

CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND ITS MAJOR COMPONENTS

“It is a matter of record that the strategic direction of the war, as conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was fully as successful as were the operations which they directed . . . The proposals or the convictions of no one member were as sound, or as promising of success, as the united judgments and agreed decisions of all the members.”

Ernest J. King
The U.S. Navy at War, 1945

SECTION A. THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1. General

Unified action in carrying out the military component of NSS is accomplished through an organized defense framework. This chapter describes the components and their functions within that framework.

2. Organizations in the Department of Defense

a. Responsibility. The SecDef is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the DOD. All functions in the DOD and its component agencies are performed under the authority, direction, and control of the SecDef.

b. The DOD is composed of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the DOD agencies, DOD field activities, and such other offices, agencies, activities, and commands established or designated by law, by the President, or by the SecDef. The functions of the heads of these offices shall be as assigned by the SecDef according to existing law.

3. Functions of the Department of Defense

As prescribed by higher authority, the DOD will maintain and employ Armed Forces to fulfill the following aims.

a. Support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

b. Ensure, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interest.

c. Uphold and advance the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. Functions and Responsibilities within the Department of Defense

a. The functions and responsibilities assigned to the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Services, the JCS, the Joint Staff, and the combatant commands will be carried out in such a manner as to achieve the following.

- (1) Provide the best military advice to the President and the SecDef.
- (2) Effective strategic direction of the Armed Forces.
- (3) Employment of the Armed Forces in joint force commands whenever such arrangement is in the best interest of national security.
- (4) Integration of the Armed Forces into an effective and efficient team.
- (5) Prevention of unnecessary duplication or overlapping capabilities among the Services by using personnel, intelligence, facilities, equipment, supplies, and services of any or all Services such that military effectiveness and economy of resources will thereby be increased.
- (6) Coordination of Armed Forces operations to promote efficiency and economy and to prevent gaps in responsibility.
- (7) Effective multinational operations and interagency, IGO, and NGO coordination.

b. Development of Major Force Requirements. Major force requirements to fulfill any specific primary function of an individual Service must be justified on the basis of existing or predicted need as recommended by the CJCS, in coordination with the JCS and CCDRs, and as approved by SecDef.

c. Exceptions to Primary Responsibilities. The development of special weapons and equipment and the provision of training equipment required by each of the Services are the responsibilities of the individual Service concerned unless otherwise directed by the SecDef.

d. Responsibility of a Service Chief on Disagreements Related to That Service's Primary Functions. Each Service Chief is responsible for presenting to the CJCS any disagreement within the field of that Service's primary functions that has not been resolved. This action will not be construed to prevent any Service Chief from presenting unilaterally any issue of disagreement with another Service.

5. Executive Agents

a. The SecDef or Deputy Secretary of Defense may designate a DOD executive agent (EA) and assign associated responsibilities, functions, and authorities within DOD. The head of a DOD component may be designated as a DOD EA. The DOD EA may delegate to a subordinate designee within that official's component the authority to act on that official's behalf for any or all of those DOD EA responsibilities, functions, and authorities assigned by the SecDef or Deputy Secretary of Defense. The nature and scope of the DOD EA responsibilities, functions, and

authorities shall be prescribed at the time of assignment and remain in effect until the SecDef or Deputy Secretary of Defense revokes or supersedes them. For further information on establishing directives, refer to Appendix B, “Establishing Directive (Support Relationship) Considerations.”

b. The term EA is used to indicate a delegation of authority by the SecDef or Deputy Secretary of Defense to a subordinate to act on the Secretary’s behalf. Designation of EA, in and of itself, confers no authority. The exact nature and scope of the authority delegated must be stated in the establishing directive. An EA may be limited to providing only administration and support or coordinating common functions, or it may be delegated authority, direction, and control over specified resources for specific purposes. EA responsibilities and activities assigned to the Secretary of a Military Department may serve as justification of budgetary requirements and may be used to identify requirements and resources, including force structure to the extent permitted by law, necessary to execute assigned responsibilities and functions.

c. Responsibilities of an EA include the following listed below.

(1) Implement and comply with the relevant policies and directives of the SecDef.

(2) Ensure proper coordination among Military Departments, the combatant commands, the JCS, the Joint Staff, the OSD, and the DOD agencies and field activities, as appropriate, for the responsibilities and activities assigned.

(3) Issue directives to other DOD components and take action on behalf of the SecDef, to the extent authorized in the directive establishing the executive agent.

(4) Make recommendations to the SecDef for actions regarding the activity for which the EA was designated, including the manner and timing for dissolution of these responsibilities and duties.

(5) Perform such other duties and observe such limitations as may be set forth in the directive establishing the EA.

SECTION B. THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

6. Composition and Functions

a. The JCS, consists of the CJCS; the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS); the Chief of Staff, US Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff, US Air Force; and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Joint Staff supports the JCS and constitutes the immediate military staff of the SecDef.

b. The CJCS is the principal military advisor to the President, the NSC, and the SecDef.

c. The other members of the JCS are military advisors to the President, the NSC, and the SecDef as specified below.

(1) A member of the JCS may submit to the CJCS advice or an opinion in disagreement with, or in addition to, the advice or opinion presented by the CJCS. If a member submits such advice or opinion, the CJCS shall present that advice or opinion to the President, SecDef, or NSC at the same time that he presents his own advice. The CJCS shall also, as he considers appropriate, inform the President, the NSC, or the SecDef of the range of military advice and opinion with respect to any matter.

(2) The members of the JCS, individually or collectively, in their capacity as military advisers, shall provide advice on a particular matter when the President, the NSC, or the SecDef requests such advice.

d. To the extent it does not impair independence in the performance of duties as a member of the JCS, each member (except the CJCS) will inform their respective Service Secretary regarding military advice rendered by members of the JCS on matters affecting their Military Department.

e. The duties of the Service Chiefs as members of the JCS take precedence over all their other duties.

f. After first informing the SecDef, a member of the JCS may make such recommendations to Congress relating to DOD as the member may consider appropriate.

g. When there is a vacancy, absence, or disability in the office of the CJCS, the VCJCS acts as and performs the duties of the CJCS until a successor is appointed or the absence or disability ceases.

h. When there is a vacancy in the offices of both the CJCS and VCJCS, or when there is a vacancy in one such office and in the absence or disability of the officer holding the other, the President will designate another member of the JCS to act as and perform the duties of the CJCS until a successor to the CJCS or VCJCS is appointed or the absence or disability of the CJCS or VCJCS ceases.

i. The Commandant of the Coast Guard may be invited by the CJCS or the Service Chiefs to participate in meetings or to discuss matters of mutual interest to the Coast Guard and the other Services.

7. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

a. The CJCS is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the officers of the regular component of the United States Armed Forces.

b. The CJCS arranges for military advice, as appropriate, to be provided to all offices of the SecDef.

c. While holding office, the CJCS outranks all other officers of the Armed Forces. The CJCS, however, may not exercise military command over the CCDRs, JCS, or any of the Armed Forces.

d. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the SecDef, the CJCS serves as the spokesman for the CCDRs, especially on the operational requirements of their commands. CCDRs will send their reports to the CJCS, who will review and forward the reports as appropriate to the SecDef, subject to the direction of the SecDef, so that the CJCS may better incorporate the views of CCDRs in advice to the President, the NSC, and the SecDef. The CJCS also communicates, as appropriate, the CCDRs' requirements to other elements of DOD.

e. The CJCS assists the President and the SecDef in providing for the strategic direction of the Armed Forces. The CJCS transmits orders to the CCDRs as directed by the President or SecDef and coordinates all communications in matters of joint interest addressed to the CCDRs.

f. In addition to other duties as a member of the JCS, the CJCS will, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the President and the SecDef:

(1) Preside over the JCS;

(2) Provide an agenda for each meeting of the JCS (including, as the CJCS considers appropriate, any subject for the agenda recommended by any other member of the JCS);

(3) Assist the JCS in carrying out their business as promptly as practicable; and

(4) Determine when issues under consideration by the JCS will be decided.

g. In performing CJCS functions, duties, and responsibilities including those enumerated above, the CJCS will:

(1) Convene regular meetings of the JCS; and

(2) As appropriate, consult with and seek the advice of the other members of the JCS, collectively or individually, and of the CCDRs.

h. Subject to the direction, authority, and control of the President and the SecDef, the CJCS has the following responsibilities.

(1) Strategic planning.

(a) Prepare strategic plans, including plans that conform with resource levels projected by SecDef to be available for the period of time for which the plans are to be effective.

(b) Prepare joint logistic and mobility plans to support those strategic plans and recommend the assignment of logistic and mobility responsibilities to the Armed Forces in accordance with those logistic and mobility plans.

(c) Perform net assessments to determine the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the United States and its allies as compared with those of their potential adversaries.

(2) Contingency planning; preparedness.

(a) Provide for the preparation and review of contingency OPLANs that conform to policy guidance from the President and the SecDef.

(b) Prepare joint logistic and mobility plans to support those contingency OPLANs and recommend the assignment of logistic and mobility responsibilities to the Armed Forces in accordance with those logistic and mobility plans.

(c) Advise the SecDef on critical deficiencies and strengths in force capabilities (including manpower, logistic, and mobility support) identified during the preparation and review of joint OPLANs and assess the effect of such deficiencies and strengths on meeting national security objectives, policy, and strategic plans.

(d) Establish and maintain after consultation with the CDRs of the unified and specified component commands, a uniform system of evaluating the preparedness of each combatant command to carry out their assigned missions.

(3) Advice on requirements, programs, and budget.

(a) Advise the SecDef on the priorities of the requirements identified by the CCDRs.

(b) Advise the SecDef on the extent to which the program recommendations and budget proposals of the Military Departments and other DOD components for a fiscal year, conform with the priorities established in strategic plans and with the priorities established for the requirements of the CCDRs.

(c) Submit to the SecDef alternative program recommendations and budget proposals, within projected resource levels and guidance provided by the SecDef, in order to achieve greater conformance with the priorities established in strategic plans and the prioritized requirements of the CCDRs.

(d) Recommend to the SecDef (in accordance with Title 10, USC, Section 166) a budget proposal for activities of each combatant command.

(e) Advise the SecDef on the extent to which the major programs and policies of the Armed Forces in the area of manpower conform with strategic plans.

(f) Assess military requirements for defense acquisition programs.

(4) Doctrine, training, and education.

(a) Develop and establish doctrine for all aspects of the joint employment of the Armed Forces.

(b) Formulate policies for the joint training of the Armed Forces.

(c) Formulate policies for coordinating the military education and training of members of the Armed Forces.

(5) Other matters.

(a) Provide for representation of the United States on the Military Staff Committee of the UN in accordance with the USG law and policy.

(b) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or by the President or the SecDef.

(c) Not later than January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the CJCS shall submit to the SecDef a report providing the CJCS's assessment of the nature and magnitude of the strategic and military risks associated with executing the missions called for under the current NMS.

(d) At or about the time that the budget is submitted to Congress for a fiscal year (Title 31, USC, Section 1105(a)), the CJCS shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the requirements of the combatant commands (Title 10, USC, Section 161).

(e) Not later than February 15 of each even-numbered year, the CJCS shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of a comprehensive examination of the NMS. Each such examination shall be conducted by the CJCS in conjunction with the other members of the JCS and the commanders of the unified and specified commands.

(f) Participate, as directed, in the preparation of multinational plans for military action in conjunction with the Armed Forces of other nations.

(g) Manage, for the SecDef, the National Military Command System (NMCS), to meet the needs of the SecDef and the JCS and establish operational policies and procedures for all components of the NMCS and ensure their implementation.

(h) Provide overall supervision of those DOD agencies and DOD field activities assigned to the CJCS by the SecDef. Advise the SecDef on the extent to which the program recommendations and budget proposals of a DOD agency or DOD field activity, for which the CJCS has been assigned overall supervision, conform with the requirements of the Military Departments and of the combatant commands.

(i) Periodically (not less than every 2 years) report to the SecDef on the responsiveness and readiness of designated CSAs. Those include the following:

1. DCMA.
2. DISA.
3. DIA.
4. DLA.
5. NGA.
6. NSA.
7. DTRA.
8. Any other DOD agency designated as a CSA by the SecDef.

(j) Provide for the participation of combat support agencies in joint training exercises, assess their performance, and take steps to provide for changes to improve their performance.

(k) Develop a uniform readiness reporting system for reporting the readiness of CSAs.

(l) Provide military advice on the allocation of a CSA's capabilities to SecDef in cases where support requirements exceed capacity.

(m) Select officers to serve on the Joint Staff. The CJCS may suspend from duty and recommend the reassignment of any officer assigned to the Joint Staff.

(n) Exercise exclusive direction of the Joint Staff.

(o) Advise and assist the SecDef on the establishment and review of joint duty positions, including those designated as critical joint duty positions.

(p) Advise the SecDef on establishing career guidelines for officers with the joint specialty and on procedures for overseeing the careers, including promotions and career assignments, of officers with the joint specialty and other officers who serve in joint duty assignments.

(q) Advise and assist the SecDef on the periodic review, accreditation, and revision of the curriculum of each professional military education school to enhance the education and training of officers in joint matters.

(r) Advise and assist the SecDef in preparing guidelines to be furnished to the Secretaries of the Military Departments for ensuring that specified officer promotion boards consider the performance of officers who are serving, or have served, in joint duty assignments.

(s) Designate at least one officer currently serving in a joint duty assignment to each officer promotion board that will consider officers who are serving or have served in a joint duty assignment.

(t) Review the reports of selection boards that consider for promotion officers serving, or having served, in joint duty assignments in accordance with guidelines furnished by the SecDef, and return the reports with determinations and comments to the Secretary of the appropriate Military Department.

(u) Submit to the SecDef an evaluation of the joint duty performance of officers recommended for an initial appointment to the grade of lieutenant general or vice admiral, or initial appointment as general or admiral.

(v) Prescribe the duties and functions of the VCJCS with the approval of the SecDef.

(w) Appoint consultants to the Joint Staff from outside the DOD, subject to the approval of the SecDef.

8. Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

a. The VCJCS is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the officers of the regular components of the United States Armed Forces.

b. The VCJCS holds the grade of general or admiral and outranks all other officers of the Armed Forces except the CJCS. The VCJCS may not exercise military command over the JCS, the CCDRs, or any of the Armed Forces.

c. The VCJCS performs the duties prescribed as a member of the JCS and such other duties and functions as may be prescribed by the CJCS with the approval of the SecDef.

d. When there is a vacancy in the office of the CJCS, or in the absence or disability of the CJCS, the VCJCS acts as and performs the duties of the CJCS until a successor is appointed or the absence or disability ceases.

e. The VCJCS is a member of the Joint Nuclear Weapons Council, is the Vice Chairman of the Defense Acquisition Board, and may be designated by the CJCS to act as the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

9. The Joint Staff

- a. The Joint Staff is under the exclusive authority, direction, and control of the CJCS. The Joint Staff will perform duties using procedures that the CJCS prescribes to assist the CJCS and the other members of the JCS in carrying out their responsibilities.
- b. The Joint Staff includes officers selected in proportional numbers from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and Air Force. Coast Guard officers may also serve on the Joint Staff.
- c. Selection of officers to serve on the Joint Staff is made by the CJCS from a list of officers submitted by the Services. Each officer whose name is submitted must be among those officers considered to be the most outstanding officers of that Service. The CJCS may specify the number of officers to be included on such a list.
- d. After coordination with the other members of the JCS and with the approval of the SecDef, the CJCS may select a Director, Joint Staff.
- e. The CJCS manages the Joint Staff and its Director.
- f. The Joint Staff will not operate or be organized as an overall Armed Forces General Staff and will have no executive authority. The Joint Staff is organized and operates along conventional staff lines to support the CJCS and the other members of the JCS in discharging their assigned responsibilities. In addition, the Joint Staff is the focal point for the CJCS to ensure that comments and concerns of the CCDRs are well represented and advocated during all levels of coordination.

SECTION C. COMMON FUNCTIONS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICES

10. Common Functions of the Military Services and the United States Special Operations Command

- a. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the SecDef and subject to the provisions of Title 10, USC, the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, under their respective Secretaries, are responsible for the functions prescribed in detail in Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 5100.1, *Functions of the DOD and Its Major Components*. Specific Service functions also are delineated in that directive (see Figure III-1).
- b. USSOCOM is unique among the combatant commands in that it performs certain Service-like functions (Title 10, USC, Chapter 6), including the following:
 - (1) Organize, train, equip, and provide combat-ready special operations forces (SOF) to the other combatant commands and, when directed by the President or SecDef, conduct selected SO, usually in coordination with the GCC in whose AOR the SO will be conducted. USSOCOM's role in equipping and supplying SOF is generally limited to SO-peculiar equipment, materiel, supplies, and services.

COMMON FUNCTIONS OF THE MILITARY SERVICES

- To prepare forces and establish reserves of manpower, equipment, and supplies for effective operations across the range of military operations and plan for the expansion of peacetime components to meet the needs of war.
- To maintain in readiness mobile reserve forces, properly organized, trained, and equipped for employment in an emergency.
- To provide adequate, timely, and reliable intelligence and counterintelligence for the Military Departments and other agencies as directed by competent authority.
- To recruit, organize, train, and equip interoperable forces for assignment to combatant commands.
- To prepare and submit programs and budgets for their respective departments; justify before Congress budget requests as approved by the President; and administer the funds made available for maintaining, equipping, and training the forces of their respective departments, including those assigned to combatant commands. The budget submissions to the Secretary of Defense by the Military Departments will be prepared on the basis, among other things, of recommendations of combatant commanders and of Service component commanders of forces assigned to combatant commands.
- To conduct research; develop tactics, techniques, and organization; and develop and procure weapons, equipment, and supplies essential to the fulfillment of the functions assigned by Department of Defense Directive 5100.1, *Functions of the Department of Defense and its Major Components*.
- To develop, garrison, supply, equip, and maintain bases and other installations, including lines of communications, and to provide administrative and logistic support for all forces and bases unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.
- To provide, as directed, such forces, military missions, and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national interest of the United States.
- To assist in training and equipping the military forces of foreign nations.
- To provide, as directed, administrative and logistic support to the headquarters of combatant commands, to include direct support of the development and acquisition of the command and control system of such headquarters.
- To assist each other in the accomplishment of their respective functions, including the provisions of personnel, intelligence, training, facilities, equipment, supplies and services.
- To prepare and submit, in coordination with other Military Departments, mobilization information to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Figure III-1. Common Functions of the Military Services

(2) Develop strategy, doctrine, and tactics, techniques, and procedures for SOF, to include psychological operations (PSYOP) and civil affairs (CA) forces. (Note: Joint doctrine is developed under the procedures approved by the CJCS.)

(3) Prepare and submit to the SecDef program recommendations and budget proposals for SOF and other forces assigned to USSOCOM.

SECTION D. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDERS

11. General

GCCs are assigned a geographic AOR by the President with the advice of the SecDef as specified in the UCP. Functional CCDRs support GCCs, conduct operations in direct support of the President or the SecDef normally in coordination with the GCC in whose AOR the operation will be conducted, and may be designated by the SecDef as the supported CCDR for an operation. Unless otherwise directed by the President or the SecDef, the authority, direction, and control of the commander of a combatant command, with respect to the commands and the forces assigned to that command, are shown in Figure III-2.

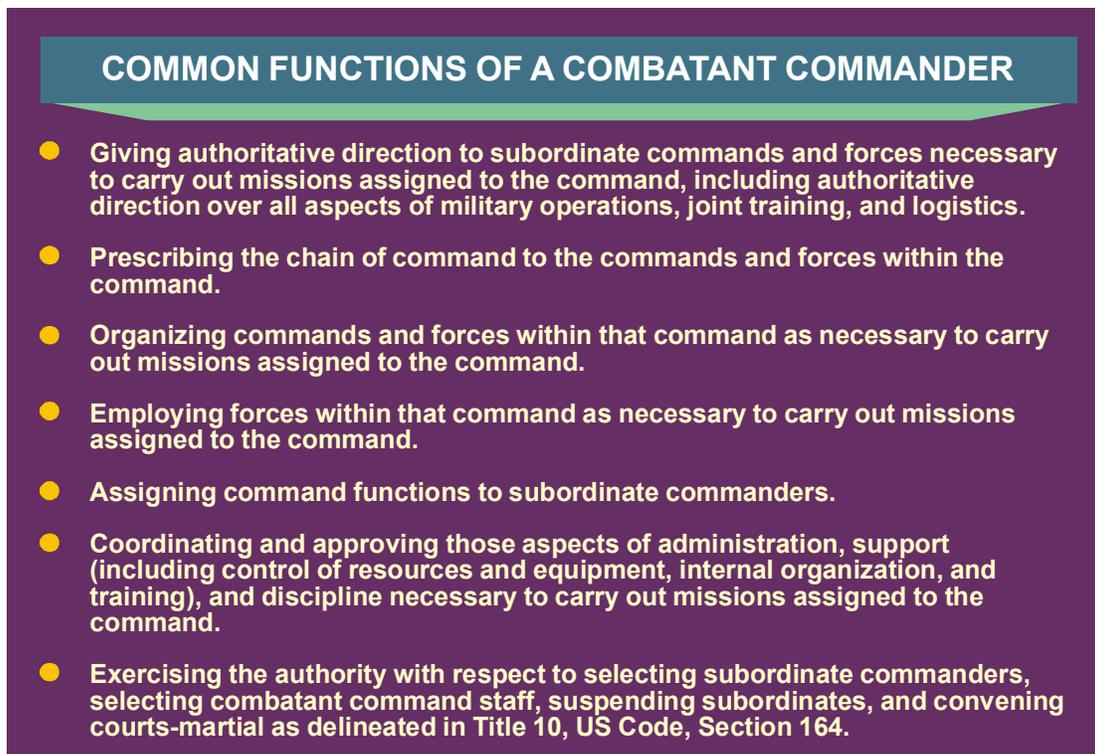


Figure III-2. Common Functions of a Combatant Commander

12. Assigned Responsibilities

a. The Commanders, US Central Command, US European Command, US Pacific Command, US Southern Command, and US Northern Command are each assigned a geographic AOR within which their missions are accomplished with assigned and/or attached forces. Forces under the direction of the President or the SecDef may conduct operations from or within any geographic area as required for accomplishing assigned tasks, as mutually agreed by the CCDRs concerned or as specifically directed by the President or the SecDef. Some responsibilities of these CCDRs are to:

(1) deter attacks against the United States, its territories, possessions and bases, and employ appropriate force should deterrence fail;

(2) carry out assigned missions and tasks and plan for and executing military operations, as directed, in support of strategic guidance;

(3) USPACOM and USSOUTHCOM will provide defense support to civil authorities as directed;

b. The Commander, US Northern Command (CDRUSNORTHCOM) is responsible for:

(1) providing defense support of civil authorities, as directed;

(2) in coordination with US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), providing technical advice and assistance to geographic CCDRs conducting consequence management operations in response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosives incidents outside its AOR (i.e., continental United States (CONUS), Alaska, Canada, Mexico, and the US approaches);

(3) CDRUSNORTHCOM is also designated the Commander, US Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and will normally be designated Commander, NORAD, a binational command of the US and Canada, responsible for aerospace warning and aerospace control for Canada, Alaska and the CONUS. Through NORAD the commander answers to both the US and Canadian governments.

(4) Planning for the binational Canada-US land and maritime defense of the Canada-US region.

c. The Commander, US Joint Forces Command (CDRUSJFCOM) is responsible for:

(1) leading joint concept development and experimentation;

(2) serving as the lead joint force integrator, responsible for recommending changes in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities to integrate Service DOD agency, and interagency and multinational capabilities;

(3) serving as the lead agent for joint force training;

(4) leading the collaborative development of joint readiness standards for JTF headquarter (HQ) staffs, functional component HQ staffs, and HQ designated as potential joint HQ or portion thereof, for recommendation to CJCS;

(5) serving as the primary joint force provider.

d. CDRUSSOCOM is a functional CCDR who exercises COCOM of all Active and

RC SOF minus US Army Reserve civil affairs and PSYOP forces stationed in CONUS. When directed, CDRUSSOCOM provides US based SOF to a geographic CCDR who exercises COCOM of assigned and OPCON of attached SOF through a CDR of a theater SO command or a joint SO task force in a specific operational area or to prosecute SO in support of a theater campaign or other operations. When directed, CDRUSSOCOM can establish and employ a joint SO task force as the supported CDR. In addition to functions specified in Title 10, USC, Section 167, CDRUSSOCOM is responsible to:

(1) serve as the SOF joint force provider;

(2) integrate and coordinate DOD PSYOP capabilities to enhance interoperability and support USSTRATCOM's IO responsibilities and other CCDRs' PSYOP planning and execution;

(3) serve as the lead CCDR for planning, synchronizing, and as directed, executing global operations against terrorist networks in coordination with other CCDRs;

(4) exercises C2 of selected SO missions as directed.

e. The Commander, US Strategic Command is a functional CCDR who is responsible to:

(1) maintain primary responsibility among CCDRs to support the national objective of strategic deterrence;

(2) provide integrated global strike planning and C2 support of theater and national objectives, and exercising C2 of selected missions as directed;

(3) plan, integrate, and coordinate global missile defense operations and support for missile defense;

(4) plan, integrate, and coordinate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) in support of strategic and global operations to include tasking ISR capabilities in support of strategic employment as directed;

(5) integrate and coordinate DOD IO that cross geographic AORs or across the core IO capabilities;

(6) plan, integrate, and coordinate DOD global network operations;

(7) serve as lead CCDR to integrate and synchronize combating WMD efforts for DOD;

(8) plan and conduct space operations;

(9) synchronize planning for cyberspace operations.

f. The Commander, US Transportation Command (CDRUSTRANSCOM) is a functional CCDR who is responsible to:

(1) Provide common-user and commercial air, land, and sea transportation, terminal management and aerial refueling to support global deployment, employment, sustainment, and redeployment of US forces;

(2) Serve as the mobility joint force provider;

(3) Provide DOD global patient movement, in coordination with geographic CCDRs, through the Defense Transportation Network;

(4) Serve as the distribution process owner.

For further detail concerning CCDRs' assigned responsibilities, refer to the UCP.

13. Additional Authority

If a CCDR at any time considers the CCDR's authority, direction, or control with respect to any of the commands or forces assigned to the CCDR's command to be insufficient to command effectively, the CCDR will promptly inform the SecDef through the CJCS.

14. Authority over Subordinate Commanders

Unless otherwise directed by the President or the SecDef, commanders of the combatant commands exercise authority over subordinate CDRs as follows.

a. Commanders of commands and forces assigned to a CCDR are under the authority, direction, and control of, and are responsible to, the CCDR on all matters for which the CCDR has been assigned authority as outlined in the UCP and Title 10, USC.

b. The CDR of a command or force assigned to a CCDR will communicate with other elements of DOD on any matter for which the commander of the combatant command has been assigned authority in accordance with procedures, if any, established by the commander of the combatant command.

c. Other elements of DOD will communicate with the commander of a command or force assigned to a CCDR on any manner for which the CCDR has been assigned authority in accordance with procedures, if any, established by the CCDR.

d. The CDR of a subordinate command or force will advise the CCDR, if so directed, of all communications to and from other elements of the DOD on any matter for which the CCDR has not been assigned authority.