COMMAND RELATIONSHIP MODELS FOR AIR FORCE FORCES

When employing military forces, a combatant commander (CCDR) first turns to those forces already assigned. Assigned forces are delineated in the Secretary of Defense's (SecDef's) "Forces for Unified Commands" memorandum, and the CCDR exercises combatant command (command authority) (COCOM) over them.

Additional forces beyond those assigned to the CCDR may be attached by SecDef action. Under current policies, attached forces may be provided through one of two specific Global Force Management allocation supporting processes: rotational force allocation in support of CCDR annual force needs, and emergent force allocation in support of CCDR emerging or crisis-based requests for capabilities and forces. The deployment order should clearly delineate the degree of command authority to be exercised by the gaining commander. Forces temporarily transferred via SecDef action are normally attached with specification of operational control (OPCON) to the gaining CCDR.

The DEPORD is the primary instrument for transferring forces and establishing supported and supporting relationships between CCDRs. Forces may also be transferred by an execute order which executes an approved operation plan.

For Air Force forces, there are four general models for command relationships. Considerations for these relationships should include the ability of gaining commands to receive the forces and to command and control them appropriately; the characteristics and support requirements of the forces involved, and the operating locations of the forces.

- In-Theater Forces deployed and executing operations within the theater to which they are attached. (Model 1)

- Out-Of-Theater Forces executing missions inside the theater of operations but based outside the theater (i.e., across areas of responsibility [AOR]). (Model 2)

- Functional forces with global missions. (Model 3)

- Transient forces. (Model 4)

For more detail on command relationship models, see discussion in Annex 3-30, Command and Control.