JTF - CND / JTF - CNO / JTF - GNO --
A Legacy of Excellence

December 30, 1998 - September 7, 2010

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JTF-GNO History – The Early Years of Cyber Defense

One of the advantages of today's growing technology is the ability to use computer networks to command, coordinate, and control a majority of the information needed to conduct military operations. However, with the increased use and dependence on computer technology to access this information, it has become essential to ensure the security of the information stored on these networks. Otherwise, those looking to disrupt public and private interests would have the power to do so by invading the systems, affecting their use, or causing damage by copying, destroying or changing vital information. With this in mind, the Secretary of Defense sought a way to "…coordinate and direct the defense of DoD computer systems and computer networks…in conjunction with the Combatant Commands, Services, and Agencies (CC/S/A)."

The realization of the necessity of such an organization came as a result of exercises and real world events in 1997 and 1998. Exercise ELIGIBLE RECEIVER simulated an attack on the defense information infrastructure by agents from the National Security Agency (NSA) in June 1997 pointed out two key points. First, it demonstrated the vulnerabilities in the DoD network, and second, it showed that no one was in charge of defending the department's networks. Therefore, in October 1997, President Clinton issued Presidential Decision Directive 63, which made infrastructure protection a national security priority and tasked DoD to develop a compliance plan.

A second event demonstrating the need for action occurred in February 1998 when a real-world attack was made on DoD systems. This incident not only demonstrated the vulnerability of the DoD's networks, it further illustrated what had already been demonstrated during Exercise ELIGIBLE RECEIVER the troubling fact that once again no one took charge.

The creation of a Joint Task Force was not the only possible solution; the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) or one of the Combatant Commands (COCOMs) could assume this mission. However, each of these solutions had drawbacks that a Joint Task Force would not. The problem with DISA assuming the role of defense of the DoD network was its limited influence over the various commands. As an agency, it did not fit into the chain of command and left the problem of who was in charge and responsible for making decisions. The problem with assigning the mission to a COCOM was determining which COCOM could best assume that responsibility. Because of the time necessary to resolve the many issues, the Secretary of Defense created a temporary solution.

On 23 July 1998, the Joint Chiefs of Staff's "tank" directed that a Joint Task Force for Computer Network Defense (CND) be established. By creating the JTF-CND, the Joint Chiefs established an organizational structure with principles consistent with "Joint" doctrine. Additionally, the JTF construct provided authorities for unified action as well as an operational chain of command. Most of all, it was an answer to the question of "Who's in charge?" As all JTF's it would have a specific mission with limited objectives. However, it was clear that sooner or later a more permanent organization would need to be established and placed under the command of one of the COCOM.

Once the decision was made to create the JTF-CND, it was necessary to decide where to establish it and do so as quickly as possible. On 11 August 1998, it was announced the JTF-CND would stand up in the Washington DC area and be a component of DISA. This was done mainly due to the established resources available through DISA, that included its 24/7 Global Operations and Security Center (GOSC). Additionally, by creating the JTF-CND within the vicinity of Washington DC, it provided access to key leadership and also made it easier to coordinate with various agencies, including the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), and National Security Agency (NSA). Quickly a working group was formed in order to begin the development of a charter, a Concept of Operations

(CONOPS), and Program Budget Decision (PBD). Once approved, the funding and staffing for the JTF-CND could begin.

The working group developed 11 mission organizational functions and established that the staff would consist of 24 people according to traditional joint staff elements (J1 – J8).

Perhaps the biggest challenge laid out for the working group was to develop an approved CONOPS for how the JTF-CND would conduct its mission. This was especially difficult because the JTF-CND would be performing a unique mission to DoD which did not fall under any of the traditional "Joint" doctrine plans. Additionally, since the JTF-CND would report directly to the Joint Chiefs and then the Secretary of Defense, it lacked the structure typical of organizations underneath COCOMs or Agencies. Yet despite those difficulties and others, both the CONOPS and the JTF-CND Charter were approved by the Secretary of Defense on 4 December 1998, the infant organization began to take shape.

JTF-CND (COMPUTER NETWORK DEFENSE) January 1999 – October 2000

Once the charter was signed, Major General John Campbell, USAF, was assigned as the first Commander JTF-CND. He immediately began staffing with personnel from the various Services and agencies while establishing Tactics, Techniques, and Procedure (TTPs). This was done using the limited people assigned who were at the same time performing the daily mission of defending the Department's computer network systems.

The JTF-CND officially began operations on 30 December 1998, one day ahead of the pre-determined IOC date and 30 days after the Charter was signed by the SECDEF. Its first action was to send a message throughout the DOD network declaring its mission and goals. From this point on, there would always be someone in charge of defending the DoD networks. For the next 10 months the fledgling organization went about the tasks of CONOPS development and establishing its battle rhythm. On 1 October 1999 the JTF-CND attained FOC. Utilizing members from active duty military, reserves, and other agencies, the JTF-CND became more and more engaged in defending the Department's computer networks. Besides conducting 24/7 watch operations, the JTF-CND had a strong intelligence group, and led the Department in preparation for any Year Two Thousand (Y2K) problems that might occur at the turn of the millennia.

Also in October 1999, JTF-CND was placed under the command of USSPACE-COM. Although SPACECOM is headquartered in Colorado Springs, the JTF-CND stayed in Washington, DC where it worked in coordination with DISA monitoring and defending the DOD network. During this period, in addition to monitoring Y2K preparation activities, the JTF-CND conducted elevated network defense during U.S. participation in NATO's Balkan operations and hacking attempts originating within the areas of China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Israel, and Palestine. In Mid 2000, command of the JTF-CND passed to MG J. David Bryan, USA, who also became Vice Director of DISA.

JTF-CNO (COMPUTER NETWORK OPERATIONS) October 2000 – June 2004

In the early months of 2000, SecDef decided to combine the Computer Network Attack (CNA) mission with the Computer Network Defense (CND) mission and re-name the JTF-CND to JTF-CNO (Computer Network Operations) effective on 1 April, 2001. Under this new mandate, JTF-CNO immediately began efforts to operationalize the mission space throughout DoD, while providing direct support to all the COCOM Commanders. JTF-CNO became the lead organization for Net Defense and

developed critical CNA concepts including command and control for CNA, authority to execute CNA, and cyber tool weaponization. An early challenge for the JTF-CNO dealt with increasing awareness throughout DoD of the promises and pitfalls of computer network attack. Meanwhile, JTF-CNO also provided direct support to over 15 exercises and real world operations conducted by the various Combatant Commands. JTF-CNO's proactive leadership and guidance in the CNA warfare area during those early years resulted in dramatic progress towards DoD's ability to fully integrate CNA and Information Operations into its overall war fighting strategy.

Looking beyond the Department of Defense (DoD), JTF-CNO established vital links throughout government and industry allowing for a more focused and broad national approach to defending the nation's computer networks. JTF-CNO cooperated with the rest of government on a host of issues including working closely with the Office of Cyberspace Security, establishing the Government/Private Sector cyber warning network, and writing portions of the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace. These activities and others established JTF-CNO as a focal point for DoD's computer network defense throughout government and strengthened the working relationships and trust between the JTF-CNO and the White House Situation Room, the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC),

the Federal Computer Incident Response Center (FedCIRC), the National Communication System (NCS), and numerous private sector organizations.

Intelligence was recognized as a critical component of the Task Force's mission success during this period. This rapidly maturing component of the command dramatically expanded from one of narrowly focused intelligence research that supported computer network defensive operations to a dynamic time-sensitive mission encompassing support to both computer network defense and computer network attack. It was during this period that a 24/7 intelligence watch was added to the watch floor to provide real-time intelligence and threat analysis. These watch-standers assumed new responsibilities for computer network intrusion indicators and attempt warnings as an Associate Member of the Defense Intelligence Warning System. This expanded the JTF's reporting mission to include time-sensitive reporting of foreign threats to DoD's computer systems. JTF-CNO also facilitated the development of partnerships with the National Intelligence Community agencies, enabling unprecedented sharing of computer network technical intelligence, and provided an integrated intelligence analysis and target development capability for CNA planning in support of COCOM Operations.

Once again the command grappled with the development of a expanded CONOPS for Computer Network Operations (CNO). Once complete the document stood as USSPACECOM's direction and guidance on the conduct of computer network operations for DoD. JTF-CNO also developed a CNO Campaign Plan in support of the Global War on Terrorism. An International Partnering Program was started and has since served as the pathfinder organization for DoD's outreach efforts to our Allies and partner countries. This vital work has allowed unprecedented CND information sharing in order to cooperatively protect DoD and Allied networks.

In November 2001, the JTF-CNO created the Advanced Technology Unit (ATU) to provide an in-house staff of technical experts to support JTF-CNO operations. The ATU aggressively attacked a wide range of problems and assignments, including

enhanced situational awareness, analysis of large volumes of data, visualization of network events, multi-source data management, and vulnerability/exploit analysis. The ATU also constructed a large commercial secure facility at the DISA HQs to provide JTF-CNO with the organic capability to perform a broad range of analysis tasks, conduct network intrusion and security tests, demonstrate exploit tools and techniques and provide focused technical training. The integration of the ATU into JTF-CNO operations ensured that the JTF-CNO stayed ahead of the fast pace of technological changes, while also fulfilling immediate augmentation across a wide variety of staff tasks.

Effective on 1 October 2002, DoD placed USSPACECOM under U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) and located JTF-CNO under the new parent COCOM. By this time, JTF-CNO had grown to more than 100 assigned personnel and was operating a 24/7 Watch from its own Command Center in the DISA Headquarters Building.

The JTF-CNO was actively involved in transforming computer network operations for all of DoD. The Command increased the defensive posture of DoD's unclassified and classified computer networks, championed the computer network attack mission, and worked tirelessly to make an immature warfare area a viable part of our nation's ability to wage war. The Task Force's long-range vision, mission execution, and professional expertise proved critical to DoD's ability to execute an evolving national cyber strategy. JTF-CNO provided critical subject matter expertise and support in the area of incident handling and reporting to the NATO Computer Incident Response Capability (NCIRC) Working Group, which resulted in NCIRC going IOC in December 2004.

The JTF-CNO supported several international efforts, including support to USSTRATCOM in the multinational International Computer Network Defense (CND) Coordination Working Group "5 Eyes" policy forum, coordinating the standard operating procedures (SOP) for "5 Eyes" interoperability and information sharing. The JTF-CNO was a key member of the continuing multinational Information Assurance Working Group (US/UK/FR/GE/IT) policy forum, which developed SOPs for multinational operational information sharing. The JTF-CNO coordinated DoD and COCOM's participation in USG interagency delegation for the formulation of the Cyber Strategy for the Americas, which was adopted by the Organization of the American States.

In August 2003, ADM James Ellis, Commander, USSTRATCOM, separated the CND and CNA missions of JTF-CNO, assigning CNA to a new organization called the Network Attack Support Staff (NASS). The NASS, located at Fort Meade, MD, was USSTRATCOM's operational component supporting Commander USSTRATCOM in efficiently employing CNA assets in support of U.S. National Security objectives.

The following year, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, ADM Ellis oversaw the most fundamental change in the command's young history: combining elements of DISA's monitoring mission with that of the JTF, making the unit a three-star command, further enhancing a new and expanded global mission, and effecting one final name change: Joint Task Force—Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) and creating a Global NetOps Center (GNC) through the functional merger of elements from the JTF-CNO's Operations Directorate, DISA's Global Network Operations and Security Center (GNOSC), the DoD Computer Emergency Response Team (DoD-CERT), and the Global SATCOM Support Center. As such, the Global NetOps Center was responsible for guiding, directing, and overseeing daily compliance with NetOps policy; providing common defense of the GIG; and ensuring strategic priorities for information are satisfied.

In April 2004, the JTF-CNO finalized its comprehensive transformation when CDRUSSTRATCOM approved the Joint Concept of Operations for Global Information Grid NetOps. This "NetOps CONOPS" provided the common framework and command and control structure to conduct the USSTRATCOM Unified Command Plan assigned mission of Global Network Operations, combined the disciplines of enterprise systems and network management, network defense and information decision management. At this time in the JTF-GNO's evolution, MG Bryan retired as the Commander and was succeeded by Lt

Gen Harry Raduege, USAF, who would be dual-hatted as Director, DISA and Commander, JTF-GNO. The envisioned outcome from this would be a better alignment of the Defense and Operation of the DoD's computer networks with the providers of the infrastructure.

JTF-GNO (GLOBAL NETWORK OPERATIONS) June 2004 – September 2010

Gen James Cartwright, USMC, was confirmed as Commander USSTRATCOM in July 2004 and soon began implementing a new COCOM organizational structure for the NASS. He created the Joint Functional Component Command-Network Warfare (JFCC-NW) to focus on the offensive computer mission, and placed it under the command of the Director, National Security Agency.

JTF-GNO was now DoD's focal point to operate, defend and mitigate the effects of malicious cyber events throughout the DoD enterprise. Critical command and control of DoD systems were continuously available to ongoing combat operations supporting Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, Iraqi Freedom and the Global War on Terrorism. These military Operations were minimally impacted while the commercial world suffered crippling effects from such malicious worms as SLAMMER, BLASTER and NIMDA.

In June 2005, in coordination with the opening of the JTF-GNO's state-of-the art Network Operations Command Center, the staff developed, coordinated, and issued the USSTRATCOM-approved Joint Concept of Operations for GIG Network Operations (CONOPs for GIG NetOps); at the time, the definitive global policy document and framework for operation and defense of the DoD's computer networks. The CONOPs for GIG NetOps included developing the formal NetOps Training Program that provided detailed training, worldwide, for all personnel who operate and defend the DoD's information systems.

In addition, 2005 saw the retirement of Lt Gen Raduege as Commander, JTF-GNO, and Director, DISA and he was replaced by Lt Gen Charles Croom, USAF. During this period that the JTF-GNO's Deputy Commander, BG Dennis Via, USA, would be dual-hatted as DISA Director of Global Information Grid Operations (GIG-Ops). BG Via was succeeded as the Deputy Commander by RDML Elizabeth Height, USN. When RDML Height moved on to be the Vice Director of DISA, she was replaced by BG Jennifer Napper, USA. Lt Gen Croom and his deputies would oversee some of the most innovative and productive contributions in the intelligence, legal, and law enforcement arenas.

JTF-GNO revolutionized CND intelligence support by developing a computer network intrusion taxonomy that operationalized CND intelligence. This taxonomy essentially expanded CND attribution beyond a purely technical perspective into language and models that were easily understandable, allowing decision makers to clearly understand, in operational terms, what was happening to their networks, thus improving the decision making process.

As the recognized experts in CND intelligence support to network security, JTF-GNO improved Intelligence collection and sharing, through the Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) plan in support of CND. With the rapid growth in network operations, the ability to monitor and analyze activity across the networks increased dramatically. These improved capabilities required that new strategic and tactical indicators and warnings be established. Those revised indicators, network sensors were subsequently tuned to monitor for malicious activity across DoD networks.

In the legal arena, JTF-GNO's participation in several working groups proved instrumental in the development of new

policy and procedures.   As members of the DoD General Counsel working group, members of the JTF-GNO played a vital role in the resolution of national security policy disputes involving cyber operations. In addition, JTF-GNO led the 5 Eyes' Legal Sub-Working Group, bringing together a diverse group of attorneys for the first international legal tabletop, which compiled the first international legal framework for cyber defense.   The JTF-GNO participated in writing the cyber annex to the National Response Plan, preparing the nation for large scale cyber attack.

JTF-GNO's legal team wrote the operational legal reviews for cyber operations during OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, resolving sensitive CNO legal issues, maximizing the Commander, Central Command's (USCENTCOM) ability to achieve operational objectives.   The intrinsic connection between CND and the disciplines of law enforcement and counter intelligence were operationalized with the establishment of the Law Enforcement/ Counter Intelligence Center (LECIC). The LECIC coordinated information related to cyber crime cases from Army CID-MI, NCIS, AFOSI, DCIS, and other computer crime investigative agencies, including over 360 cyber crime related cases.

Lt Gen Croom retired in 2008 and his replacement, LTG Carroll Pollett who along with Deputy Commander BG John Davis would lead the JTG-GNO through its toughest challenge to date.

The Fall of 2008 saw the JTF-GNO at its finest. A troublesome malware was spreading like a wildfire throughout the internet. It used social engineering to get in behind the traditional network defenses. JTF-GNO mobilized and synchronized the defense teams of 64 Combatant Commands, Services and Agencies and went about the task of stopping the spread and cleaning the networks before harm could be done or data lost. The meritorious efforts of JTF-GNO resulted in its 3rd JMUA Award. The malware attack was a wake-up call for the Department. From this event it was easily understandable how the Culture, Conduct and Capabilities of the Cyber Domain within the Department would have to change. The improved defensive measures were soon tested and vindicated when

another malicious agent known as Conficker was propagating rapidly throughout the Internet with negligible effects on DoD networks.

LTG Pollett continued the impressive legacy of JTF-GNO and has overseen the final transition. In 2009 the Secretary of Defense ordered USSTRATCOM to combine JTF-GNO and JFCC-NW to a sub-unified, 4-Star command (USCYBERCOM).

During its short yet productive existence, the JTF-GNO earned accolades and recognition for its contributions to the security of the nation. Its flag displays the streamers representing three Joint Meritorious Unit Awards by the Secretary of Defense – covering virtually its entire history. – In 2006, it was awarded the Omaha Trophy from the Commander, USSTRATCOM, for its "lasting impact on DoD net-centric operations." The following year, the JTF-GNO won the Rowlett Award from the Director, NSA, for its "expertise, responsiveness and technical capability" in "yield[ing] significant information security improvements." It also won two consecutive CIO Awards from the DoD's Chief Information Officer for "outstanding achievement in the area of Information Assurance."

As JTF-GNO cases its flag and deactivates on 7 September 2010, it hands off a legacy of excellence, innovation, and dedication to its successor USCYBERCOM well prepared to continue the cyber fight to protect the freedoms and advance the interests of the United States and its citizens.

Chronology of Leadership
Commanders, USSTRATCOM

ADM James Ellis, USN (Ret)
October 2002 - July 2004

Gen James Cartwright, USMC
August 2004 - September 2006

Gen Kevin Chilton, USAF
October 2007 - Present

Admiral James O. Ellis, Jr.

Admiral James O. Ellis, Jr., is Commander, United States Strategic Command, Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. He is responsible for the global command and control of U.S. strategic forces to meet decisive national security objectives. USSTRATCOM provides a broad range of strategic capabilities and options for the President and Secretary of Defense.

Command mission areas include full-spectrum global strike, space operations, computer network operations, Department of Defense information operations, strategic warning, integrated missile defense, and global C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance), and specialized expertise to the joint warfighter.

Admiral Ellis is a 1969 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He was designated a Naval Aviator in 1971 and has held a variety of sea and shore assignments since 1972.

His sea duty billets as a Navy fighter pilot included tours with Fighter Squadron 92 aboard USS Constellation (CV 64) and Fighter Squadron 1 aboard USS Ranger (CV 61). Admiral Ellis was the first Commanding Officer of Strike/Fighter Squadron 131, deploying in 1985 with new F/A-18 Hornets aboard USS Coral Sea (CV 43). He served as Executive Officer of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70) and as Commanding Officer of USS LaSalle (AGF 3), the Arabian Gulf flagship of the Commander, Joint Task Force, Middle East. In 1991 he assumed command of USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN 72) and participated in Operation Desert Storm while deployed during her maiden voyage in the western Pacific and Arabian Gulf. In June 1995, Admiral Ellis assumed command of Carrier Group FIVE/Battle Force SEVENTH Fleet, breaking his flag aboard USS Independence (CV 62), forward deployed to the Western Pacific and homeported in Yokosuka, Japan. As Carrier Battle Group Commander he led contingency response operations to both the Arabian Gulf and Taiwan Straits.

Admiral Ellis' shore and staff assignments include tours as an experimental/operational test pilot, service in the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs, and duty as F/A-18 Program Coordinator, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air Warfare). He has also served as Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, Joint Task Force FIVE, the counter-narcotics force for U.S. Commander in Chief Pacific. In November 1993 he reported as Inspector General, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and subsequently served as Director for Operations, Plans and Policy (N3/N5) on the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. He assumed duties as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans, Policy and Operations) in November 1996. Admiral Ellis became Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe headquartered in London, England, and Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe headquartered in Naples, Italy, in October 1998.

Admiral Ellis holds Master of Science degrees in Aerospace Engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology, and in Aeronautical Systems from the University of West Florida. He is also a 1975 graduate of U.S. Naval Test Pilot School. He completed U.S. Navy nuclear power training in 1987 and is a graduate of the Senior Officer Program in National Security Strategy at Harvard University. His personal awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit (four awards), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), and the Navy Commendation Medal, as well as numerous campaign and service awards.

Admiral Ellis is a native of Spartanburg, S.C.

General James E. Cartwright

General Cartwright serves as the eighth Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity, he is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Nation's second highest ranking military officer.

As Vice Chairman, General Cartwright chairs the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, Co-Chairs the Defense Acquisition Board, and serves as a member of the National Security Council Deputies Committee, the Nuclear Weapons Council and the Missile Defense Executive Board. In addition, he Co-Chairs the Deputies Advisory Working Group, which provides advice to Deputy Secretary of Defense William Lynn on resourcing and other high level departmental business issues.

General Cartwright was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in November 1971. He completed Naval Flight Officer training in April 1973 and graduated from Naval Aviator training in January 1977. He has operational assignments as an NFO in the F-4, and as a pilot in the F-4, OA-4, and F/A-18. He is a distinguished graduate of the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, received his Master of Arts in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island and completed a fellowship with Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

General Cartwright's command assignments include: Commander, United States Strategic Command (2004-2007); Commanding General, First Marine Aircraft Wing (2000-2002); Deputy Commanding General, Marine Forces Atlantic (1999-2000).

General Cartwright's joint staff assignments include: Director for Force Structure, Resources and Assessment, J-8 the Joint Staff (2002-2004); Deputy Director for Force Structure, Requirements, J-8 the Joint Staff (1996-1999).

General Kevin P. Chilton

Gen. Kevin P. Chilton is Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, Offutt Air Force Base, Neb. He is responsible for the global command and control of U.S. strategic forces to meet decisive national security objectives. USSTRATCOM provides a broad range of strategic capabilities and options for the President and Secretary of Defense. Command mission areas include full-spectrum global strike; space operations; computer network operations; Department of Defense information operations; strategic warning; integrated missile defense; global command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; combating weapons of mass destruction; and specialized expertise to the joint warfighter.

General Chilton is a distinguished graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy Class of 1976. A Guggenheim Fellow, he completed a Master of Science degree in mechanical engineering at Columbia University. He flew operational assignments in the RF-4C and F-15 and is a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Test Pilot School. General Chilton conducted weapons testing in various models of the F-4 and F-15 prior to joining the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1987. At NASA he flew on three space shuttle missions and served as the Deputy Program Manager for Operations for the International Space Station Program.

The general has served on the Air Force Space Command staff, the Air Staff and the Joint Staff, and he has commanded the 9th Reconnaissance Wing, 8th Air Force, Joint Functional Component Command for Space and Global Strike, and Air Force Space Command.

His major decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Defense Superior Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Force Commendation Medal, NASA Space Flight Medal with two oak leaf clusters, NASA Exceptional Service Medal, and NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal.

Chronology of Leadership
JTF-CND/CNO/GNO Commanders

Lt Gen John H. Campbell, USAF (Ret)
Commander, JTF-CND
October 1998 - June 2000

MG J. David Bryan, USA (Ret)
Commander, JTF-CNO
June 2000 - June 2004

Lt Gen Harry D. Raduege, Jr. USAF (Ret)
Commander, JTF-GNO
June 2004 - July 2005

Lt Gen Charles E. Croom, USAF (Ret)
Commander, JTF-GNO
July 2005 - August 2008

LTG Carroll F. Pollett, USA
Commander, JTF-GNO
November 2008 - September 2010

Lt Gen John H. Campbell

Lt. Gen. John H. Campbell is Associate Director of Central Intelligence for Military Support, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. As the principal adviser to the director of central intelligence on military issues, he ensures proper intelligence community support to the services across the spectrum of research and development, acquisition, plans, training and operations. He also coordinates CIA activities in support of military activities and oversees the CIA's Office of Military Affairs.

The general was commissioned through the Air Force ROTC in 1969 at the University of Kentucky. He is a command pilot with more than 3,600 flying hours and has commanded a fighter squadron, fighter group and two fighter wings

A earned a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science and a Master's Degree in Business Administration before being completing Squadron Officer School. He also attended the Armed Forces Staff College, the Air War College, the Capstone General and Flag Officer Course, the Joint Force Air Component Commander Course the Senior Information Warfare Applications Course, and the Joint Flag Officer Warfighting Course.

His assignments included undergraduate pilot training; T-38 instructor pilot; fighter lead-in and F-15 training; F-15 pilot, 71st Tactical Fighter Squadron; Royal Saudi Air Force F-15 instructor pilot, King Fahad Air Base; action officer and executive officer, Directorate of International Programs, the Air Staff, Washington, D.C.; Chief of Flight Safety, 49th Tactical Fighter Wing, Holloman AFB; operations officer, 9th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Holloman AFB; Commander, 57th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Keflavik Naval Air Station; Commander, 36th Operations Group, Bitburg Air Base; Commander, 31st Fighter Wing, Aviano AB; Commander, 325th Fighter Wing, Tyndall AFB; Deputy Director for Operations, the Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.; Vice Director, Defense Information Systems Agency, and Commander, Joint Task Force-Computer Network Defense; and Associate Director of Central Intelligence for Military Support, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.

His major awards and decorations include Defense Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters; Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster; Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters; Air Medal; Aerial Achievement Medal; Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster; Combat Readiness Medal with oak leaf cluster, National Defense Service Medal with service star, Armed Forces Service Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, NATO Medal, Central Intelligence Agency Distinguished Intelligence Medal, and National Reconnaissance Distinguished Service Medal.

MG J. David Bryan

MG James David Bryan's retirement on 1 October 2004 culminated over 34 years of distinguished service to the Signal Corps, the United States Army, and the nation. He consistently sought the tough jobs of leading soldiers and civilians to accomplish the mission.

In October 2003, MG Bryan led the Signal Regiment's Transformation Task Force with the challenge to redesign the Signal Corps to meet the Chief of Staff of the Army's directive for a joint, modular and agile design to support the Army's new expeditionary construct.

From 2000-2004, as Commander of the Joint Task Force – Computer Network Operations, MG Bryan accepted the responsibility for the overall strategy of defending the GIG and the information it contains. He was responsible for defending the battlespace of the cyber war consisting of the globally interconnected grid of complex information networks supporting every component of the DoD including the warfighter, policy maker, and business process.

As Vice Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency from 2000-2003, MG Bryan built teams to advance DISA's services to the warfighter. He was at the forefront in leading transformation within DISA, focusing the efforts of an 8,000-member organization on meeting the need for information technology services that support the full range of military operations.

In 1998, as Pacific Command J6, he ran command, control, communications and computers for joint and coalition operations across a 110-million-square-mile AOR with four component commands, four subunified commands, and nine joint task force headquarters. He designed and implemented a Joint Land Mobile Radio System which, for the first time ever, allowed tactical service units to communicate seamlessly. His efforts increased PACOM's Super High Frequency support and communication capacities by 200 percent.

From 1995-1998, as Deputy Director of the Army G6 staff and Executive Officer to the Army G6, he provided architectural and investment guidance to support the platform-centric Army of Excellence transition to the network-centric digitized "Army of 2010." He led the subsequent development of the concept of knowledge-centric warfare for the "Army After Next of 2025."

As commander of the elite 35th Signal Brigade (Airborne) and the 18th Airborne Corps G6 from 1993-1995, MG Bryan was responsible for three active battalions and two separate companies, and was affiliated with two National Guard Signal Battalions (approximately 2,400 active duty and 1,100 National Guard troops). His brigade provided 18th Airborne Corps with rapid response and reliable and flexible C4 support when deployed. He supported six real-world Corps deployments and two joint task by providing dependable communications in a contingency environment.

As a commander, mentor, technical expert, leader, planner, and trainer, MG Bryan dedicated his life to the Army and its soldiers. His mantra of "Soldiers First, Mission Always" provided the visionary basis for successful real-world Army operations and the transformation of the Signal Regiment to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Lt Gen Harry D. Raduege Jr.

Lt. Gen. Harry D. Raduege, Jr. is Director, Defense Information Systems Agency; Commander, Joint Task Force – Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO); and Deputy Commander for Global Network Operations and Defense, United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) Joint Forces Headquarters – Information Operations, Arlington, Va. As Director, he leads a worldwide organization of more than 8,200 military and civilian personnel. This organization engineers, develops, acquires, and provides integrated command, control and information networks to serve the needs of the President, Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the combatant commanders, and other Department of Defense components under all conditions from peace through war. In June 2004, he was assigned and delegated additional responsibilities with USSTRATCOM by the Secretary of Defense. As the first JTF-GNO Commander and Deputy Commander for Global Network Operations and Defense, he is responsible for operating and defending the most complex and far-reaching military information networks in the world and providing USSTRATCOM with joint, integrated Information Operations support.

General Raduege entered the Air Force in 1970 through the Air Force ROTC program at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. He has worked his entire career in the areas of C4, space operations, and information operations. The General has served more than 16 years in joint duty assignments. Prior to assuming his current position, General Raduege directed command and control systems for Headquarters North American Aerospace Defense Command and U.S. Space Command, Peterson AFB, Colo., and communications and information at Headquarters Air Force Space Command, Peterson AFB. He also served as the Chief Information Officer for all three commands.
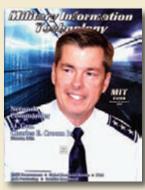
Lt Gen Charles E. "Charlie" Croom Jr.

Lt. Gen. Charles E. "Charlie" Croom Jr. is Director, Defense Information Systems Agency, and Commander, Joint Task Force - Global Network Operations, Arlington, Va. As Director, he leads a worldwide organization of more than 6,600 military and civilian personnel. This organization plans, develops and provides interoperable command, control, communications, computers and information systems to serve the needs of the President, Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, combatant commanders, and other Department of Defense components under all conditions during peace and war. As the JTF-GNO Commander, he is responsible for directing the operation and defense of the Global Information Grid to assure timely and secure net-centric capabilities across strategic, operational and tactical boundaries in support of DOD's full spectrum of warfighting, intelligence and business missions.

General Croom entered the Air Force in 1973 as a distinguished graduate of the Rutgers University ROTC program where he was Commandant of Cadets. The general has had four commands and has served at the major command, numbered air force, Air Staff, defense agency, Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and unified command levels.

LTG Carroll F. Pollett is Director, Defense Information Systems Agency, and Commander, Joint Task Force — Global Network Operations, Arlington, Virginia.

As DISA Director, he leads a global organization of military and civilian personnel who plan, develop, and provide joint interoperable command and control capabilities and enterprise infrastructure to continuously operate and defend a global network enterprise in direct support of the President, Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Combatant Commanders, and other Department of Defense components.

As the JTF-GNO Commander, he is responsible for directing the operation and defense of the Global Information Grid enterprise to assure timely and secure net-centric capabilities across strategic, operational, and tactical boundaries in support of DoD's full spectrum of warfighting, intelligence, and business missions.

LTG Pollett was commissioned through the Infantry Officer Candidate School. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Georgia Southern College and holds Master's Degrees in Business Administration from Central Michigan University and in National Resource Strategy from National Defense University.

Prior to his current assignment, LTG Pollett was Chief of Staff, United States Strategic Command. He was also Commanding General of the United States Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Signal Command, and he served as Commanding General, 5th Signal Command and Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army.

Among his many awards, LTG Pollett has been awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal; the Defense Superior Service Medal; the Legion of Merit; the Bronze Star Medal; the Master Parachutist Badge; and Joint Chiefs and Army Staff Identification Badges.

Chronology of Leadership: Deputy Commanders JTF-CND/CNO/GNO

Col Dusty Rhoads, USAF (Ret)
October 1998 - December 1998

CAPT Robert West, USN (Ret)
January 1999 - January 2000

RADM Steve Oswald, USN
January 2000 - June 2001

Lt Gen John Bradley, USAF
June 2001 - January 2003

Col Dusty Rhoads, USAF (Ret)
January 2003 - April 2003

LTG Dennis Via, USA
September 2004 - October 2006

RADM Elizabeth Hight, USN (Ret)
October 2006 - August 2007

BG Jennifer Napper, USA
August 2007 - November 2008

BG John Davis, USA
November 2008 - September 2010

Col Dusty Rhoads, USAF (Ret)

Walter E. Rhoads (Dusty), Colonel, USAF (Ret), was the Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff for the Joint Task Force - Computer Network Operations (JTF-CNO). Col Rhoads has been associated with the computer network attack (CNA) and defense (CND) missions for the Air Force and the Department of Defense since 1991 when he hung up his spurs and scarf after flying fighters for over 16 years.

Dusty was the founding Commander for the first Information Warfare Squadron (responsible for attack and defense) for the Air Force in 1995. In 1997, Col Rhoads was selected to found a section for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to address the CNA and CND missions and policy for the Department of Defense and the Joint Chiefs. While in this capacity he initiated the Joint Staff Information Operations Response Cell and was responsible for DoD's response to a number of "real world" cyber events. These events led to the concept of the JTF-CND for which he was tasked with the formation and initial operations.

Upon completion of his tour with the Joint Staff, Col Rhoads was again selected to head up the USSPACE Command's activities for CNA in the Washington DC area as they assumed the attack mission. When SPACECOM elected to join the CND and CNA missions under the JTF-CNO in April 2001, Dusty became the Director for Operations. He was named Chief of Staff in June 2002 and assumed the duties of Deputy Commander in December 2002.

Col Rhoads is a graduate of the United States Air Force Academy and the University of Southern California. He has over 11 years operational experience in Information Warfare and Computer Network Operations.

CAPT Robert Charles West, USN (Ret)

Mr. West is a native of Chattanooga, Tennessee. After graduating from Vanderbilt University in 1974 with a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Electrical Engineering, he was assigned to Navy Flight Training and was designated a Naval Aviator in 1975. He served with distinction as a career Naval Officer, including Command of an aviation squadron, before retiring with the rank of Captain in 2001. In his final assignment prior to retiring, he served as the first Deputy Commander for the Defense Department's newly established Joint Task Force for Computer Network Defense, created in 1998 as a direct response to both real world and exercise computer incidents. The Task Force is responsible for defending all of the Defense Department's 3.5 million operational computers and associated networks worldwide.

After retirement, Mr. West was employed with the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO) at the United States Department of Commerce. In that capacity, he served as Senior Policy Analyst where he as a major contributor in the development of the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace, a White House initiative. As the principle liaison with private sector companies specializing in information security, he reviewed and assessed new and emerging technologies and made recommendations for their use in the Strategy.

In late 2002, the CIAO was identified as one of 22 agencies to be transferred to the newly established Department of Homeland Security. At that time, and based on his unique background, Mr. West was assigned to the Office of the CIO, Homeland Security Transition Planning Office, White House, where he was responsible for developing a strategic plan for implementing an Information Security Program for the Department. He was subsequently selected as the first Chief Information Security Officer for the Department and currently serves in that position.

Mr. West holds a Master of Science degree in Computer Science (emphasis in Information Security) from James Madison University, a Master of Science degree in Political Science from Auburn University, a Juris Doctor degree from the Columbus School of Law, Catholic University in Washington, DC, and is currently a member of the District of Columbia Bar. He also teaches computer science part time at George Washington University in Washington, DC.

Rear Admiral Stephen S. Oswald

Rear Admiral Stephen S. Oswald is from Bellingham, Wash. and graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1973 in aerospace engineering. He was designated a Naval Aviator in 1974 and then flew the A-7 aboard the USS Midway. A 1978 graduate of the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School, he participated in the F/A-18 flight test program through 1981 and then served aboard the USS Coral Sea. He worked briefly with Westinghouse as a corporate test pilot prior to being selected as a NASA astronaut in 1985. While with NASA, he flew three flights on the Space Shuttle totaling 33 days in space. He then became a NASA Senior Executive and served as Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Operations in Washington, D.C., responsible for the Space Shuttle, Expendable Launch Vehicles, and Space and Terrestrial Communications programs. He retired from NASA in January 2000.

He is currently Vice President and Program Manager for the Space Shuttle with the Boeing Company, in Houston, Texas. As a reservist, Rear Adm. Oswald flew the RF-8 and the A-7 until 1988 when he transferred to the fledgling Naval Reserve space community. His assignments included three command tours, the last of which was at the Navy Space Systems Division in the Pentagon as Director, Naval Space Reserve Program.

In 2000 and 2001, he served on active duty as Deputy Commander, Joint Task Force - Computer Network Operations based in the Washington, D.C. He is currently assigned as the Reserve Deputy to the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Warfare Requirements and Programs (OPNAV N6/7) in the Pentagon. Rear Adm. Oswald has accumulated over 7500 flight hours and has been awarded the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Lt Gen JOHN A. BRADLEY

Lt. Gen. John A. Bradley is Chief of Air Force Reserve, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington D.C., and Commander, Air Force Reserve Command, Robins Air Force Base, Ga. As Chief of Air Force Reserve, he serves as principal adviser on Reserve matters to the Air Force Chief of Staff. As Commander of Air Force Reserve Command, he has full responsibility for the supervision of all U.S. Air Force Reserve units around the world.

General Bradley was born in Lebanon, Tenn. He was commissioned in 1967 after completing the Air Force ROTC program as a distinguished graduate at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He also attended the Program for Senior Executives in National and International Security, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and the National Security Leadership Course, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, N.Y

As a fighter pilot, General Bradley flew 337 combat missions in Vietnam. He has commanded a fighter training squadron, fighter group, fighter wing and numbered air force. He also served as Deputy to the Chief of the Air Force Reserve and as the Deputy Commander of Joint Task Force - Computer Network Operations. Before assuming his current position, General Bradley was Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Reserve Matters. The general is a command pilot with more than 7,000 flying hours in the T-38, A-37, A-10, F-4 and F-16.

His major awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with three silver oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Air Force Achievement Medal, Joint Meritorious Unit Award with three oak leaf clusters, Combat Readiness Medal with silver and bronze oak leaf clusters, Vietnam Service Medal with three bronze stars, Southwest Asia Service Medal with bronze star, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, and Kuwait Liberation Medal (Government of Kuwait).

LTG Dennis Via, USA

Lieutenant General Dennis L. Via serves as the director, Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems Directorate (J6), the Joint Staff. He is the principal adviser to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) on all C4 systems matters within the Department of Defense.

A native of Martinsville, Va., Via attended Virginia State University, where he graduated in May 1980 as a Distinguished Military Graduate, and received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps. He holds a master's degree from Boston University.

Via began his career with the 35th Signal Brigade, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N.C. Principal assignments include commanding general, CECOM Life Cycle Management Command and Fort Monmouth, N.J.; commanding general, 5th Signal Command, and U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army (USAREUR) chief information officer/assistant chief of staff, G6 (CIO/G6); director, global operations, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and deputy commander, Joint Task Force- Global Network Operations (USSTRATCOM); commander, 3rd Signal Brigade and III Corps assistant chief of staff, G6; commander, 82nd Signal Battalion, 82nd Airborne Division; and division chief, Joint Requirements Oversight Council Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Army G8, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

RADM Elizabeth A. Hight, USN (Ret)

Rear Admiral Elizabeth A. Hight was the Vice Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). She helped lead a worldwide organization of more than 6,600 military and civilian personnel responsible for planning, developing, and providing interoperable, global net-centric solutions that serve the needs of the President, Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the combatant commanders, and other Department of Defense (DoD) components.

Prior to that assignment, Hight was DISA's Principal Director for Operations and Deputy Commander, Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations from 2006 to 2007. As Principal Director, she was responsible for providing command, control, communications, computer and intelligence support to the nation's warfighters. As Deputy Commander, JTF-GNO, Rear Adm. Hight was responsible to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) for directing the operation and defense of the Global Information Grid (GIG).

RADM Hight graduated Magna Cum Laude from Huntingdon College in 1974 and joined the Navy in March 1977. Her first duty station was Naval Communications Area Master Station Western Pacific, Guam where she was the High-Frequency Receiver Site Division Officer. In 1979, she reported to Naval Air Station Pensacola where she established the command's first Human Resources Office, followed by two years as the base Public Affairs Officer. In 1984, RADM Hight reported to the CNO staff (OP-094) as the Program Sponsor for the Ultra High Frequency Satellite Communications Program. In July 1986, she reported to the U.S. Space Command Directorate of Plans (J5) as a plank-owner, and in February 1988, she was selected to serve as a member of the USSPACECOM Commander-in-Chief's Group. In July 1989, RADM Hight reported to Director, Communications Security Material Systems as Executive Officer. In July 1991, she was assigned to the Program Executive Officer for Space, Communications and Sensors (PMW-146) where she served as the Assistant Program Manager for Operations.

In May 1993, RADM Hight reported to the Fleet Surveillance Support Command as Commanding Officer. In March 1995, she reported to the Bureau of Naval Personnel as the Assistant Branch Head, Fleet Support Assignments Office. Upon completion of that tour in July 1997, she transferred to the Joint Staff/J6 where she served as the Chief, Current Operations Division and then as the Executive Assistant to the Director, C4 Systems. In June 2000, RADM Hight reported as the U.S. Space Command Liaison Officer to the U.S. European Command, Stuttgart, Germany.

In July 2001, RADM Hight reported for duty as Commanding Officer, Naval Computer and Tele-communications Area Master Station Atlantic and Program Manager for Mid-Atlantic Region Information Technology. In June 2002, she was selected for promotion to Rear Admiral Lower Half and reported to OPNAV 6/7 where she was the Director, Net-Centric Warfare.

RADM Hight's awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Legion of Merit (with Gold Star in lieu of second award), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (with Gold Star in lieu of third award), Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal and Air Force Master Space Badge. She is a graduate of the Defense Systems Management College, the Naval Post-graduate School with a master's degree in Telecommunications Systems, and George Washington University with a master's degree in Information Systems.

BG Jennifer Napper, USA

Brigadier General Jennifer L. Napper, United States Army, is the Commanding General of the 7th Signal Command (Theater), Fort Gordon, Georgia.

BG Napper's military career began in 1980 when she was commissioned into the United States Army National Guard. She entered active duty in the Signal Corps in 1983 after graduating from Texas A&M University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology. She earned a Masters of Military Arts and Science from the Command and General Staff College in 1993 and a Masters in Strategic Studies from the Army War College in 2002. Her military education includes the Signal Corps Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, the Information Systems Staff Officer Course, the Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

BG Napper has served in a variety of command, troop and staff officer positions. Her command assignments were Brigade Commander, 7th Signal Brigade, 5th Signal Command in Mannheim, Germany where she deployed her unit in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM and Battalion Commander, 123rd Signal Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division at Fort Stewart, Georgia. Other assignments include: Deputy Commander, Joint Task Force—Global Network Operations, providing direct support to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) for Global Information Grid (GIG) Network Defense; Director for Communications Systems, J6, United States Pacific Command; G6, 3rd Infantry Division and Multi-National Division (North) in Bosnia-Herzegovina; Assignment Officer in Signal Branch, United States Total Army Personnel Command, Washington, D.C.; Battalion S3 and Executive Officer, 59th Signal Battalion, Fort Richardson, Alaska; Command Signal Officer, 32nd Army Air Defense Command, Darmstadt, Germany; S3 and Company Commander, 124th Signal Battalion, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colorado; Battalion Signal Officer, 1st Battalion, 80th Field Artillery, VII Corps, Aschaffenburg, Germany.

BG Napper's awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal, and Army Achievement Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

BG John Davis, USA

BG John Davis, United States Army, is the Deputy Commander, Joint Task Force—Global Network Operations, providing direct support to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) for Global Information Grid (GIG) Network Defense.

BG Davis graduated from the United States Military Academy in May 1980 with a Bachelor of Science degree and earned a Master of Military Art and Science degree while attending the United States Army Command and General Staff College. He received a Master of Strategic Studies degree from the United States Army War College.

Upon commissioning in 1980, he was assigned to the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina and was subsequently assigned as the 82d Airborne Division Long Range Reconnaissance Platoon Leader. He saw combat duties in Grenada during Operation Urgent Fury and in Panama during Operation Just Cause. Following Company Command in the Ranger Regiment, he was assigned to the United Nations Command Security Force - Joint Security Area in Panmunjom, Korea as Battalion Adjutant. He attended the Army Command and General Staff College, served the 82d Airborne Division as Division Secretary General Staff and Executive Officer for 1st Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment and was assigned as Aide de Camp to the Commanding General, XVIII Airborne Corps

BG Davis served as Information Operations Division Chief at the Joint Special Operations Command and participated in numerous combat operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. He was subsequently assigned to United States Special Operations Command as the Deputy Director for Information Operations, until he was appointed Division Chief/J39 for the Center for Special Operations. In this position, he was responsible for Information Operations (IO) planning, coordination and execution in support of the Command's Warfighting mission. On June 30, 2006 BG Davis assumed command of the 1st Information Operations Command (Land), Fort Belvoir, Virginia where he oversaw all operations of the Army's only Information Operations Command and one of the Major Subordinate Commands of the United States Army Intelligence & Security Command.

BG Davis is a master parachutist including a combat jump in Panama. He has also been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, Expert Infantryman Badge, Pathfinder Badge and Ranger Tab. His awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Bronze Star Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Joint Service Achievement Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Army Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Joint Meritorious Unit Award with oak leaf cluster, the Army Superior Unit Award, and the Army Occupation Medal. He has also been awarded German parachutist wings.

Citation

to accompany the award of the

Joint Meritorious Unit Award

to

Joint Task Force Computer Network Operations

The Joint Task Force Computer Network Operations distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious achievement, contributing to national security and the success of joint and combined operations worldwide, from 1 April 2001 to 1 June 2002. During this period, the members of the Joint Task Force displayed visionary leadership, operational focus, technical expertise, innovation and responsiveness to warfighters supporting homeland defense and the global war on terrorism. The phenomenal efforts of the men and women of the Joint Task Force Computer Network Operations resulted in unparalleled support to combatant commanders, and established the Joint Task Force as the premier Department of Defense organization for intelligence analysis, planning and operations in the computer network warfare arena. Their proactive measures safeguarded our critical networks from a steady stream of malicious code, including the SADMIND worm, Code Red and NIMDA viruses. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, they re-configured the gateways between the Department Defense's networks and the Internet, and provided near-real-time intrusion updates to enhance defenses and situational awareness of the cyber threats to our critical infrastructure. By their exemplary performance of duty, the members of the Joint Task Force Computer Network Operations have brought great credit upon themselves, their Service, United States Space Command, and the Department of Defense. Given under my hand this 7th day of October 2002, Richard B. Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Citation

to accompany the award of the

Joint Meritorious Unit Award

to the
Joint Task Force – Global Network Operations

The Headquarters, United States Strategic Command, distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious achievement from 1 October 2001 to 15 July 2004. During this volatile period in the Nation's history, the men and women of the Command ensured the nation's nuclear arsenal remained secure and credible while simultaneously implementing the sweeping changes of the Nuclear Posture Review, providing the President unprecedented capability in speed, flexibility and selection of strategic nuclear, non-nuclear and non-kinetic options. Fully implementing the most significant changes to the Unified Command Plan in decades, the Command synergized the missions of the former Strategic and United States Space Commands in less than five months from concept to reality. Enabling the President's national security vision of a global command with capabilities to meet worldwide strategic challenges, the Command also stood up four vital, Presidentially-directed missions: Global Strike; Department of Defense Information Operations; Global Missile Defense Integration; and Global Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance. Optimizing its structure to perform its new and existing missions, the Command integrated new partnerships with the Services, Combatant Commanders, Combat Support Agencies and the Department of State, and swiftly operationalized its newly assigned missions to bring key capabilities at every level, from the President to the warfighter. Providing an immediate and enduring response to the events of September 11th, 2001, the Command significantly contributed to the successes in OPERATIONS ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM, and the global war on terrorism worldwide, integrating unprecedented global federated intelligence, space support, and information capabilities to produce thousands of tailored mission products and effects essential to victory. Furthermore, the Command's efforts in this short time have greatly advanced the President's vision to form "a new architecture of American defense for decades to come." By their exemplary performance of duty, the members of the Headquarters, United States Strategic Command, have brought great credit to themselves, their service and the Department of Defense.

Citation

to accompany the award of the

Joint Meritorious Unit Award

to the

Joint Task Force – Global Network Operations

Headquarters, Joint Task Force- Global Network Operations distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious achievement from 26 October 2008 to 26 February 2009. During this period, Headquarters, Joint Task Force oversaw the execution of the most comprehensive network security response action ever undertaken by the Department of Defense. Headquarters, Joint Task Force superbly developed Computer Network Defense response actions to mitigate a specific threat to the network that had put over 2.5 million computers in the Department of Defense commands worldwide at risk, ensuring execution of cyber defense actions throughout all combatant command, Services and agencies. Headquarters, Joint Task Force superbly led implementation of United States Strategic Command's number one cyber security priority: to eradicate a computer virus that had infected Department of Defense computer Networks. Headquarters, Joint Task Force expertly leveraged global resources in 3,5000 organizations, spanning 99 countries, to identify and remediate infections while providing daily Department of Defense posture of eradication efforts to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other senior Department of Defense leadership. Once the virus was removed, Headquarters, Joint Task Force developed and implemented a roadmap for the Department of Defense that elevated network security to a higher baseline and aggressively worked to foster culture change in the mindset of all network users that served to maintain an increased defensive posture against future cyber intrusions. By their exemplary performance of duty, the members of Headquarters, Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations have brought great credit upon themselves, their Service, and the Department of Defense. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 2009, Mike Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Frank B. Rowlett Trophy for Organizational Excellence

Presented by LTG Keith B. Alexander, USA

Director, National Security Agency

Chief, Central Security Service

to the United States Strategic Command

Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations

2007

The Frank B. Rowlett Trophy for Organizational Excellence

Honorable Mention

Presented by LTG Keith B. Alexander, USA

Director, National Security Agency

Chief, Central Security Service

to the United States Strategic Command

Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations

For Significant Contributions to the Improvement of the National Information Assurance Posture by a U.S. Government Organization

2008

Joint Task Force—Global Network Operations

U.S. Strategic Command

2007 DoD CIO Award

First Place

Joint Task Force—Global Network Operations

U.S. Strategic Command

2008 DoD CIO Award

First Place

Citation

to accompany the award of the

The United States Strategic Command Omaha Trophy – 2006 Strategic Space & Information Operations Award

to

JTF Global Network Operations, Arlington, Virginia

for

Outstanding Strategic Space and Information Operations

The Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious achievement, contributing to national security and the success of joint and combined operations worldwide, from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006. As the focal point for the operations and security of the Department of Defense Global Information Grid, the Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations flawlessly directed 64 worldwide network operations centers to amazing levels of performance. This outstanding team successfully resolved over 63,000 communication issues to ensure unparalleled availability of voice, video, data, and global satellite communication capabilities for our Nation's war fighters and support organizations. In the face of unprecedented levels of intrusion activity targeting the Department's networks, information systems, and personnel, it issued almost 300 directives and warning orders that reduced vulnerable systems by 75 percent and decreased the number of successful penetrations by 46 percent. It led the way in overhauling the Department's Information Operations Condition program and successfully executed the first-ever global INFOCON change. Through an aggressive enforcement process, they drove deployment of the Department's Common Access Card program to a phenomenal compliance rate of over 90 percent, which had immediate positive impacts in countering ongoing intrusions. By their exemplary performance of duty, the members of the Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations have brought great credit upon themselves and United States Space Command.