



“The View from the Joint Staff”



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Purpose

- Brief primer on National and Military GWOT Strategies
- Why Building Partnership Capacity (BPC) is important
- 1206 and 1208 authorities, a success story
- BPC Efforts

THE THREAT



National Strategy for the GWOT



Ends

Strategic Aims:

- Defeat violent extremism as a threat to our way of life as a free and open society, and
- Create a global environment inhospitable to violent extremists and all who support them

Ways



Protect and defend the Homeland

Attack terrorists and their capacity to operate effectively at home and abroad

Support mainstream Muslim efforts to reject violent extremism



Expand foreign partnerships and partnership capacity

Strengthen our capacity to prevent terrorist acquisition and use of WMD

Institutionalize, domestically and internationally, the strategy against violent extremists

Means

All Instruments of National Power



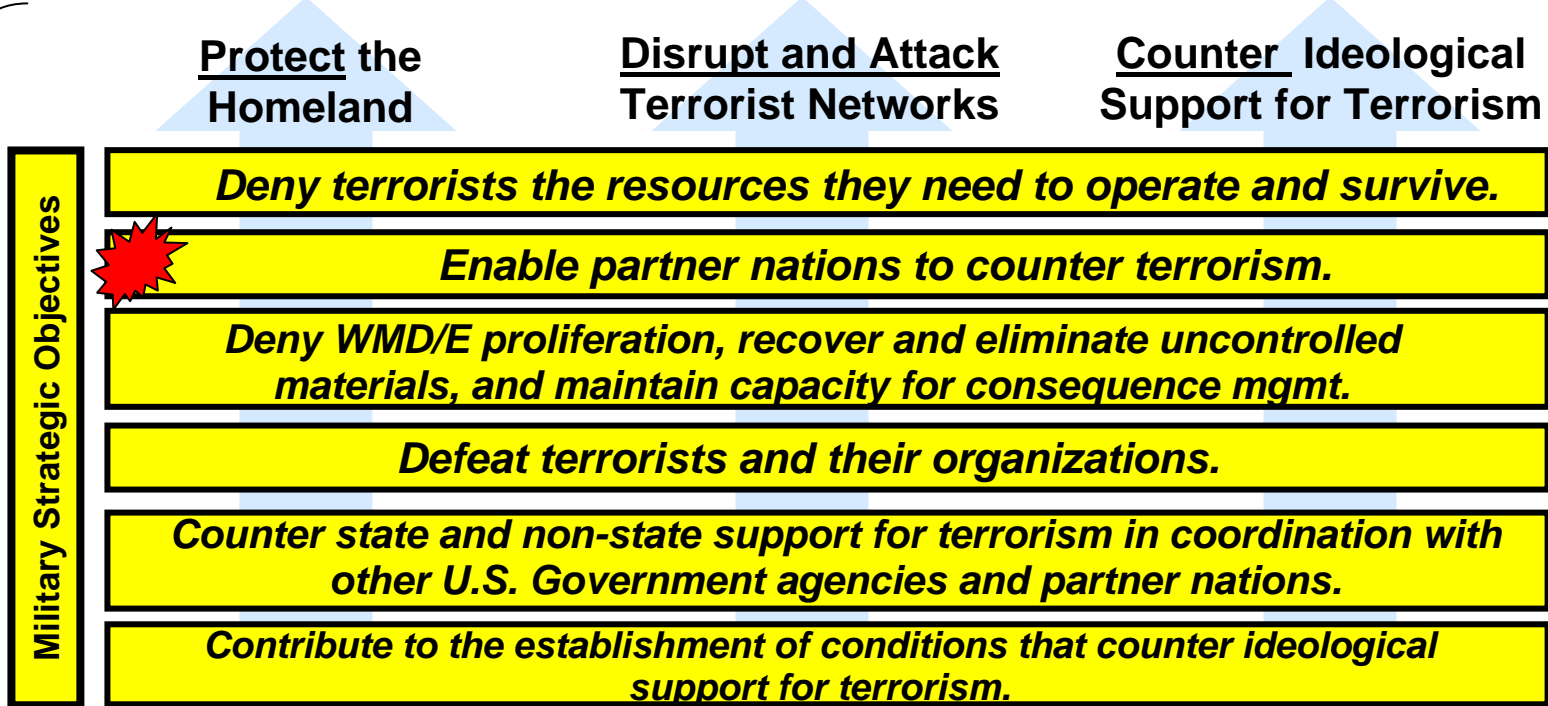
Military Strategic Framework for the GWOT

Ends

Strategic Goal: Preserve and promote the way of life of free and open societies based on the rule of law, defeat terrorist extremism as a threat to our way of life, and create a global environment inhospitable to terrorist extremists.



Ways



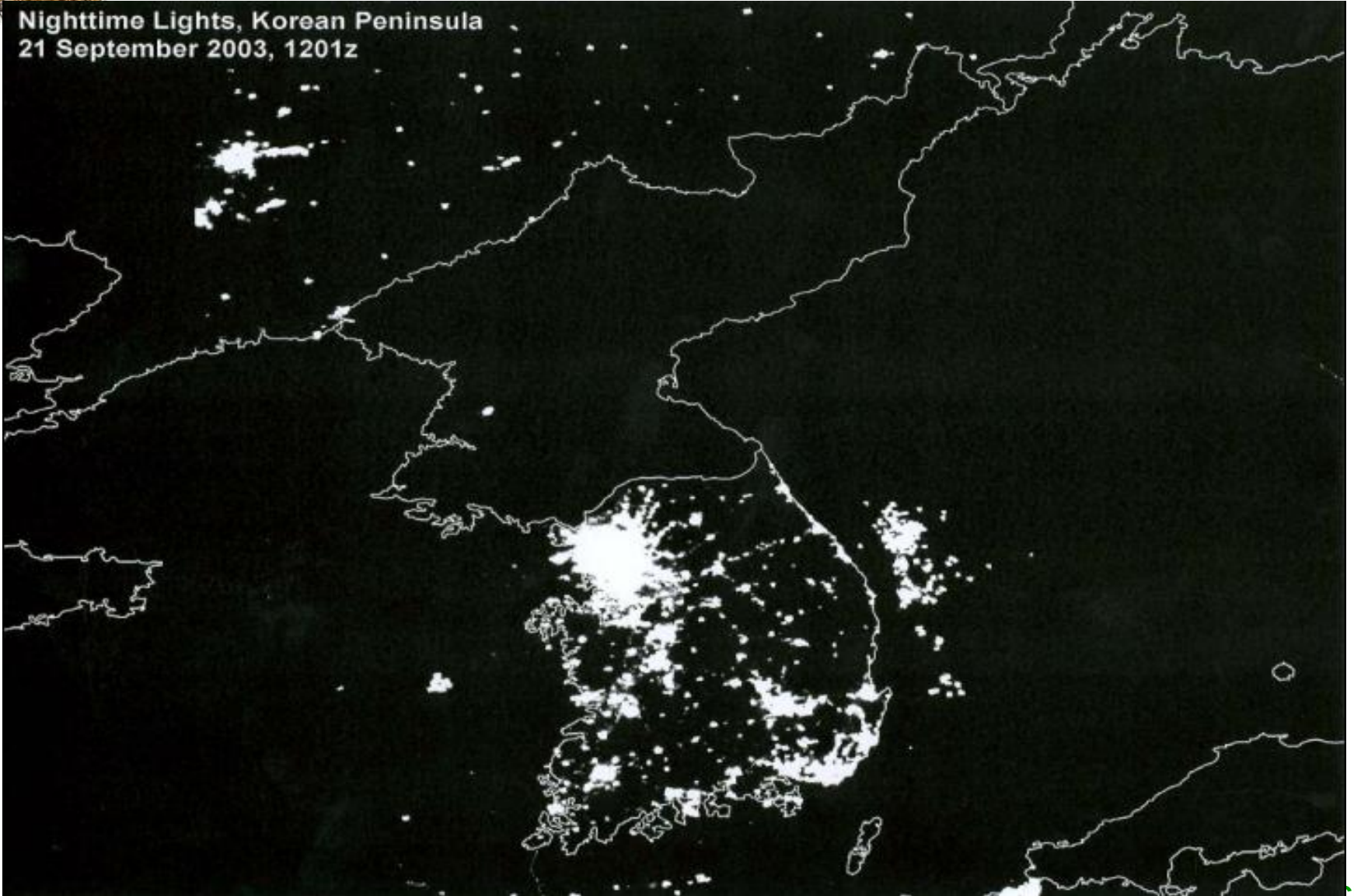
Means

Combatant Commands, Services, and Combat Support Agencies

KOREAN PENINSULA AT NIGHT



Nighttime Lights, Korean Peninsula
21 September 2003, 1201z





FY 06 Section 1206

- **POTUS authority to direct SECDEF to conduct or support a program to build the capacity of a foreign country's national military forces to:**
 - Conduct counterterrorist operations *or*
 - Participate in or support military and stability operations in which US Armed Forces are a participant
- **Limited to \$200M/year from Defense-wide O&M**
- **Would have expired 30 Sep 07**

Combatant Commanders consistently rank 1206 as one of their highest priorities in conducting operations in their AORs.



- **Increases authority to \$300M/year**
- **Gives SECDEF approval authority with concurrence of SECSTATE**
- **Extends authority through FY08**
- **Removes the “Defense-wide” O&M restriction**



Section 1206 Process

1. **Combatant Command/ Chief of Mission** initiate request; complete proposal template
2. **Coordinate with DOD/DOS** counterpart
3. **Submit through chain-of-command**
4. **JS/DOD/DOS** review proposals and prioritize
5. **DSCA will assess executability and verify cost estimates; OSD Comptroller begin to identify funding**
6. **Obtain SecDef/SecState** approval
7. **Submit to President**
8. **Notify Congress within 15 days of execution**

Section 1208: Special Ops Train & Equip Authority



- **FY05 Nat'l Defense Authorization Act, Section 1208:**
 - Allows SecDef to provide support to foreign forces, **irregular forces, groups or individuals** engaged in supporting ongoing CT ops by US special ops forces
 - Limited to \$25M annually (USSOCOM-executed)
 - Expires 30 Sep 07
- **Process:**
 - SecDef and SecState approve EXORDS
 - Prior to exercising authority:
 - SecDef coordinates with SecState
 - SecDef notifies Congress
 - SecDef annually reports recipients and amounts
- **Way Ahead: Seeking Congressional support to make authority permanent**



Building Global Partnerships Act

- **DoD is routinely and legitimately called upon to perform certain activities for which DoD lacks proper authorities**
- **Prepared a bill, *The Building Global Partnerships Act***
 - Improves our ability to get many of these things done
 - COCOMs suggested many elements
 - Still in coordination with State
- **The effort will not succeed without a concerted effort by senior defense leaders and our State counterparts**

Key to prosecution of the war on terrorism



The National Security Initiative Fund

- **Beyond Iraq and Afghanistan, the U.S. is underinvested in preventative strategies that build the capacity of foreign partners**
- **An interagency national security account, administered by DoD and DoS**
 - **dedicated to whole-of-government solutions**
- **Still in coordination with State**



DOS Civilian Reserve Corps

- **DOS expeditionary capabilities currently fall far short**
- **DOS recently proposed creation of a Civilian Reserve Corps**
 - **Would address some shortfalls (\approx \$25M) while a program (\approx \$1B/year) is developed**
- **POTUS addressed in State of the Union**
- **DOD can greatly assist DOS in advocating for this proposal to Congress**

Key to executing both post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction and preventative strategies



“Goldwater-Nichols” for the Interagency

- **Focus on reforming our National Security System**
 - **Organization, roles, and missions of the interagency**
 - **'07 NDAA tasks POTUS and SecDef with interagency studies**

US Government exploring the best approach to develop a national security reform agenda



QUESTIONS?



BACKUP



Building Capacity: Takes Time – South Korea

In 1953 – at the end of the Korean War,

- Was devastated by Japanese occupation and the war with the north
- Natural, human, and manmade resources were destroyed
- Had a 95% illiteracy rate and no record of national governance
- Gross Domestic Product was equivalent to the poorest Asian and African Countries

In 2007 – 54 years later,

- Is known as one of the “Asian Tigers” – one of the top four Asian economies
- GDP has grown to match those within the European Union
- A stable and legitimate democratic government with a free market economy
- No longer requires large amounts of American support for survival
- US forces still present

Other Long Term Examples of Success,

- Germany, Japan

“For ... the global community, the withering away of the state is not a prelude to utopia but to disaster ... These weak states have posed threats to international order because they are the source of conflict and ... because they have become the potential breeding grounds for a new kind of terrorism that can reach into the developed world.”

Francis Fukuyama, State Building, Cornell University Press, 2004.



Building Capacity in the Cold War

- **Long Term Examples of Success (Decades of Support)**
 - Germany, Japan, South Korea
- **Commonalities**
 - Sustained American Presence – still today (over 50 years)
 - Significant American Investment
 - Democratic societies with free market economies
- **Payoff**
 - Partner nations stood up to Communist threats
 - All are significant allies and trading partners
 - Each is a stabilizing force within their region

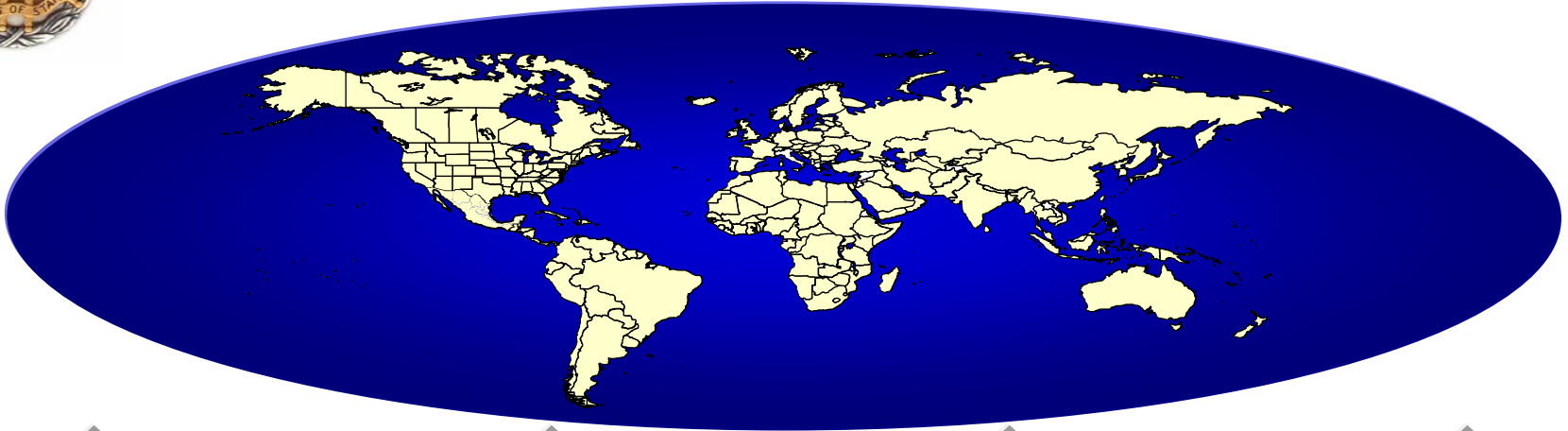
Key Lesson: Capacity building takes decades...but it is what allows the United States to win this war in the long term.



What 1206 Does and Does Not Do

- Section 1206 *does*:
 - Give DoD a 2-year \$200M (per year) train and equip authority.
 - Require DoD to 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. Counterterrorism 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 – although it 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 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.
 - Avoid existing Foreign Assistance and Arms Export Control Act prohibitions on this type of assistance.
 - Provide appropriated funds: 1206 funds are drawn from “defense-wide operation and maintenance” – a narrow slice of overall operation and maintenance funds.
 - Allow DoD to build the capacity of a foreign country's non-military security forces.

Building Global Partnerships Act



Capability

TRAINING
EQUIPPING
EXERCISING
ADVISING

Capacity

LOGISTIC &
MATERIEL
SUPPORT

TECHNICAL
SUPPORT

Compatibility

INTER-
OPERABILITY

COMMON
LEARNING

INFORMATION &
INTEL SHARING

Conditions

SUPPORTING
LOCAL
POPULATIONS

Four Lines of Approach – 16 New Authorities



FY 06 Section 1206

- **FY 06 Section 1206 gave the President authority to direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct or support a program to build the capacity of a foreign country's national military forces in order for that country to**
 - Conduct counterterrorist operations *or*
 - Participate in or support military and stability operations in which US Armed Forces are a participant

Combatant Commanders consistently rank 1206 as one of their highest priorities in conducting operations in their AORs.



FY 06 Section 1206

- **Section 1206 was limited to \$200 million per year from Defense-wide O&M; no corresponding appropriation**
 - Required:
 - Presidential approval
 - SecState/SecDef concurrence
- **Would expire 30 Sep 07**

Combatant Commands and State prepared proposals for implementation under the authority in FY06



- **1206 does**
 - Provide an option for Combatant Commands to execute time-sensitive efforts in Building Partner Capacity.
- **1206 does not:**
 - Provide resources for Iraq/Afghanistan. This is done under separate appropriation.