



National Military Strategy
Precision Strike Association
Winter Roundtable
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- **Background**
 - **FY 2004 National Defense Authorization Act (FY 04 NDAA)**
 - **Broad Functions of the National Military Strategy (NMS)**
- **Context for the NMS**
 - **2001 Quadrennial Defense Review**
 - **21st Century Security Environment**
 - **President's National Security Strategy**
- **Developing the NMS**
 - **Emerging Themes**
 - **Focusing on CJCS Priorities**
 - **Deriving Implications**
 - **Mission of the Armed Forces**

FY 04 NDAA – Directing the Development of an NMS

- **Biennial National Military Strategy (NMS) report due on 15 Feb that includes:**
 - **A description of the strategic environment.**
 - **A description of regional threats.**
 - **A description of transnational and non-state threats.**
 - **Identification of national military objectives and their relationship to the strategic environment and threats.**
 - **Identification of the strategy, concepts, and elements that contribute to the achievement of the national military objectives.**
 - **An assessment of the capabilities and adequacy of US forces to execute the NMS.**
 - **An assessment of the capabilities, adequacy, and interoperability of regional allies to support US forces in combat and other operations.**
 - **An assessment of the resources, basing requirements, and support structure needed to achieve national military objectives.**
- **Based on the prescribed military strategy, provide an assessment of the strategic and military risks associated with executing the NMS.**

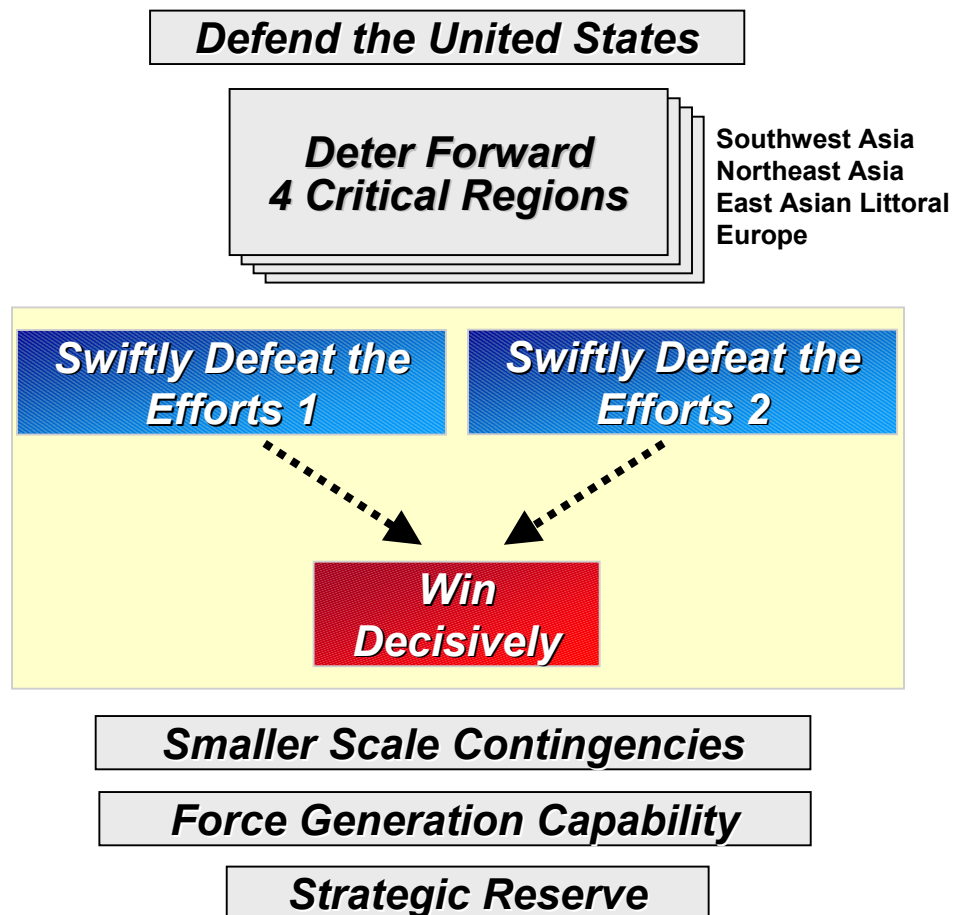
- **Link strategic guidance to operational warfighting.**
 - Describe the military plan to achieve Defense Strategy objectives.
 - Incorporate CJCS priorities.
 - Identify specific military missions, supporting objectives, employment concepts, and military capabilities for Combatant Commands and Services.
- **Incorporate military implications of the strategic environment.**
 - Lessons learned in the War on Terrorism.
 - Security trends in key regions.
 - Ongoing studies in the Department.
 - Growing stress on current force structure.
- **Assess capabilities and risks in executing the strategy.**
 - Strategic and military risk – current and future trends.
 - Mitigation measures – force management, operational, institutional and future challenges.
- **Provide military context for programming and planning.**
 - Strategic Planning Guidance.
 - Contingency Planning Guidance.
 - Security Cooperation Guidance.

2001 Quadrennial Defense Review

Defense Policy Goals

- **Assure** allies and friends of US steadiness of purpose and capability to fulfill its security commitments;
- **Dissuade** adversaries from undertaking programs or operations that could threaten US interests or those of our allies and friends;
- **Deter** aggression and coercion by deploying forward the capacity to swiftly defeat attacks and impose severe penalties for aggression on an adversary's military capability and supporting infrastructure; and
- **Decisively defeat** any adversary if deterrence fails.

Force Planning Construct



**Use A Capabilities-Based Approach To Realign
US Global Posture and Transform the Force**

21st Century Security Environment

- More actors of strategic significance



bin Laden



Mohammed Atta



Kim Jung Il

- Wide proliferation of dangerous capabilities and technologies



WMD



Ballistic Missiles

- Asymmetric and indirect *methods*



Terrorism



Biohazard



*Computer
Network
Attacks*



Rogue State Militaries

The most dangerous circumstances are those where we will be challenged in multiple areas

- **“The aim of this strategy is to help make the world not just safer, but better.”**
 - **Champion aspirations for human dignity.**
 - **Strengthen alliances to defeat global terrorism and work to prevent attacks against us and our friends.**
 - **Work with others to diffuse regional conflicts.**
 - **Prevent our enemies from threatening us, our allies, and our friends with weapons of mass destruction.**
 - **Ignite a new era of global economic growth through free markets and free trade.**
 - **Expand the circle of development by opening societies and building the infrastructure of democracy.**
 - **Develop agendas for cooperative action with other main centers of global power.**
 - **Transform America's national security institutions to meet the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century.**

- **A “Nation at War”.**
 - Long-term fight.
 - Diverse threats – more adaptive and dangerous adversaries.
 - Potential for mass effects.
- **Sustained operations across the conflict spectrum.**
 - Military contributions to national efforts.
 - Help create a more secure and stable environment.
 - Offensive, defensive and anticipatory activities.
 - Wider range of options prior to, during and post-conflict.
- **Adjustments to US global military posture and basing.**
 - Key to preventing future conflict.
 - Sustain and create security relationships.
 - Improve flexibility and responsiveness.
 - Preclude catastrophic attacks.
 - Enhance the ability of US partners.

- **Win the War on Terrorism (WOT) and Combat WMD.**
 - Protect our nation and its citizens.
 - Build, maintain, and sustain military coalitions.
 - Actively take the fight to terrorists; attack leadership and support structures.
 - Secure the peace in Iraq & Afghanistan.
 - Help create an anti-terrorism global environment.
- **Enhance Joint Warfighting.**
 - Improve training, education and exercises.
 - Create closer relationships with interagency and multinational partners.
- **Transform the Force.**
 - Spread transformation across DOTMLPF and the Joint Force.
 - Synchronize and support service transformation efforts.
 - Guide and synchronize JFCOM experimentation efforts.
 - Reconfigure the force to deploy forward rapidly with more modular capabilities.

- **New approaches to:**

- Deterrence and conflict prevention.
- Defending against and defeating dangerous actors.
- Denying technology and dangerous capabilities.
- Interagency integration.
- Force design and size.
- Transformation.

- **Guiding principles for force employment:**

- Agility to respond to widely dispersed and rapidly changing crises.
- Decisiveness in operations across the full range of military operations to achieve conclusive and enduring outcomes.
- Integration of all elements of national and international power.

- **The mission of the Armed Forces and supporting objectives:**
 - **Protect** – Creating an active defense-in-depth that begins overseas.
 - **Prevent** – Action before, during and after crises to avert conflict and, when necessary, preempt threats before they are fully realized.
 - **Prevail** – Applying military capabilities in concert with other instruments of power to create a durable and sustainable peace.



Questions?