

Wartime and JTF IG



The IG's Role in **Multi-Domain Operations**



Instructor Information

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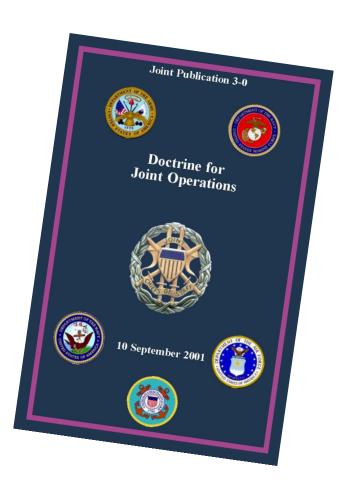
References

- AR 20-1, Chapter 8, Role of Inspectors General in **Unified Land Operations**
- ADP 3-0, Operations
- ADP 6-0, Mission Command
- FM 6-0, Commander and Staff Organization and **Operations**
- Inspector General Reference Guide, Part 3, **Inspector General Wartime Role**



References

- Joint Publication 3-0, <u>Joint</u> <u>Operations</u>
- Joint Publication 3-33, <u>Joint Task</u> <u>Force Headquarters</u>
- DoD Directive 5106.04, <u>Defense</u> <u>Inspectors General</u>
- DoD Manual 5106.06, <u>Joint</u> <u>Inspectors General Manual</u>
- AR 20-1, Chapter 9





Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)



Wartime IGs:

- 1. Describe the IG's role and functions during Multi-Domain Operations (MDO).
- 2. Describe the techniques an IG can use to ensure that all Soldiers have access to IG support during decisive action.
- 3. Describe how IGs respond to suspected Law of War violations.



Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)



Joint Task Force IGs:

- 4. Describe a Joint Task Force and the reasons for creating a Joint Task Force.
- 5. Describe the immediate Joint Task Force transition considerations for an Army IG office.



IG Role in Multi-Domain Operations



- During operations, IGs perform the same four functions as they do in Garrison:
 - Assist, Inspect, Investigate, Teach / Train.
- IGs have the same role of extending the eyes, ears, voice, and conscience of the commander.

The task and standards don't change – just the <u>conditions</u>!



Deploying IGs

Focus on <u>high-payoff</u> issues that impact the

unit's ability to:

- Mobilize rapidly
- Deploy
- Conduct operations
- Sustain operations
- Redeploy
- Conduct reconstitution
- Prepare for the next mission





Non-deploying Support IGs

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Be prepared to provide IG support to:

- Residual units that did not deploy
- Garrison activities
- Families of deployed Soldiers



Provide reach-back assistance to deployed IGs



State and USAR IGs



Wartime and JTF IG

- Be prepared to assist with:
 - Deployment of National Guard units
 - Non-deploying units
- Expect increased activity from Family Members
- Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) or **Homeland Defense**

When does AR 608-99 apply to the **Reserve Components?**



Staff Estimates

- IGs must be involved from receipt of the mission to production of the Operations Order (OPORD).
- Include anticipated IG actions during each phase of the operation.





The IG Annex

- There is a doctrinal IG annex for the OPLAN or **OPORD in FM 6-0, Commander and Staff Organization and Operations**
- The IG's plan is Annex U, Inspector General
 - Annex A Task Organization
 - Annex B Intelligence
 - Annex C Operations
 - Annex D Fires
 - Annex E Protection
 - Annex F Sustainment
 - Annex U Inspector General



Planning IG Coverage and **Support to Soldiers**



Wartime and JTF IG

- Determine the method of IG coverage in the theater of operations where units may be widely dispersed.
 - > Recommend the Army Command / ASCC (or senior ARFOR) commander appoint Acting IGs to cover remote locations.
 - > Provide IG Assistance on an area basis. The IG must understand the Operational Framework.
- Indicate the method of IG coverage in the OPLAN / OPORD.
- Establish a schedule to visit all unit locations.

AR 20-1, paragraphs 2-2 and 8-2



What Are Acting IGs?

- Commissioned officers, DA Civilians (Senior NCOs are an exception and require TIG approval)
- Appointed by the <u>Army Command</u> / ASCC (Senior ARFOR) commander as an additional duty
- Trained by the Command IG or Deputy IG
- Can only provide <u>simple</u> assistance
- Must forward all IG records to the supervising IG
- Takes the IG oath

AR 20-1, paragraphs 2-2 and 8-2

IG Reference Guide, Part 3, page 3-42



Planning Considerations Where will you find....?

1.	Your higher headquarters' inspector general plan
2.	How you will task organize for attachments and detachments
3.	How you will support the commander's intent
4.	Plan for conducting split-based operations
5.	Plan for deliberate teaching and training
6.	Plan for the use of Acting IGs
7.	Plan for reporting Questionable Intelligence Activities
8.	Plan for connectivity issues with IGARS



Additional Planning Considerations

- Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time, and Civil Considerations (METT-TC).
- Use of alternate IG command codes or derivative UICs to track deployed and homestation cases separately (plan how you will manage cases upon redeployment).
- Designation of alternate Directing Authority and Command IG for either the deployed or rear detachment if necessary (may require an exception to policy).

The Impact of Decisive Action





Inspections:



- Focus inspections on your CG's highest priorities
- Recommend high-payoff issues to CG
- Identify issues for resolution
- Inspections are the most direct way an IG can influence a unit's mission readiness



Assistance:

- Both deployed and supporting IGs can expect increases in requests for information and assistance
- Assistance cases account for the majority of the deployed IG's workload
- Use IG tech channels; stay flexible
- Once operations cease, anticipate and plan for an increase in IGARs



Investigations:

- Difficulties while deployed:
 - > Operational requirements may limit your access to the Commander
 - > Time and distance factors
 - > Greater reliance upon tech-channel support
- > Records-release policies for IG records such as ROIs do not change in deployed env't
- Potential for Law of War violation allegations



Reporting Law of War **Violations**



- DoD Directive 2311.01 describes reporting requirements for Law of War reportable incidents.
- Reportable Incidents: Any possible, suspected, or alleged violation of the Law of War.
- DoD Directive 2311.01 directs that all military or civilian personnel shall report reportable incidents through their chains of command or through other channels (e.g., military police, a judge advocate, or an Inspector General).

AR 20-1, paragraph 8-6* IG Reference Guide, Part 3, Appendix D*



Reporting Law of War **Violations**

If the IG receives a report of a LOW violation:

- 1. Consult with SJA for LOW interpretations
- Record the <u>readily available</u> facts surrounding the incident
- Inform the complainant of your intent to report the 3. violation while striving to protect confidentiality
- Report the LOW violation to the IG's Commander as 4. soon as possible
- Inform the next higher IG and TIG (through SAIG-AC) **5**. within 2 working days

AR 20-1, paragraph 8-6.a.-b.* IG Reference Guide, Part 3, Appendix D*



Teaching & Training:

- Teaching and training is a fundamental aspect of all other IG activities:
 - > Teach and train Soldiers on fundamental tasks for mission success
 - > Help bridge the knowledge gap regarding standards and policies
- **Seek opportunities to Teach and Train:**
 - > Deployment and Reception Team / Leader Briefs
 - New Commander / CSM / 1SG Orientations
 - Bulletins and Unit Newsletters



Useful Tips

- Establish good working relationships with Division Surgeon, Div Psychiatrist, EO, SJA, and Chaplain
- Visit unit areas and facilities:
 - > Living conditions
 - Dining facilities and quality of food
 - > Unit discipline
 - > Administration
- Ask, "How well do I know the other IGs in Theater?"
- Never miss an opportunity to talk to Soldiers
- Pay attention to <u>indicators</u>; if something does not seem right, follow up



Summary

- 1. Describe the IG's role and functions during Multi-Domain Operations (MDO).
- 2. Describe the techniques an IG can use to ensure that all Soldiers have access to IG support during decisive actions.
- 3. Describe how IGs respond to suspected Law of War violations.



Joint and Expeditionary Mindset

- Current contingency operations demand the Army be an expeditionary force ready to deploy quickly anywhere in the world and fight as part of a Joint team.
- Modular Army brigade combat teams will likely be employed as part of Joint Task Forces within **Combatant Commands.**
- IGs must stand prepared to adapt to a Joint environment on little or no notice.
- Leaders must prepare for a campaign-quality **Army with a Joint and Expeditionary mindset!**



Joint Task Force (JTF) What is a JTF?



A joint force constituted, and so designated, by the Secretary of Defense, a Combatant Commander, a Sub-Unified Commander, or an existing JTF.



- Joint for U.S. forces means multiple U.S. military departments organized to perform a particular operational mission.
- A Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) would include multi-service elements of two or more nations.

DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms



Joint Task Force (JTF) - Why form a JTF?



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- A contingency operation arises that may include a wide variety of military operations.
- The Combatant Commander (CCDR) assigns the mission for - and activates - a JTF for this contingency operation (Planning in a Crisis).
- The CCDR:
 - Appoints the JTF Commander
 - Assigns the mission (normally an operational objective)
- Operations may involve ground, maritime, air, and special operations forces in any combination working unilaterally, or in cooperation with, other nations.

JP 3-0, Chapter VII **JP 3-33, Chapter 1**



Echelon of Command

Combatant Commands

- JTFs are routinely organized to serve under a **Combatant Command (CCMD).**
- **Combatant Commands are unified (multi-service)** commands with a broad, continuing mission, and that have geographic or functional responsibilities.
- Combatant Commands serve under a single commander whom the President designates with advice from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.



Echelon of Command

Combatant Commands

Wartime and JTF IG

11 Combatant Commands currently exist:

- U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM)
- U.S. European Command (EUCOM)
- U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM)
- U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM)
- U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM)
- U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM)
- U.S. Space Command (SPACECOM)
- U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM)
- U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM)
- U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM)
- U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM)



JTFs, CCMDs, and the IG



- **Current Joint doctrine addresses the IG in the JTF headquarters** from an operational perspective (Joint Publication 3-33).
- Joint IG policy is focused on Defense IGs (DoD Directive 5106.04).
- **Doctrine in the form of Joint IG procedures for Inspections,** Assistance, Investigations, and Intelligence Oversight exists in DoD-approved guides and the new manual (DoDM 5106.06).

DoD IG is the proponent for the **Joint IG System**



General Functions of a **Joint IG**

- **Inspections**
- **Investigations**
- **Assistance**
- **Teaching and Training**
- Intelligence oversight
- **Audits**





DoD Manual 5106.06

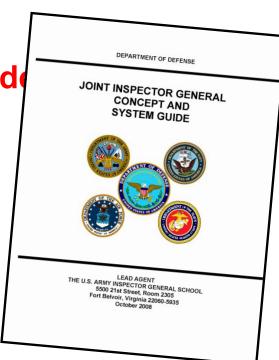
- This manual provides specific policy and procedural guidance for all Joint IGs
- The manual addresses in detail many policy-related topics not addressed in detail in DoDD 5106.04:
 - Responsibilities
 - Management and assignment of Joint IGs
 - Qualifications for Joint IGs
 - Conflicts of interest and integrity
 - Joint IG Action Process
 - **Joint IG Inspections Process**
 - Joint IG Investigations Process
 - Joint IG records protection



Joint IG Doctrinal Guides

Developed by the Service IGs and DoD IG

- The Joint IG Concept and System Guide
- The Joint IG Inspections Guide
- The Joint IG Investigations Guide
- The Joint IG Assistance Guide



Joint Publication 3-33, Annex E to Appendix A provides minimal guidance for JTF IGs



The JTF IG

Immediate Transition Considerations

- AR 20-1 does not apply in a Joint environment. *** Follow the Joint IG system ***
- Subordinate commands from other services are not required to have an OIP in accordance with AR 1-201
- Define command and IG reporting lines and **procedures** with the Combatant Command and JTF commanders
- **Establish connectivity with subordinate command IGs** and the Combatant Command IG as soon as possible



Combatant Command IG

What can you expect?

- Normally staffed with a Colonel or Navy Captain (O-6) and three to seven other IGs
- Combatant Command IG shops tend to serve as referral nodes for passing issues to the respective service IGs for resolution
- The Joint Staff IG decides which issue is referred to which service if a question arises











Service IG Differences

IG Systems Differ by Service Culture

- Keys to success as a Joint IG today:
 - **Know and understand current Joint IG policy**
 - **Know and understand current Joint IG doctrinal procedures**
 - Know the differences in each Service's IG system
 - Know each Service's reporting requirements for allegations
- Navy, Marine, and Air Force IG products are routinely used for adverse action
- Most Navy, Marine, and Air Force IG inspections are usually general in nature and compliance-oriented
- **Defense Case Activity Tracking System (D-CATSe) coming soon!**
- Note: The Joint IG System does not apply to Joint Bases and Joint Force Headquarters in the U.S.



Summary

ELO 4: Describe a Joint Task Force and the reasons for creating a Joint Task Force.

- A Joint Task Force is a joint force constituted by the Secretary of Defense, a CCDR, a Sub-Unified Commander, or an existing JTF.
- Contingency operations drive the creation of Joint Task Forces.

ELO 5: Describe the immediate Joint Task Force transition considerations for an Army IG office.

- Defining command and IG reporting lines
- **Establishing connectivity with subordinate command IGs** and the Combatant Command IG



Questions?

