



Explain Command & Control Relationship



Main Teaching Points (MTP)

- Command and Control Relationships
- Mission Command
- Command Relationships



Command Vs Mission Command

Command

- The authority vested in an individual for the direction, coordination and control of military forces.

Mission Command

- A philosophy of command which decentralizes decisions and fosters initiative.



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Mission Command – Philosophy

Three Tenets

1. Commander's Intent
2. Sense of Responsibility
3. Decision-Making Process



The Fundamentals of Mission Command

- Unity of Effort
- Decentralizing Authority
- Trust
- Mutual Understanding
- Timely and Effective Decision Making
- Supported by Mission Analysis



Mission Analysis

- What are your Superior's Intentions?
 - ✓ Both One and Two Levels up
- What are the Assigned and Implied Tasks?
- What constraints have been imposed?
- What restrictions(restraints) have been imposed?
- Has the mission changed? (new planning cycle)



Commander's Intent

- Commander's personal expression of **WHY** an operation is being conducted and **WHAT** they hope to achieve. **Atriculates the effects the commander wants to generate.**
- Clear and concise statement of the desired **END STATE**
- In the "First Person" ("I intend to...")
- Provides the **unifying focus** for all subordinates.
- Understood **two levels below** the issuing command.
- Fosters **flexibility** and **initiative** in subordinate commanders.
- Outlined the Cimd's Concept of Operations(CONOPS)



Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

- Presented by the commander themselves.
- Visualizes how the operation will unfold and how the mission will be achieved.
- Based on the commander's selected **Course Of Action (COA)**.
- Expresses the **WHAT, WHERE, WHEN**, and **HOW** the force will achieve its mission.
- **All MUST** understand the Concept of Ops one level up.



Mission Statement

- What is to be accomplished.
- Single unifying statement.
- Standard format.
- Doctrinally-specific language – “**Mission Verbs**”.
- Central task (WHAT) & purpose (WHY) plus key limitation(ie time NLT ect)



Examples of Mission /Task Verb (Warfighting)

ADVANCE TO CONTACT

AMBUSH

ARREST

ATTACK

ATTACK BY FIRE

BLOCK

BREACH

BYPASS

CANALIZE

CAPTURE

CLEAR

CONTAIN

CONTROL

COUNTER-ATTACK

COUNTER-ATTACK BY FIRE

COVER

(CONDUCT) DECEPTION

DEFEAT

DELAY

DEMONSTRATE

DENY

DESTROY

DISENGAGE

DISRUPT

ENVELOP

ESCORT

EXFILTRATE

(CONDUCT) EXPLOITATION

FEINT

FIX

FOLLOW AND ASSUME

FOLLOW AND SUPPORT

GUARD

INFILTRATE

INTERDICT

ISOLATE

LOCATE

NEUTRALIZE

OCCUPY

PENETRATE

PURSUE

RECOVER

RELIEF IN PLACE

RETAIN

RETIRE

SCREEN

SECURE

SEIZE

SUPPORT BY FIRE

SUPPRESS

TURN

WITHDRAW



Task

- Activity which contributes to the achievement of a mission.
- Tasks assigned to subordinates based upon analysis of the situation.
- Determine:
 - ✓ What must be done in order to achieve the desired End State.
 - ✓ Who is best to achieve each of these activities.
 - ✓ Resources required to accomplish each task.
- Can be qualified with imposed Restrictions / Constraints.



Command Relationships

- Clearly defined command relationships.
- Delegation of Authority.
- Crucially important that a commander clearly assigns these relationships when delegating his authority.
- Enables unity of command



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Command Relationships

Determine whether a comd can employ a sub-unit by asking the following questions:

- Can they employ the sub-unit for any purpose?
 - ✓ Can they give it a mission?
- Can they give it tasks within the given mission?
- Can they break up the sub-unit or must it retain its integrity?
- Are there any restrictions on its use?



Command Relationships

1. FULL COMMAND (FULL COMD)
2. OPERATIONAL COMMAND (OPCOM)
3. TACTICAL COMMAND (TACOM)
4. OPERATIONAL CONTROL (OPCON)
5. TACTICAL CONTROL (TACON)



Command Relationship Fundamentals

1. Assign separate employment of components of units / formations
2. Assign missions (Depending on nation)
3. Assign tasks
4. Delegate equal command status
5. Delegate lower command status
6. Coordination of local movement, terrain (real estate) and defence
7. Planning and coordination.
8. Administrative responsibility



Command Relationship Table

	Full Command	OPCOM	OPCON	TACOM	TACON
Task organize the assigned element	X	X			
Assign missions to assigned element	X	X	X		
Assign task to the assigned element for the purpose for which it has been assigned	X	X	X	X	
May further delegate Command authorities	OPCOM OPCON TACOM TACON	OPCOM OPCON TACOM TACON	OPCON TACON	TACOM TACON	TACON
Coordinate movement, local defence and force protection	X	X	X	X	X
Planning and coordination	X	X	X	X	X
Administrative and logistic responsibility	X				

- Task organize the assigned element
- Assign missions to assigned element
- Assign task to the assigned element for the purpose for which it has been assigned
- May further delegate Command authorities
- Coordinate movement, local defence and force protection
- Planning and coordination
- Administrative responsibility
- Full Comd is normally only held by the National Commander of Military Forces (CDS in the Case of the CAF)



- Task organize the assigned element
 - Assign missions to assigned element
 - Assign task to the assigned element for the purpose for which it has been assigned
 - May further delegate Command authorities
 - Coordinate movement, local defence and force protection
 - Planning and coordination
- * **administrative responsibilities not inherent**



- **Assign task to the assigned element for the purpose for which it has been assigned**
- **May further delegate Command authorities**
- **Coordinate movement, local defence and force protection**
- **Planning and coordination**



- **Assign missions to assigned element**
- **Assign task to the assigned element for the purpose for which it has been assigned**
- **May further delegate Command authorities**
- **Coordinate movement, local defence and force protection**
- **Planning and coordination**



- Coordinate movement, local defence and force protection
- Planning and coordination
- * **element arrives with a mission from a higher HQ**



Assign Separate Employment of Components or Units/Fmns

- Authority to break up the organization into smaller components and attach or task those components as he sees fit.
- Only OPCOM allows this.
- Full Comd is normally only held by the National Commander of Military Forces (CDS in the Case of the CAF)



Command Relationship (Example)

UNDER OPCOM

- INF BAT under a BDE

UNDER OPCON

- BOTSWANA BDE HQ AND HQ SQN
- Kenyan Fd Engr Sqn
- Ethiopian Logistics Company (ETHILOGCOY)

UNDER TACOM

- CIMIC Det



Command Relationship

- OPCOM/TACOM -normally between manouvre elements (infantry, armoured)
- OPCON- normally with enablers (engineers, specialists)
- Always by the DATE/TIME GROUP (DTG).
- Use of Liaison Officers is normally an SOP.
- Electronic Warfare Control Centers, Tactical CPs, and Arty Tactical Groups are assigned OPCON.

- Ensure everyone has the same understanding of Command Relationships



Command Relationships made simple

- OPCOM- Renting a car. Drive it when, where you want.
- TACOM - Renting a car to drive from Port Dickson to KL.
- OPCON- Friend loans a car to you for one week to move to a new house.
 - Drive it whenever, wherever to move your furniture.
- TACON-Somebody parks a car in your driveway and you tell them to park it by the curb.



Questions

- What is the command relationship that can assign missions?
 - Why?
- Explain who might and why would they be assigned TACON



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