



- Establish a secure environment.
- Rapidly improve of civil order and material conditions.
- Demonstrate US commitment to Iraq and the region.
- Foster a national identity that unites all Iraqis while preserving their tribal, ethnic and religious heritage.
- Establish a broad-based, representative government that:
- Adheres to the rule of law.
- Respects basic rights of all Iraqis.
- Does not threaten its neighbors and does not support terrorism.
- Does not pursue WMD capability.
- Maintains territorial integrity.
- External threats from neighboring countries deterred and, if deterrence fails, swiftly defeated.
- Resistance from internal groups hostile to US and coalition forces prevented or defeated.
- Essential Iraqi infrastructure and social services rapidly restored.
- Reformed Iraqi military and security institutions capable of performing legitimate defense and public security missions.
- Government functions and services necessary to stabilize Iraq and initiate reconstruction of the country are established. On order, transfer these functions and services to a transitional US or international administration.
- Public order and safety maintained.
- As required, US interagency or international organization efforts to reorganize and train Iraqi law enforcement organizations supported.
- All WMD identified, secured, documented and destroyed or dismantled as appropriate.
- Destruction of terrorist networks completed and all terrorists and war criminals in custody.
- Requirements for the reconstruction effort fall into seven general areas that comprise the lines of operation for Phase IV.
- Within each line of operation are the major tasks conducted primarily by civilian agencies with support from the CFC.
- These tasks are the milestones for gauging progress. Based on experience from past stability operations, working strictly off a set timeline is problematic and drives the requirement to measure success by progress within each milestone at the local, regional and national level.
- The milestones are prioritized within each line of operationsome conditions must be set by certain milestones before work on following milestones can be initiated. When the efforts of civilian agencies are not synchronized, resources for Phase IV will arrive but cannot be used because those conditions have not been established.



- A council of seven Iraqis who advise Commanders (CENTCOM, CFLCC, and CJTF-Iraq) on stability, reform, and transition issues
- Possess ideals compatible with Coalition objectives
- The council is publicly announced to the Iraqi people in its national level capacity just prior to regime collapse
- $3 \times$ members selected from Iraqis in exile
- Credible representatives of the Shias, Sunnis, and Kurds
- Identified and brought on board now
- $4 \times$ members selected from Iraqis who have lived under Saddam's rule
- Selected from Shias, Sunnis, Turkomen, and Kurds who are identified as credible and have name recognition within the Arab region
- Professionals, clerics, professors
- The 7 -member council will select among themselves a principal spokesperson to serve on a rotational basis



## Some lessons from history...

- 1991 - Gulf War:
- A cease-fire was declared 100 hours into the ground war.
- Within 48 -hours, CENTCOM planners drafted a cease fire agreement, sent it to DC for approval by POTUS and it was signed with the Iraqis.
- Two lessons: 1) a document will eventually be signed ending formal hostilities, and 2) all parties are stuck with what eventually is signed.
- 1871 - Franco-Prussian War:
- One of the first modern examples of "catastrophic success"
- When the King of France was killed, the government collapsed and Bismarck had no one with whom to sign a peace treaty and gain the political objective of the war.
- France remained in turmoil until Napoleon took over.
- Lesson: CENTCOM will be in a similar situation as the mission statement directs us to destroy the regime with whom a peace treaty would be signed.


## Successful method when destroying a Regime <br> (Political Framework for German Reconstruction)

- Potsdam Declaration:
- Established an agreement of the coalition for the governance of Germany (there was no United Nations to draft a mandate), signed by each Head of State.
- Spelled out principles for governance.
- Used by Eisenhower as a basis for reconstruction.
- Eisenhower's Instructions to his Commanders:
- Based upon the declaration, Eisenhower issued instructions to the US, UK, USSR and French commanders for their zones.
- Provided the legal framework for military governance.
- Council of Foreign Ministers:
- A body consisting of the foreign ministers (Department of State) established by the declaration responsible for deciding policy issues concerning Germany.
- Provided direction for the zone commanders.
- After six years, signed the peace treaty with the new German government.



## Baghdad Declaration

- Provides a coalition framework of governance for the international community, CFC forces and Iraqi people.
- The declaration is submitted to the UN during Phase I as the pretext for war (lacking a UNSCR) and defines post-Saddam Iraq.
- Consists of three sets of principles:
- Enduring Principles - Those principles that dictate an acceptable governance of Iraq for the region, coalition nations and the international community.
- Immediate Principles - Those principles provided to the CFC that dictate the framework for military governance until an Interim Administration is capable of leading reconstruction.
- Guiding Principles - Those principles that define the expected norms of behavior for the Iraqis.

The Declaration is also the basis for any "Catastrophic Success" scenario as it defines Coalition policy for an acceptable Iraqi Government...



- The principles derived primarily from the specified military objectives for Phase IV.
- Provides guidance on implementing the different lines of operation.
- Constitutes the initial legal framework for the CFC from the Heads of State. Will be modified by the Coalition Council as reconstruction issues requiring policy decisions force changes to military, joint or civil administration.

- Provides requirements and expectations of Iraqi citizens, based on coalition requirements for human rights.
- Focuses on conditions required for the different ethnic, religious and tribal groups to co-exist, not on creating new norms for Iraqi society.
- Incorporates the JCS terms for a negotiated settlement and establishes the legal framework for the CFLCC "Proclamation to Iraqi Citizens."

May be used to resolve disputes concerning the conduct of CFC forces and Iraqi nationals as well as between different Iraqi groups.




- Develop the Iraqi post-hostilities plan and an integrated future theater engagement plan
- Provide guidance, direction, and synchronization of all USG post-hostility planning efforts in the region
- Designate key planning leads
- Strategic level Interagency planning element
- Operational level civil-military planning element


- Serve as the strategic level interagency planning element
- Synchronize Phase IV coalition and interagency planning
- Coordinate the UN / international post-hostilities mandate
- Solicit coalition / international participation
- Determine requirements, resources, and timelines for coalition / interagency efforts to establish required civil institutions
- Identify how to transition from military administration to civil administration
- Shape US / coalition endstate




## Combined Forces Land Component Commander (CFLCC)

- Serve as the operational level civil military planning element
- Integrate Phase IV Iraqi post-hostilities strategic and operational planning efforts
- Develop plans to:
- Establish post war security
- Account for WMD and initiate disablement and elimination
- Facilitate emergency humanitarian assistance
- Defeat threats to territorial integrity or internal stability
- Dismantle terrorist organizations
- Execute stability and security operations and initial reconstruction efforts
- Transition planning and execution to CJTF - Iraq

- Serve as core planning nucleus responsible for the integration of operational and tactical level Phase IV Iraqi post hostilities planning
- Provide the planning element continuum between CFLCC and CJTF-Iraq Phase IV planning and execution
- Identify:
- The detailed troop to task requirements for Phase IV
- The execution timelines for all assigned tasks
- The most effective means to integrate coalition, civil, and military resources at the local, regional, and national levels


- Assume Phase IV operational level civil military planning and execution from CFLCC
- Focus on:
- Providing a safe and secure environment
- Completing reconstruction
- Setting conditions for the transfer of authority to competent civil administration
- Developing an Iraqi Self - Defense Force
- Capabilities
- Provide unity of command
- Command and control multinational forces
- Work at the operational and tactical levels
- Conduct a broad range of operations- combat/civil military/stability
- Maintain effective political-military interface



- Establish initial security within I MEF and V Corps sectors
- Position CFLCC Headquarters, including TF Aain Baghdad
- Expand initial local security tasks to encompass full array of stability / reform tasks
- Transition from initial security sectors to seven multi-national sectors
- Stand up CJTF-Iraq to assume military administration duties

Declassfied by: MG Michael X. Garrett,



## Northern Hot Spots

## KDP, PUK and Turkomans

- Territorial / oil infrastructure claims.
- Score settling against Sunnis (Arabization).
- PUK fighting AI Qaida encláve operating within Ansar al-Islam (AI) zone of control. Both 1.4 b and Iraq have provided arms and TNG to AI. Roughly 250 members.


## Southwest Hot Spots

Shia holy cities*

- score settling against Sunnis.
- religious rioting in the past.
- An Najaf is the location of the shrine of Imam Ali B. Abi Talib and the grave site of the martyr Imam Husayn is in Karbala.


## Southeast Hot Spots

- Intra Tribal factionalism.
- Score settling against Sunnis.




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## Establishing the CJTF-Iraq Headquarters 

- Task existing three star USMC / US Army headquarters
- Task a coalition three star headquarters
- Build an ad hoc three star headquarters around TFI.4a
- Task CFLCC to execute Phase IV and build CJTF Iraq with TF1.4a imbedded


- Every milestone within each line of operation consists of efforts and resources from military units, civilian organizations and local nationals.
- There are seven functions that require synchronization:
- Military force allocation
- Projects identified by civil affairs personnel
- Surveillance assets to identify de-stabilizing influences
- Funding (distribution of oil revenues and coalition contributions
- IO/NGO/USG agency plans
- Domestic (Iraqi) resources
- Information operations
- These activities will occur at the local, regional and national level along exclusive timelines during Phase IV.







-A framework is needed to articulate purpose and provide unity of effort -We developed objectives that are linked to achieving progress over time -Each function within the task force is assigned objectives that are linked to achieving the desired end state
-CFC Units focus on stability, safe and secure environment.
-Intellectual energy is dedicated at building joint cooperation, finding employment opportunities
-CA/IO work to influence behavior and attitudes
-NGOs/IOs, although not in unison with our objectives, can provide resources that we aim


Pages 46 through 47 redacted for the following reasons:
-- 1.4 b






- Nation-building: Entering a country at the request of third parties to assist in restoring civil order and infrastructure to a failed or failing nation-state.
- Reconstruction: The moral, ethical and legal obligations of a country to restore governance and order in a nation following the destruction of its former government.

- Sector boundaries
- Existing provincial boundaries
- Ethnic demographics
- Population density and / or land area
- External sensitivities (Kurdish area and $\quad$ 1.4b
$\square$ boundary)
- Force assignment
- Muslim force for religious / cultural sensitivities
- Capabilities required (mobility, communications, force availability)
- Reduce potential for undue influence from neighboring countries
- Perception management
- National interests

SERRETIORCON RELUSA, MEF
Criteria for Sector Boundaries and Force Assignments





