Confronting Irregular Challenges

25 October 2011

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Current Strategic Drivers

- Global and US Economic stagnation

- Domestic economic uncertainty and the need to cut spending while creating jobs

- Drawdown in Afghanistan, a rapid transition

- Instability in regions traditionally in check (Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen, Syria, etc)

- The removal of AQ leadership in Iraq, AFG, Yemen and HOA
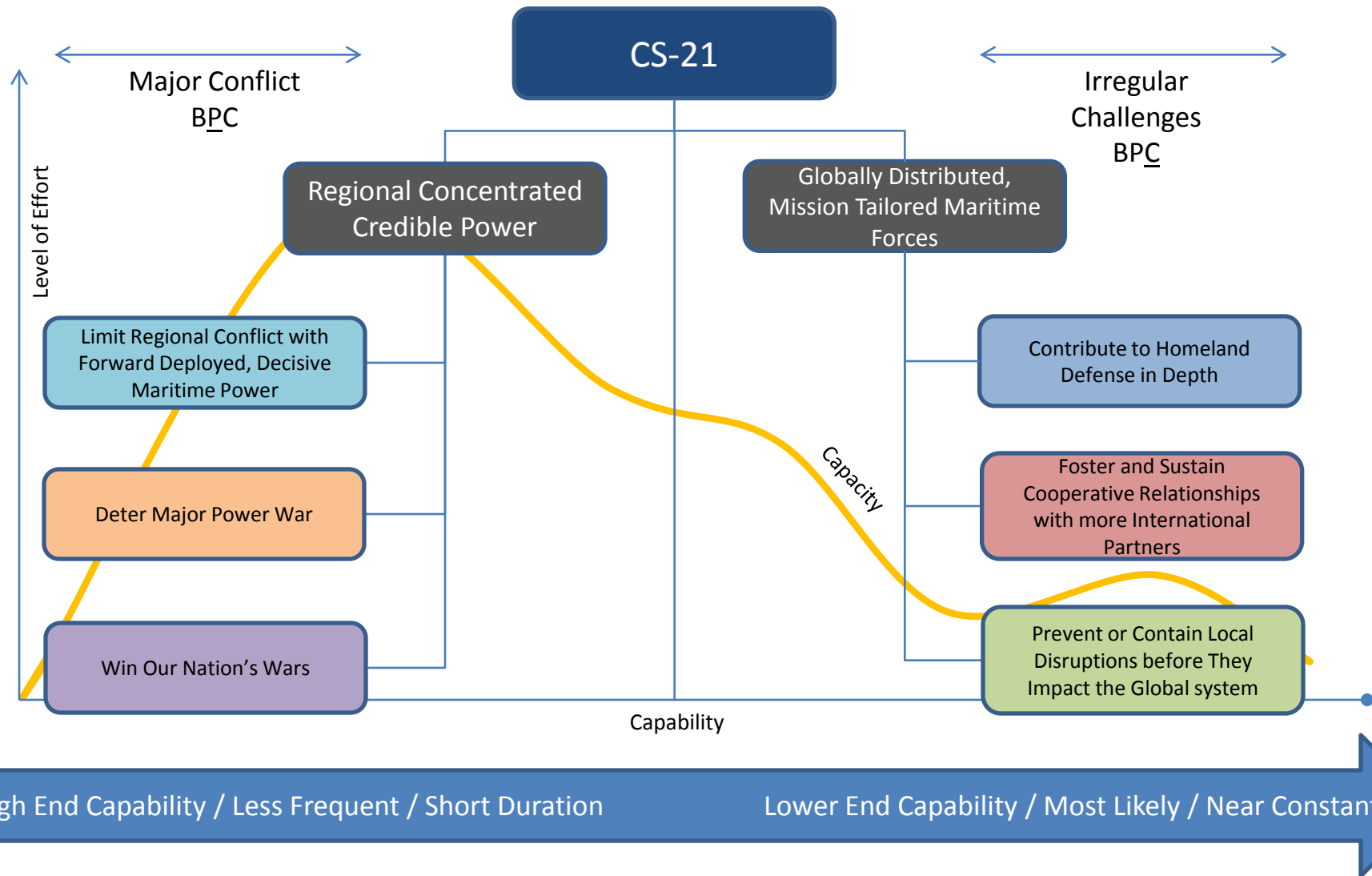
Current Strategic Drivers (cont)

- The reoccurrence of tsunamis, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and other natural disasters and their effect on funding (nationally and internationally)

- US Election politics and effects on DoD budget

- The expansion of Chinese influence and concern about aspirations

- Our recently released Defense Planning Guidance pairs the Navy against the high-end of the conflict spectrum

- Local trends: Our office, formerly the Navy Irregular Warfare Office, will become Future Operations with NIWO nested within/over the next month.
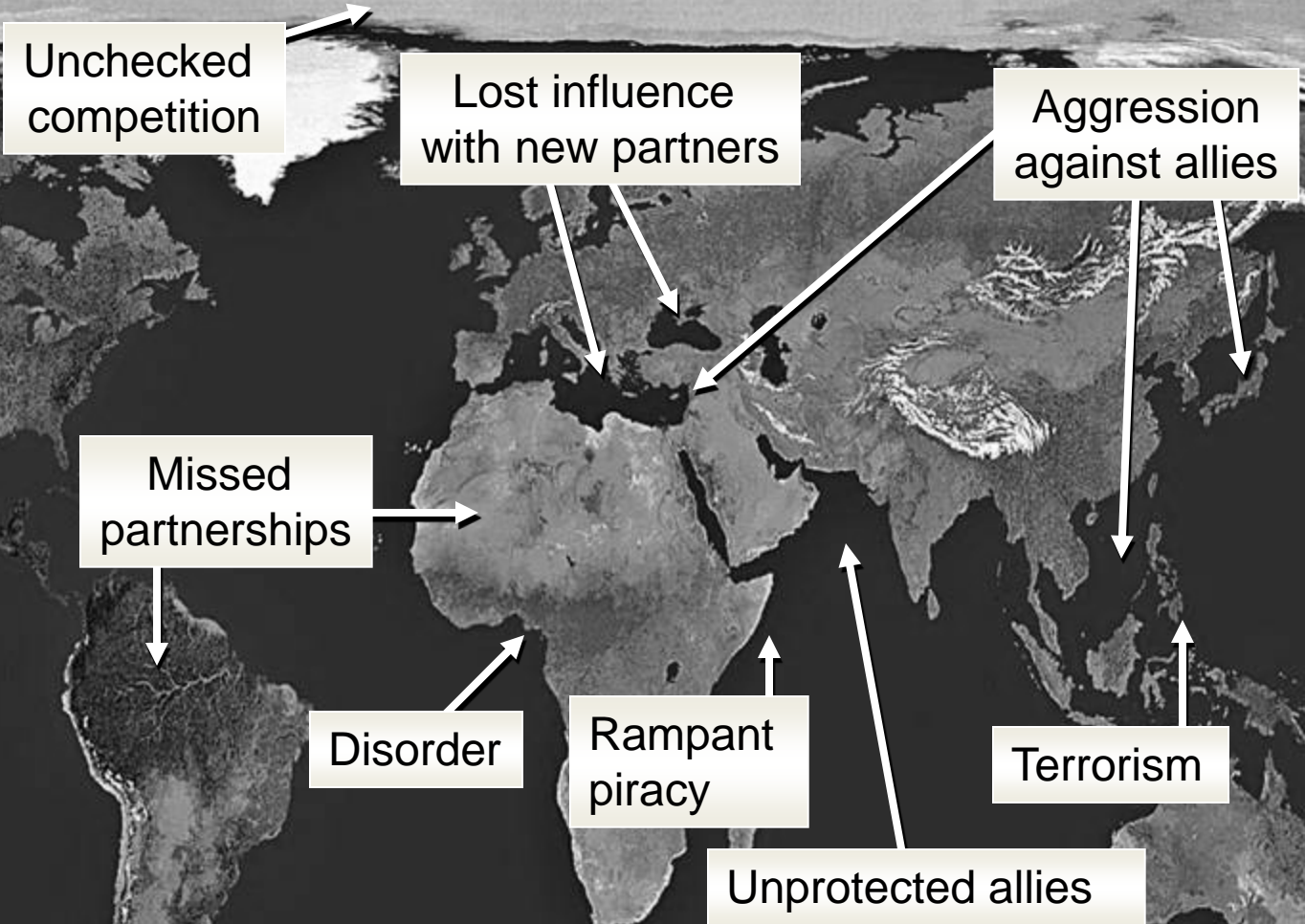
A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower
Strategic Pillars and Imperatives

CS-21

Major Conflict BPC

Irregular Challenges BPC

Level of Effort

Regional Concentrated Credible Power

Globally Distributed, Mission Tailored Maritime Forces

Limit Regional Conflict with Forward Deployed, Decisive Maritime Power

Deter Major Power War

Win Our Nation's Wars

Contribute to Homeland Defense in Depth

Foster and Sustain Cooperative Relationships with more International Partners

Prevent or Contain Local Disruptions before They Impact the Global system

Capacity

Capability

High End Capability / Less Frequent / Short Duration

Lower End Capability / Most Likely / Near Constant

Regional Challenges:

Capacity shortfalls
- Conventional deterrence against aggressors
- Ballistic missile defense for allies
- Intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance for COCOMs
- Maritime security with partners
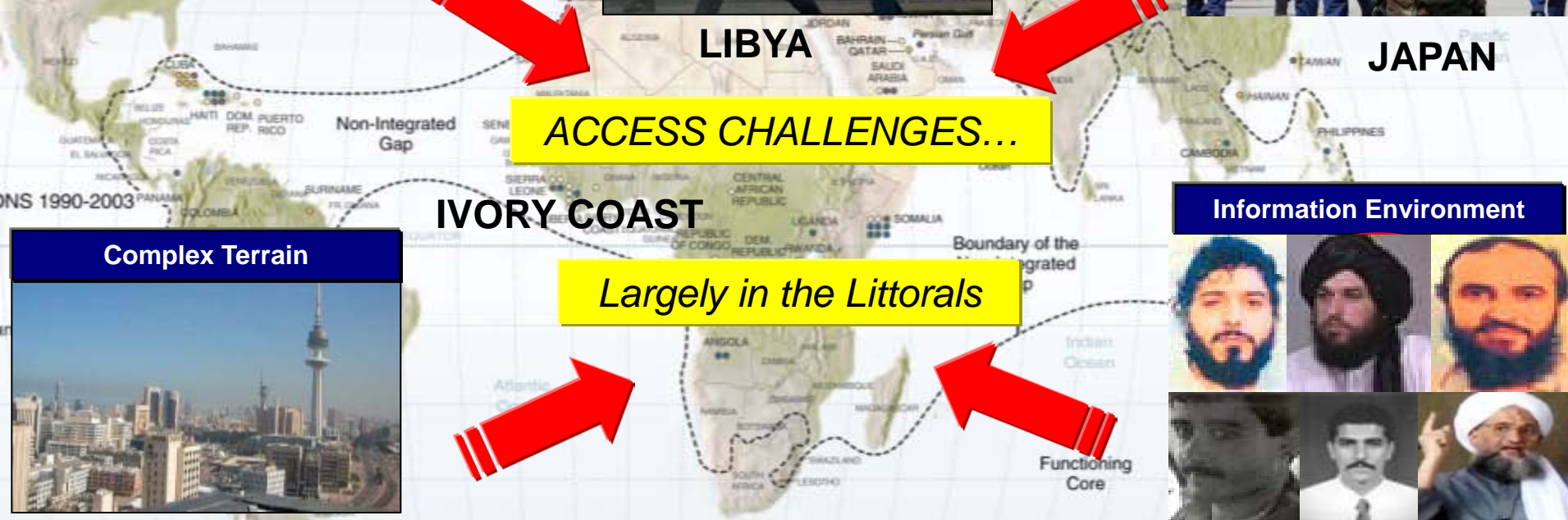- Partnership building with potential partners

Unchecked competition

Lost influence with new partners

Aggression against allies

Missed partnerships

Disorder

Rampant piracy

Terrorism

Unprotected allies

A World of Challenges and Opportunities

Irregular Threat Capabilities

Wars Amongst the People

Environmental Challenges

LIBYA

JAPAN

ACCESS CHALLENGES...

IVORY COAST

Complex Terrain

Largely in the Littorals

Information Environment

"We will operate in and from the maritime domain with joint and international partners to enhance regional security and stability, and to dissuade, deter, and when necessary, defeat irregular threats." US Navy Vision for Confronting Irregular Challenges

Irregular Warfare
An Evolving Dialogue

The global security environment is challenging
- Threats and Opportunities
- Underlying conditions

We confront these challenges by
- Countering the irregular threats
- Preventing and mitigating the underlying conditions

Less about **warfare** and more about the **security environment**
- Seven mission areas:
    - Maritime Security Operations
    - Stability Operations
    - Security Force Assistance
    - Foreign Internal Defense
    - Counterinsurgency
    - Counter Terrorism
    - Information Dominance

Irregular Warfare
An Evolving Dialogue

Several strategic documents affirm the focus on the environment

- **QDR 2010** – "building partner capacity"
- **IW: Countering Irregular Threats JOC 2.0** – "understanding of IW continued to evolve"
- **National Security Strategy** – "comprehensive engagement," "constructive cooperation"
- **National Military Strategy** – "preventing wars is as important as winning them"

In January 2010, CNO codified our focus on the environment by signing the US Navy's Vision for Confronting Irregular Challenges

"We need to broaden the way we speak about Irregular Warfare and Irregular Challenges" – CNO March 2011

Confronting Irregular Challenges (CIC)
Myth vs. Truth

Myth:

- **Detrimental to Conventional capability**

- A fad or temporary condition

- **Specialized systems or single-use skills**

- Cost ineffective

- **Only about SOF and NECC**

- About a "lesser-included" approach

- Only the enemy and others are asymmetric and have asymmetric capabilities

Truth:

- USN, USMC, USCG, SOF Alignment

- About the challenges of today and the future

- Capabilities that compliment all phases

- Preventive and reactive

- General Purpose Force proficiency / About all Naval Capabilities

- **Comprehensive Government Approach**

- Navy's relevance to COCOM demand / priorities

- **Not new**

Evolution of the Navy's Efforts in Confronting Irregular Challenges

Future Opportunities

2011
Implementing the Vision
NWDC Operating Concept
Sea, Air, and Space
Exposition

2010
NWC Table Top Exercise
Irregular Warfare Assessment
CNO Vision

2009
Irregular Warfare Assessment
Center for Language, Regional Expertise and Culture (CLREC)
AGILE QUEST
CNO Innovation Continuum (Sep 09-May 10)

2008
DoDD 3000.07
NIWO Stand-Up

2007
Africa Partnership Station
Southern Partnership Station

2006
Navy Expeditionary Combat
Command (NECC)
FAO Program Restart

Strategy for Confronting Irregular Challenges
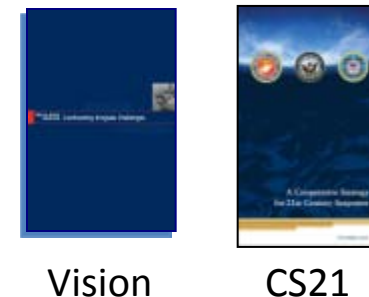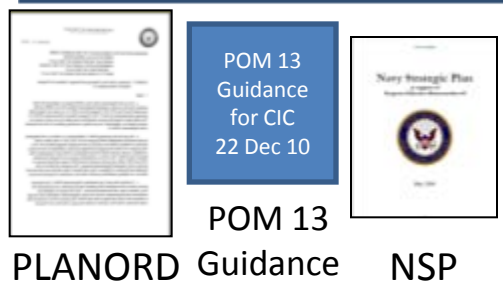
MEANS

- Effective application of people, platforms, systems, and units
- Participation in budget decisions
- Strategy/Policy
- Emerging technological requirements

WAYS

- Security Force Assistance
- Foreign Internal Defense
- Maritime Security Operations
- Stability Operations
- Information Dominance
- Counterinsurgency
- Counterterrorism

ENDS

- Increased effectiveness in stabilizing and strengthening regions
- Enhanced regional awareness
- Increased partner capability and capacity
- Expanded coordination and interoperability

PLANORD   POM 13 Guidance   NSP   NOC   NMS   NSS   Vision   CS21

POM 13 Guidance for CIC 22 Dec 10

"Navy is prepared fully to work with partners to stabilize regions at risk, and when necessary, dissuade, deter, and defeat irregular actors who seek to undermine security, stability, and prosperity"
CNO Foreword - US Navy's Vision for Confronting Irregular Challenges

Focused Investments

PB-10
- LCS
- JHSV
- Counter IED
- NECC
- MESF
- UAS ISR
- JFK IW Center

PB-11
- J-CREW
- RW/MPN for SOF
- 4th Riverine
- Mid Range UAV
- JHSV
- LCS
- PC SLEP
- Security Force Training

POM-12
- J-CREW
- RW Support to SOF
- 4th Riverine
- MRUAS
- JHSV
- LCS Maritime Sec. Module
- LREC
- EOD Training
- WMD Forensics
- Link 22
- STUAS

STUDY AREAS
- GPF-SOF Integration
- Naval Capabilities
- Navy Role in Confronting Irregular Challenges
- DOTMLPF Implications
- Maritime Security Force Assistance
- Preparing the Navy to leverage the Interagency

Maritime Security Force Assistance

Advising
Law Enforcement techniques
Medical
HUMINT
EOD/IED

Training
Small Boat Operations
Sustainment of capability (maintenance)
Maritime enforcement (VBSS)
International Defense Management Course
Maritime Infrastructure protection
International Defense Acquisition and Resource Management (IDARM)

Exercises
ASW Exercises
Maritime Patrol Exercises
EOD Exercises
VBSS Exercises

IMET
Aircraft / Pilot
NPS Masters Programs
NAVSCIATTS
SWOS
Weapons Systems

Events:

PACFLT:	6
NAVAF:	6
NECC:	12
USFF:	4
NETSAFA:	25
NAVCENT:	13
NAVEUR:	6
NPS:	9
NAVSO:	5
TOTAL:	86

JUNE 2011

Key:
■ **= Engaged Countries**

A 21st Century Navy Narrative for a Total Force Strategy

- Addresses <u>Challenges</u> to access and effectiveness in the face of low-end and high-end threats—*e.g. near-peers capable of A2/AD, non-state actors with high-tech weapons in low-tech hands.*

- Achieve tangible, essential effects with regional partners:
  - Cultivate <u>Opportunity</u>:
    - Promote US commerce, trade, and investment opportunities
    - Protect interests, cultivate relationships
    - Prevent regional conflict and hegemonic expansion

  > - Strategic Deterrence
  > - Regional Engagement and Partnering
  > - Conditions created for US to thrive

- Total Force Strategy <u>Outcomes</u>:
  - Cost-effective and tailored, non-provocative partner engagement and crisis response
  - Achieving military interoperability with a diverse range of non-traditional allies/partners
  - Building partnerships which maintain vital access to high-value regions

Questions Worth Asking

- What should the US Strategy be globally and how does the Navy contribute?

- How do we balance investments between the most likely and the most dangerous scenarios?

- How is relevance maintained in the mid-to-long term if the primary focus is deterrence for a near peer?

- If we're not engaged regionally with purpose, who fills the vacuum and at what cost to the region and to the US?

- How do we evaluate ROI in the high end or the low end?

- Should the Navy be viewed as a conditions setter for a prosperous US economy or a break-glass in case of war high-end deterrence capability?
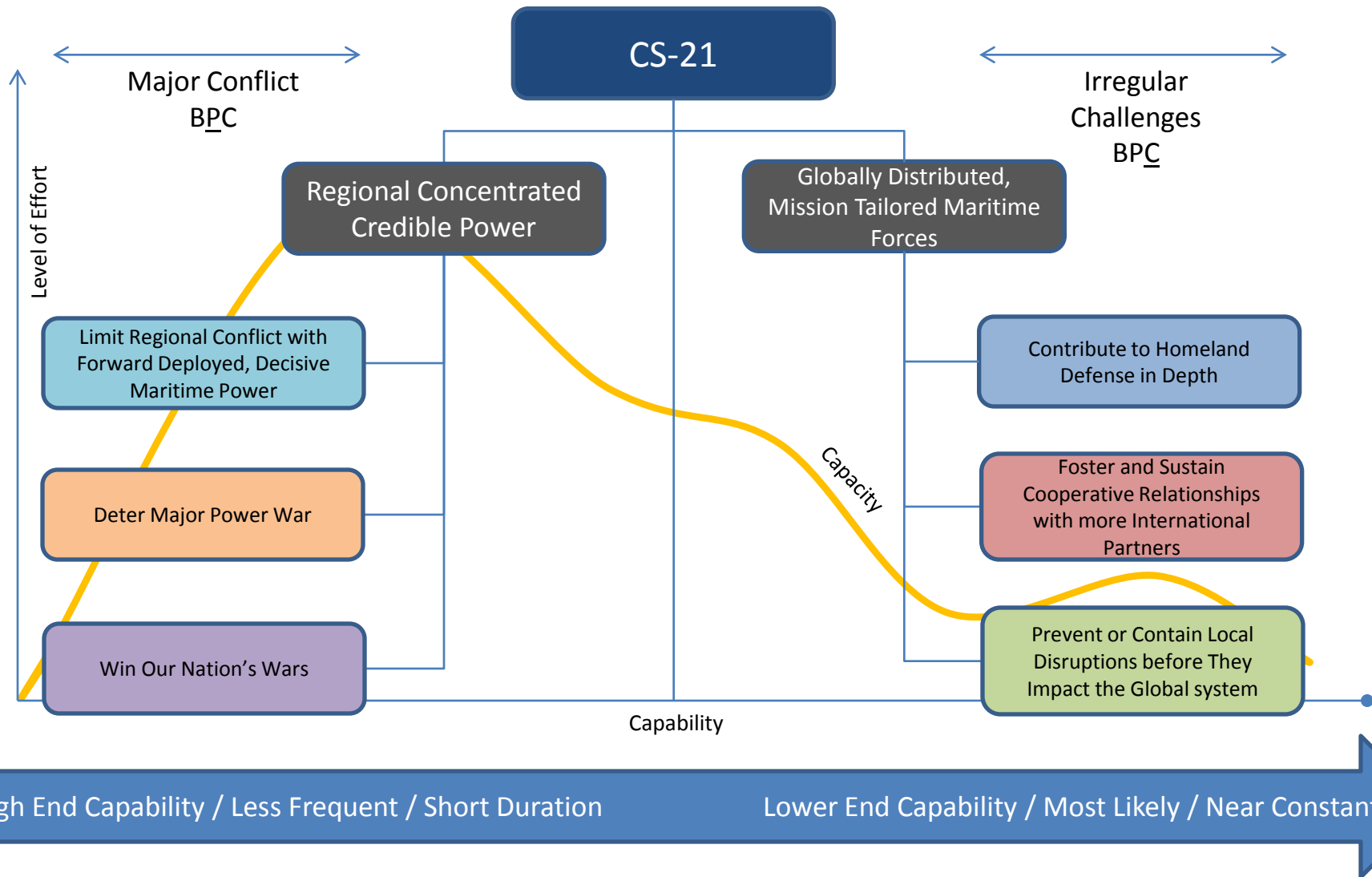
DISCUSSION

25 October 2011

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OPNAV N3N5 IW

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Definitions

- **Irregular Warfare —** A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). Irregular warfare favors indirect and asymmetric approaches, though it may employ the full range of military and other capacities, in order to erode an adversary's power, influence, and will. (JP 1)

Definitions cont…

- **security force assistance —** The Department of Defense activities that contribute to unified action by the US Government to support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces and their supporting institutions. Also called **SFA.** (JP 3-22)

- **counterinsurgency —** Comprehensive civilian and military efforts taken to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances. Also called **COIN.** (JP 3-24)

- **counterterrorism —** Actions taken directly against terrorist networks and indirectly to influence and render global and regional environments inhospitable to terrorist networks. Also called **CT.** (JP 3-26)