

OPORD

Blue Team: Xuan Li, Susan Niemier, Jeffrey Thomas, and William Voulgaris

U.S. Naval War College

Module 5: Joint Planning Process

Professor Mark Wegge

March 11, 2026

UNCLASSIFIED – FOR EXERCISE PURPOSES ONLY//
SIMULATED CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS FOR ACADEMIC/TRAINING USE ONLY -
NOT AN OFFICIAL CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT

PRECEDENCE/R//

DTG/300600ZMAY22//

FROM/CJTF PACTEAK//

TO/JFACC (613 AOC/PACAF); JFMCC (COMSEVENTHFLT); JFLCC (I CORPS);
MARFOR(AMAESG/31st MEU); JFSOCC (JSOTF); CVSG; RRSg; SAG; MCM FORCES;
SUBMARINE ELEMENT//

INFO/CDRUSINDOPACOM, CAMP H.M. SMITH, HI; CJCS WASHINGTON, DC;
(ADJACENT/SUPPORTING CMDS AS REQUIRED)//

CLASSIFICATION/UNCLASSIFIED – FOR EXERCISE PURPOSES ONLY//

OPER/OPERATION PACIFIC TEAK//

MSGID/ORD/CJTF PACTEAK OPORD 01-22//

AMPN/SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS. FOR EXERCISE PURPOSES ONLY.//

REF/A/ORDER/CJCS/WARNORD SER 001-22/(NOTAL)//

REF/B/ORDER/USINDOPACOM/WARNORD SER 001-22/030100Z MAY 22//

NARR/REF A IS CJCS WARNORD. REF B IS USINDOPACOM WARNORD DIRECTING
CJTF PACTEAK PLANNING AND EXECUTION.//

ORDTYP/OPORD/CJTF PACTEAK//

TIMEZONE/ZULU//

TASK ORGANIZATION//

UNIT/UNITLOC/CMNTS

CJTF PACTEAK HQ/Bandar Seri Begawan, BRN/JTF-level C2 node near APOD/SPOD
JFACC (613 AOC / PACAF)/JBPHH–Hickam, HI/Main AOC; establishes forward C2 element
in JOA as required

JFMCC (COMSEVENTHFLT)/AFLOAT (SCS / approaches to Borneo)/Maritime C2; sea
control; convoy/escort integration

CVSG (as assigned)/AFLOAT (SCS / JOA)/Carrier air; strike; air defense

RRSG (as assigned)/AFLOAT (SCS / JOA)/Strike/sea control support to main effort

SAG/AFLOAT (JOA)/Screening; surface fires; sea control tasks

Submarine Element / SUBOPAETH/AFLOAT (JOA)/ASW/ISR; counter sea denial

MCM Forces (e.g., MCMRON)/JOA sea lanes to SPOD/APOD/Mine hunting/clearance; lane
marking

JFLCC (I CORPS)/Sarawak AO (Land CP)/Land C2 for the main effort in Sarawak

Sabah Economy-of-Force Forces/Sabah AO/Contain/defend; fix KR forces; prevent breakout

MARFOR (AMAESG / 31st MEU)/AFLOAT (Littorals off Borneo)/Operational reserve;

raids/feints; amphib maneuver

JFSOCC (JSOTF)/Brunei / forward nodes in JOA/SR/DA; targeting; liaison / enabling effects

Singapore Air Combat Command/Singapore (Partner HQ)/Partner air contribution; coalition coordination via LNOs

(S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) GENTEXT/SITUATION//

1. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Situation.

Kalimantan Republic (KR) actions against East Malaysia and pressure on Brunei require immediate coalition action to defend Brunei sovereignty, preserve coalition freedom of maneuver, and restore Malaysian territorial integrity. COA #1 (“South-Weighted Decisive Sarawak Counteroffensive with Sabah Economy-of-Force and Ready Amphib Reserve”) sequences operations to establish air/sea control and protect force flow, contain in Sabah to fix KR forces, then execute decisive operations in Sarawak to defeat KR forward land forces and compel withdrawal to pre-conflict boundaries, followed by a transition to stabilization and re-establishment of Malaysian control.

a. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Enemy Forces.

KR forward land forces are the primary near-term threat and can delay coalition closure through localized counterattacks, fires, and pressure against key nodes. KR maritime capabilities, to include submarines and mining/interdiction, threaten SLOCs, sea approaches, and sustainment. KR will attempt to exploit seams between Sarawak and Sabah, targeting coalition lodgment and cohesion through influence operations and selective escalation.

b. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Friendly Forces.

CJCS and USINDOPACOM WARNORDS direct the establishment of CJTF PACTEAK to deter further KR aggression, protect Brunei, support Malaysia in restoring territorial integrity, and create conditions for war termination consistent with international norms. CJTF PACTEAK organizes under functional components and integrates coalition partners (Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore) to generate early air/sea control, secure APOD/SPOD throughput, and set conditions for decisive land operations in Sarawak while maintaining an economy-of-force posture in Sabah.

c. (U) Legal Considerations.

ROE/RUF and legal authorities will be promulgated by higher headquarters and implemented by CJTF PACTEAK. Operations will be conducted consistent with the law of armed conflict and applicable host-nation agreements. Special legal sensitivities include maritime interception, operations near civilian population centers and critical infrastructure, and any cross-border effects requiring deliberate coordination and approval per CJTF SOP and higher guidance.

(S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) GENTEXT/MISSION//

2. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Mission.

CJTF PACTEAK conducts joint and combined operations beginning early June (amphibious operations NLT 06 June) in the Joint Operations Area in East Malaysia and adjacent maritime approaches to defeat KR forward land forces, restore Malaysian territorial integrity, protect Brunei sovereignty, and compel KR withdrawal to pre-conflict boundaries in order to (IOT) re-establish regional stability and enable transition of security responsibilities to Malaysian and Bruneian forces.

(S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) GENTEXT/EXECUTION//

3. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Execution.

(S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) COMMANDER'S INTENT.

- a. Purpose: Defeat Kalimantan aggression against East Malaysia and Brunei IOT restore territorial integrity and set conditions for Malaysian-led follow-on operations and a return to stable civil control, while preserving regional stability and freedom of navigation/overflight.
- b. Method: Rapidly establish air superiority and sea control IOT protect the force and enable joint forcible entry; then concentrate combat power to defeat Kalimantan forces ashore IOT deny their ability to sustain or reinitiate offensive operations. Throughout, protect key ports, airfields, and critical energy infrastructure, integrate coalition partners, and manage escalation and political constraints IOT preserve legitimacy and coalition cohesion.
- c. End State: Kalimantan forces withdrawn or rendered incapable of renewed offensive action; East Malaysia and Brunei secured; key nodes and energy infrastructure protected with minimal civilian harm IOT limit damage to oil facilities; maritime shipping and freedom of navigation/overflight preserved; Malaysian forces postured to assume control and transition to civil authority IOT enable a rapid reduction of U.S. presence consistent with termination criteria.

(S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

- a. Concept of Operations: The joint force will conduct a four-phase operation.
 - i. Phase I (Deterrence/Deploy) (C-Day to D-Day). In this phase, JFMCC (main effort) establishes initial sea control in approaches to Borneo and protects maritime force flow IOT deter additional KR aggression while posturing combat power into the JOA. JFACC (supporting effort) postures ISR and defensive air capabilities IOT protect APOD/SPOD and prepare strike options. JFLCC (supporting effort) coordinates with BR/MY forces IOT establish forward defense and identify decisive points in Sarawak. MARFOR (supporting effort) remains afloat as an operational reserve.

This phase ends when sufficient combat power is postured and protected IOT support transition to forward defense and shaping operations.

- ii. Phase II (Shaping/Defend) (D-Day to D+7). In this phase, JFLCC (main effort) defends forward with BR/MY forces, blocks/contains KR, IOT sets conditions for Sarawak attack, and integrates fires/ISR to prevent Sabah opportunism. JFMCC (supporting effort) will maintain sea control and isolate KR divisions/LOCs via maritime fires IOT protect sustainment. JFACC (supporting effort) deploy continuous CAS/AI/ISR IOT suppress KR maneuver, support denial of KR LOCs, and IOT protect friendly concentrations. JTF will conduct INTELOP IOT to prevent Sabah opportunism, confirm isolation effects on LOCs, and support CCIRs IOT to disrupt and delay KR forward formations, protect lodgments and force flow, IOT set conditions for the Phase III counteroffensive. This phase ends when KR tempo is disrupted, force closure is sufficient, and conditions are established for decisive maneuver in Sarawak.
- iii. Phase III (Decisive Operations) (D+7 to D+21). In this phase, JFLCC (main effort) will execute Sarawak counteroffensive IOT defeat/isolate KR, support economy-of-force holds in Sabah, and commit reserves if the trigger is met, IOT defeat and isolate KR land forces, and compel withdrawal to pre-conflict boundaries. JFMCC and JFACC (supporting efforts) isolate KR LOCs and suppress reinforcement/resupply IOT sustain land tempo. JFSOCC (supporting effort) will direct action / targeting IOT collapse KR C2/LOCs IOT enable tempo increases without broad force dispersion. This phase ends when KR combat power is degraded to the point that BR/MY forces can assume primary security responsibility in key areas.
- iv. Phase IV (Transition/Stabilize) (D+12 to D+45). In this phase, JFLCC (main effort) will transition to BR/MY handoff IOT begin redeployment/reconstitution. JFMCC (supporting effort) will maintain maritime security IOT support redeployment. JFACC (supporting effort) will shift to overwatch ISR, conduct a show of force for further deterrence, and IOT support redeployment. JTF will conduct PSYOPS to transition messaging to restoration and stability IOT preserve coalition legitimacy and freedom of action. This phase ends when handoff criteria are met, key nodes remain secure, and coalition redeployment objectives are achieved.

b. Tasks:

- i. PHASE I: DETERRENCE/DEPLOY (C-Day to D-Day)
 1. JFMCC will destroy or neutralize maritime threats as required, suppress maritime interference, IOT protect sea lines of

communication (SLOCs) and maritime approaches to Brunei APOD/SPOD IOT enable safe force flow into the JOA.

2. JFMCC will execute ASW/MCM screening and clearance priorities IOT reduce risk to CSG/ESG transit, logistics shipping, and APOD/SPOD support traffic.
3. JFACC will surge ISR and target development and establish defensive counterair coverage priorities IOT protect APOD/SPOD and set conditions for SEAD/OCA/C2 strike execution.
4. JFLCC will coordinate with BR/MY ground forces to establish forward defensive preparations and identify decisive points in Sarawak and economy-of-force positions in Sabah IOT preserve coalition freedom of maneuver.
5. JFSOCC will conduct special reconnaissance and targeting support IOT identify KR seams, reserves, and LOC vulnerabilities and enable early joint fires and information effects.
6. MARFOR (CATF/CLF) will remain afloat as an operational reserve and, on order, conduct demonstrations or limited shaping actions IOT preserve flexibility and complicate KR disposition.

ii. PHASE II: SHAPING/DEFEND (D-Day to D+7)

1. JFACC will execute SEAD/OCA/C2 strikes as directed and establish localized air superiority IOT disrupt KR tempo and protect coalition lodgments and force flow.
2. JFMCC will establish sea control in designated maritime approaches, escort convoys, and protect SPOD access IOT sustain joint force closure and prevent KR maritime interdiction.
3. JFLCC will close forces into defended lodgments and coordinate coalition ground defense IOT retain initiative and set conditions for decisive maneuver in Sarawak.
4. JFSOCC will continue ISR/targeting and support counter-mobility and information-related activities IOT delay/disrupt the KR maneuver and weaken cohesion.
5. MARFOR (CATF/CLF) will be prepared to reinforce key nodes or conduct limited raids on order IOT mitigate operational risk and exploit high-payoff opportunities.

iii. PHASE III: DECISIVE OPERATIONS (D+7 to D+21)

1. JFLCC will execute the Sarawak counteroffensive to defeat and isolate KR forward land forces IOT compel KR withdrawal to pre-conflict boundaries and restore Malaysian territorial integrity.

2. JFLCC will maintain Sabah economy-of-force positions and prevent KR breakout IOT preserve operational depth and prevent diversion of combat power from the Sarawak main effort.
 3. JFFACC will provide CAS/AI/ISR and strike support IOT isolate KR divisions, suppress maneuver, and sustain tempo for decisive land outcomes.
 4. JFMCC will maintain sea control and interdict KR maritime LOCs and approaches as directed IOT prevent reinforcement, resupply, and maritime counterattack.
 5. JFSOCC will conduct direct action, reconnaissance, and targeting support against KR C2 and LOC nodes IOT accelerate disintegration and enable precision fires.
 6. (6) MARFOR (Operational Reserve) will be prepared to reinforce APOD/SPOD, reinforce Sabah, conduct limited-objective amphibious raids, or execute a high-payoff counterstroke on order IOT exploit KR vulnerabilities without accepting unnecessary amphibious lodgment risk.
- iv. PHASE IV: TRANSITION/STABILIZE (D+12 to D+45)
1. JFLCC will transition security tasks and key terrain to BR/MY forces and conduct route security and stabilization tasks as directed IOT enable legitimate host-nation control and coalition redeployment.
 2. JFACC will shift to ISR overwatch and show-of-force as required, IOT deter KR reconstitution and support safe transition and redeployment.
 3. JFMCC will maintain residual maritime security and protect SLOCs during drawdown IOT support orderly redeployment.
 4. JFSOCC will support partner enablement and FID activities as directed IOT strengthen Malaysian capacity and reduce post-conflict risk.
 5. MARFOR will support transition tasks and redeployment on order IOT preserve flexibility through the transition window.
- v. Reserves: Amphibious Forces (31st MEU, 11th MEU, 13th MEU) will posture afloat as the operational reserve by CATF/CLF IOT to preserve flexibility and reduce operational risk without committing to a full amphibious lodgment unless required. They will conduct demonstrations to shape adversary disposition and protect littoral approaches. Retain a rapid-response reserve for limited raids, emergency reinforcement of key nodes, or a high-payoff counterstroke during the decisive operations in Sarawak.

(S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Coordinating Instructions:

- a. Timeline & Phasing:
 - i. Pre-Phase I is C-Day to D-Day.
 - ii. Phase I (Deterrence) is D-Day to D+5.
 - iii. Phase II (Shaping) is D+1 to D+7.
 - iv. Phase III (Decisive Ops) is D+7 to D+21.
 - v. Phase IV (Transition) is D+12 to D+45 (Transition window begins D+12 to D+21).
 - vi. Phase transitions are condition-based and may overlap.
- b. Phase Transition Conditions (initial).
 - i. Transition to Phase II when sufficient joint/coalition combat power is postured in theater, APOD/SPOD defense is established, and maritime/air protection is adequate IOT support sustained force flow.
 - ii. Transition to Phase III when localized air superiority and sea control are sufficient, force closure supports decisive maneuver, and the KR forward tempo is disrupted.
 - iii. Transition to Phase IV when KR combat power is sufficiently degraded, key terrain/nodes are secured, and BR/MY forces are prepared to assume designated security tasks.
- c. Rules of Engagement (ROE) / Restraint: Strict adherence to ROE and restraint guidance is required to reinforce coalition legitimacy, reduce civilian risk, and protect narrative objectives. Coordinate continuously with coalition/local forces operating under national command authorities.
- d. CCIR (initial).
 - i. PIR:
 - 1. Indicators of KR reinforcement or reserve commitment to Sarawak or Sabah.
 - 2. KR mining, subsurface activity, or maritime interdiction preparations threatening SLOCs/APOD-SPOD.
 - 3. KR IADS relocation or survivability actions affecting air corridor access and strike timelines.
 - a. FFIR:
 - 4. APOD/SPOD throughput degradation below the required force flow rates.
 - 5. Fuel and Class V expenditure exceeding projected burn rates.
 - 6. CASEVAC/MEDEVAC throughput constraints affecting operational tempo.
 - a. EEFI:
 - 7. CJTF decision points and reserve commit criteria.

8. Planned demonstrations, deception actions, and branch/sequel timelines.
 9. Force-flow sequencing and key-node vulnerabilities.
- e. Control Measures (initial). AOs, boundaries, FSCMs, ACMs, and maritime control measures will be established by supported component commanders and published in overlays, ACO, SPINS, and associated control documents. Minimum requirement is deconfliction of the Sarawak main effort, Sabah economy-of-force, and maritime approaches to APOD/SPOD.
 - f. Decision Points.
 - i. DP1: Commit CSG/ESG into JOA based on maritime and air threat thresholds.
 - ii. DP2: Accelerate force closure when air/sea control is sufficient, and APOD/SPOD throughput is stable.
 - iii. DP3: Commit operational reserve if KR threatens Brunei/APOD-SPOD, a Sabah breakthrough occurs, or a high-payoff counterstroke opportunity emerges.
 - iv. DP4: Execute limited-objective seizure/raid if Sarawak is stable and conditions are met.
 - v. DP5: Initiate redeployment/handoff based on security indicators and successful transfer of responsibilities to BR/MY forces.
 - g. Employment Conditions.
 - i. On Order: Execute demonstrations, limited raids, reserve commitment, and show-of-force missions.
 - ii. Be Prepared To: Reinforce APOD/SPOD, reinforce Sabah, or execute a limited-objective amphibious raid.
 - iii. At Condition: Accelerate force closure, transition phases, and initiate redeployment/handoff upon CJTF-determined conditions being met.
 - h. Risk Guidance. Accept prudent risk in Phase I-II to accelerate access and force flow. Reduce risk in Phase III as required to preserve the tempo of the main effort. Avoid actions that unnecessarily expand the conflict geographically or undermine coalition legitimacy.
 - i. OPSEC/EMCON. Always maintain strict OPSEC and EMCON, including during transit and when directed. Treat partner coordination channels as potential sources of collection. Enforce need-to-know, transmission discipline, and controlled dissemination of battle rhythm outputs.

4. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Administration and Logistics.

Naval and Marine forces at sea are self-sustaining; forces ashore are dependent on external sustainment. Strategic airlift is assigned a 1B2 movement priority. Components will plan for trans-loading operations due to port space limitations. Bintulu is the primary SPOD for heavy equipment. Brunei International and secured Malaysian airports are the primary APODs.

Level III care is available from host-nation hospitals in Thailand and Singapore. U.S. forces will provide organic Level I and II care in the JOA. Do not assume the availability of medical facilities in East Malaysia or Brunei for hospitalization under the coalition.

Det 54th QM Co, Mortuary Affairs, is available from CONUS and will fall under the OPCON of the 524th CSSB upon deployment.

a. (U) Concept of Combat Service Support.

Combat Service Support focuses on integrated planning of logistics, basing, and deployment to ensure the feasibility of the counteroffensive, governed by the 30-day theater stockage objective and USINDOPACOM DAFL over key supply classes. 8th TSC and 45th Sustainment Brigade support I Corps, coordinating port-opening and integration at Bintulu and the Brunei International maintenance/aerial hub. Sealift moves most of the heavy tonnage; strategic airlift prioritizes personnel and critical enablers. TPFDD sequencing prioritizes early-in-theater enabling assets and preserves operational reserve flexibility.

b. (U) Material and Services.

Supply (Classes of Materiel)

- Class I: Subsistence (food/water)
- Class III: POL (bulk/packaged)
- Class IV: Construction/fortification materials
- Class VI: Personal demand items
- Class VII: Major end items
- Class VIII: Medical materiel
- Class IX: Repair parts

Maintenance

- Organic aviation maintenance for deployed air forces
- Theater hub: Brunei International Airport
- Naval repair and salvage, as coordinated by JFMCC

Transportation

- Strategic airlift: 1B2 movement priority
- Strategic sealift: primary heavy tonnage method
- Inland distribution: PACTEAK's responsibility from ports to forward areas
- Ship-to-shore sustainment: HSVs and vertical replenishment as required

Construction/Engineering

- Prioritize APOD/SPOD enabling works, survivability, and critical infrastructure protection in accordance with the commander's intent.

Allocation of Labor/Services

- ACSAs with Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines (excluding ammunition)
- Mortuary Affairs: Det 54th QM Co under 524th CSSB
- Cyber defense: CPTs under TACON for mission systems protection

c. (U) Medical Services.

1. Echelons of Care:

- Level I/II: Organic, required for all U.S. forces in the JOA.
- Level III: Host-nation facilities in Thailand and Singapore.
- Facility restriction: Do not plan to use medical facilities in East Malaysia or Brunei for hospitalization in the coalition.

2. Force Health Protection (directive):

- Commanders will enforce water discipline and approved water sourcing; sterilize field water.
- Commanders will treat heat injury prevention and hydration/electrolyte replacement as sustainment priorities.
- Units will plan high-exertion operations during night and early-morning windows when feasible and rotate assault elements to mitigate heat degradation.
- Units operating near industrial infrastructure will minimize exposure time and employ respiratory protection when air quality degrades.

3. Endemic disease mitigation (directive):

- Malaria: enforce chemoprophylaxis, require treated uniforms, promote DEET use, implement vector control, and conduct rapid evaluation of febrile illness.
- Dengue: enforce mosquito protection and eliminate standing water near billeting/staging areas; rapid reporting of fever.

- Cholera (contingent): enforce food/water discipline and field sanitation; maintain rapid isolation and rehydration capability.
- 4. Evacuation:
 - NEO completed before 25 May (planning assumption).
 - Medevac planning accounts for theater passenger throughput limits.
 - PR operations may occur as exceptions to neutral-state restrictions per higher guidance.
- d. (U) Personnel.
(Existing strengths, flow timelines, and personnel procedures retained; ensure ROE/EMCON references remain consistent with Para 3.d and Para 5 Signal.)
- e. (U) Civil Affairs.
(Existing CA guidance retained; ensure linkage to commander's intent and transition tasks in Phase IV.)
- f. (U) Public Affairs.
(Existing PA guidance retained; ensure centralized release control and narrative objectives remain consistent with ROE/restraint and transition plan.)
- g. (U) Miscellaneous.
(Existing misc. constraints retained; ensure prohibition language and infrastructure protection priorities align with coordinating instructions.)

(S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) GENTEXT/COMMAND AND CONTROL//

- 5. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Command and Control.
 - a. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Command Relationships.
 - i. Supported Commander: CJTF PACTEAK.
 - ii. Higher Headquarters: CDR USINDOPACOM (COCOM).
 - iii. Designation: PACIFIC TEAK is a secondary theater operation; priority of support as directed by USINDOPACOM.
 - iv. Component Commanders:
 - 1. JFLCC (ARFOR): I Corps. Supported component for decisive land operations (Phase III).
 - 2. JFMCC (NAVFOR): COMSEVENTHFLT. Sea control, SLOC protection, MCM, maritime strike.
 - 3. JFACC: PACAF-designated commander. Air superiority, SEAD/DEAD, ISR integration, joint fires.
 - 4. JFSOCC: SOCPAC-designated commander. SR/DA, targeting support, information-related activities, advisory support.
 - 5. JPOTF: established under CJTF PACTEAK for joint personnel recovery coordination.

- v. Coalition Forces: Coalition forces remain under national command. Coordination achieved through LNOs, combined coordination cells, and supported/supporting relationships. Malaysian and Bruneian forces transition to a supporting role during Phase IV.
- b. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Command Posts and Headquarters.
 - i. CJTF PACTEAK HQ: initially afloat; transitions ashore to secure location in East Malaysia when conditions permit.
 - ii. JFLCC HQ: initially outside JOA; transitions forward following establishment of secure APOD/SPOD and sustainment corridors.
 - iii. JFMCC HQ: afloat aboard the designated Seventh Fleet command platform.
 - iv. JFACC HQ: PACAF AOC; forward liaison elements to CJTF HQ.
 - v. JFSOCC HQ: SOCPAC-designated SOJTF HQ with forward elements as required.
 - vi. JPOTF Cell: co-located with CJTF HQ; component PR liaison elements embedded across components.
- c. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Succession to Command.
 - i. CJTF PACTEAK
 - ii. Deputy Commander, CJTF PACTEAK
 - iii. Commander, JFMCC
 - iv. Commander, JFLCC
- d. (S//REL TO USA, MYS, BRN, SGP) Command, Control, and Communications (Signal).
 - i. Primary C2 mechanism: CJTF battle rhythm with daily component synchronization, joint fires coordination, and decision point review.
 - ii. Communications:
 - 1. Primary: SIPR/JWICS equivalents per scenario constraints and higher guidance; coalition coordination via approved combined channels.
 - 2. Alternate: line-of-sight, HF, and mission partner environment equivalents as directed; ensure redundancy for maritime and air C2.
 - iii. Reporting:
 - 1. OPREP-1 procedures remain in effect; components will publish critical event reporting aligned to CCIR.
 - iv. Liaison:
 - 1. Components will embed LNOs to CJTF HQ; coalition LNOs maintained in CJTF coordination cells; PR liaisons integrated per JPOTF.
 - v. Cyber/EMCON:

1. CPTs under TACON defend mission systems; enforce EMCON/OPSEC during transit and when directed.

UNCLASSIFIED – FOR EXERCISE PURPOSES ONLY//

SIMULATED CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS FOR ACADEMIC/TRAINING USE ONLY -
NOT AN OFFICIAL CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT