



*“Why We Fight
Jointly”*

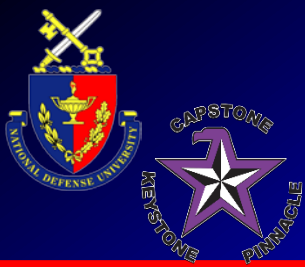


CSM (R) Alston



Overview

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



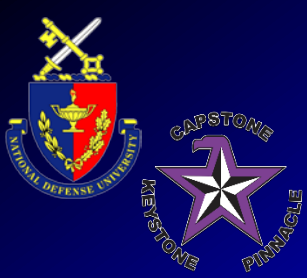
Origin

- ***“ 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



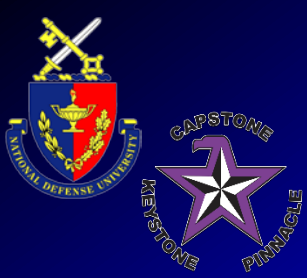
Outline Command Plan

- **1946 Chief of Naval Operations (FADM Nimitz) characterized the Pacific command arrangement as “ambiguous and unsatisfactory.”**
 - **Identified the need for a command plan**
 - **Pres Truman created the “Outline Command Plan” in Dec 1946 (The first UCP), defining seven commands**
 - **Far East, Pacific, Alaskan, Northeast, Atlantic Fleet, Caribbean, and European**



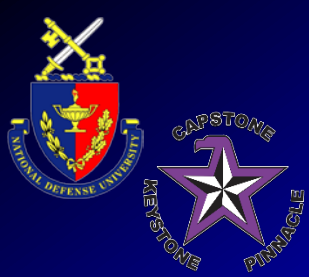
National Security Act of 1947

- **Best known for the creation of the Air Force, Central Intelligence Agency, and Office of the Secretary of Defense**
- **Also created the Unified Combatant Command**
 - **US would continue to have a world-wide, continuous global military presence**
- **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”**
- **Expanded the CJCS’s and combatant commander’s powers and gave combatant commanders greater interaction with Congress and the DOD budget Process**



COMBATANT COMMAND

- **Governing Laws**
- **President / CJCS Roles**
- **Command Authority**
- **Commander**
- **Commander's Responsibility**
- **Budgetary Provisions**
- **COCOM Funding**
- **COCOM Configuration**
- **Interagency Responsibilities**



Governing Laws

- **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**



President/CJCS Roles

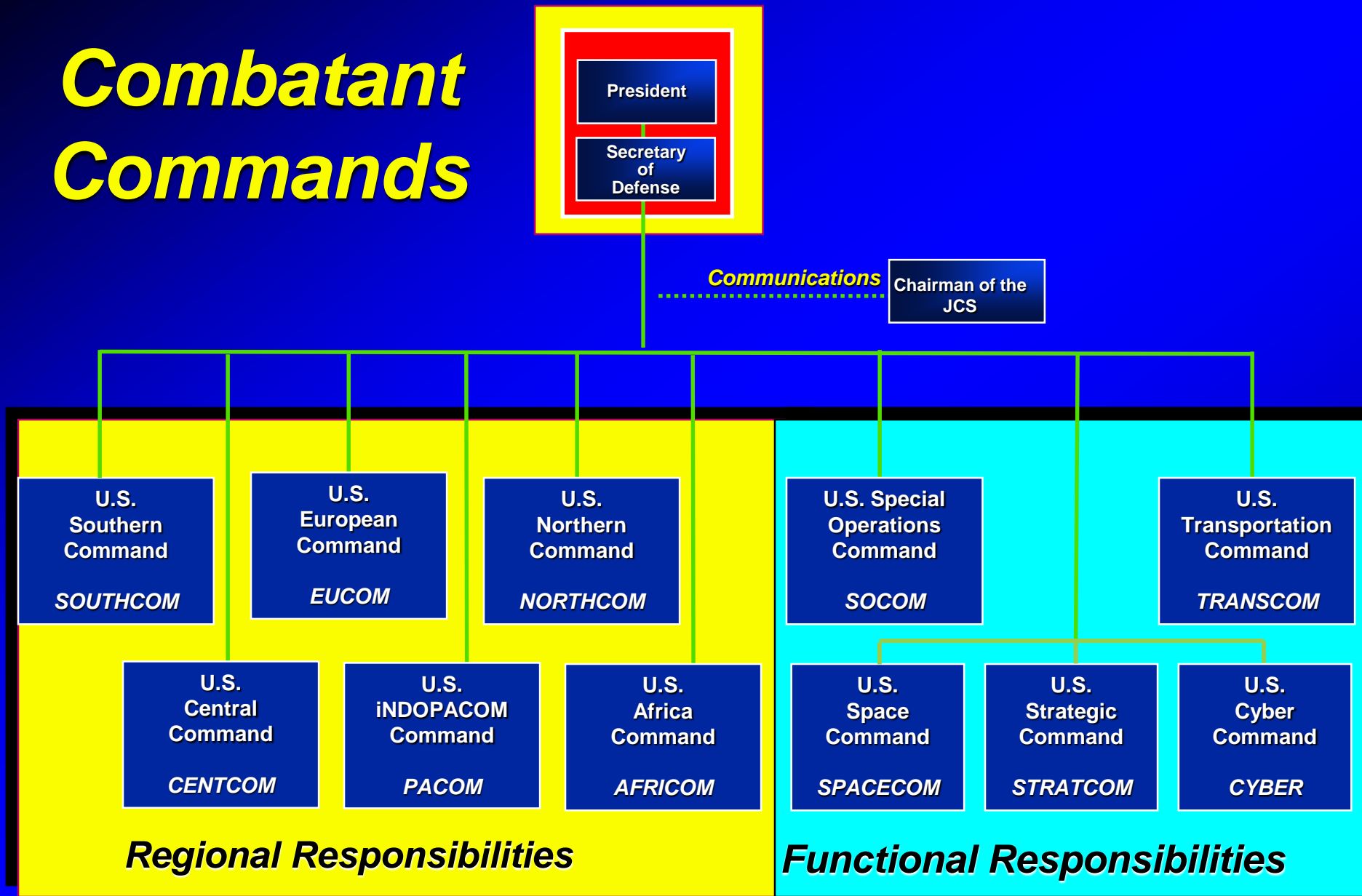
- **The President, except in times of hostilities or imminent danger, will notify Congress not less than 60 days after establishing a new COCOM or significant revision of an existing COCOM by recommendation from the CJCS to the SD**
- **CJCS will review missions, structure, AOR's and Forces at least every 2 years of COCOMs and recommend to the President through the SECDEF any changes**



Command Authority

- Chain of Command starts with the President and flows through the SECDEF with the CJCS serving as a link between the President, SECDEF, and COCOM commanders

Combatant Commands



Combatant Commands



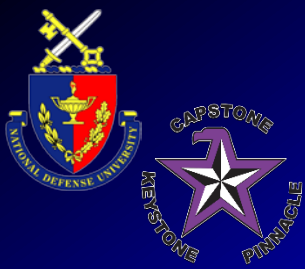
Commander

- 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



Commander's Responsibilities

- **Assign Forces**
- **Mission**
- **Joint Training, Logistics, and Military Operations**
- **Joint Service; Service retain admin control**
- **Forces assigned to COCOMs are under the command of the commander**



Budgetary Provisions

- **The SECDEF is required to submit an annual budget proposal for COCOMs.**
- **May request funding for joint exercises, force training, contingencies, and selected operations; additionally special operations forces training with foreign forces may also be requested**



COCOM Funding

- **COCOMs request Operations and Maintenance funding on an annual basis**
- **Assigned forces are funded by their respective Services while operations are funded separately**
 - **Example: Operations in Afghanistan have been funded through Overseas Contingency Operations account**



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

- **Functional and Geographic COCOMs 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**



The Way We Fight

Services
Organize,
Train and
Equip

Combatant
Commands
Joint Integration
and Warfighting

Joint Operations

Army

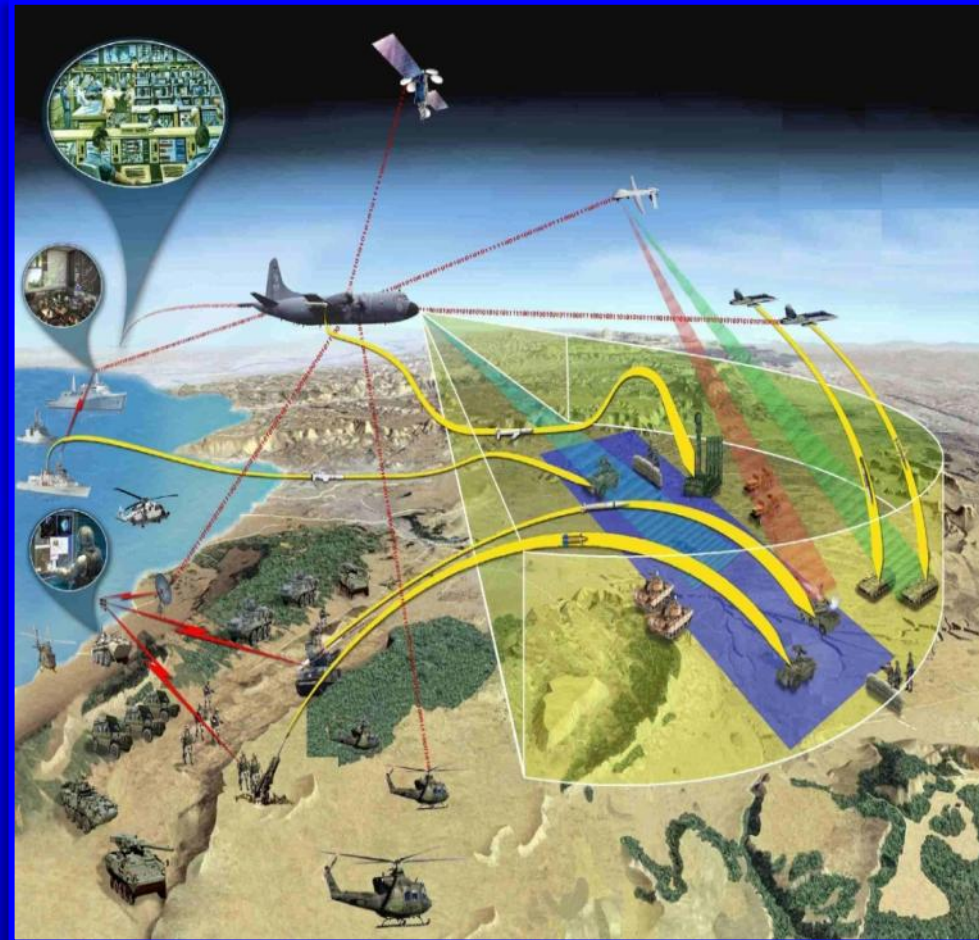
Marines

Navy

Air Force

Coast
Guard

USAFRICOM
USCENTCOM
USEUCOM
USNORTHCOM
USPACOM
USSOUTHCOM
USSPACECOM
USSOCOM
USSTRATCOM
USTRANSCOM
USCYBERCOM





Questions

