# Table of Contents

## United States Special Operations Command

- Heroes ... 4
- Headquarters ... 10
- Commands ... 16
- Inventory ... 44

This is a U.S. Special Operations Command publication. Phone (813) 826-4600, DSN 299-4600. An electronic copy can be found at www.socom.mil.
Table of Contents

The Quiet Professionals

- Day in the Life of SOF ... 54
- SOF Truths ... 56
- Typical Operator ... 58
- Acronym Glossary ... 59
SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES
MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

Navy Lt. (SEAL) Michael P. Murphy*
Medal of Honor awarded Oct. 22, 2007

Petty Officer 2nd Class (SEAL) Michael A. Monsoor*
Medal of Honor awarded Apr. 8, 2008

Army Staff Sgt. Robert J. Miller*
Medal of Honor awarded Oct. 6, 2010

Sgt. 1st Class Leroy A. Petry
Medal of Honor awarded July 12, 2011
Korea
Army Master Sgt. Ola L. Mize

Vietnam
Army Capt. Humbert R. Versace*
Army Capt. Roger H. C. Donlon
Army 1st Lt. Charles Q. Williams
Air Force Maj. Bernard F. Fisher
Army Capt. Ronald E. Ray
Navy Boatswain’s Mate 1st Class James E. Williams
Army 1st Lt. George K. Sisler*
Navy Seaman David G. Ouellet*
Army Master Sgt. Charles E. Hosking, Jr.*
Army Sgt. Gordon D. Yntema*
Army Staff Sgt. Drew D. Dix
Army Sgt. 1st Class Eugene Ashley, Jr.*
Army Sgt. 1st Class Fred W. Zabitosky
Army Master Sgt. Roy P. Benavidez
Air Force Lt. Col. Joe M. Jackson
Army Specialist 5th Class John J. Kedenburg*
Air Force Col. William A. Jones III
Army Staff Sgt. Laszlo Rabel*
Air Force Capt. James P. Fleming
Army 1st Lt. Robert L. Howard
Army Specialist 4th Class Robert D. Law*
Air Force Airman 1st Class John L. Levitow
Navy Lt. j.g. (SEAL) Joseph R. Kerrey
Army Sgt. 1st Class William M. Bryant*
Army Staff Sgt. Robert J. Pruden*
Army Staff Sgt. Franklin D. Miller
Army Sgt. Gary B. Beikirch
Army Sgt. 1st Class Gary L. Littrell
Army Sgt. Brian L. Buke*
Army Staff Sgt. Jon R. Cavaiani
Army 1st Lt. Loren D. Hagen*
Navy Lt. (SEAL) Thomas R. Norris
Navy Engineman 2nd Class (SEAL) Michael E. Thornton

Somalia
Army Master Sgt. Gary J. Gordon*
Army Sgt. 1st Class Randall D. Shughart*

Afghanistan
Navy Lt. (Seal) Michael P. Murphy*
Army Staff Sgt. Robert J. Miller*
Army Sgt. 1st Class Leroy A. Petry

Iraq
Petty Officer 2nd Class (SEAL) Michael A. Monsoor*

* - Awarded posthumously
BULL SIMONS AWARD RECIPIENTS

The Bull Simons Award was first awarded in 1990. The award recognizes recipients who embody “the true spirit, values, and skills of a Special Operations warrior.” Col. Arthur “Bull” Simons, whom the award is named after, was the epitome of these attributes.

Mr. H. Ross Perot - 1990
The Honorable John Marsh Jr. - 1993
Army Col. Aaron Bank - 1994
The Honorable Sam Nunn - 1997
The Honorable William Cohen - 1997
Army Gen. James Lindsay - 1998
Army Col. Charlie Beckwith - 2001
Command Sgt. Maj. Ernest Tabata - 2004
Army Maj. Caesar Civitella - 2008
Army Col. Chuck Fry - 2009
Army Maj. Gen. Eldon Bargewell - 2010
Air Force Master Sgt. Scott Fales - 2012

Chief Warrant Officer 5 Fred Arooji - 2013
# Commando Hall of Honor

The Hall of Honor was established in 2010 and recognizes those who have served with great distinction and have demonstrated leadership, and selfless service within the SOF community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Air Force Maj. Gen. John Alison</em></td>
<td><em>Air Force Master Sgt. Scott Fales</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Army Col. Aaron Bank</em></td>
<td><em>Army Maj. Gen. Robert Frederick</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Army Col. Charlie Beckwith</em></td>
<td><em>Army Maj. Gen. Frank Merrill</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Master Chief Petty Officer Rudolph Boesch</em></td>
<td><em>Chief Master Sgt. Wayne Norrad</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Marine Corps Maj. James Capers</em></td>
<td><em>Chief Master Sgt. Gordon Scott</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Marine Corps Brig. Gen. Evans Carlson</em></td>
<td><em>Army Brig. Gen. Russell Volckmann</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Army Brig. Gen. William Darby</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Navy Capt. David Del Guidice</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Command Sgt. Maj. William Grimes</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Army Lt. Col. Michael Grimm</em></td>
<td><em>Army Chief Warrant Officer S Fred Arooji</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rear Adm. Draper Kauffman</em></td>
<td><em>Army Col. Christopher Costa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chief Master Sgt. Michael Lampe</em></td>
<td><em>Army Col. Jeffrey Jones</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Army Maj. Gen. Robert McClure</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Air Force Col. William Takacs</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Air Force Brig. Gen. Harry Aderholt</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Air Force Col. John Carney</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Command Sgt. Maj. Galen Kittleson</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rear Adm. Irve LeMayne</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Marine Corps Lt. Col. George O’Dell</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Navy Capt. Norman Olson</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Marine Corps Col. Peter Ortiz</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Master Chief Petty Officer James Parks</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Army Maj. Larry Thorne</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chief Master Sgt. William Walter</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Army Sgt. Maj. Billy Waugh</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Army Lt. Gen William Yarborough</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Headquarters USSOCOM

Location - MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.
Established - April 16, 1987
Commander - Adm. William H. McRaven
Deputy Commander - Army Lt. Gen. John F. Mulholland
Command Sergeant Major - Command Sgt. Maj. Chris Faris
Role - Provide fully capable Special Operations Forces to defend the United States and its interests
People - Headquarters approximately 2,500/Entire command, approximately 66,000

Headquarters Staff
Chief of Staff and Command Support Directorate - Marine Corps Maj. Gen. James Laster
Special Operations Research, Development and Acquisition Center - Mr. James Geurts
Special Operations Financial Management - Mr. D. Mark Peterson
   - J1 Directorate of Personnel
   - J7/J9 Directorate of Training, Doctrine, and Capability Development
   - Joint Special Operations University
   - Preservation of the Force and Families
J2 Directorate of Intelligence - Rear Adm. Robert Sharp
J4 Directorate of Logistics Navy Capt. Brian Goodwin
J5 Directorate of Strategy, Plans and Policy - Mr. William Miller
J6 Directorate of Communications - Mr. John Wilcox
J8 Directorate of Force Structure, Requirements, Resources and Strategic Assessments - Air Force Maj. Gen. Thomas Trask
USSOCOM Mission

- Provide fully capable Special Operations Forces to defend the United States and its interests.
- Synchronize planning of global operations against terrorist networks.

Commander’s Priorities

- Win the current fight
  -- Sustain persistent global activities
  -- Unify SOF efforts in Afghanistan
  -- Transition to sustainable Afghan capability
- Expand the global SOF partnership
  -- Obtain appropriate authorities
  -- Strengthen the Theater Special Operations Commands
  -- Strengthen regional interaction
  -- Align enterprise to support the network
- Preserve the force and families
  -- Institutionalize resiliency
  -- Strengthen force and families
  -- Maximize readiness
  -- Strengthen command communications
- Responsive resourcing
  -- Balance and focus resourcing
  -- Increase acquisition agility
  -- Achieve auditability

What USSOCOM Does

- Civil Affairs
- Counterinsurgency
- Counterterrorism
- Direct Action
- Foreign Internal Defense
- Hostage Rescue and Recovery
- Interdiction & Offensive CWMD
- Military Information Support
- Preparation of the Environment
- Security Force Assistance
- SOF Combat Support
- SOF Service Combat Support
- Special Reconnaissance
- Stability
- Support to Major Combat Operations
- Unconventional Warfare

Title 10 Authorities

- Develop Special Operations strategy, doctrine and tactics
- Prepare and submit budget proposals for Special Operations Forces
- Exercise authority, direction and control over Special Operations expenditures
- Train assigned forces
- Conduct specialized courses of instruction
- Validate requirements
- Establish requirement priorities
- Ensure interoperability of equipment and forces
- Formulate and submit intelligence support requirements
- Monitor Special Operations officers’ promotions, assignments, retention, training and professional military education
- Ensure Special Operations Forces’ combat readiness
- Monitor Special Operations Forces preparedness to carry out assigned missions
- Develop and acquire Special Operations-peculiar equipment, materiel, supplies and services
- Command and control of U.S.-based Special Operations Forces
- Provide Special Operations Forces to the geographic combatant commanders
- Activities specified by the President or Secretary of Defense
Location: Fort Bragg, N.C.
Established: Dec. 1, 1989
Mission: To enhance the readiness of Army Special Operations Forces.
People: Approximately 29,000
Special Forces

Special Forces (Green Berets) units perform seven missions - unconventional warfare, foreign internal defense, special reconnaissance, direct action, combatting terrorism, counter-proliferation, and information Operations. These missions make Special Forces unique because they are employed in peacetime, conflict and war. The Special Forces motto is “De Oppress Liber - to Free the Oppressed.”

Rangers

Rangers are capable of conducting squad through regimental size operations using a variety of infiltration techniques including airborne, air assault and ground platforms. The 75th Ranger Regiment motto is “Rangers Lead The Way.”

Army Special Operations Aviators

Army Special Operations Aviators are highly trained and ready to accomplish the very toughest missions in all environments, anywhere in the world, day or night, with unparalleled precision. The professionalism and capabilities of Army Special Operations Aviation are developed through a “train as you fight” mentality.
Civil Affairs Soldiers

Civil Affairs units support military commanders by working with civil authorities and civilian populations in the commander’s area of operations during peacetime, contingency operations and war. Civil Affairs specialists identify critical requirements needed by local citizens in war or disaster situations.

Military Information Support Operators

MISO cover a broad range of U.S. political, military, economic and ideological activities used by the U.S. government to secure national objectives. MISO units develop, produce and disseminate information to foreign audiences in support of U.S. policies and national objectives.

Sustainment Soldiers

Sustainers are responsible for providing logistical, medical and signal support for Army Special Operations Forces worldwide in support of contingency missions and warfighting commanders.
Components

NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND (NSWC)

Commander
Rear Adm. Brian L. Losey

Force Master Chief
Force Master Chief Michael L. Magaraci

Web Address
www.public.navy.mil/nsw

NSWC is home to:
- Sea, Air, Land (SEALs)
- Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC)
- Enablers

Location: Coronado, Calif.

Established: April 16, 1987

Mission: Man, train, equip, deploy and sustain NSW Forces for operations and activities abroad, in support of Combatant Commanders and U.S. national interests.

People: Approximately 8,800
Components

NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND

NSW GROUP 1
- SEAL Team 1/2/3/7
- Logistic Support Unit 1
- NSW Unit 1
- NSW Unit 3

NSW GROUP 3
- SDV Team 1
- Logistic Support Unit 7
- SDV Det. 1

NSW GROUP 11
- SEAL Team 17
- SEAL Team 18

NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER
- Basic Training Command
- Advanced Training Command

NSW GROUP 2
- SEAL Teams 2/4/6/10
- Logistic Support Unit 2
- NSW Unit 2
- Unit 2 Det. South
- NSW Unit 10

NSW GROUP 4
- Special Boat Team 12
- Special Boat Team 19
- Special Boat Team 28

NSW GROUP 10
- Support Activity 1
- Support Activity 2
- Mission Support Center

DEVELOPMENT GROUP

NAVSCIATTs
Sea, Air, Land (SEAL)

The SEAL Team is the heart of the NSW force; a multipurpose combat force organized and trained to conduct a variety of Special Operations missions in all environments. SEALs conduct clandestine missions infiltrating their objective areas by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, Navy surface ships, combatant craft, submarines and ground mobility vehicles.
If SEALs and SWCC are considered to be the action arms of NSW, then the Enablers are the backbone of the organization. SEALs rely heavily on the services of technicians such as mobile communications teams, tactical cryptologic support and explosive ordnance disposal specialists. Enablers contribute heavily toward the success of the special warfare operations mission.
AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (AFSOC)

Commander
Lt. Gen. Eric Fiel

Command Chief
Chief Master Sgt. William Turner

Web Address
www.afsoc.af.mil

AFSOC is home to:
- Combat Controllers
- Pararescuemen
- Special Operations Weathermen
- Tactical Air Control Party
- Special Operations Aviators
- Combat Aviation Advisors

Location: Hurlburt Field, Fla.

Established: May 22, 1990

Mission: Present combat-ready Air Force Special Operations Forces to conduct and support global special operations missions.

People: Approximately 18,000
Components

AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

- 1st Special Operations Wing
- 24th Special Operations Wing
- 27th Special Operations Wing
- 352nd Special Operations Group
- 353rd Special Operations Group
- 919th Special Operations Wing (AFR)
- 193rd Special Operations Wing (ANG)
- Air Force Special Operations Air Warfare Center

AFSOC Operations Center
Components

AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (AFSOC)

Commander
Lt. Gen. Eric Fiel

Command Chief
Chief Master Sgt. William Turner

Web Address
www.afsoc.af.mil

Combat Controllers
Combat Controllers are certified air traffic controllers trained to deploy undetected into combat and hostile environments to establish assault zones or airfields, while simultaneously conducting air traffic control, fire support, command and control, direct action, counter-terrorism, foreign internal defense, humanitarian assistance and special reconnaissance. Their motto, “First There,” reaffirms the combat controller’s commitment to undertaking the most dangerous missions behind enemy lines by leading the way for other forces to follow.

Pararescuemen
Pararescuemen, commonly known as PJs, are the only Defense Department specialty specifically trained and equipped to conduct conventional and unconventional recovery operations. A PJ’s primary function is as a personnel recovery specialist with emergency trauma medical capabilities in humanitarian and combat environments. Their motto, “That Others May Live,” reaffirms the PJ’s commitment to saving lives and self-sacrifice.

Special Operations Weathermen
Special Operations Weather Team Airmen are Air Force meteorologists with unique training to operate in hostile or denied territory. They gather, assess, and interpret environmental data, conduct environmental special reconnaissance, and forecast operational impacts from forward-deployed locations, working primarily with Air Force and Army Special Operations Forces. They are proficient in a multitude of lightweight weather and communications equipment in addition to weapons.
**Tactical Air Control Party**

Air Force Special Operations Command Tactical Air Control Party members deploy with Special Operations Forces as Joint Terminal Attack Controllers, operating and supervising communication nets to support Army ground maneuver units. Their motto, “100%, and then some,” indicates their commitment to integrate air combat power and surface fires into the ground scheme of maneuver, enabling dynamic, synergistic, and lethal firepower on today’s battlefield.

**Special Operations Aviators**

Air Force Special Operations Command Aviation is America’s specialized air power. The command provides agile combat support, information warfare, precision aerospace fires, psychological operations, specialized aerospace mobility and refueling, and combat search and rescue to unified commands and delivers Special Operations power anytime, anyplace.

**Combat Aviation Advisors**

Combat Aviation Advisors help U.S. global partners to wield airpower. These Air Commandos are culturally savvy, linguistically trained and politically astute Airmen, hand-selected for their skill, maturity and professionalism to advise foreign forces in combat aviation. They execute the aviation foreign internal defense mission and train foreign units in specialized and unconventional tactics.
MARSOC is home to:
- Critical Skills Operators
- Special Operations Officers
- Special Operations Capabilities Specialists
- Special Operations Combat Services Specialists

Location: Camp LeJeune, N.C.
Established: Feb. 24, 2006
Mission: Recruit seasoned Marines in order to organize, train, equip and deploy them in task organized, scalable and responsive Marine Corps Special Operations Forces worldwide to accomplish Special Operations missions.
People: Approximately 3,000
Critical Skills Operators are the front line Marines and Sailors who are complex problem solvers able to operate across the full spectrum of Special Operations in small teams under ambiguous, sometimes austere, environments while maintaining a high level of mental flexibility and physical endurance. CSOs exemplify the Marine Corps’ concepts of Distributed Operations and the Strategic Corporal. These warrior-diplomats are able to operate across the spectrum of force. They are experts in utilizing the right force at the right time with the right effect. MARSOC forces provide foreign internal defense, special reconnaissance, and direct action capabilities to commanders.
Special Operations Capabilities and Combat Services Specialists

Special Operations Capabilities and Combat Services Specialists include Primary Joint Attack Controllers who call in close air support aircraft and indirect fires for Marine Special Operations Teams; Communicators who plan, install, operate, maintain and protect organic narrowband, voice, video and data radios, terminals and services in support of assigned missions; and Intelligence Enablers who provide geospatial, human and signal intelligence.
The Joint Special Operations Command, located at Fort Bragg, N.C., is a subunified command of the U.S. Special Operations Command. It is charged to study Special Operations requirements and techniques, ensure interoperability and equipment standardization, plan and conduct Special Operations exercises and training, and develop joint Special Operations tactics.

JSOC has made incredible strides in the Special Operations field and is comprised of an impressive amalgamation of rigorously screened Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and civilians. These men and women possess unique and specialized skills, and are routinely among the best in their field.

The Command is always decisively engaged and typically has members located throughout the world at any given time.
Commander - Army Brig. Gen. James B. Linder
Senior Enlisted Advisor - Command Sgt. Maj. David R. Gibbs

Mission
SOCAFRICA is a sub-unified Command of United States Africa Command, with headquarters in Kelley Barracks, Mohringen, Germany. Subordinate SOCAFRICA organizations include: Special Operations Command Forward-East (Special Operations Command and Control Element - Horn of Africa), Special Operations Command Forward-Central (AFRICOM Counter-Lord's Resistance Army Control Element), Special Operations Command Forward-West (Joint Special Operations Task Force-Trans Sahara), Naval Special Warfare Unit 10, Joint Special Operations Air Component Africa, and SOCAFRICA Signal Detachment. Commander SOCAFRICA serves as the Special Operations Advisor to Commander, USAFRICOM. SOCAFRICA’s primary responsibility is to exercise operational control over theater-assigned or allocated Air Force, Army, Marine, or Navy Special Operations Forces conducting operations, exercises, or theater security cooperation in the USAFRICOM Area of Responsibility.

Command Vision
SOCAFRICA conducts the full spectrum of SOF missions and closely works with Component, Interagency and Partner Nations to protect U.S. lives and interests in Africa. The command builds tactical and operational Counter-VEO (Violent Extremist Organization) capability in select, key partner nations and assists in developing regional security structures to create stability and combat trans-regional threats. SOCAFRICA activities directly support USAFRICOM’s four Theater Strategic Objectives of defeating VEOs, developing persistent access to Partner Nations through SOF engagement, building Partner Nation and regional capacity that promotes stability, and mitigating the underlying conditions that permit violent extremism.

Area of Focus
The African continent is large and diverse-three-and-a-half times the size of the United States, with 54 countries spanning 11 million square miles. SOCAFRICA is routinely engaged, on average, in half of these countries; working with and through our counterparts.

Major Exercise
Flintlock is an exercise that focuses on improving military interoperability and capacity-building of participating militaries from Northern and Western Africa, Europe and the United States.
Mission

SOCCENT is a sub-unified command of U.S. Central Command and serves as the functional component for all Special Operation missions deployed throughout the Middle East to include Gulf Cooperation Council, Levant, and Central Asia regions. SOCCENT is responsible for the planning and execution of all Special Operations Forces within U.S. Central Command’s AOR to include: U.S. Army Special Forces (Green Berets), U.S. Naval Special Warfare Units (SEALs), U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force Special Operations Aviation, Marine Corps Critical Skills Operators, Civil Affairs and Military Information Support Operations (MISO) forces. SOCCENT is a joint headquarters that commands, controls, and executes more than 70 deployments per year in more than 10 countries at any time.

Command Vision

Shape the cognitive domain...SOCCENT will employ the full spectrum of SOF capability to affect individuals, organizations, and societies in the physical and cognitive realm in order to ensure that behaviors and attitudes are consistent with USG interests. Ideally, our partners are willing and able to maintain stability, our enemies are unable to disrupt civil society of our partners and allies, and the indigenous population pursues goals compatible with U.S. interests.

Area of Focus

SOCCENT’s area of focus includes 20 countries. These countries include Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.

Major Exercise

Eager Lion is an annual exercise held in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan throughout the month of May. Eager Lion is an exercise designed to promote cooperation and interoperability among more than 11,000 participating troops, build functional capacity and enhance readiness.
SOCEUR is a sub-unified command of U.S. European Command and exercises operational control of European theater Army, Navy and Air Force Special Operation Forces. SOCEUR is responsible for SOF readiness, targeting, exercises, plans, joint and combined training; NATO and partnership activities; and execution of counterterrorism, peacetime and contingency operations. SOCEUR deployments include a rapid response for contingencies, exercises, and other missions.

Command Vision
Special Operations Command Europe, in coordination with the Interagency, increases Alliance and Partner Nation Special Operations Forces capability and capacity, conducts crisis response activities, and commands, plans, coordinates and executes Special Operations in order to advance U.S. strategic interests and neutralize security threats.

Area of Focus
SOCEUR’s area of responsibility has 52 independent countries that extend beyond Europe into the Caucuses and includes Israel. SOCEUR divides its area of focus into three regions: Western: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, France and Greenland, Central: Albania, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland and Slovakia, Eastern: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine and Georgia.

Major Exercise
Jackal Stone is an annual multinational Special Operations Forces exercise coordinated by SOCEUR with SOF and support enablers from Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania and Ukraine participating. Jackal Stone is the largest SOF exercise of its kind in Europe.
SOCKOR plans and conducts Special Operations in support of the Commander of United States Forces/United Nations Command/Combined Forces Commander in armistice, crisis and war. SOCKOR is a functional component command of United States Forces Korea, tasked to plan and conduct Special Operations in the Korean theater of operations.

Command Vision
Since its inception, SOCKOR continues to be the only Theater SOC in which U.S. and host nation SOF are institutionally organized for combined operations. SOCKOR and Republic of Korea (ROK) Army Special Warfare Command (SWC) regularly train in their combined roles, while SOCKOR’s Special Forces Detachment acts as the liaison between ROK Special Forces and the U.S. Special Forces.

Area of Focus
In peacetime, SOCKOR is responsible for the planning, training, and execution of all U.S. SOF activities in Korea. The SOCKOR Commander serves as senior advisor to COMUSFK regarding all U.S. SOF issues. If the armistice fails, SOCKOR and ROK SWC will combine to establish the Combined Unconventional Warfare Task Force (CUWTF) under the Combined Forces Command. Under the current plan, when CUWTF is formed, the SOCKOR Commander becomes the CUWTF Deputy Commander. SOCKOR is then designated as the United Nations Command Special Operations Component under the United Nations Command, with the SOCKOR Commander as the Special Operations Component Commander.

Major Exercise
Foal Eagle is a bilateral series of annual, defense-driven training events intended to increase readiness, protect the region, and maintain stability on the Korean peninsula. It is a multinational, joint-service exercise focusing on tactical-based warfare throughout the peninsula of Korea.
Sub-Unified Commands

**SOCNORTH**

Planned establishment in 2014

**Mission**
SOCNORTH with NORTHCOM guidance partners to conduct homeland defense, civil support and security cooperation to defend and secure the United States and its interests. SOCNORTH under USNORTHCOM defends America’s homeland — protecting our people, national power, and freedom of action.

**Command Vision**
With trusted partners, SOCNORTH will defend North America by outpacing all threats, maintaining faith with our people and supporting them in their times of greatest need.

**Area of Focus**
SOCNORTH’s Area of Responsibility includes air, land and sea approaches and encompasses the continental United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico and the surrounding water out to approximately 500 nautical miles. It also includes the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida, portions of the Caribbean region to include The Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The commander of USNORTHCOM is responsible for theater security cooperation with Canada, Mexico, and The Bahamas.

**Major Exercise**
**Ardent Sentry** is a yearly exercise focused on defense support of civil authorities. Primarily a Command Post Exercise, it incorporates field training events. Field training events take place throughout the country and practice with civil authorities responding to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear type incidents, as well as natural disasters.
SOCPAC is a sub-unified command of U.S. Pacific Command and serves as the functional component for all Special Operations missions deployed throughout the Asia Pacific region. SOCPAC is responsible for the planning and execution of all Special Operations Forces within U.S. Pacific Command's AOR.

Command Vision
To respond to crisis and counter irregular threats in the Asia-Pacific region and provide unique and unconventional capabilities in the Asia-Pacific region. Also, synchronize efforts in building partner security capacity, shaping key operational environments, while identifying violent extremists organizations, and respond to crisis or conflict at any time.

Area of Focus
SOCPAC’s area of focus includes 36 countries and encompasses half of the earth’s surface. SOCPAC divides its area of focus into four regions: South East Asia: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka. Northeast Asia and Oceania: Australia, China, Fiji, Japan, Kiraribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, North Korea, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Somoa, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Major Exercise
Balikatan is an annual bilateral combined exercise, held in the Philippines, structured to further develop the Armed Forces of the Philippines.
Mission

SOCSOUTH is a sub-unified command of U.S. Southern Command. It is a joint Special Operations headquarters that plans and executes Special Operations in Central and South America and the Caribbean.

Command Vision

Enhancing security and stability in the Americas with our interagency partners and partner nations by establishing a networked defense that will detect, deter, disrupt and defeat illicit transnational elements.

Area of Focus

Its area of responsibility includes 31 countries and 10 territories and divides its area of focus into four regions:
- **Caribbean**: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
- **Central America**: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.
- **Andean Ridge**: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.
- **Southern Cone**: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Major Exercises

**Fuerzas Comando**: A Special Operations skills competition and senior leader seminar designed to promote military-to-military relationships, interoperability, and regional security.

**Fused Response**: An annual exercise designed to improve time-sensitive crisis action planning and joint integration with partner nation and government agencies.

**Panamax**: A multinational combined/joint task force exercise designed to respond to any request from the Governments of Panama and Colombia to protect and guarantee safe passage of traffic through the Panama Canal and ensure its neutrality.
Commander - Army Maj. Gen. Austin Miller
Senior Enlisted Advisor - Command Sgt. Major J. R. Stigal

**Mission**

NATO Special Operations Component Command-Afghanistan/Special Operations Joint Task Force-Afghanistan (NSOCC-A/SOJTF-A) conducts Special Operations activities within the Coalition Joint Operations Area - Afghanistan (CJOA-A), in order to enable the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the Afghan National Security Force (ANSF), and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) to provide the Afghan people a secure and stable environment and to prevent insurgent activities from threatening the authority and sovereignty of GIRoA. In addition, SJOTF-A conducts Special Operations to deny terrorist sanctuaries in Afghanistan that threaten western interest.

**International Security Assistance Force Special Operations Forces**

ISAF SOF will build enduring tactical, operational and institutional capabilities with Afghan Special Police and designated specialist security elements with Afghan Rule of Law, in order to neutralize insurgent networks, protect the population and set the conditions for the transfer of responsibility to our Afghan partners.

**Combined Joint Special Operations Task Force - Afghanistan**

CJSOTF-A conducts Foreign Internal Defense throughout Afghanistan to build a sustainable and independently capable GIRoA capacity for security, governance, and development.

Task Force - Conducts offensive operations in Afghanistan to degrade the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, and the Haqqani Networks in order to prevent them from establishing operationally significant safe havens which threaten the stability and sovereignty of GIRoA and the United States.

**Combined Joint Special Operations Aviation Component - Afghanistan**

CJSOAC-A conducts special and conventional aviation operations to include assault, fires, Intelligence Surveillence and Reconnaissance, and mobility within the CJOA-A in support of the SOJTF-A commander taskings and priorities.

**Area of Focus**

**Village Stability Operations**

Village Stability Operations is a bottom-up counterinsurgency strategy that establishes expanding security and stability in rural villages.

**Partnered Forces**

Service members with CJSOTF-A work in a close partnership with members of the Afghan National Army Special Forces (ANASF) and the Afghan National Army Commandos, as well as other Afghan security force partners.

**Afghan Local Police**

As part of Village Stability Operations, the Afghan Local Police program is an Afghan Ministry of the Interior sponsored, village-focused security program, which complements counterinsurgency efforts by assisting and supporting rural areas with limited to no ANSF presence in order to enable conditions for improved security, governance and development.

**Afghan National Army Special Forces**

The Afghan National Army Special Forces (ANASF) specializes in internal defense by putting an Afghan soldier into the local populace.

**Afghan National Army Commandos**

Commandos conduct specialized light infantry operations in support of regional corps counterinsurgency operations, and provide a strategic response capability for the Government of Afghanistan.
Mission
The Joint Special Operations Task Force-Philippines mission is to support the comprehensive approach of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in its fight against terrorism and lawless elements in the southern Philippines and preventing terrorists from establishing safe havens. At the request of the Philippine government, JSOTF-P works alongside the AFP in a strictly non-combat role to defeat terrorists, eliminate safe havens and create the conditions necessary for peace, stability and prosperity in the southern Philippines. JSOTF-P is comprised of between 500 and 600 personnel from all four military services, including Army Special Operations Forces, Navy Seals, Air Force Special Operators and a host of support personnel.

Area of Focus
JSOTF-P is comprised of a headquarters element, located at Camp Navarro in Zamboanga City and three subordinate regional task forces which operate throughout Mindanao alongside the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The command is broken down in three task forces: Task Force Archipelago based at Camp Navarro, Zamboanga del Sur Province, Task Force Mindanao based at Camp Siongco, Maguindanao Province, and Task Force Sulu based at Camp Bautista, Jolo Island, Sulu Province. A handful of JSOTF-P personnel also work in Manila to coordinate activities with the U.S. Embassy Country Team and AFP General Headquarters.

Command Vision
Enhancing security and stability in the Philippines “by, through and with” their Philippine Armed Forces counterparts in a strictly non-combat role to bring humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected communities, sharing information with the Philippine Armed Forces, and build Armed Forces Philippines capacity through subject matter expert exchange programs (SMEEs) to exchange lessons learned on subjects like Tactical Combat Casualty Care, convoy security, marksmanship, forward air control, small unit tactics, civil military operations planning, mission planning, maritime operations, explosive ordnance disposal, and casualty evacuation.
AC-130H Spectre/AC-130U Spooky/AC-130W Stinger II

Primary function: Close air support and air interdiction. Speed: 300 mph. Dimensions: Wingspan 132 ft. 7 in.; length 97 ft. 9 in.; height 38 ft. 6 in. Range: 1,496 miles without refueling. Armament: AC-130H, 40 mm Bofors and 105 mm Howitzer; AC-130U, 25 mm Gatling gun, 40 mm Bofors and 105 mm Howitzer; AC-130W, 30 mm Bushmaster II chain gun, AGM-176 Griffin and GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bomb. Crew: AC-130H/U, 13, and AC-130W, Seven.

CV-22B Osprey


EC-130J Commando Solo


MC-130H Combat Talon

MC-130P Combat Shadow


MC-130J Commando II


AC-130J Ghostrider, Initial operational capability


U-28A

Primary Function: Provides a manned fixed-wing, on-call/surge capability for Improved Tactical Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance in support of Special Operations Forces. Speed: 250 mph. Crew: three with capability to carry four.
**AIRCRAFT - FIXED WING**

**NSA V (Light) PC-12**

*Primary Function:* Provides flexible rapid, short suspense operational movement of personnel.  
*Speed:* 359 mph.  
*Dimensions:* Wingspan 57 ft. 11 in., length 46 ft. 8 in., height 14 ft. 4 in.  
*Range:* 2,700 miles.  
*Crew:* Two.

**C-145A**

*Primary Function:* Provides flexible rapid, short suspense operational movement of personnel.  
*Speed:* Max 220 mph.  
*Dimensions:* Length 5.26 m, width 1.74 m, height 1.72 m.  
*Range:* 785 miles.  
*Crew:* Three.

**C-146A Wolfhound**

*Primary Function:* Provides flexible rapid, short suspense operational movement of personnel.  
*Speed:* In excess of 310 mph.  
*Range:* 500 nm with 8,750 lb payload.  
*Crew:* Two.

**AIRCRAFT - ROTARY WING**

**AH-6M Little Bird**

*Primary function:* Close air support.  
*Speed:* 143 mph.  
*Dimensions:* Length: 32.05 ft., rotor diameter: 27.5 ft., height: 8 ft. 11 in.  
*Range:* 230 NM.  
*Armament:* 2x 12.7 mm GAU-19 or 2x 7.62 mm M134 minigun, 2x M260 rocket pods or 2x MJ-12 rocket pod; Anti-tank guided missile, 2x AGM-114 Hellfire air to ground missiles.  
*Crew:* Two.

**MH-60K/L/M Black Hawk**

*Primary Function:* Conduct overt or covert infiltration, exfiltration and resupply of Special Operations Forces.  
*Speed:* Max 222 mph, Cruise 138 mph.  
*Dimensions:* Length: 64 ft. 10 in.  
*Range:* 450 NM.  
*Armament:* 2 x 7.62 mm M134 minigun, M230 30MM Chaingun, 70mm Hydra rockets, AGM-114 Hellfire air to ground missiles.  
*Crew:* Four.

**MH-60L/M Black Hawk Defensive Armed Penetrator (DAP)**

*Primary Function:* Armed escort and fire support for Special Operations Forces.  
*Speed:* Max 222 mph.  
*Dimensions:* Length: 64 ft. 10 in.  
*Range:* 450NM.  
*Armament:* 2 x 7.62 mm M134 minigun, M230 30MM Chaingun, 70mm Hydra rockets, AGM-114 Hellfire air to ground missiles.  
*Crew:* Four.
MH-47 Chinook

**Primary function:** Conduct overt and covert infiltration, exfiltration, heavy assault, resupply, and sling load operations.

**Speed:** Max 195 mph, cruise 132 mph. **Dimensions:** Length 99 ft. rotor diameter: 60 ft. height: 18 ft. 8 in. **Unrefueled Range:** 525 NM. **Armament:** M-134 and M-240 7.62mm machine guns. **Crew:** Six.

MQ-1 Predator

**Primary function:** Armed reconnaissance, airborne surveillance and target acquisition. **Speed:** Up to 135 mph. **Dimensions:** Wingspan 48 ft. 7 in.; length 27 ft.; height 6 ft. 9 in. **Range:** 454 miles. **Armament:** AGM-114 Hellfire missiles.

MQ-9 Reaper

**Primary function:** Unmanned hunter/killer weapon system. **Speed:** 230 mph. **Dimensions:** Wingspan 66 ft.; length 36 ft.; height 12.5 ft. **Range:** 3,682 miles. **Armament:** AGM-114 Hellfire missiles; GBU-12, GBU-38 JDAM.

AECV/Puma AE

**Primary function:** All Environment Capable Variant, Small Unmanned Aircraft System. Provides autonomous low altitude electro-optical, infrared camera reconnaissance and surveillance; recoverable either land or maritime. **Speed:** 23-46 mph. **Dimensions:** Wingspan 110 inches; length 56 inches. **Range:** 15 km with a flight endurance of 2 hours.

Viking 400 (V400)

**Primary function:** Provides Day/Night Reconnaissance. **Speed:** 60 knots. **Dimensions:** Wingspan 20 ft.; length 14.7 ft.; height 5 ft. **Range:** 75+ Nautical Miles.
Special Operations Craft-Riverine

The Special Operations Craft-Riverine performs short-range insertion and extraction of SOF in riverine and littoral environments. The SOC-R is a high-performance craft sized to permit air-transport aboard C-130 or larger military aircraft. Each craft is manned by a crew of four Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen and can carry eight SOF personnel.

Rigid-hull Inflatable Boat

The Rigid-hull Inflatable Boat performs short-range insertion and extraction of SOF, limited coastal patrol, and interdiction and reconnaissance. The RHIB is a high performance combatant craft that is air transportable by C-5 Galaxy, C-17 Globemaster and C-130 Hercules aircraft, and it can be air dropped from C-130 or larger military aircraft. Each craft is manned by a crew of three Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen and can carry eight SOF personnel.
The MK VIII MOD 1 SEAL Delivery Vehicle is a free-flooding wet submersible designed for undersea Special Operations including direct action, hydrographic reconnaissance and insertion/extraction of SEALs. SDVs can be inserted into the water via a DDS-equipped submarine, or surface ships.

The Dry Deck Shelter is a floodable pressure vessel carried by a host submarine for undersea operations. A minimum crew of six Navy divers operates the controls for flooding, draining and pressurizing the DDS. The host submarine provides the DDS with electrical power and high-pressure air. The DDS can be used to launch and recover a SEAL Delivery Vehicle or to conduct mass swimmer lock-out/lock-in operations utilizing SEALs and Combat Rubber Raiding Craft. The divers who operate the DDS control assist in all launch and recovery operations.

The MK VIII MOD 1 SEAL Delivery Vehicle is a free-flooding wet submersible designed for undersea Special Operations including direct action, hydrographic reconnaissance and insertion/extraction of SEALs. SDVs can be inserted into the water via a DDS-equipped submarine, or surface ships.
The RG-31/RG-33 Auxiliary Utility Vehicles provide protection for SOF operators against the expanded use of improvised explosive devices, and provide a lethal offensive capability in the form of an integrated remote weapon station.

The M-ATV provides a mine-resistant all-terrain vehicle capability specifically for small-unit combat operations in highly restricted rural, mountainous, and urban environments.

The GMV is a standardized joint SOF combat vehicle with the operational flexibility to support the SOF core activities of direct action, special reconnaissance, unconventional warfare, counterterrorism, security force assistance, and counterinsurgency operations.
Lightweight Tactical All Terrain Vehicle

The LTATV is a side-by-side seat vehicle that provides a light, all-terrain capability to allow SOF to undertake operations across a wide variety of missions with increased mobility and maneuverability. The LTATV is internally transportable by MH-47 and CV-22 variant aircraft; carries two personnel; can be used for a multitude of operations from logistic support to casualty evacuation; and provides a high degree of speed and mobility over rough terrain.

All Terrain Vehicle

The ATV provides individual, all-terrain mobility to deployed SOF in austere locations and across a myriad of Special Operations missions. The vehicles are extremely flexible and internally transportable within rotary wing assets, and they allow fully combat-equipped SOF operators to move around the battlespace rapidly in terrain not easily navigated by larger, heavier vehicles.
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF SOF

FIXED WING
INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, RECONNAISSANCE
BUILDING PARTNER CAPACITY
DIRECT ACTION
SUSTAINMENT
SOF TRUTHS

♦ Humans are more important than hardware

♦ Quality is better than quantity

♦ SOF cannot be mass produced

♦ Competent SOF cannot be created after emergencies occur

♦ Most Special Operations require non-SOF support
The Typical Special Operator ...

- Is married and has at least two kids
- Average age is 29 years-old enlisted; 34 years-old officer
- Has 8 years experience in the General Purpose Forces
- Receives cultural and language training
- Has attended multiple advanced tactical schools
- Enjoys games which require problem solving like chess
- Is well educated and likely to have a college degree
- Is a thinking athlete - water polo, track, wrestling or football
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFB</td>
<td>Air Force Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFSOC</td>
<td>Air Force Special Operations Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>All Terrain Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Command, Control, Communications and Computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCT</td>
<td>Combat Controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Critical Skills Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoD</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FID</td>
<td>Foreign Internal Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMV</td>
<td>Ground Mobility Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCET</td>
<td>Joint Combined Exchange Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSOC</td>
<td>Joint Special Operations Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSOTF-P</td>
<td>Joint Special Operations Task Force - Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSOU</td>
<td>Joint Special Operations University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTATV</td>
<td>Light-weight Tactical All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARSOC</td>
<td>Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISO</td>
<td>Military Information Support Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRAP</td>
<td>Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NG</td>
<td>National Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSCV</td>
<td>Non-Standard Commercial Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSWC</td>
<td>Naval Special Warfare Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSWG</td>
<td>Naval Special Warfare Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ</td>
<td>Pararescueman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHIB</td>
<td>Rigid-hull Inflatable Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDVT</td>
<td>SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAL</td>
<td>Sea-Air-Land forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>Special Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFG(A)</td>
<td>Special Forces Group (Airborne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCAFRICA</td>
<td>Special Operations Command Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCCENT</td>
<td>Special Operations Command Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCEUR</td>
<td>Special Operations Command Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCKER</td>
<td>Special Operations Command Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCNORTH</td>
<td>Special Operations Command North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCPAC</td>
<td>Special Operations Command Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC-R</td>
<td>Special Operations Craft-Riverine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCSOUTH</td>
<td>Special Operations Command South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOF</td>
<td>Special Operations Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOJTF-A</td>
<td>Special Operations Joint Task Force-Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRSE</td>
<td>Special Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Exploitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWCC</td>
<td>Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSOC</td>
<td>Theater Special Operations Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>Unmanned Aerial Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAJFKSWCS</td>
<td>U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center &amp; School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USASOC</td>
<td>U.S. Army Special Operations Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSOCOM</td>
<td>U.S. Special Operations Command</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>