





Why We Fight Jointly

Keystone 25-1

January 2025







- Establishment of Unified Commands
 - Origin
 - Outline Command Plan
 - National Security Act of 1947
 - Reorganization Act of 1958
 - Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986







"We must never fight another war the way we fought the last two.

I have a feeling that if the Army and Navy had fought our enemies as hard as they fought each other, the war would have ended much earlier."

President Truman



Outline Command Plan

- In 1946 Chief of Naval Operations (FADM Nimitz) characterized the Pacific command as "ambiguous and unsatisfactory."
 - Identified need for a "PLAN"
 - Pres Truman created the "Outline Command Plan" in Dec 1946 (The first UCP), Highlighting Seven Joint Commands





Outline Command Plan Seven Joint Commands

- Far East
- Pacific
- Alaskan
- Northeast
- Atlantic Fleet
- Caribbean
- European



National Security Act Of 1947

- Created:
- Air Force
- Central Intelligence Agency
- Office of the Secretary of Defense
- Also created the Unified Combatant Command, so the US would continue to have a world-wide, continuous global military presence
- Also gave the Joint Chiefs of Staff the responsibility to establish unified commands for "strategic areas"



Reorganization Act Of 1958

- Pres Eisenhower sought "a complete unification of all military planning and combat forces and commands"
 - Proposed the Reorganization Act to amend the National Security Act of 1947
- Authorized the President to establish unified or specified commands, assign missions, and determine their force structure





Goldwater-Nichols Act Of 1986

- Iran Hostage situation and the invasion of Grenada highlighted the need for "jointness"
- Goldwater-Nichols sought to "rebalance the relative power of geographic commands versus the services"
- Enhanced the authority of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Combatant Commanders, facilitating increased engagement with Congress and the Department of Defense (DoD) budget process



- COCOMs are governed in Subtitle A; Section 161 through 168 of Title 10
 - Section 161: Establishment of COCOMS
 - Section 162: Chain Of Command and Forces
 - Section 163: Role of CJCS
 - Section 164: Assignment and Duties of CDR
 - Section 165: Admin and Support COCOMS
 - Section 166-168: Budget/Special Requirements



- The President, except in times of hostilities or imminent danger, will notify Congress not less than 60 days after establishing a new COCOM or significant revision of an existing COCOM by recommendation from the CJCS to the SD
- CJCS will review missions, structure, AOR's and Forces at least every 4 years and recommend to the President through the SECDEF any changes



Chain of Command starts with the President and flows through the SECDEF to the Combatant Commander. The CJCS serves as the Global Integrator and the Senior Uniformed advisor to the SECDEF and Commander in Chief.





- Each COCOM is command by a four-star General or Admiral
 - Recommended by the SECDEF
 - Nominated by the President
 - Confirmed by the Senate Armed Forces Committee





COCOM Structure

J-1 Manpower and Personnel

J-2 Intelligence

■ J-3 Operations

■ J-4 Logistics

■ J-5 Strategic Plans and Policy



COCOM Structure

- J-6 Command, Control, Communication, and Computer
- J-7 Operational Planning and Joint Force Development

■ J-8 Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment

J-9 Interagency Partnering



Interagency Representation

- Are imbedded in COCOMs structure to enhance operations
 - Example: USAFRICOM A State Department Deputy Commander for Civil-Military Activities, a senior U.S. Agency for International Development Advisor, and two other senior U.S. diplomats who serve as a Foreign Policy Advisor and the J-9, Director of Outreach





Unified Command Plan







Questions

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