

JOINT STABILIZATION STUDIES COURSE

LESSON 7

29 April 2020 (0830-1130)

THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION PLANNING

Mode: Seminar

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Theater Security Cooperation Planning

1. Introduction: This block of instruction explains how the military develops capabilities and allocates resources in support of the Department of Defense (DOD) security cooperation (SC). In accordance with Title 10, 70 Chapter 16, Security Cooperation and DODD 5132.03, Security Cooperation is all DOD programs, activities, and interactions with foreign security forces and their institutions to build defense relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, develop allied and partner nation military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. This also includes DOD- administered security assistance programs as well as multinational interoperability and strategic engagement. DODD 5100.01 states the Services provide “forces, military missions, and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national interests of the United States, and provide, as directed, assistance in training, equipping, and advising the military forces of foreign nations.” The DODD also states “The Army is the Nation’s principal land force and promotes national values and interests by conducting military engagement and security cooperation; deterring aggression and violence; and should deterrence fail, compelling enemy behavioral change or compliance.”

a. Security cooperation (SC) encompasses all Department of Defense (DOD) interactions, programs, and activities with foreign security forces (FSF) and their institutions to build relationships that help promote US interests; enable partner nations (PNs) to provide the US access to territory, infrastructure, information, and resources; and/or to build and apply their capacity and capabilities consistent with US defense objectives. It includes, but is not limited to, military engagements with foreign defense and security establishments (including those governmental organizations that primarily perform disaster or emergency response functions), DOD-administered security assistance (SA) programs, combined exercises, international armaments cooperation, and information sharing and collaboration. SC helps develop partnerships that encourage and enable PNs to act in support of aligned US strategic objectives. SC activities often complement other United States Government (USG) foreign assistance to provide stability, help mitigate drivers of conflict, and assure key partners and allies. Additionally, SC supports US military campaign and contingency plans with necessary access, critical infrastructure, and PN support and enables the achievement of strategic objectives, such as deterring adversaries, preventing conflict, and enhancing the stability and security of PNs.

SC Authorities and Programs SC activities are conducted with DOD funds, forces, and authorities, and with DOS SA funds and authorities, administered by DOD. As planners develop all the plans that operationalize the GCC's strategy, DOD components plan and execute SC activities, such as training, exercises, military engagement, SSR, experimentation, education, personnel exchanges, and armaments cooperation resourced through Services' SC funds, SA programs, and other funding lines and authorities.

b. The National Defense Strategy (NDS) supports the Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) and the National Security Strategy by establishing DOD's guidance for planning and policy priorities. Using the NDS and its companion documents, Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), as well as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's guidance found in the National Military Strategy (NMS) and the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) provide the necessary guidance for planning realized in the campaign, contingency, and support plans: Global Campaign Plans (GCPs), Regional Campaign Plans (RCPs), Functional Campaign Plans (FCPs), and Combatant Command Campaign Plans (CCPs). The Services resources these Joint Force plans with personnel and units trained and ready to address the JSCP and associated plan end states and assigned intermediate military objectives (IMO).

c. Theater strategy outlines a geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) vision for integrating resources and synchronizing military activities and operations in conjunction with the application of other instruments of national power to achieve theater objectives and Guidance for Employment of the Force-directed strategic objectives. GCCs' theater strategies, as reflected in their theater campaign plans (TCPs), typically emphasize military engagement, SC, and deterrence through routine shaping activities. The strategic estimate, which is continually updated, helps to determine the missions, objectives, and potential activities required in the campaign plan. Strategic and operational aspects of a PN's defense institutions. Other SC-related activities and programs include military engagements; joint combined exchange training; Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program; combined exercises for training, train and-equip initiatives, and international military education and training (IMET); and international armaments cooperation.

d. SC and the Instruments of National Power: SC programs and activities are normally integrated and synchronized with the other instruments of national power depending upon how other interagency partners implement the national strategy (e.g., national security strategy) to achieve strategic objectives. Security Sector Assistance and United States Foreign and Defense Policies In accordance with foreign policy direction established by the Department of State (DOS), DOD leads on defense policy issues that involve national security interests with military or defense equities. Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-23, Security Sector Assistance, details the USG effort to implement security sector assistance (SSA) more efficiently, including the strategy to build security relationships, partner capacity, and capabilities to achieve national security objectives. PPD-23 establishes the integrated country strategy (ICS) as the core organizing document for USG foreign assistance activities supporting a particular PN.

ICs link goals for the PN to US national security priorities, SSA objectives, and if appropriate, to regional security objectives.

e. Theater Strategy and Estimates: Theater strategy bridges national strategic guidance and joint planning. Theater strategy outlines a geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) vision for integrating resources and synchronizing military activities and operations in conjunction with the application of other instruments of national power to achieve theater objectives and

Guidance for Employment of the Force-directed strategic objectives. GCCs' theater strategies, as reflected in their theater campaign plans (TCPs), typically emphasize military engagement, SC, and deterrence through routine shaping activities. The strategic estimate, which is continually updated, helps to determine the missions, objectives, and potential activities required in the campaign plan. Strategic and operational aspects of a PN's defense institutions. Other SC-related activities and programs include military engagements; joint combined exchange training; Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program; combined exercises for training, train and-equip initiatives, and international military education and training (IMET); and international armaments cooperation.

f. SC and Joint Operations- a significant number of SC activities are conducted as a part of the GCCs' TCPs, but limited contingencies, crises responses, or major operations can also involve some form of SC. The foreign internal defense program is the participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government, or other designated organization, to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to their security. Counterinsurgency (COIN) is the comprehensive civilian and military effort designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. COIN is primarily a political struggle and incorporates a wide range of activities by the HN government of which security is only one, albeit an important one. Counterterrorism are those activities and operations conducted to neutralize terrorists and their organizations and networks in order to render them incapable of using violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies to achieve their goals. Countering weapons of mass destruction, across the three lines of effort (prevent acquisition, contain and reduce threats, and respond to crises), includes activities conducted across the USG to counter efforts to coerce or attack the US, its Armed Forces, allies, partners, and interests with chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons. Counterdrug operations are those civil or military actions taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. Stability activities include military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the US in coordination with or in support of other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. Foreign humanitarian assistance consists of DOD activities conducted outside the US and its territories to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. Peace operations normally include international efforts and military missions to contain conflict, reestablish the peace, shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding between two or more factions within the indigenous population, and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Civil-military operations are

the activities of a commander performed by designated civil affairs or other military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, indigenous populations, and institutions, by directly supporting efforts for stability within an HN or a region. Military information support operations are planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and, ultimately, the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to the originator's objectives. Countering threat networks is the aggregation of activities across the USG that identify, analyze, neutralize, disrupt, or destroy threat networks. Personnel recovery is the sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to affect the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel.

2. Learning Objectives.

- a. Identify the critical stakeholders in the Security Cooperation process, and analyze the necessary interactions that promote successful SC program/programs.
- b. Understand the different phases of Theater Campaign Plan and how it lends support to ICS.
- c. Identify the obstacles to effective SC programs in Multi Domain Operations, and consider alternative approaches to address those obstacles.
- d. Analyze best practices of SC at the Country Team and assess their utility.
- e. Consider different strategies to foster greater effectiveness of SC programs.

3. Student Requirements.

a. Tasks.

- (1) Read the required reading indicated below.
- (2) Be prepared to discuss issues raised in the required readings.

b. Required Reading. (attached)

- (1) National Security Strategy of the United States of America
- (2) National Defense Strategy of the United States of America
- (3) National Military Strategy
- (4) DoD Directive 5132.03: DoD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to SC
- (5) Defense Guidance for Security Cooperation (FOUO)

4. Points to consider.

a. What role should The GCCs contribute to the ICS and Country Team? Does it matter whether the SC in question is a Title X or Title 22 program or a 333 funding requirement under the new program of consolidating the funding?

b. What challenges are posed by the different funding mechanisms in SC?

c. What are the special requirements for processing Title X or Title 22 program within the TCP and ICS to assist in the synchronization of each program, interaction, or activity?

d. How should the SC process interface within the competition phase of MDO and regional stability? How might the decrease in SC programs or activities within a PN affect participation or relationships?

e. What is an important objective of SC in terms of reestablishing security for a Partner Nation?

f. Why is it essential to have follow-through with SC?