated in twenty-seven (27) JCET events in twelve (12) countries during FY 2011.

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FY 2011 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	304	19	1,510	\$5,471,993.65	\$180,990.30	\$146,548.40	\$5,799,532.35
USCENTCOM	230	12	660	\$2,890,878.11	\$0.00	\$794,525.02	\$3,685,403.13
USEUCOM	763	19	843	\$4,609,076.14	\$0.00	\$165,124.04	\$4,774,199.18
USNORTHCOM	0	0	0	\$44,438.00	\$0.00	\$64,051.35	\$108,489.35
USPACOM	1,418	50	3,555	\$18,330,347.98	\$216,001.90	\$740,862.07	\$19,287,211.93
USSOUTHCOM	525	27	1,225	\$8,988,837.33	\$36,390.24	\$164,357.88	\$9,189,585.45
TOTALS	3,240	127	7,793	\$46,328,878.18	\$433,382.44	\$2,076,668.76	\$49,844,491.38

USAFRICOM	#	USCENTCOM	#	USEUCOM	#	USNORTHCOM	#	USPACOM	#	USSOUTHCOM	#
1. CHAD	3	1. SAUDI ARABIA	1	1. ALBANIA	1	NONE	0	1. BANGLADESH	7	1. BELIZE	3
2. KENYA	6	2. JORDAN	2	2. AZERBAIJAN	3			2. CAMBODIA	4	2. BRAZIL	2
3. MALI	4	3. KUWAIT	1	3. BULGARIA	2			3. INDONESIA	6	3. CHILE	1
4. MAURITANIA	1	4. LEBANON	1	4. CZECH REP	1			4. KOREA	4	4. COLOMBIA	3
5. MOROCCO	1	5. OMAN	2	5. CROATIA	1			5. MALAYSIA	5	5. COSTA RICA	1
6. NIGERIA	2	6. QATAR	1	6. GREECE	1			6. MALDIVES	2	6. DOM REP	1
7. UGANDA	2	7. SAUDI ARABIA	2	7. ISRAEL	2			7. NEPAL	3	7. EL SALVADOR	2
		8. UAE	2	8. LITHUANIA	1			8. PHILIPPINES	7	8. GUYANA	2
				9. NORWAY	1			9. SINGAPORE	2	9. HONDURAS	5
				10. POLAND	1			10. SRI LANKA	1	10. JAMAICA	3
				11. PORTUGAL	1			11. THAILAND	3	11. PANAMA	2
				12. ROMANIA	4					12. SURINAME	2
								TOTAL	50		27
				TOTAL	19						

TOTAL COUNTRIES	50
TOTAL MISSIONS	127

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Pages 10 through 67 redacted for the following reasons:
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(b)(3) (10 U.S.C. § 130c), (b)(3) (50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)), (b)(5)