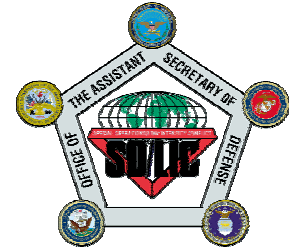


Defense Perspectives: The War on Terrorism

Thomas W. O'Connell
ASD/SOLIC



A Nation at War



- Election Approaching



- Resources constrained



- Public Opinion – Less Certain





A Nation at War

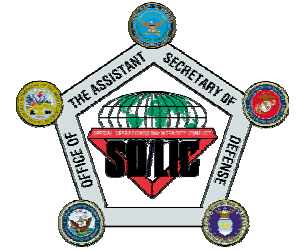


- **Fighting two COINS/
Shooting Wars**
- **Trying to transform
force**
- **Cold War Authorities
and Mindset**





A Nation at War

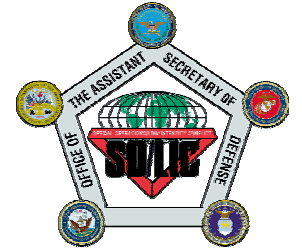


- Ever increasing hostile media (Domestic)
- Openly Hostile Foreign Media
- Energy uncertainty





A Nation at War



- **Pandemic uncertainty**
- **Growing Islamic population growing in frustration**
- **WMD within constant reach of the enemy**





A Nation at War

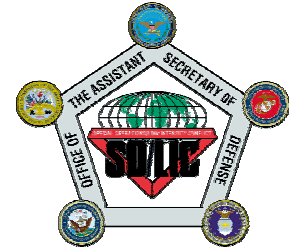


- An enemy adept at information technology tools
- War in Iraq and Afghanistan will foster view that USA is anti-Islamic
- Enemy's perspective of a circa 1500 caliphate is real





A Nation at War



- **Al Qa'ida has stated their four major objectives (all are clear and resonate within the Islamic World)**
- **Moderate voices not calling out**
- **New Intel Laws – New Organizations**
 - **SOCOM's CSO**
 - **JIOCS**





Stability Operations



The Global War On Terror: Section 1206 and DoD Directive 3000.05



Global War on Terrorism: A War Unlike Any Other



- **In the war on terrorism, our enemies operate globally from:**
 - **States in which we have active military operations.**
 - **States that are not at war with us.**
 - **Ungoverned areas such as failed and failing states.**
- **While the U.S. has the finest military forces in the world, many GWOT tasks can be accomplished better by and with partner nations because they know the local geography, language, and culture.**
- **Building partnership security capacity enables our partners to:**
 - **Disrupt terrorist and criminal activity.**
 - **Meet common threats.**
 - **Fight alongside of us or instead of us.**



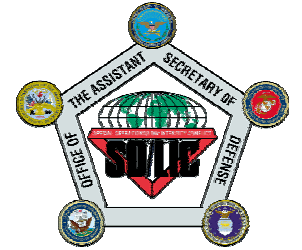
Building Partnership Capacity: Cold War Tools Are Outdated and Inflexible



- Existing Cold War tools for building partnership capacity were primarily designed for:
 - Increasing U.S. influence in countries, rather than building their capacity to contribute to the defeat of a common enemy.
 - Building forces to defend against a conventional threat.
 - Measuring quantities of equipment sold and men trained, rather than tangible contributions to U.S. national security.
- We needed to solve problems such as those encountered in previous training and equipping, e.g.:
 - Georgia forces in counter-terrorism: Seven different train and equip authorities and funding sources stitched together
 - Mauritania: This Muslim-majority GWOT partner requested assistance disrupting an Al-Qaeda-linked terrorist organization. It took almost two months to reconcile U.S. authorities -- severely limiting the scope and effectiveness of operations.



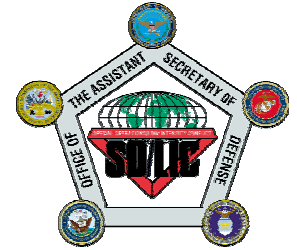
Section 1206 Authority: How We Got It



- **President's GWOT and larger national security strategy.**
- **SecDef**
- **Combatant Commanders**
- **Unprecedented collaboration between Secretaries of Defense and State**
- **Lengthy negotiations on the Hill**



Section 1206 Authority: What It Does and Does Not Do



- **Section 1206 does:**
 - Give DoD a 2-year \$200M (per year) train and equip authority.
 - Require that DoD jointly formulate programs and coordinate implementation with State.
 - Allow DoD to build the capacity of a foreign country's military forces to conduct time-sensitive:
 - A. Counter-terrorism or counter-terrorism WMD-proliferation operations; or
 - B. Stability operations in which US forces are a participant.
 - Require a Presidential review of the Foreign Assistance Act and Arms Export Control Act, due at the end of FY06 (SEP 06).
 - Expire on 30 September 2007 -- though could be renewed and even expanded if the Executive Branch demonstrates to Congress that it has been well used.
- **Section 1206 does not:**
 - Create a slush fund for State and DoD operations that are unlikely to build *enduring* security capacity.
 - Provide resources for Iraq or Afghanistan, whose training and equipping are provided by separate appropriations.
 - Provide appropriated funds – 1206 funds are drawn from DoD O&M accounts.



DoD Directive 3000.05: A Summary



-
- Directive 3000.05 defines stability operations as military and civilian activities across the spectrum from peace to conflict to establish or maintain order in states and regions.
 - Tasks DoD to:
 - **Accord stability operations priority comparable to combat operations.**
 - **Incorporate stability operations into all aspects of operational planning.**
 - **Develop stability operations exercises and training.**
 - **Create joint doctrine for stability operations.**
 - **Involve U.S. Departments and Agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities in DoD planning, training, and exercises.**
 - **Designate senior military officers in the Services and Geographic Combatant Commands to lead stability operations activities.**
 - **Develop a variety of military-civilian team concepts (based on the PRT model) to employ in future stability operations.**



DoD Directive 3000.05: What It Does and Does Not Do



DoD Directive 3000.05 *does*:

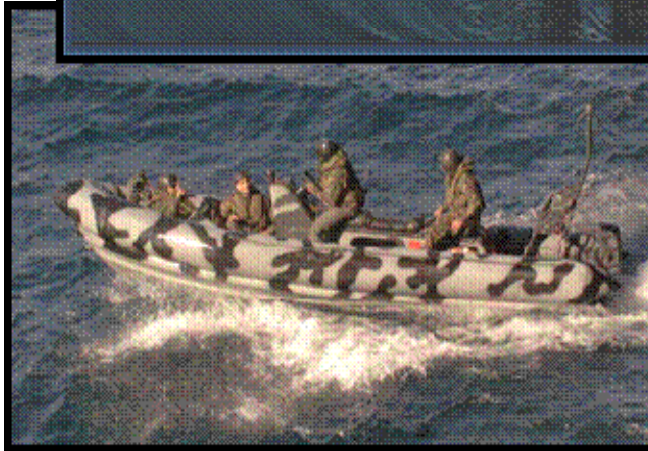
- Establish DoD policy for stability operations.
- Call on the Department to create stability operations *capabilities*.
- Assign responsibilities to DoD components for building capabilities.
- Give the SecDef metrics and a reporting system to track whether and how those capabilities are being created over time.

DoD Directive 3000.05 *does not*:

- Make programmatic, funding, or force structure decisions.
- Supercede the efforts of State's Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) and other parts of the USG to develop their capabilities.
- Describe how to conduct stability operations or call for particular operational decisions.



Special Operations and Combating Terrorism



Threat Finance



Threat Finance: Strategy



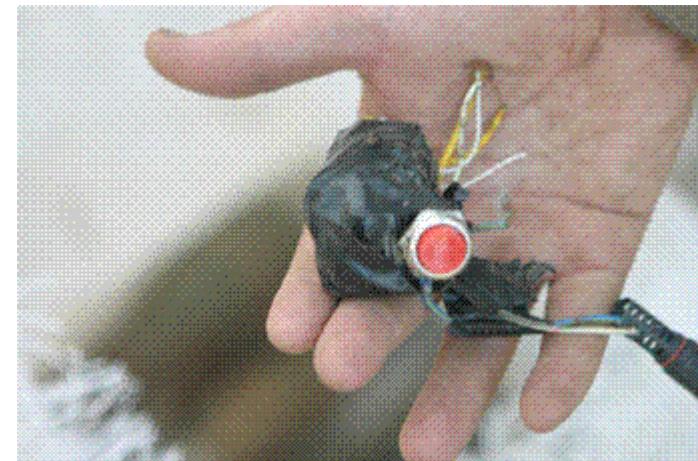
- Newly forming issue area in DoD. Broad Threat Finance (TF) community in DoD taking shape, focused on *FININT: financial network intelligence*. Full transparency and coordination with interagency.
- References to disrupting terrorist finance found in multiple strategy documents:
 - National Security Strategy
 - National Strategy for Combating Terrorism
 - National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism
 - GWOT Campaign Plan cites TF as a major strategic objective
- SOLIC has prepared a draft DoD Directive on Threat Finance:
 - *Establishes* policy, roles and responsibilities, but requires no new authorities.
 - *Defines* TFE as DoD activities, including in support of interagency, ***to detect, collect and process information on, and to target, disrupt or destroy*** financial systems and networks, which support activities that threaten U.S. interests
- We call it Threat Finance, instead of Terrorist Finance, to underscore application of our tools beyond the Foreign Terrorist Organization list, e.g., Iraq insurgency.



Threat Finance: Activities



- Applying Threat Finance tools to problem sets in Iraq and other high threat theaters.
- Every Combatant Command is organizing a threat finance function.
 - CENTCOM: Led with development of its Threat Finance Exploitation Unit.
 - SOCOM now also playing a key synchronization role.
- *Ours is not to follow the money per se, but to use FININT to support our tactical operations and strategic goals. Examining, for example, applying these tools to such problems as IED networks.*
- IED Cell leader runs a logistics and supply chain, each step of which is funded:
 - Recruitment, bomb maker, surveillance team, bomber, emplacement team, security team, documentary team
 - Bomb making materials, cars, vests
- Can the TFE community help?





Questions/Discussion