THE FACTS: CYBER MISSION FORCE

What is the Cyber Mission Force?

In 2012, the Joint Staff and U.S. Cyber Command – a sub-unified command subordinate to U.S. Strategic Command – directed the services to collectively build a Cyber Mission Force consisting of 133 Cyber Mission Teams, four Joint Force Headquarters-Cyber, and one Cyber National Mission Force. A target date was established for all the CMF teams to be at initial operational capability by the end of Fiscal Year 2016.

The Army was tasked with standing up 41 of these teams, known as Cyber Protection Teams, Cyber Combat Mission Teams and Combat Support Teams, as well as National Mission Teams and their complementary National Support Teams.

The Army's cyber force is a Total Army force. In addition to active forces, the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve are building cyber combat power. The Guard is fielding 11 CPTs, while the Army Reserve transformed its Army Reserve Information Operations Command into the Army Reserve Cyber Operations Group, and is fielding 10 additional CPTs.

What does the Cyber Mission Force do?

Today, networks are a warfighting platform and force multiplier for commanders. The Cyber Mission
Force ensures commanders can maintain the freedom to operation in cyberspace and accomplish their missions via three primary avenues:

**Defensive Cyberspace Operations:** Missions intended to preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems

**Offensive Cyberspace Operations:** Missions intended to project power in and through cyberspace through the employment of cyberspace capabilities

**Department of Defense Information Network Operations:** Missions and tasks to design, build, configure, secure, operate, maintain, and sustain the DoD Information Network-Army and supporting networks

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