The US Army and the Strategic Environment

MG Jeffrey Snow
The Operational Environment

Futures

The Probable
Episodic Terror Attack
Persistent Cyber Conflict
Humanitarian Crisis
WMD Proliferation
Communist Cuba Fails

The Possible
India-Pak Conflict
Korea Conflict
CBRN Attack in CONUS
Loose Nukes
Arab-Israeli Conflict
Iran-Arab Conflict
Kurdish Nation
Hostile Pakistan
China-Taiwan Conflict
Genocide
Mass Migrations

The Unthinkable
Pandemic
Nuclear Incident in CONUS
Destruction of Panama Canal
Russia-NATO Conflict

Global Trends

WMD
Arab Spring
Regional Aggression
Growth Debt
Crime
Extremism
Proliferation
Crimes
Modernization
Resource Competition

Conflict Driven by:
Political Instability
Struggle for Legitimacy
Struggle for Identity
Struggle for Sovereignty
Resource Competition

Increasing Range of Threats
Criminal Organizations
Transnational Groups
States
Terrorists
Insurgents
Near-Peers

US Forces must be prepared for enemies that are more:

Lethal: Weapon technology is proliferating; there is no longer a linear relationship between economic and military power.

Enduring: Persistent adversaries blur the transitions from conflict to post-conflict and are more difficult to defeat.

Asymmetric: Enemies sidestep US preferred way of war, exploit cyber and other capabilities to protract war.

The Army must be adaptive to defeat complex challenges from opportunistic enemies that will blur the distinctions of past conflict.
Reshaping Defense Priorities

- Rebalancing to emphasize the Asia-Pacific region and the Middle East.
- Ensuring our ability to maintain defense commitments in Europe and placing greater reliance on rational presence and partnerships elsewhere.
- Changing the size and composition of our force to meet evolving or emerging threats.
- Retain the lessons learned, expertise, and specialized capabilities developed over the past ten years.
- No longer sizing the force for large-scale, prolonged stability operations.
- Maintain the ability to surge, regenerate and mobilize to counter any threat.

Missions

- Counter Terrorism and Irregular Warfare
- Deter and Defeat Aggression
- Project Power Despite A2/AD Challenges
- Counter WMD
- Operate effectively in Cyberspace and Space
- Maintain a Safe, Secure and Effective Nuclear Deterrent
- Protect the Homeland and Provide Support to Civil Authorities
- Provide a Stabilizing Presence
- Retain Ability to Conduct Stability and Counterinsurgency Operations
- Conduct Humanitarian, Disaster Relief, and other Operations

BLUF: The way DoD and the military have operated must evolve to reflect the changing nature of the security environment and new fiscal realities.
The Army is globally engaged and regionally responsive; it is an indispensable partner and provider of a full range of capabilities to Combatant Commanders in a Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multi-national (JIIM) environment. As part of the Joint Force and as America's Army, in all that we offer, we guarantee the agility, versatility and depth to Prevent, Shape and Win.

How we are implementing this vision in our Army Strategic Planning Guidance:

- Provide modernized and ready, tailored land force capabilities to meet Combatant Commanders’ requirements across the range of military operations.
- Adapt the Army to more efficiently generate capabilities.
- Develop leaders to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.
- Sustain the All-Volunteer Army.
**Prevent:** Maintain credibility based on capacity; avoid miscalculation

**Shape:** Sustain strong relationships with other Armies, building their capacity and facilitating strategic access

**Win:** If prevention fails, apply combined arms capabilities to dominate and win decisively.

**Trained and Ready:**
- Progressive Readiness
- Regional Alignment
- Operational Reserves
- Expansible

**Army Characteristics:**
- Adaptive and Innovative
- Flexible and Agile
- Integrated and Synchronized
- Lethal and discriminate

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**The Army must be decisive in a range of missions:**

- Regular and Irregular Warfare
- Homeland Defense
- Support to Civil Authorities
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Air and Missile Defense

- Enable Counterterrorism
- Building Partner Capacity
- Joint Entry (Opposed/Unopposed)
- Counter-WMD Proliferation
- Stability Operations
Discussion
Backup
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Events</th>
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| 2004        | • **Modular Conversion**  
  o BCTs, Multi-functional Support, and Functional Support Brigades converted by FY13  
  o Division and Corps Headquarters converting by FY12  
  o Conversion of theater-army / Global C2 structure |
| 2005        | • Shift the Global Footprint: Global Defense Posture Realignment  
  • Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)  
  • **Implement Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN)**  |
| 2006        | •Accelerate Modularity // Establish Transition Team Training Base |
| 2007        | • Surge into Iraq  
  • Grow the Army: +21 Brigades & 200 Battalion and below units; +74.2K Soldiers |
| 2008-09     | • Afghanistan Priority // Begin Iraq Drawdown // Begin Institutional Adaptation |
| 2009-10     | • Implement NDAA 2008 & 2009: Chief Mgmt Officer & Business Transformation  
  • Begin Temporary End Strength Increase (TESI): +22K Soldiers (AC) (thru FY13) |
| 2010-11     | • Transition to Operation New Dawn // Iraq Drawdown Operations by 31 Dec 11  
  • Surge into Afghanistan |
| 2011-12     | • **Prioritize Reform and Restructure of the Institutional Army**  
  • Begin a controlled/measured drawdown in OEF |

We have transformed to meet the needs of the Nation . . . and are incorporating lessons from a decade of war as we move forward.
Army forces adapt to meet the distinct requirements of unified land operations across the range of military operations, executed through decisive action (offensive, defensive, stability, and defense support to civil authorities) by means of Army core competencies (combined arms maneuver and wide area security), guided by mission command.
### Modular Brigades

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<tr>
<th>302</th>
<th>127/116/59</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brigade Combat Teams</td>
<td>45/28/0(73)</td>
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- **Heavy**: 17/7/0(24)
- **Infantry**: 20/20/0(40)
- **Stryker**: 8/1/0(9)

**Reduce to at least 37 AC BCT**

### Special Functional Support Brigades

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<td>15/8/5</td>
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- **Army Field Support**: 7/1/3(11)
- **Contracting Support**: 7/0/0(7)
- **GMD (Missile Defense)**: 0/1/0(1)
- **Information Operations**: 0/2/2(4)
- **Space Operations**: 1/0/0(1)
- **TASM-G (Aviation Maintenance)**: 0/4/0(4)

### Other Brigades

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<tr>
<td>11/2/11</td>
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- **Civil Affairs**: 2/0/9(11)
- **Military Information Support Operations**: 1/0/2(3)
- **Ranger**: 1/0/0(1)
- **Support (Special Ops, Airborne)**: 1/0/0(1)
- **Special Ops Aviation Regiment**: 5/2/0(7)

### Multi-Functional Support Brigades

| 38/48/12(98) |

- **Battlefield Surveillance**: 3/7/0(10)
- **Fires**: 7/7/0(14)
- **Maneuver Enhancement**: 2/16/3(21)
- **Sustainment**: 13/109/32(32)
- **Combat Aviation (Expeditionary)**: 0/6/0(6)
- **Combat Aviation (Heavy)**: 4/2/0(6)
- **Combat Aviation (Full Spectrum / Medium)**: 1/0/0(1) / 8/0/0(8)

### Functional Support Brigades

| 44/40/47(131) |

- **Air Defense Artillery**: 5/2/0(7)
- **Chemical**: 1/1/1(3)
- **Engineer**: 6/7/4(17)
- **Military Intelligence**: 7/0/0(7)
- **Military Police**: 5/3/4(12)
- **Military Police Criminal Investigation Div (CID)**: 2/0/0(2)
- **Signal**: 10/2/2(14)
- **Ordnance (EOD)**: 2/1/0(3)
- **Medical**: 4/0/0(14)
- **Regional Support**: 1/19/25(45)
- **Theater Aviation**: 1/5/1(7)

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**Key**: Active Component / U.S. Army National Guard / U.S. Army Reserves (Total)

### Total Operational Force Brigades

- **354**

TAA 12-17

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**26 Jan 12 SecDef announcement to resize Active Component Army to 490K by 2017 will impact force structure**

We continue to refine our Force Mix and Force Design to have the right capabilities, right formations, and right equipment for the future.
Emerging Threats

Three components
- Nation States, Non-state actors or Proxies with a full range of capabilities
- Strategy to preclude U.S. from executing its “way of war”
- Capabilities that create a “Strategic Edge”... specifically designed to impact U.S. actions

Strategy:
- Recognizes conventional confrontation with the US is a losing proposition
- Focuses on US vulnerabilities
- Utilizes “home field” advantages
- Nontraditional employment of all possible capabilities

End State:
- frustrate US operations
- ensure survival of key capabilities / regime
- turn conflict into protracted war of attrition
The Army’s Role: Prevent – Shape – Win

PREVENT

Modernization

Capacity

Balanced Adjustments

Readiness

SHAPE

Regionally Aligned Forces Concept

SOF/Conventional Integration

WIN

Proper rheostat adjustment prevents adversary miscalculation

Winning Capacities

Modernization

Capacity

Balanced Adjustments

Readiness

Unified Land Operations

Combined Arms Maneuver

Wide Area Security

Shaping

Executed thru Core Competencies

Create the conditions for favorable conflict resolution

Sustain strong relationships, build capacity, and facilitate strategic access

Requisites

- Investment & Regeneration
- Operational Reserve
- Cyber Capabilities
- Army Special Operations

Decisive Action

The Army must be prepared to win decisively and dominantly.
Committed Brigades

OEF – 11 BCTs, 15 Brigades
Army Central – 2 BCTs, 6 Brigades
Other Locations – 2 BCTs, 14 Brigades
Deploy/Redeploy – 2 BCT

Total: 54 Brigades (37 AC, 17 RC)