National Military Strategy

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The Joint Staff
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Changing Strategic Environment

2001
- Peacetime “Window”
- Leap Ahead Technology
- Deter in Critical Regions
- Short Campaigns
- Respond/Defeat Aggression

QDR 2005

2002
- War on Terrorism
- Operation Iraqi Freedom
- NSS

2005
- Iraq Reconstruction
- Operation Noble Eagle—United States
- Operation Enduring Freedom—Afghanistan

TODAY
- Global War—GWOT
- In Stride Transformation
- Prevention and Preemption
- Sustained Stability Operations
- Realigned Global Force Posture
- Reshape & Recapitalize Force
Aligned Strategies

National Security Strategy
- National Interests, Goals & Priorities
- Integrating Instruments of National Power

National Defense Strategy
- Strategic Context & Assumptions
- Strategic Objectives
- Implementation Guidelines

National Military Strategy
- Military Objectives
- Missions, Tasks & Endstates
- Desired Capabilities, Attributes

U.S. Government
Department of Defense
Armed Forces

Geo-Political/Geo-Economic
Political-Military
Military-Operational
National Security Strategy

“MAKE THE WORLD NOT ONLY SAFER, BUT BETTER”

Goals

• Political and economic freedom
• Peaceful relations with other states
• Respect for human dignity

Approaches

• Champion human dignity;
• Strengthen alliances to defeat global terrorism, prevent attacks;
• Defuse regional conflicts;
• Prevent the threat of WMD;
• Ignite global economic growth;
• Expand the circle of development;
• Develop agendas for cooperative action;
• Transform national security institutions

Instruments

• Diplomacy
• Information
• Military
• Economic

National Defense Strategy
National Defense Strategy

Objectives
• Secure US from direct attack
• Secure strategic access & retain global freedom of action
• Strengthen alliances & partnerships
• Establish favorable security conditions

Activities
• Assure allies & friends
• Dissuade adversaries
• Deter aggression & counter coercion
• Defeat adversaries

Attributes
• Forces sized, shaped, & postured to support global operations

National Military Strategy

PROTECT --- PREVENT --- PREVAIL
National Military Strategy

National Military Objectives
- Protect the United States
- Prevent conflict & surprise attack
- Prevail against adversaries

Force Employment Concepts
- Joint Operating Concepts
- Joint Functional Concepts
- Joint Integrating Concepts

Force Design Force Size
- Implications of 1-4-2-1 Force Planning Construct
- Capabilities to achieve Full-Spectrum Dominance

Strategic Direction to The Armed Forces

PLANS - RESOURCES - DOCTRINE
Military Implications of the Environment

• Wider **Range** of Adversaries.
  – States and Non-state actors.
  – New methods of deterrence and operational approaches.

• More **Complex & Distributed** Battlespace.
  – High intensity combat.
  – Insurgency and unconventional warfare.
  – Terrorism.
  – Computer network attack.
  – Requires integrated approaches—interagency and multinational partners—throughout strategic depth.

• Technology **Diffusion & Access**.
  – Lost cost advancements to adversary military capabilities.
    • Ballistic missiles and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).
    • Communications and navigation advances, satellite imagery.
  – Transform in stride to stay ahead of adversaries.

*Full spectrum capabilities still required.*
CJCS Priorities

• Win the War on Terrorism.
  – Achieve *enduring victory in Iraq and Afghanistan.*
  – Globally disrupt and *defeat terrorist networks.*
  – Prevent terrorist acquisition and use of *WMD/E.*
  – Create and sustain a global *anti-terrorism environment.*

• Enhance Joint Warfighting.
  – Further develop trust and *confidence between Services* through training, education and exercises.
  – Improve *integration between interagency and multinational partners.*
  – Eliminate gaps and seams among combatant commands and coalition partners.

• Transform the Force.
  – Develop new force employment *concepts* – new ways to use the force.
  – Integrate new warfighting capabilities – *rapid prototyping and fielding.*
  – Leverage research and development efforts – *anticipate emerging challenges.*
Strategic Principles

• Agility
  – Contend with uncertainty and counter surprise.
  – Retain the initiative.
  – Simultaneous, non-linear operations.

• Decisiveness
  – Generate specific effects to accomplish objectives.
  – Control any situation or defeat any adversary.
  – Achieve overmatch in capabilities.

• Integration
  – Focus and unity of effort and enhance collaboration.
  – Fuse and synchronize military with other instruments of national and international power.
  – Conduct seamless operations.

These principles stress speed and support the concept of surging capabilities from widely dispersed locations.
A Joint Force for Mission Success

• Desired attributes – characteristics of the Joint Force:
  – Fully Integrated – Adaptable
  – Expeditionary – Decision Superior
  – Networked – Lethal
  – Decentralized

• Functions – actions the Joint Force must perform:
  – Applying Force
  – Deploying and Sustaining Military Capabilities
  – Securing Battlespace
  – Achieving Decision Superiority

Commanders define required capabilities through analysis of the critical joint functions required to accomplish each mission or task.
Linking NMS Objectives to Capabilities

Military Missions & Tasks

- Counter threats close to their source
- Protecting strategic approaches
- Defensive actions at home
- Support to civil authorities and consequence management
- Creating a global anti-terrorism environment

- Forward posture and presence
- Promote security
- Deterring aggression
- Prevent surprise attacks
- Eliminate safe havens
- Preempt in self-defense

- Battlespace Preparation
  - Swiftly Defeat Adversaries in Overlapping Campaigns
  - Win Decisively to Achieve More Enduring Results
  - Conduct Post-conflict Stability and Reconstruction Operations

- Applying Force
  - Battlespace Shaping through Security Cooperation Activities and Exercises
  - Preemptive Global Strike
  - Counter Anti-Access & Area Denial
  - Forward Deterrence, Flexible Deterrent Options (FDOs) and Strategic (including Nuclear) Deterrence
  - Land Control, Maritime/Littoral Control, Air Control, and Space Control Operations, and CIP
  - Non-traditional Operations and Stability Operations
  - Defend against Air and Missile Threats
  - Interagency Interoperability Training
  - Support to Civil Authorities & Consequence Management

- Deploying & Sustaining Military Capabilities
  - Forward Stationed, Rotational and Temporarily Deployed Capabilities
  - Strategic Lift
  - Force Generation & Management
  - Logistics

- Securing Battlespace
  - Prevent WMD attacks
  - Protection & Homeland Defense

- Achieving Decision Superiority
  - Battlespace Awareness and Persistent Surveillance
  - Command & Control, Network Operations, intelligence sharing, and Interagency Coordination
  - Network Operations and Strategic Communications
National Military Strategy

A proactive strategy for a complex world
Counter threats close to their source

Forward Engaged Coalition Forces – MNF-I, KFOR, Plan Colombia
WMD Interdiction – Proliferation Security Initiative
Security Cooperation – Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Initiative
Kill/Capture Operations - SOF Capabilities
Global Intelligence Collection - HUMINT
Protect strategic approaches

Strait Patrols – Malacca, Hormuz, Gibraltar
Border interdiction - JTF-North
Counterdrug - JIATF-South
Maritime Interdiction – Navy / Coast Guard Boardings
Space-Based intelligence – Multinational Info Sharing Network

Emphasis on Interagency & Partners
Defensive actions at home

Operation Noble Eagle - Ground-Based Air Defense, CAP, CIP
Missile Defense System – GBI, Ground/Sea/Space-based Sensors
State and Federal capabilities - CBRNE Units and Teams
Enhancing First Responder Capabilities – C2 systems, training
Military Support to Civilian Authorities – Consequence Management
Create a global anti-terrorism environment

Prevent Terrorist Safe Havens - JTF HOA
Interagency Anti-Terror Operations – Philippines
Partner Capacity - NATO coordination w/ Collective Security Treaty Org
Humanitarian Assistance – Tsunami Relief
Forward posture and presence

- World-wide naval presence
- Main Operating Bases - Japan, Germany, Bahrain…
- Forward Operating Sites - Singapore, Honduras, Bulgaria…
- Cooperative Security Locations - Poland, Eritrea, Kazakhstan…
- Strike Assets in Guam
- Southern European Task Force
- NATO Reaction Force
Promote security

Multi-national security cooperation activities:
• Improve nation capabilities
• Strengthen regional stability
• Enhance intelligence links and cooperation
• Coordinate Missile Defense

Multinational exercises:
• RIMPAC (Eastern & Western Pacific)
• UNITAS (South America)
• NATO Partnership for Peace (Europe)
• Cooperative Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) – (SE Asia)
• Multi-Nat’il Security Transition Cmd – (Iraq)
Prevent

Deter aggression

ICBMs

Bombers

SLBM

Defenses

C2, Intelligence & Planning

Responsive Infrastructure

Strike Capabilities

TRANSITION

Full Range of Nuclear & Non-Nuclear Strike Options
Prevent surprise attack

Increase Intelligence
- Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)
- Multinational Information Sharing (MNIS) Network
- Combined Federated Battle Lab Network
- STONEGHOST (Shared SIPRNET Access)

Enhanced Early Warning
- NORAD
- Operation Noble Eagle
- Maritime Interception Operations
- Partner Capacity
Swiftly defeat adversaries

Enhanced Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
Global Reach, Precision Strike
Expeditionary Operations – Land, Sea, & Air
Transformation – UA, ESG, AEF, CNO
Win decisively to achieve enduring results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afghanistan</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
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<td>Operation Enduring Freedom</td>
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Major Combat Operations

Reconstruction & Stability

“Make the world not only safer but better”
2002 National Security Strategy
Stability and Reconstruction Operations

Beyond Iraq and Afghanistan…

U.S. Support Group East Timor: HA/Infrastructure Development
KFOR Kosovo: Governance and Peace Keeping
Africa Anchor States: Kenya, Nigeria – Building Partner Capacity
Linked Strategies
NMS – Way Ahead

- QDR Impacts
- Adjustments to the NDS?
- New Chairman
- NMS Report – February 2006

Adjustments in Strategy?
Discussion
Strategy: Foundation for all Major Processes

Planning, Programming and Budgeting

- Strategic Planning Guidance: MAR 04
- Joint Programming Guidance: JUN 04
- CPA: NOV 04
- CPR: MAY 04

Concepts

- JOpSs: NOV 03
- Joint Doctrine
- Service Doctrine

Planning

- Contingency Planning Guidance: SEP 05
- Security Cooperation Guidance: APR 03
- JSCP CH-1: FEB 05
- JSCP-N: DEC 04
- Global Force Management
- CoCom War Plans
- Security Cooperation Plans

Legend

- POTUS/NSC
- SecDef/OSD
- CJCS/JS
- Services
- CoComs

Dates reflect publication of formal document.

Strategy

- Unified Command Plan: MAR 05
- National Security Strategy: SEP 02
- National Command Strategy: MAR 05
- National Military Strategy: MAY 04

Strategic Assessment

- Joint Strategy Review: MAR 05
- Chairman’s Risk Assessment: MAR 05

CoCom War Plans

Global Force Management

Security Cooperation Plans
Executing the Strategy: Secure the U.S.

**NSS Strategic Aim**
Help Make the world not just safer, but better

**Goals**
- Political and Economic Freedom
- Peaceful Relations with other States
- Respect for Human Dignity

**Military Objectives**
- Protect the United States
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**Defense Strategy**
- **Strategic Objective**
  - Secure the United States
  - Key Activities
    - Assure
    - Dissuade
    - Deter
    - Defeat
- **Sizing Constraints**
  - 1 - Defend the Homeland
  - 4 – Operate in and from 4 Forward Regions
  - 2 – Swiftly Defeat Adversaries in Overlapping Campaigns
  - 1 – Win Decisive Campaign to Achieve Enduring Result
  - Limited Lesser Contingencies

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