

CHAPTER 5

UNITED STATES MILITARY ORGANIZATION

I can imagine no more rewarding career. And any man who may be asked in this century what he did to make his life worthwhile, I think can respond with a good deal of pride and satisfaction: "I served in the United States Navy."

—President John F. Kennedy

After graduating from Navy recruit training, you went on to your first school or duty station. At that time you were probably either a seaman recruit or a seaman apprentice. As you progressed to seaman, you learned from others. You were trained to stand watches and perform your job properly. As you go up in rate you will receive additional responsibilities and authority along with the privileges of each new paygrade. At this time, you are preparing for advancement to petty officer third class and above.

Depending upon where you are stationed, you may be assigned to any variety of positions of authority. You even may be called upon to help in some of the training of your shipmates. The experience and training you have gained while moving up the advancement ladder will be a valuable asset to you in performing your present and future duties.

In this chapter, you will study the military organization and some typical military duties a petty officer class will be expected to perform.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OTHER THAN DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Learning Objectives: Recall the mission and function of the President, Secretary of Defense, secretaries of the military departments, Chairman and Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the unified combatant commands of the U.S. Armed Forces.

While standing watch as petty officer of the watch (POOW), you will on many occasions be “passing the word” for official visitors to your ship or station. Words such as “COMPHIBRON FIVE, arriving” or “COMDESGRU TWO, departing” are examples of the proper way to announce arrivals or departures. You will need to know the names and abbreviations and be aware of the missions of major commands within the Department of the Navy. On many quarterdecks there

are pictures of members of the chain of command (COC) and any other COC or officials deployed at that command. You should become familiar with them for sight recognition.

In addition as a second class petty officer knowing the military chain of command starting with the Commander in Chief of the United States Armed Forces will serve as a foundation for military bearing. Knowing the “big” picture and the importance of each activity’s role in the chain of command will aid you in understanding and explaining to subordinates how our military works.

PRESIDENT (COMMANDER IN CHIEF)

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President shall hold office for a term of 4 years, together with the vice president, chosen for the same term. In addition to the powers set forth in the Constitution, the statutes have conferred upon the President specific authority and responsibility covering a wide range of matters. The President is the administrative head of the executive branch of the government, which includes numerous agencies, both temporary and permanent, as well as the 14 executive departments.

The President’s power as the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces is extensive. That power increases in war or any other national emergency. For example, the President may declare an emergency and call out the military reserves. He or she may even order the armed forces into military action before Congress actually declares war. Often in cases of national emergency of vital American interests, a President has referred a matter to Congress after the fact.

REVIEW QUESTION

Q1. What article of the Constitution provides that the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States?

1. V
2. II
3. III
4. IV

The DoD is responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country. As of 1999, the major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, consisting of approximately 1.4 million men and women on active duty. They are backed, in case of emergency, by the approximately 1.5 million members of the Reserve and National Guard. In addition, there are about approximately 742,000 civilian employees in the Defense Department.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The President, as the Commander in Chief, heads the military chain of command within the Department of Defense (DoD). The Commander in Chief is kept abreast of all matters affecting the ability of the DoD to defend the United States and its allies. Figure 5-1 shows the DoD chain of command.

The DoD is comprised of the offices of the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and their supporting establishments (the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force), and various unified and specified commands. The DoD carries out the military policies of the United States. Its function, simply stated, is to maintain and employ armed forces to accomplish the following:

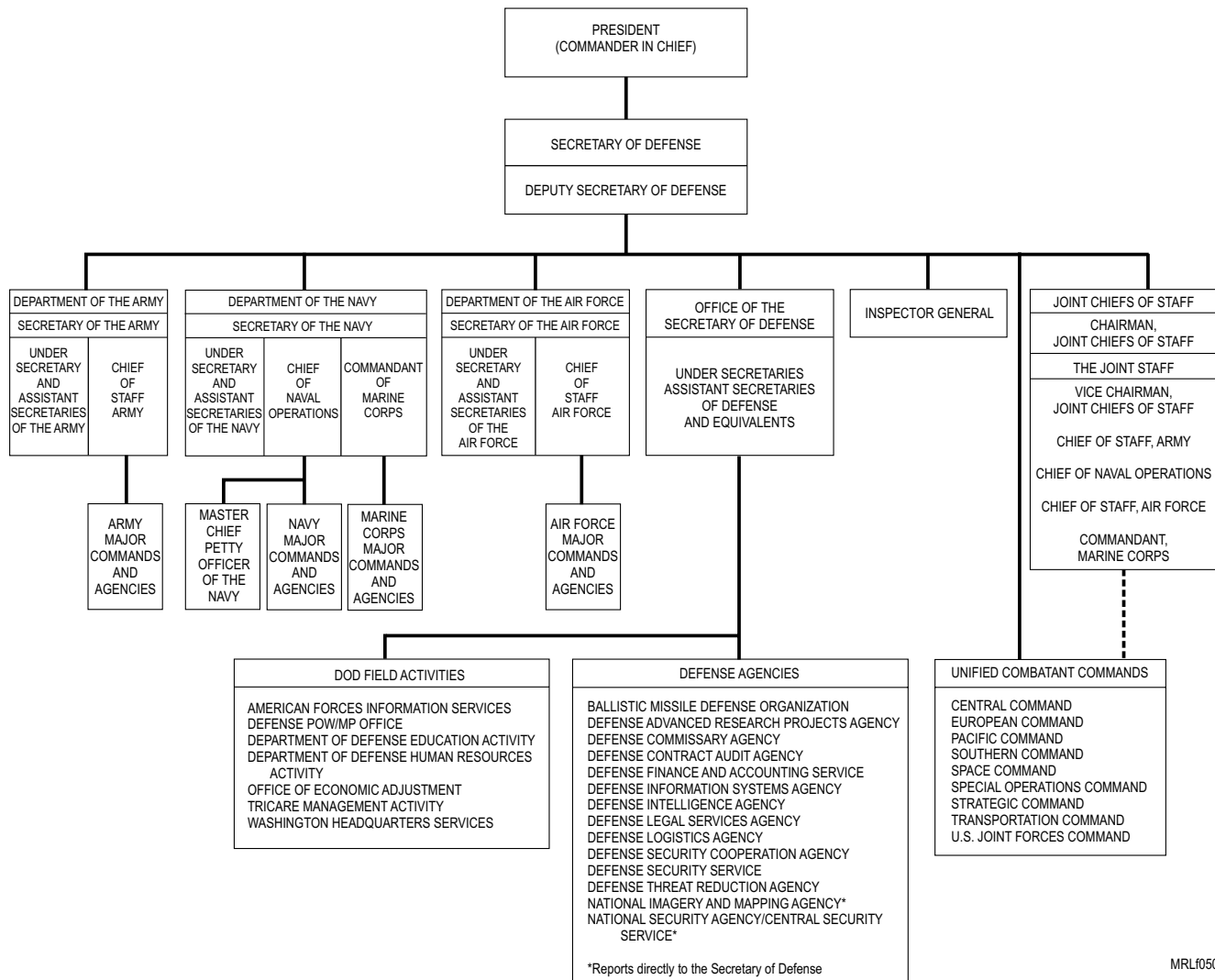


Figure 5-1. DoD chain of command.

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- Support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies
- Protect the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests
- Advance the policies and interests of the United States
- Safeguard the internal security of the United States

The DoD is headed by the SECDEF, who is appointed to the President's cabinet and the National Cabinet Security Counsel.

Secretary of Defense

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 redesignated the National Military Establishment as the Department of Defense and established it as an executive department with the SECDEF as its head. Since that time, many legislative and administrative changes have occurred, evolving the department into the structure under which it currently operates.

Under the President, the SECDEF, by virtue of an executive order, has responsibility for all the President's functions involving the DoD. Those functions include the President's powers, duties, and authorities. As the President's principal assistant in DoD matters, the SECDEF reports to the President on all DoD military matters. SECDEF authority includes the separately organized military departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the unified combatant commands; and various defense agencies established for specific purposes. The SECDEF is the principal defense policy adviser to the President. SECDEF is responsible for the formulation of general defense policy and policy related to DoD, for the execution of approved policy, and for exercising direction, authority, and control over the DoD.

Under the SECDEF, each military department (the Department of the Navy [DoN] includes naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps) is separately organized under its own secretary and functions under the authority, direction, and control of the SECDEF. The secretary of each military department is responsible to the SECDEF for the operation and efficiency of his or her respective department. Orders to the military departments are issued by the SECDEF through the secretaries of these departments, or their designees, under authority specifically delegated in writing by the SECDEF, or provided by law. The commanders of the unified combatant commands are

responsible to the President and the SECDEF for accomplishing the military missions assigned to them and exercising command authority over forces assigned to them. The operational chain of command runs from the President to the SECDEF to the commanders of the unified combatant commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff functions within the chain of command by transmitting the orders of the President or the SECDEF to the commanders of the unified combatant commands.

Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman; the Vice Chairman; the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Supported, subject to the authority of the chairman, by the Joint Staff, they constitute the immediate military staff of the SECDEF. The chairman is the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the SECDEF. The chairman is appointed by the President with approval from Congress. The other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are military advisers who may provide additional information upon request from the President, the National Security Council, or the SECDEF. They also may submit their advice when it does not agree with that of the Chairman. The vice chairman of the joint chiefs acts as chairman in the absence of the chairman. Subject to the authority of the President and the SECDEF, the chairman is responsible for the following:

- Assisting the President and the SECDEF in providing for the strategic direction and planning of the armed forces
- Allocating resources to fulfill strategic plans
- Comparing the capabilities of American and allied armed forces with those of potential adversaries
- Preparing and reviewing contingency plans that conform to policy guidance from the President and the SECDEF
- Preparing joint logistic and mobility plans to support contingency plans
- Recommending assignment of logistic and mobility responsibilities to the armed forces to fulfill logistic and mobility plans

The chairman advises the SECDEF on critical deficiencies and strengths in force capabilities

(including manpower, logistic, and mobility support) and assesses the effect of such deficiencies and strengths on meeting national security objectives and policy and on strategic plans. He or she establishes and maintains a uniform system for evaluating the preparedness of each unified combatant command to carry out assigned missions. The chairman advises the SECDEF on the priorities of the requirements identified by the commanders of the unified combatant commands. He or she determines the extent to which program recommendations and budget proposals of the military departments and other DoD components for a fiscal year conform to priorities established in requirements of the unified combatant commands. He or she is responsible for submitting to the SECDEF alternative program recommendations and budget proposals, with guidance provided by the SECDEF, to achieve greater conformance with priorities established by the unified combatant commands. The chairman also advises the SECDEF on the extent to which major programs and policies of the armed forces in the area of manpower conform to strategic plans and assesses military requirements for defense acquisition programs. Additionally, the chairman:

- Formulates doctrine and training policies and coordinates military education and training
- Represents the United States on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations
- Performs such other duties as may be prescribed by law or by the President and the SECDEF
- Convenes and presides over regular meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- Assists the Joint Chiefs in carrying on their business as promptly as practicable
- Schedules issues for consideration by the Joint Chiefs

The chairman, while so serving, holds the grade of general or admiral and outranks all other officers of the armed forces. The vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs performs duties assigned by the chairman, with the approval of the SECDEF. The vice chairman acts as chairman when there is a vacancy in the office of the chairman or in the absence or disability of the chairman. The vice chairman, while so serving, holds the grade of general or admiral and outranks all other officers of the armed forces except the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Joint Staff under the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff assists the chairman and, subject to the

authority of the chairman, the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities. The Joint Staff is headed by a director who is selected by the chairman in consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and with the approval of the SECDEF. Officers assigned to serve on the Joint Staff are selected by the chairman in approximate equal numbers from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. The Joint Staff is composed of all members of the armed forces and civilian employees assigned or detailed to permanent duty to perform the functions assigned to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Unified Combatant Commands

The unified combatant commands are military commands with broad continuing missions for maintaining the security and defense of the United States against attack; supporting and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States and discharging U.S. military responsibilities in their area of responsibility; and preparing plans, conducting operations, and coordinating activities of the forces assigned to them in accordance with the directives of higher authority. The unified combatant commands are part of a military Unified Command Plan subject to the direction of the President. The commanders of the unified combatant commands exercise command authority over forces assigned to them under the authority, direction, and control of the SECDEF, also subject to direction of the President. The latest change to the Unified Command Plan, signed by President Clinton September 30, 1999, changed missions and replaced the U.S. Atlantic Command with the U.S. Joint Forces Command. The change also included the mission to assist civil authorities in the event of an attack or accident involving weapons of mass destruction and to strengthen the United States' ability to counter cyberwarfare. The operational chain of command runs from the President to the SECDEF to the commanders of the unified combatant commands. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff functions within the chain of command by transmitting to the commanders of the unified combatant commands the orders of the President or the SECDEF. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the SECDEF, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff serves as the spokesman for the commanders of the unified combatant commands, especially on the operational requirements of their commands. The unified combatant commands are as follows:

- U. S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM)
- Central Command (USCENTCOM)
- European Command (USEUCOM)
- Pacific Command (USPACCOM)
- Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM)
- Space Command (USSPACECOM)
- Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)
- Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)
- Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)

Department of the Air Force

The Department of the Air Force (USAF) is responsible for defending the United States through control and exploitation of air and space. The USAF was established as part of the National Military Establishment by the National Security Act of 1947 and came into being on September 18, 1947. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 redesignated the National Military Establishment as the DoD, established it as an executive department, and made the USAF a military department within the DoD. The USAF is separately organized under the Secretary of the Air Force. It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the SECDEF. The department consists of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Staff, and field organizations. The USAF is administered by the Secretary of the Air Force, who is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the department. The secretary's responsibilities include matters pertaining to organization, training, logistical support, maintenance, welfare of personnel, administration, recruiting, research and development, and other activities prescribed by the President or the SECDEF.

Department of the Army

The mission of the Department of the Army is to organize, train, and equip active-duty and reserve forces for the preservation of peace, security, and the defense of our nation. As part of our national military team, the Army focuses on land operations; its soldiers must be trained with modern arms and equipment and be ready to respond quickly. The Army also administers programs aimed at protecting the environment, improving waterway navigation, controlling flood and beach erosion, and developing

water resources. It provides military assistance to federal, state, and local government agencies, including natural disaster relief assistance.

The American Continental Army, now called the United States Army, was established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence. The Department of War was established as an executive department at the seat of government by act approved August 7. The Secretary of War was established as its head. The National Security Act of 1947 created the National Military Establishment, and the Department of War was designated the Department of the Army. The title of its secretary became Secretary of the Army. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 provided that the Department of the Army is a military department within the DoD. The Army Organization Act of 1950 provided the statutory basis for the internal organization of the Army and the Department of the Army. The act consolidated and revised numerous earlier laws, incorporated various adjustments made necessary by the National Security Act of 1947 and other postwar enactment, and provided for the organization of the Department of the Army in a single comprehensive statute, with certain minor exceptions. In general, the act followed the policy of vesting broad organizational powers in the Secretary of the Army, subject to delegation by the secretary, rather than specifying duties of subordinate officers.

The Secretary of the Army is the head of the Department of the Army. Subject to the direction, authority, and control of the President as Commander in Chief and of the SECDEF, the Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department of the Army, including its organization, administration, operation, efficiency, and such other activities as may be prescribed by the President or the SECDEF as authorized by law.

REVIEW QUESTION

- Q2. Which of the following is the most senior officer in the armed forces?
1. Commandant of the Marine Corps
 2. Chief of Naval Operations
 3. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
 4. Secretary of Defense

Other Department of Defense Agencies

DoD is the largest government agency in the United States. It spends a major portion of the national budget and employs nearly 4 million people (military and civilian) to serve and protect the interest of the American people. The business of this department affects every soldier, sailor, marine and airman in all facets of life. Civilians and industries benefit economically and technologically because of the need by the military for more sophisticated weapons, electronics, communications, and computers. The Internet was largely financed and developed by the military. The following are some of other DoD agencies of interest to military personnel.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION.—The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), formerly the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, was established as a separate agency of the DoD. BMDO is Presidentially chartered and mandated by Congress to develop ballistic and cruise missile defense systems that are capable of providing a limited defense of the United States and a flexible, interoperable family of theater missile defense systems that may be forward deployed to protect elements of the U.S. Armed Forces and allies of the United States.

The agency's mission is to manage and direct DoD's ballistic missile defense acquisition programs, which include theater missile defense, and to develop and deploy, if directed, a national missile defense program designed to protect the United States from a long-range missile threat posed by rogue nations. The agency also is responsible for the continuing research and development of follow-on technologies that are relevant for long-term ballistic missile defense. These programs will build a technical foundation for evolutionary growth in future ballistic missile defenses. In developing these programs, the agency utilizes the services of the military departments, the Department of Energy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, private industries, and educational and research institutions.

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY.—The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is a separately organized agency within the DoD under a director appointed by the SECDEF. The agency, under the authority, direction, and control of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E), engages in advanced and applied research and development

projects essential to the DoD. The agency conducts prototype projects that embody technology that may be incorporated into joint programs, programs in support of deployed U.S. forces, selected military department programs, or dual-use programs and, on request, assists the military departments in their research and development efforts.

DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY.—The Defense Commissary Agency was established by direction of the SECDEF on November 9, 1990, and operates under DoD Directive 5105.55. The Defense Commissary Agency is a defense agency subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Under SECDEF for Personnel and Readiness and the operational supervision of the Commissary Operating Board. The agency is responsible for providing an efficient and effective worldwide system of commissaries for reselling groceries and household supplies at low, practical prices (consistent with quality) to members of the military services, their families, and other authorized patrons, while maintaining high standards of quality, facilities, products, and service. Commissary savings are a valued part of military pay and benefits. They also are important in recruitment and reenlistment of the all-volunteer force. The publication, How To Do Business with DeCA (Defense Commissary Agency) is available free of charge from the Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Headquarters, Defense Commissary Agency, 1300 "E" Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1800.

DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY.—The Defense Contract Audit Agency was established in 1965 and operates under DoD Directive 5105.36 under the authority, direction, and control of the Under SECDEF (Comptroller). The agency performs all necessary contract audit functions for the DoD and provides accounting and financial advisory services to all defense components responsible for procurement and contract administration. These services are provided in connection with the negotiation, administration, and settlement of contracts and subcontracts. Services include evaluating the acceptability of costs claimed or proposed by contractors and reviewing the efficiency and economy of contractor operations. Other government agencies may request the agency's services under appropriate arrangements.

DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE.—Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) was established by direction of the

SECDEF on November 26, 1990, and operates under DoD Directive 5118.5. DFAS is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under SECDEF (Comptroller). The Service is responsible for making all payments, including payroll and contracts, and for maintaining all finance and accounting records for the DoD. The service is responsible for preparing annual financial statements for DoD in accordance with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990. The service also is responsible for the consolidation, standardization, upgrade, and integration of finance and accounting requirements, functions, processes, operations, and systems in the DoD.

DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY.—The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) originally established as the Defense Communications Agency, is a combat support agency of the DoD. DISA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant SECDEF for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence. The agency is organized into a headquarters and field activities acting for the director in assigned areas of responsibility. The field organizations include the White House Communications Agency, Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization, DISA Western Hemisphere, Joint Interoperability Test Command, Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization, Defense Technical Information Center, and the Joint Spectrum Center. The agency is responsible for planning, developing, and supporting command, control, communications, and information systems that serve the needs of the National Command Authorities under all conditions of peace and war. It manages the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and is responsible for DoD telecommunications and information processing facilities. It provides guidance and support on technical and operational and information systems issues affecting the Office of the SECDEF, the military departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the unified combatant commands, and the defense agencies. It ensures the interoperability of DII, theater and tactical command and control systems, North Atlantic Treaty Organization and/or allied systems, and those national and/or international commercial systems that affect the DISA mission. It supports national security emergency preparedness telecommunications functions of the National Communications System (NCS), as prescribed by Executive Order 12472 of April 3, 1984.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.—The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established

by DoD Directive 5105.21, effective October 1, 1961, under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.). DIA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant SECDEF for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence. The DIA is a combat support agency committed to the provision of timely, objective, and cogent military intelligence to the warfighters—soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines—and to the decision makers and policymakers of DoD and the federal government. To accomplish its assigned mission, DIA produces military intelligence for national foreign intelligence and counterintelligence products; coordinates all DoD intelligence collection requirements; operates the Central Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) Organization; manages the Defense Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Service and the Defense Attach System; operates the Joint Military Intelligence College; and provides foreign intelligence and counterintelligence support to the SECDEF and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Director of DIA coordinates the Defense General Intelligence and Applications Program, an element of the DoD Joint Military Intelligence Program, and manages the General Defense Intelligence Program within the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY.—The Defense Legal Services Agency was established August 12, 1981. It is currently chartered under DoD Directive 5145.4. The agency is under the authority, direction, and control of the General Counsel of the DoD, who also serves as its Director. The agency provides legal advice and services for defense agencies and DoD field activities. It also provides technical support and assistance for development of the department's legislative program; coordinates positions on legislation and Presidential executive orders; provides a centralized legislative and congressional document reference and distribution point for the department; and maintains the department's historical legislative files. In addition, the agency includes the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals program and the DoD Standards of Conduct Office.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY.—The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) was established by the SECDEF, operates under DoD Directive 5105.22, and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under SECDEF for Acquisition and Technology. It supports both the logistics requirement of the military services and their acquisition of weapons and other

materiel. Support begins with joint planning with the services for parts for a new weapons system, extends through production, and concludes with the disposal of material which is obsolete, worn out, or no longer needed. The agency provides logistics support, contract administration services, and technical services to all branches of the military and to a number of federal agencies. Within the agency's Defense Logistics Support Command (DLSC), professional logisticians buy and manage a vast number and variety of items used by all of the military services and some civilian agencies. The military services determine their requirements for supplies and materiel and establish their priorities. Agency supply centers consolidate the services' requirements and procure the supplies in sufficient quantities to meet the services' projected needs, critical to maintaining the readiness of our forces. The agency manages supplies in eight commodity areas: fuel, food, clothing, construction material, electronic supplies, general supplies, industrial supplies, and medical supplies. The DLSC also manages the distribution function for the agency through the Defense Distribution Center. Distribution is defined as all actions involving the receipt of new procurements, redistribution, and field returns; storage of materiel, including care of materiel and supplies in storage; the issuance of materiel; consolidation and containerization of materiel; preservation, packaging, packing, and marking; physical inventory; quality control; traffic management; other transportation services, unit materiel fielding, and set assembly/disassembly; and transshipment and minor repair.

DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE.—The Defense Security Service, formerly the Defense Investigative Service, was established by the SECDEF in the Defense Reform Initiative dated November 1997. The service is chartered by DoD Directive 5105.42 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant SECDEF for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence. The service provides a full range of security support services for the DoD, other federal government agencies, defense contractors, and other authorized customers. It is responsible for all personnel security investigations for department components and, when authorized, investigations for other U.S. government activities. These include investigation of allegations of subversive affiliations, adverse suitability information, or any other situation that requires resolution to complete the personnel security investigation. The service also is responsible for

industrial security management; automated systems security; polygraph research, education, training, and examinations; and security research, education, and training.

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY.—The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) was established as a separate agency of the DoD on October 1, 1998, by DoD Directive 5105.62. DTRA was formed by the consolidation of selected elements of the Office of the SECDEF, the Defense Special Weapons Agency, the On-Site Inspection Agency, and the Defense Technology Security Administration. DTRA is a combat support agency of the DoD and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under SECDEF for Acquisition and Technology. DTRA is responsible for threat reduction to the United States and its allies from nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC), and other special weapons, as well as advanced conventional weapons. Through the execution of technology security activities, cooperative threat reduction programs, arms control treaty monitoring and on-site inspection, force protection, NBC defense, and counterproliferation, DTRA supports the U.S. nuclear deterrent and provides technical support on weapons of mass destruction matters to DoD components.

NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY.—The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) was established on October 1, 1996, as a member of the intelligence community and a DoD combat support agency. It is chartered under DoD Directive 5105.60, pursuant to the National Imagery and Mapping Agency Act of 1996 (10 U.S.C. 441 et seq.). NIMA operates under the authority, direction, and control of the SECDEF, with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and in accordance with the policies and priorities established by the Director of Central Intelligence. The Assistant SECDEF for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence exercises overall supervision over NIMA. The agency is responsible for providing timely, relevant, and accurate imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information in support of the national security objectives of the United States. With a vision of guaranteeing the information edge, NIMA is committed to delivering the imagery and geospatial information that gives national policymakers and military users information superiority in a rapidly changing global environment. NIMA supports national policy objectives by committing substantial imagery analysis resources to national priorities, especially as they relate to diplomatic and regional

security policy, arms control and treaty monitoring activities, counterterrorism, nonproliferation, chemical and biological warfare, and information operations activities. NIMA also provides geospatial information, such as natural and cultural feature data, elevation data, controlled imagery, international boundaries, and place names necessary to understanding the context of intelligence information. This information supports a full range of diplomatic, disaster relief, countermobility, no-fly zone enforcement, force protection, and humanitarian and multi-national peacekeeping activities. NIMA also provides accurate and current geospatial information required by the unified combatant commands to plan, operate, and if necessary, fight and win. NIMA's strategy supports operational readiness through a concentrated investment in geospatial foundation data, including controlled imagery, digital elevation data, and selected feature information, which can be rapidly augmented and fused with other spatially referenced information, such as intelligence, weather, and logistics data. The result is an integrated digital view of the mission space that is crucial for diplomatic, military, and civil relief operations. NIMA is headquartered in Bethesda, MD, and operates major facilities in Washington, DC, Reston, VA, and St. Louis, MO.

The military organization is complex and constantly changing. There are numerous publications and instructions that the petty officer must consult to keep current. OPNAVINST 5400 series and the *United States Government Manual* printed by the Office of the Federal Register National Archives and Records Administration covers missions and functions of Navy and other armed forces commands. Additionally there are many government and Navy sites on the Internet that give general information regarding naval organization.

REVIEW QUESTION

- Q3. Who serves as the spokesman for the commanders of the unified combatant commands?
1. Commander of the U.S. Joint Forces Command
 2. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
 3. Secretary of the Army
 4. Secretary of the Air Force

Department of the Navy

Learning Objectives: Identify the names, abbreviations, and missions of major commands within the Department of the Navy, shore establishments, and operating forces.

The primary mission of the Department of the Navy (DoN) is to protect the United States, as directed by the President or the SECDEF, by the effective prosecution of war at sea including, with its Marine Corps component, the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases; to support, as required, the forces of all military departments of the United States; and to maintain freedom of the seas. The United States Navy was founded on October 13, 1775, when Congress enacted the first legislation creating the Continental Navy of the American Revolution. The DoN and the Office of Secretary of the Navy were established by act of April 30, 1798. For 9 years prior to that date, by act of August 7, 1789, the conduct of naval affairs was under the Secretary of War. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 provided that the DoN be a military department within the DoD. The Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) is appointed by the President as the head of the DoN and is responsible to the SECDEF for the operation and efficiency of the Navy. The DoN includes the U.S. Coast Guard when it is operating as a Service in the Navy.

The SECNAV is responsible for the policies and control of the DoN, including its organization, administration, functioning, and efficiency. The DoN has two tasks. The first task, directed by the President or the SECDEF, is to organize, train, equip, prepare, and maintain the readiness of Navy and Marine Corps forces to perform military missions. The second task, directed by the SECDEF, is to support Navy and Marine Corps forces, as well as the forces of other military departments assigned to the unified combatant commands. Support includes administrative, personnel, material, funding, and technological support through research and development.

The SECNAV assigns department-wide responsibilities essential to the efficient administration of the DoN to civilian executive assistants. These assistants consist of the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, and the General Counsel of the Navy. They are SECNAV's principal advisors and assistants on DoN administrative affairs. Each civilian executive assistant has a certain area of responsibility. The civilian executive assistants carry out their duties in cooperation with the Chief of Naval

Operations, the principal naval advisor and executive to the SECNAV.

The DoN has many functions and needs a large contingent of personnel, both civilian and military, and offices to adequately run the enormous department. The following describes a few of those offices.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS.—A naval officer heads the Office of Legislative Affairs. It supervises, coordinates, and arranges for the presentation of statements, testimonies, briefings, and reports to members and committees of Congress. Military and civilian personnel of the DoN make these presentations. The office also monitors and evaluates congressional proceedings and actions affecting the DoN.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION.—The Office of Information, headed by a military officer, provides services to the public. These services include the answering of inquiries and the coordination of Navy participation in community events. The Office of Information also ensures a prompt and accurate flow of information to the news media.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Headed by a military officer, the Office of the Judge Advocate General (JAG) provides legal services within the DoN. It provides legal services in all areas except those areas of business and commercial law assigned to the General Counsel of the Navy. The JAG office supervises the administration of military justice throughout the DoN based on the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). It provides free legal counsel for any member of the naval service charged with a serious offense under the UCMJ. The JAG office also conducts investigations, provides legal help and advice, processes various claims for and against the Navy, and advises on maritime law.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.—The Office of the Auditor General is responsible for internal audits within the DoN.

OFFICE OF PROGRAM APPRAISAL.—The Office of Program Appraisal (OPA) provides an appraisal of the Navy. It ensures existing and proposed Navy and Marine Corps programs achieve the goals of the DoN. OPA analysis gives the SECNAV information on the validity, need, and usefulness of Navy programs. SECNAV then uses that information to assess the overall direction of the Navy.

REVIEW QUESTION

- Q4. What office monitors and evaluates congressional proceedings and actions that affect the Department of the Navy?
1. Office of Information
 2. Office of the General Counsel of the Navy
 3. Office of Program Appraisal
 4. Office of Legislative Affairs
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS).—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) supervises all DoN manpower and Reserve component affairs. The Assistant Secretary supervises policy and administration of affairs related to military (active and inactive) and civilian personnel.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND SYSTEMS).—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering, and Systems) manages all stages of DoN acquisition programs. The only exception is the acquisition of naval ships funded by the appropriation “Ship Building and Conversion, Navy.” The Assistant Secretary ensures the technical maintenance or alteration of material and directs all DoN research, development, engineering, test, and evaluation efforts. These efforts include management of the appropriation “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy.” The Assistant Secretary also directs acquisition programs for oceanography, ocean engineering, and closely related matters.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT).—As Comptroller of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management) manages all DoN financial matters. The Assistant Secretary’s responsibilities include budgeting, accounting, disbursing, and financing; progress and statistical reporting; and management information systems and equipment (except those concerning weapons systems).

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS).—As an acquisition executive, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics) procures aircraft and naval ships. This executive manages all stages of acquisition of naval ships in the 5-year shipbuilding

program, including design and weapons system integration. The Assistant Secretary's responsibility includes business and contractual policy and logistic support of all DoN acquisition programs. It includes the maintenance, alteration, supply, distribution, and disposal of material; the Mutual Defense Assistance Program; all transportation matters; printing and publications; and industrial security. It also includes labor relations of contractors with the DoN. The Assistant Secretary supervises the acquisition, construction, use, improvement, alteration, maintenance, and disposal of DoN real estate and facilities.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE NAVY.—The Office of the General Counsel of the Navy provides legal advice, counsel, and guidance to SECNAV, SECNAV's civilian executive assistants, and their staffs. These legal services concern matters of business and commercial law.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.—The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), under the direction of SECNAV, takes precedence above all other officers of the naval service. The CNO is the Navy member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The CNO, under the Secretary of the Navy, exercises command over certain central executive organizations, assigned shore activities, and the Operating Forces of the Navy. The CNO plans for and provides the manpower, material, weapons, facilities, and services to support the needs of the Navy, with the exception of the Fleet Marine Forces; maintains water transportation services, including sea transportation services for the DoD; directs the Naval Reserve; and exercises authority for matters of naval administration, including matters related to customs and traditions of the naval service, security, intelligence, discipline, naval communications, and naval operations. The CNO exercises area coordination authority over all shore activities of the DoN to ensure that total efforts afford adequate support to the combatant forces and are coordinated among them to assure economy and efficiency of operation. In addition, the CNO has the following specific responsibilities:

- To organize, train, equip, prepare, and maintain the readiness of Navy operational forces
- To determine and direct the efforts needed to fulfill current and future Navy requirements for manpower, material, weapons, facilities, and services.

- To exercise leadership in maintaining a high degree of competence among Navy officers and enlisted and civilian personnel
- To maintain the morale and motivation of Navy personnel and the prestige of a Navy career
- To plan and provide health care for personnel of the naval service and their dependents
- To direct the organization, administration, training, and support of the Naval Reserve
- To monitor the DoN to determine and maintain efficiency, discipline, and readiness
- To determine the need for and to provide for the conduct of research, development, test, and evaluation that meet long-range goals, immediate requirements, and fiscal limitations
- To devise Navy strategic plans and policies and help devise joint and combined strategic plans and policies
- To budget for commands, bureaus, and offices assigned to the CNO's command and for other activities and programs as assigned

The Vice CNO and the Vice CNO's Assistant, Directors of Major Staff Offices (DMSOs), and Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations help the CNO carry out these responsibilities. Of particular interest to the enlisted community is the master chief petty officer of the Navy (MCPON).

MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OF THE NAVY.—In 1966 the SECNAV's Task Force on Navy/Marine Corps Personnel Retention recommended the creation of the office of the master chief petty officer of the Navy (MCPON). The function of the office is to provide a direct, unofficial channel of communication between enlisted personnel and the senior policy level of DoN. The office was formally set up on 1 March 1967 with a tour length of 4 years.

The MCPON performs the following duties:

- The MCPON's assignment is to the immediate office of the CNO. The MCPON serves as the senior enlisted representative of the Navy and acts as the primary enlisted advisor to the CNO. The MCPON advises the Chief of Naval Personnel (CHNAVPERS) in all matters regarding active-duty and retired enlisted members and their dependents.

- The MCPON serves in an advisory capacity on various boards pertaining to enlisted members, including the following boards.

- Board of Managers of the Navy Relief Society
- Board of Administrators of the BUPERS Central Nonappropriated Funds
- Board of Equal Opportunity for Women
- Rating Review Board
- Navy Wives Club of America (Liaison)
- Fleet Reserve Association (Liaison)
- Navy Resale System Advisory Board

- The MCPON, when called upon, testifies before congressional committees and subcommittees. The MCPON occasionally accompanies the CNO and CHNAVPERs on official trips and the Navy Inspector General on selected inspection trips. The MCPON travels extensively throughout the fleet and serves as the Navy enlisted representative of the DoN at special events, celebrations, and ceremonies.

- The MCPON recommends ways to develop effective leadership and training at all enlisted levels and to attain high standards of conduct and general appearance within the enlisted community. The MCPON acts always to maintain and promote the chain of command and its associated chain of communications. Further, the MCPON advises the CNO about existing or potential situations, procedures, and practices affecting the morale, retention, career enhancement, human goals, and general well-being of the Navy enlisted personnel and their dependents.

- The MCPON does not work alone. In addition to a staff, the MCPON relies on the quality and experience of the fleet, force, and command master chiefs to carry out the duties of the office.

REVIEW QUESTION

- Q5. The Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy is assigned to what immediate office?
1. Chief of Naval Personnel
 2. Chief of Naval Operations
 3. Secretary of the Navy
 4. Assistant Secretary of the Navy

THE OPERATING FORCES.—The Operating Forces of the Navy are responsible for naval operations necessary to carry out the DoN's role in upholding and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States. The Operating Forces of the Navy include fleets, seagoing forces, Fleet Marine Forces and other assigned Marine Corps forces, the Military Sealift Command, the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command; Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force; Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command; Naval Reserve forces, and other forces and activities as may be assigned by the President or the Secretary of the Navy. The CNO is responsible for the command and administration of the Operating Forces of the Navy. The Pacific Fleet is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft operating throughout the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Atlantic Fleet is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft that operate throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. Naval Forces, Europe, includes forces assigned by the CNO or made available from either the Pacific or Atlantic Fleet to operate in the European theater.

Fleet Marine forces are under the administrative control of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. These forces operate, as do other types of commands, under their respective fleet commander in chief.

The operating forces' commanders and commanders in chief (CINCs) have dual chains of command. Administratively, they report to the CNO to provide, train, and equip naval forces. Operationally, as naval forces, they report to the appropriate unified commander in chief. The units of a fleet also have dual chains of command. As units enter an area of responsibility for a particular Navy CINC, they are operationally assigned to the appropriate numbered fleet. Ships provided by type commanders make up the operational (numbered) fleets. The Pacific Fleet includes the Third and Seventh Fleets, the Atlantic Fleet has the Second Fleet, the Fifth Fleet is under the U. S. Naval Forces Central Command, and Naval Forces Europe mainly consists of the Sixth Fleet. The Navy units also have an administrative chain of command in which the various ships report to the appropriate forward-area commanders, known as type commanders.

For example, administratively a destroyer may belong to a squadron (DESRON) that is part of a cruiser-destroyer group (CRUDESGRU). The CRUDESGRU, in turn, is part of the surface force (SURFLANT) that reports to the Commander in Chief,

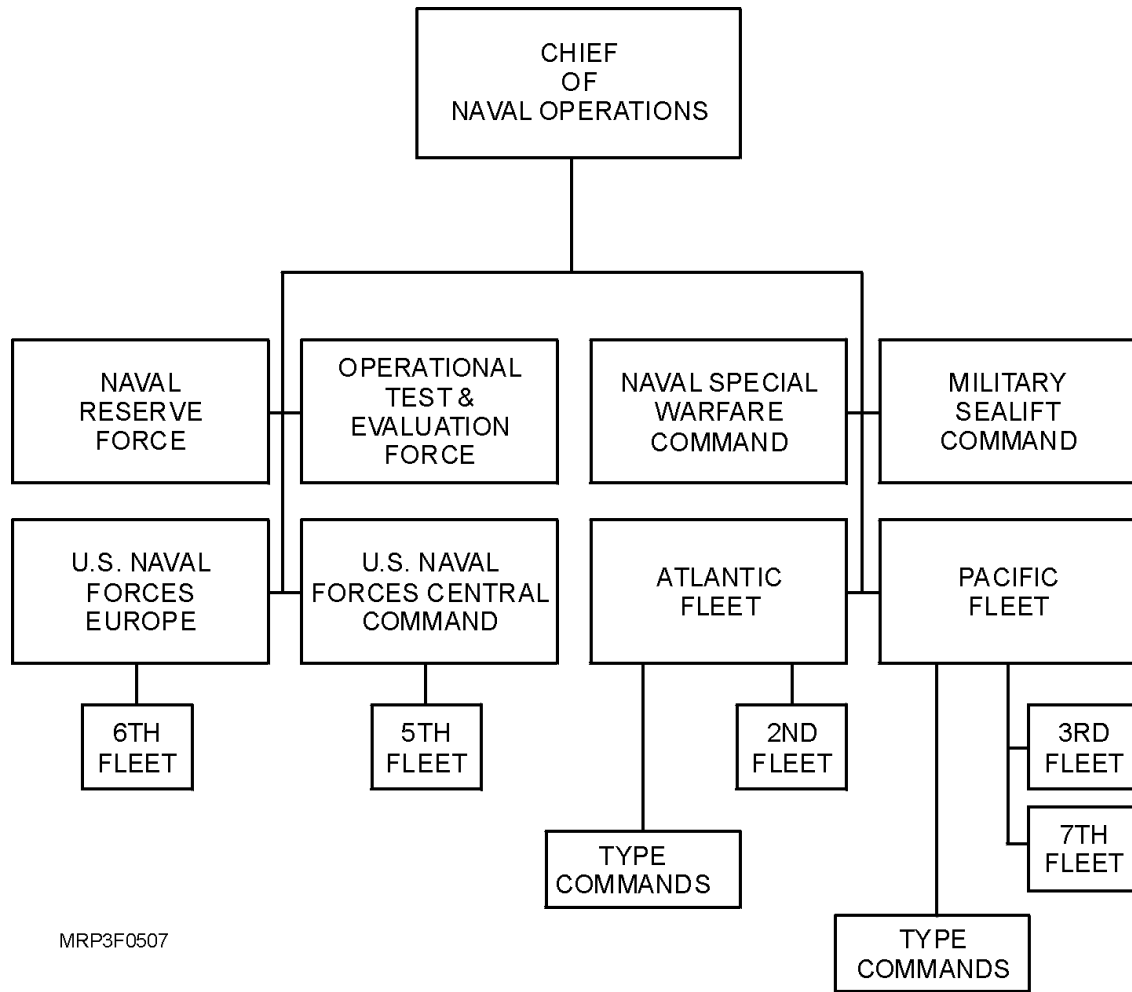


Figure 5-2. DoN organization, operating forces.

Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT). Operationally the same destroyer may be deployed as part of a task element, unit, group, and force that are part of the Seventh Fleet answering to CINCPACFLT.

A *task force* (TF) is a subdivision of a *fleet*. Sometimes a fleet is large enough and its duties are extensive enough to require division into many TFs. When that happens, the TFs become part of groupings called *task fleets*. A TF is composed of several types of ships according to operational necessity. Thus a TF may include battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, amphibious craft, and auxiliary vessels, such as tenders or supply ships. The division of a TF creates *task groups* (TGs). TGs have numbers corresponding to the particular TF of which they are a part. For instance, if TF 77 has a task group assigned to reconnaissance, its set number will be TG 77.3. Task groups may be subdivided even further into *task units* (TUs) and *task elements*. For example, TU 77.3.1 is Task Unit 1 of Task Group 3 of Task Force 7 of the Seventh Fleet.

The operating forces carry out naval operations needed to support the DoN's role in upholding and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States. The major operating forces are shown in figure 5-2. Each has an area of responsibility and mission, some unique, some are shared as explained below.

Naval Reserve Force.—Commander, Naval Reserve Force (NAVRESFOR) provides mission-capable units and individuals to the Navy-Marine Corps team throughout the full range of operations from peace to war. The Naval Reserve Force, numbering over 728,000 men and women, consists of the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve. The Ready Reserve is made up of Selected Reserve (SELRES) personnel and Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) personnel. The SELRES is the Navy's primary source of immediate mobilization manpower. The SELRES represents those reservists who are paid either as weekend drillers or who serve in full-time support on active-duty status as Temporary

Active Reserves (TAR) in the training and administration of the Naval Reserve Force program.

Operation Test and Evaluation Force.—

Commander, Navy Operational Test and Evaluation Force (COMOPTEVFOR) provides an independent and objective evaluation of the operational effectiveness and suitability of aviation, surface, subsurface, cryptologic, and space systems.

Naval Special Warfare Command.—

Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command (COMNAVSPECWARCOM) prepares forces to carry out maritime special operations missions. The command develops special operation doctrine, strategy, and tactics in support of naval operations.

Military Sealift Command.—

Commander, Military Sealift Command (COMSC) is operated by the Navy for all armed services. The command consists of ships, tankers, and commercial vessels manned by civil service and contract personnel. The prime mission of COMSC is to provide immediate sealift capability in an emergency. The ships of this command transport service personnel, their dependents, combat troops, and material throughout the world.

U.S. Naval Forces Europe.—

Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces Europe (CINUSNAVEUR) consists of forces assigned by CNO or made available from either the Pacific or Atlantic Fleet to operate in the European theater.

U.S. Naval Forces Central Command.—

Commander, U. S. Naval Forces Central Command (COMUSNAVCENTCOM) consists of forces assigned from other major operating forces including certain Marine Corps detachments. The area of responsibility as of June 1998 is the Arabian Gulf and most of the Middle East.

Atlantic Fleet.—

Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT) provides interoperable, trained, and combat-ready naval forces to the Atlantic theater and other U.S. unified commanders. The Atlantic Fleet is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft operating throughout the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

Pacific Fleet.—

Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) provides interoperable, trained, and combat-ready naval forces to the Pacific theater and other U.S. unified commanders. The U.S. Navy's Pacific Fleet covers more than 50 percent of the earth's surface—encompassing just over 100 million square miles. Each day, Pacific Fleet ships are at sea in the

Pacific, Indian, and Arctic Oceans, from the West Coast of the United States to the Arabian Gulf. CINCPACFLT keeps the sea-lanes open, deters aggression, provides regional stability, and supports humanitarian relief activities.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- Q6. The U. S. Naval Forces Central Command's area of responsibility includes which of the following areas?
1. Mediterranean
 2. Middle East
 3. Continental United States
 4. South America
- Q7. The Pacific Fleet's area of responsibility includes which of the following areas?
1. Southeast Asia
 2. Arctic Ocean
 3. U. S. west coast
 4. Both 2 and 3 above

THE SHORE ESTABLISHMENT.—The shore establishment provides support to the operating forces (known as "the fleet"). This support includes facilities for the repair of machinery and electronics; communications centers; training areas and simulators; ship and aircraft repair; intelligence and meteorological support; storage areas for repair parts, fuel, and munitions; medical and dental facilities; and air bases. This section discusses the major shore commands responsible for training, supplying, maintaining, and supporting the operating forces. These major shore commands are shown in figure 5-3. The mission of the shore commands is to deliver material, services, and personnel to the fleet. Shore commands answer directly to CNO to carry out their missions.

Chief of Naval Personnel.—Chief of Naval Personnel (CHNAVPERS) plans and directs the procurement, distribution, administration, and career motivation of regular and reserve Navy personnel. Through the administration of the Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM), CHNAVPERS meets the quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements determined by the Chief of Naval Operations. CHNAVPERS plans the amount of

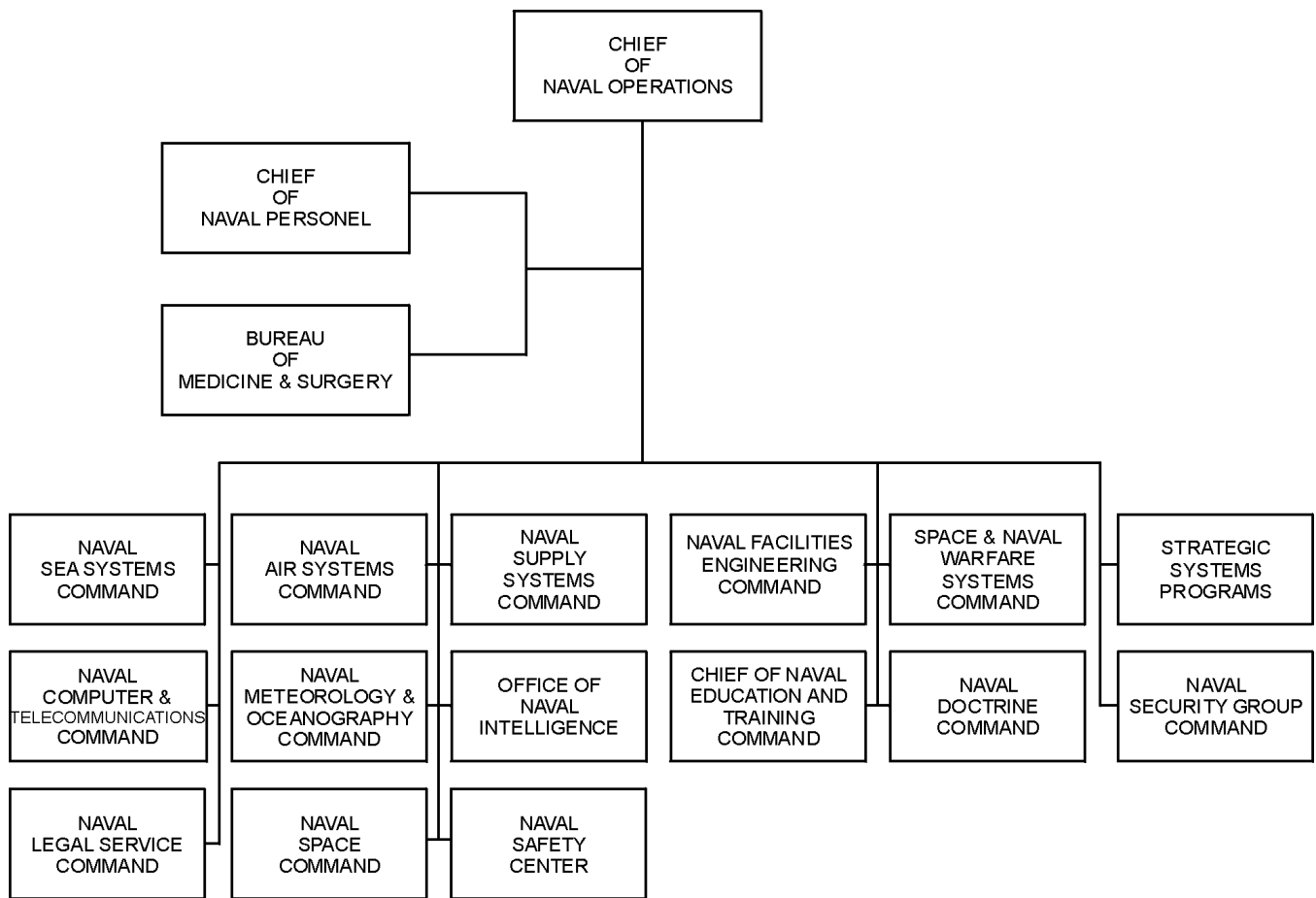


Figure 5-3. DoN organization, shore establishment.

education and training needed by Navy personnel, including that of the Naval Reserve, to meet manpower requirements determined by CNO. CHNAVPERS additionally has the responsibility to develop, implement, manage, and administer the Navy Civilian Personnel/Equal Employment Opportunity Programs and to develop service-wide programs for improved human resources management.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) directs the provision of medical and dental services for authorized personnel within assigned geographic and mission-specific commands. BUMED makes sure health care program policies are maintained and carried out. It also maintains all assigned activities in a proper state of readiness to fulfill assigned peacetime and contingency missions. In addition, BUMED:

- Directs the provision of medical and dental services for Navy and Marine Corps personnel and other persons authorized by law
- Ensures that health care program policies are optimally executed through the acquisition and effective utilization of financial and manpower resources
- Maintains all assigned activities in a proper state of material and personnel readiness to fulfill assigned peacetime and contingency mission tasking
- Administers the execution and implementation of contingency support plans and programs that provide for an effective medical and dental readiness capability
- Acquires, trains, and maintains a force of professional and technical personnel

- Provides professional and technical medical and dental service to the Fleet, Fleet Marine Force, and shore activities of the Navy
- Ensures that assigned activities are able to achieve successful accreditation and recognition by appropriate governmental and civilian agencies and commissions
- Ensures cooperation with civil authorities in matters pertaining to public health disasters and other emergencies, in conjunction with maintaining and safeguarding the health of Navy and Marine Corps personnel

Naval Sea Systems Command.—Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEA SYSCOM or NAVSEA) researches, develops, procures, and furnishes logistic support and other material functions. The command carries out these functions for ships and craft, shipboard weapons systems and expendable ordnance, and air-launched mines and torpedoes. This command also is responsible for the above functions in shipboard systems and components; some of these are propulsion (including nuclear), power generation, sonar, search radar, and auxiliary equipment. NAVSEA is responsible for ship system integration and for coordination of logistic support. NAVSEA has central authority for ship and nuclear power safety; for explosives, propellants, and actuating parts; and for explosive safety and explosive ordnance disposal. This command also provides technical and material support for diving and for salvage of stranded and sunken ships, craft, aircraft, and other objects. NAVSEA also coordinates shipbuilding conversion and repair in the Navy and DoD.

Naval Air Systems Command.—Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIR SYSCOM or NAVAIR) is responsible for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement, and logistic support in several areas. These areas include Navy and Marine Corps aircraft, air-launched weapons, and other aviation-related equipment. This command manages target ranges and test facilities in support of these needs.

Naval Supply Systems Command.—Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command (COMNAVSUPSYSCOM or NAVSUP) develops supply management policies and methods. NAVSUP also controls the Naval Supply System, publications and printing, the resale program, the Navy Stock Fund, and field purchasing services. NAVSUP provides material support for materials handling, food service equipment, and special clothing. It provides

accounting support to Navy activities as assigned and is responsible for transportation of Navy property.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command.—Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (COMNAVFACENGCOM or NAVFAC) plans, designs, develops, procures, constructs, alters, estimates costs, and inspects. The command is responsible for these functions as they relate to public works, public utilities, construction, transportation, and weight-handling equipment at all shore activities. NAVFAC acquires and disposes of real estate for the Navy and manages Navy family housing. It directs the repair and upkeep of all public works, public utilities, and housing of the Navy. NAVFAC supports fleet construction forces and provides material support of nuclear power plants, shore and construction equipment, cranes, and fixed ocean structures. In addition, this command provides technical management of shore facility maintenance, environmental protection, natural resource conservation, and fire protection.

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command.—Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (COMSPAWARSYSCOM or SPAWAR) researches, develops, tests, evaluates, and procures airborne and shipboard electronics. The command's functions involve space systems; command, control, and communications; electronic warfare; navigation; countermeasures; surveillance; air traffic control; and cryptography for naval battle forces. COMSPAWARSYSCOM is the Navy's central authority for electronics standards, technology, and compatibility.

Strategic Systems Programs.—Director, Strategic Systems Program (DIRSSP) provides for the development, production, and material support for fleet ballistic missile and strategic weapon systems. This support includes the missiles, platforms, and associated equipment; security; training of personnel; and the installation and direction of necessary supporting facilities.

Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command.—Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command's (COMNAV COMTELCOM) mission is to organize, train, and equip computer and telecommunications activities. These activities provide quality information systems and services to the fleet, support commands, and higher authority as well as manage, process, and transfer information for command, control, and administration of the Navy.

Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command.—Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command's (COMNAVMET OCCOM) mission is to collect, interpret, and apply atmospheric and oceanic data and information for safety at sea; strategic and tactical warfare; and weapons system design, development, and deployment. The command provides meteorological, oceanographic, and mapping, charting, and geodesy services to increase the effectiveness of our Navy both in peacetime and in war. In addition, COMNAVMETOCCOM and the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Observatory, are responsible for the science, technology, engineering, operations, and those personnel and facilities associated with each, which are essential to explore the ocean and the atmosphere and to provide astronomical data and time for naval and related national objectives. Oceanography examines how naval operations are influenced by the physical environment and applies its findings to the development of technology and methods for improving naval operations. The Naval Oceanographic Program embraces five major disciplines of physical science to investigate the nature and behavior of the ocean environment in which the Navy operates. The five major disciplines are:

- Hydrography to collect data for the charting of the oceans and to establish geodetic references for navigation
- Oceanography to define the characteristics of the water volume for use in ocean reporting and prediction, and studies of underwater acoustics, water dynamics, corrosion, and other factors influencing the performance of naval systems
- Meteorology to define the characteristics of the atmosphere for use in weather reporting and prediction, and studies of upper atmosphere winds and currents, refractive indices for radar performance, and similar factors
- Astrometry to determine the position and motions of celestial bodies required for accurate navigation, operational support, and use in calculating precise geodetic positions and azimuth references on Earth
- Precise Time to determine, provide, and manage the distribution of precise time and time interval (frequency), both atomic and astronomical, for use in electronic navigation and command, control, and communications

Office of Naval Intelligence.—Director, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) oversees the DoN's intelligence and security requirements and responsibilities.

Chief of Naval Education and Training Command.—Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) is responsible for assigned shore-based education and training of Navy, certain Marine Corps, and other personnel. Education and training efforts support the fleet, naval shore establishment, Naval Reserve, security assistance program, and interservice training programs. CNET also develops specific education and training afloat programs for the fleet and controls Navy support for youth programs. This command acts as the DoD agent for the Defense Activity for Nontraditional Education Support (DANTES) and executes the Navy's responsibility for dependents' education. CNET takes part in research and development activities to develop and carry out the most effective teaching and training systems and devices.

Naval Doctrine Command.—Commander, Naval Doctrine Command (COMNAVDOCCOM) is the primary authority for the development of naval concepts and integrated naval doctrine and is charged with development and evaluation of Navy service specific policy and strategy.

Naval Security Group Command.—Commander, Naval Security Group Command (COMNAVSECGRUCOM) provides, operates, and maintains an adequate naval security group. It approves requirements for the use of existing naval security group capabilities and resources and coordinates the execution of approved cryptologic programs.

Naval Legal Service Command.—Commander, Naval Legal Service Command (COMNAVLEGSVC COM) administers the legal service program within the Navy and provides command direction for all Naval Legal Service Command activities and resources.

Naval Space Command.—Commander, Naval Space Command (COMNAVSPACECOM) provides direct space systems support to naval forces and helps prepare the naval service for larger space systems involvement. This command supports the coordinated mission and hardware development for future space activities. It commands and supports the naval space systems, including surveillance, environmental monitoring, communications, and navigation, in support of national maritime strategy.

Naval Safety Center.—Commander, Naval Safety Center (COMNAVSAFECEN) enhances the war-fighting capability of the Navy and Marines by arming our Sailors, Marines and civilians with the knowledge they need to save lives and preserve resources. This mission is accomplished by investigating and advocating new methods, technology, and initiatives to improve the safety process and by setting naval safety policy.

Commandant of the Marine Corps

The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) commands the Marine Corps. The commandant is directly responsible to SECNAV for the administration, discipline, internal organization, training requirements, efficiency, readiness, and total performance of the Marine Corps. The commandant also operates the material support system of the Marine Corps. The commandant keeps the SECNAV fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As the Marine Corps member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the commandant is responsible to the President and the SECDEF for duties external to the DoN as prescribed by law. The commandant is directly responsible to the CNO for the organization, training, and readiness of Marine Corps forces assigned to Navy operating forces. Marine Corps forces, when so assigned, are subject to the command exercised by the CNO over the Navy operating forces. Likewise, Navy members or organizations assigned to the Marine Corps are subject to the command of the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The United States Marine Corps was established on November 10, 1775, by resolution of the Continental Congress. Marine Corps composition and functions are detailed in 10 U.S.C. 5063. The Marine Corps, which is part of the DoN, is the smallest of the nation's combat forces and is the only service specifically tasked by Congress to be able to fight in the air, on land, and at sea. Although Marines fight in each of these dimensions, they are primarily a maritime force, linked with the Navy to move from the sea to fight on land. For most of the country's history, integrated Navy-Marine Corps expeditionary forces have been routinely forward deployed around the world. The Marine Corps is tasked by law to be "the most ready when the Nation is least ready." All Marines, regardless of specialty, are fundamentally the same, forged from a common experience in boot camp or officer training, sharing a common set of values, and trained as a cohesive air-ground team from the moment they join the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps conducts entry-level training for its enlisted marines at two bases, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, SC, and Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA. Officer candidates are evaluated at Officer Candidate School at Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, VA. The Marine Corps has a global perspective, which is not focused on any

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- Q8. What command plans the amount of education and training needed by Navy personnel to meet manpower requirements?
1. CHNAVPERS
 2. CNET
 3. DIRSSP
 4. COMNAVDOCCOM
- Q9. What command acquires and disposes of real estate for the Navy and manages Navy family housing?
1. COMNAVSEASYSKOM
 2. COMNAVSUPSYSCOM
 3. COMNAVFACENCOM
 4. COMSPAWARSYSKOM
- Q10. What command is responsible for shore-based education and training of Navy, certain Marine Corps, and other personnel?
1. CHNAVPERS
 2. BUMED
 3. DIRSSP
 4. CNET
- Q11. What command enhances the war-fighting capability of the Navy and Marines by arming our Sailors, Marines, and civilians with the knowledge they need to save lives and preserve resources?
1. COMNAVSAFECEN
 2. COMNAVSECGRUCOM
 3. COMNAVSPACECOM
 4. ONI

particular threat. While the primary responsibility for winning wars lies with the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Marine Corps wins battles, ever ready to respond to international “brush fires.” Marines train to be first on the scene to respond to attacks on the United States or its interests, acts of political violence against Americans abroad, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, or evacuation of Americans from foreign countries. Operating from Navy ships afloat, the Navy-Marine team provides a unique range of options for the country’s leadership. At sea, these units can operate from a protected sea base, unencumbered by political constraints often encountered by U.S. forces based in foreign countries.

SUMMARY

Organization is not a new concept. In its simplest form, organization is the orderly arrangement of assets. As a person approaching middle management, you must understand the organization of our Navy.

Our Constitution authorized the building and supporting of our military forces. The Constitution also stated that the President of the United States would be the Commander in Chief of the military forces. In this chapter you have read how presidential actions to protect our national security affirm the power of the Commander in Chief.

In 1949 an amendment to the National Security Act (NSA) set up the Department of Defense as we know it today. The NSA set up the position of Secretary

of Defense (SECDEF) and gave the position presidential cabinet rank. The NSA also set up the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). The JCS consists of the top individuals from each service who advise the SECDEF and the President on all military matters. The naval representative to the JCS is the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). The CNO is a member of the Department of the Navy (DoN), and so are you.

Our military organization starting with the President, includes the Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and unified combatant commands. The DoN is composed of three major parts—the Navy Department, the shore establishment, and the operating forces—in addition to other supporting offices and agencies. This chapter presented these major activities and supporting services.

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REVIEW ANSWERS

- A1. **(1)** Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States.
- A2. **(3)** The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, while so serving, holds the grade of general or admiral and outranks all other officers of the armed forces.
- A3. **(2)** Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the SECDEF, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff serves as the spokesman for the commanders of the unified combatant commands especially on the operational requirements of their commands.
- A4. **(4)** The naval officer who heads the Office of Legislative Affairs also monitors and evaluates congressional proceedings and actions affecting the DoN.
- A5. **(2)** The MCPON's assignment is to the immediate office of the CNO. The MCPON serves as the senior enlisted representative of the Navy and acts as the primary enlisted adviser to the CNO.
- A6. **(2)** As of June 1998, the U.S. Naval Forces Central Command's area of responsibility consists of the Arabian Gulf and most of the Middle East.
- A7. **(4)** The U.S. Navy's Pacific Fleet covers more than 50% of the Earth's surface, encompassing just over 1 million square miles. Pacific Fleet ships are at sea in the Pacific, Indian, and Arctic oceans from the west coast of the United States to the Arabian Gulf.
- A8. **(1)** CHNAVPERS plans the amount of education and training needed by Navy personnel, including that of the Naval Reserve to meet manpower requirements determined by the Chief of Naval Operations.
- A9. **(3)** COMNAVFACENGCOM acquires and disposes of real estate for the Navy and manages Navy family housing.
- A10. **(4)** CNET is responsible for assigned shore-based education and training of Navy, certain Marine Corps, and other personnel. Education and training efforts support the naval shore establishment, Naval Reserve program, and interservice training programs.
- A11. **(1)** COMNAVSAFECEN arms our Sailors, Marines, and civilians with the knowledge they need to save lives and preserve resources. This mission is accomplished by investigating and advocating new methods, technology, and initiatives to improve the safety process.