



# CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

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CJCSI 3320.02C  
27 January 2006

## JOINT SPECTRUM INTERFERENCE RESOLUTION (JSIR)

### References:

- a. DOD Directive 3222.3, "Department of Defense Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3) Program"
- b. DOD Directive 4650.1, "Policy for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum"
- c. CJCSM 3320.02 series, "Joint Spectrum Interference Resolution (JSIR) Procedures"
- d. Strategic Command Directive (SD) 710-4, "Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Resolution Procedures"

1. Purpose. To provide policy, guidance for reporting, program description, to identify roles and responsibilities of DOD agencies, and provide security classification guidance for the JSIR program.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI 3320.02B, 12 September 2003, is canceled.

3. Applicability. This instruction is applicable to the Military Departments (to include the US Coast Guard when acting as a military component), combatant commands, Service component commands, joint task forces, sub-unified commands, and Defense agencies (hereafter referred to as DOD components). DOD components will develop procedures for implementing this instruction. Local reproduction is authorized.

4. Policy. Applicable organizations and commands as described above are to follow established procedures in above references.

a. The DOD components will resolve EMI problems at the lowest possible level in the chain of command. Interference incidents that cannot be resolved by the DOD components will be reported as follows:

(1) Terrestrial. Forward to the Joint Spectrum Center (JSC) for resolution.

(2) Non-Communications Satellite Links (excluding the global positioning system (GPS)). Forward to the Joint Spectrum Center (JSC) for resolution.

(3) GPS. Report to the US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) GPS Operations Center, which will use a variety of agencies for resolution including the JSC.

(4) DOD-owned and DOD-leased Satellite Communications Links. Forwarded to USSTRATCOM, which will use a variety of agencies for resolution including the JSC.

5. Definitions. See Reference C.

6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure A.

7. Summary of Changes. This instruction has been modified to reflect current reporting procedures. This instruction also contains updated references, contact information, and glossary. It is the intent of this instruction to mandate reference c as the appropriate guidance for detailed procedures concerning the Joint Spectrum Interference Resolution (JSIR) Program.

8. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), other Federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Home Page--  
<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>. Copies are also available through the Government Printing Office on the Joint Electronic Library CD-ROM.

9. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



SCOTT S. CUSTER  
Major General, USAF  
Vice Director Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A -- Joint Spectrum Interference Resolution (JSIR) Program
- Appendix A -- JSIR Security Classification Guide

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## ENCLOSURE A

### JOINT SPECTRUM INTERFERENCE RESOLUTION (JSIR) PROGRAM

1. Program Description. The JSIR program was established in October 1992 by the Department of Defense to address persistent and recurring interference problems in joint operations, those between civil and DOD systems and those involving space systems. It was designed as a replacement for the electromagnetic (EM) interference portion of the former DOD Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming, and Interference (MIJI) Program, disestablished 30 June 1992, which was administered by the Joint Electronic Warfare Center.

a. The JSIR program is structured to have interference incidents resolved at the lowest feasible level of the DOD component chain of command using component organic resources to resolve interference incidents where possible. Those incidents that cannot be resolved locally are referred up the chain of command with resolution attempted at each level.

b. This document provides supplementary information regarding the reporting and resolution of suspected hostile electronic attacks (EAs) against DOD systems. The JSIR program addresses the following categories of EA:

(1) Meaconing. A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations.

(2) EM Intrusion. The intentional insertion of EM energy into transmission paths in any manner, with the objective of deceiving operators or causing confusion.

(3) EM Jamming. The deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of EM energy for the purpose of preventing or reducing an enemy's effective use of the EM spectrum and with the intent of degrading or neutralizing the enemy's combat capability.

c. If the interference incident cannot be resolved by the affected DOD component or the Service engineering agency responsible for spectrum interference resolution, it is referred to the JSC JSIR office for resolution in accordance with applicable DOD component spectrum interference resolution program instructions. Interference incidents that are suspected to be caused by hostile EA will be assessed at the lowest possible level in the chain of command and reported to the JSC (for more information see CJCSI 3320.02C-1, "Classified Supplement to Joint Spectrum Interference Resolution (JSIR)"). If

assistance is requested for EA incidents, the JSC will coordinate analysis, collection, and field support activities with the National Military Command Center (NMCC), Joint Staff, affected theater commander, information operations (IO), and intelligence communities.

2. Responsibilities. Identified below are responsibilities for specific DOD components. In addition, all DOD components will provide internal directions and procedures to implement the other responsibilities of the directive.

a. DOD JSC will:

(1) Manage the DOD JSIR program in accordance with guidance from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration) and the Director for Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems (J-6), Joint Staff.

(2) Resolve persistent, recurring interference problems that cannot be resolved by the DOD components. The JSC will assist the DOD components in resolving interference incidents after the incident has been coordinated and resolution has been attempted up the chain of command to Service, major or joint task force level. The JSC will analyze and recommend corrective action for reported interference problems by first using the JSC and JSIR databases and other analytical tools, and then, if needed, by providing personnel and equipment to perform on-site direction finding and equipment testing. The organization requesting JSIR services will be provided a report of the results of the JSIR analysis and appropriate information will be incorporated into the JSIR database.

(3) Assist USSTRATCOM's Global Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Support Center (GSSC) and the GPS operations center in accordance with procedures outlined in SD 710-04 in the resolution of interference problems affecting DOD SATCOM systems to include spacecraft, ground control sites, and associated user terminals.

(4) Develop and maintain the JSIR database, interference resolution tools (e.g., SPECTRUM XXI), direction finding and spectrum monitoring equipment. The JSC will maintain an automated database of interference incidents, resolutions, and lessons learned for all the past MIJI reports and for all interference reports addressed to the JSC. This database will provide status tracking, support trend analysis, and future interference analysis and will be accessible to DOD components.

(5) Coordinate analysis of interference incidents involving suspected hostile EA with the cognizant members of the NMCC, affected combatant command, IO, and intelligence communities. See CJCSI 3320.02C-1, Enclosure A.

(6) Keep the DOD component interference resolution program offices of primary responsibility informed of interference incidents affecting systems under their cognizance.

b. DOD Components will:

(1) Attempt to resolve persistent, recurring interference problems affecting systems under their auspices at the lowest echelon possible within their chain of command. Forward interference problems that cannot be resolved up the chain of command for resolution assistance. Interference incidents that cannot be resolved will be referred to the JSC JSIR office for assistance.

(2) Attempt to resolve suspected hostile EAs affecting systems under their auspices at the lowest echelon possible within their chain of command. Rapidly report incidents involving suspected or confirmed hostile EA to the JSC. The report will indicate whether assistance is required. See CJCSI 3320.02C-1, Enclosure A.

(3) In accordance with reference c, Enclosure E, provide information copies of interference incident reports to the JSC JSIR office for inclusion in the JSIR database.

(4) Develop policy and procedures for implementing this instruction and provide a copy of all implementing policy documents to the JSC for reference.

(5) Provide an interference point of contact to the JSC for the dissemination and coordination of interference incidents and policy.

(6) Identify, document, and leverage intelligence and communications system capabilities to assist in geolocating the source(s) of interference.

(7) Develop and maintain an organic EMI resolution capability.

c. USSTRATCOM will:

(1) Act as focal point for all incidents of interference and EA affecting DOD SATCOM systems to include spacecraft, ground control sites, and associated user terminals in accordance with SD 710-04.

(2) When necessary, request assistance from the JSC in the resolution of interference or EA.

(3) When necessary, the GSSC will coordinate the request for AIRBOATs/SAILBOATs with the appropriate agencies to identify and/or resolve interference to SATCOM systems.

APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE A  
JSIR SECURITY CLASSIFICATION GUIDE

1. Security classification of interference incidents and/or reports is determined principally by nationality and location of the implied or stated source of the interference and the security sensitivity of the affected military system. Stations located in combat areas or having a sensitive military mission generally must classify all interference reports. The following are guidelines for classifying interference incidents and reports:

a. The specific identification of an unfriendly platform or location by country or coordinates as the source of interference or EA will be classified as SECRET. Reason: 1.4(c), Declassify on: Based on the sensitivity of the information, a date between 10 years and up to 25 years from the date of the decision.

b. Specific susceptibility or vulnerability of US electronic equipment and/or systems will be classified at a minimum level of SECRET. Reason: 1.4(g), Declassify on: Based on the sensitivity of the information, a date between 10 years and up to 25 years from the date of the decision. The classification guide for the affected system should be consulted for specific guidance.

c. Parametric data of classified US electronic equipment and/or systems will be classified in accordance with the classification guide for the equipment affected. Classify correspondence equal to the security category assigned to the affected system.

d. Suspected interference from unidentified sources while operating in or near hostile countries will be classified SECRET. Reason: 1.4(g), Declassify on: 10 years from date of incident.

e. Interference to US EM equipment and/or systems caused by EA exercises in foreign nations will be classified as CONFIDENTIAL. Reason: 1.4(g), Declassify on: Based on the sensitivity of the information, a date between 10 years and up to 25 years from the date of the decision..

f. Suspected interference from friendly sources will be treated as unclassified unless it reveals a specific system vulnerability, in which case it will be classified at a minimum level of SECRET. Reason: 1.4(c), Declassify on: Based on the sensitivity of the information, a date between 10 years and up to 25 years from the date of the decision.

g. Suspected interference from unknown sources will be classified at a minimum level of CONFIDENTIAL. The classification guide for the affected system should be consulted for specific guidance.