Non-Lethal Directed Energy Weapons and the National Defense Strategy

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2018 National Defense Strategy

- Strategic Environment
- Defense Objectives
- Strategic Approach

“...great power competition – not terrorism – is now the primary focus of U.S. national security.” …SECDEF, Written Statement for the Record, House Armed Services Committee, February 6, 2018
Strategic Environment

• “**China** is a strategic competitor using predatory economics to intimidate its neighbors while militarizing features in the South China Sea”

• “**Russia** has violated the borders of nearby nations …”

• “**North Korea**’s outlaw actions and reckless rhetoric continue …”

• “**Iran** continues to sow violence and remains the most significant challenge to Middle East stability…”

• “…threats to stability remain as **terrorist groups** with long reach continue to murder the innocent and threaten peace more broadly”
Defense Objectives

Simultaneity Guidance

**COMPETITION**

- Day-to-Day: Active Component & Select Reserve
  - Defend the Homeland
  - Deter Nuclear & Non-Nuclear Strategic Attack
  - Deter Aggression in Three Theaters
  - Degrade Terror & WMD Threats
  - Defend U.S. Interests below Armed Conflict

**WAR**

- Full Mobilization
  - Defeat Aggression by a Great-Power Adversary
  - Deter Opportunistic Aggression in Second Theater
  - Disrupt Terror & WMD Threats

Source: SECDEF, Written Statement for the Record, House Armed Services Committee, February 6, 2018
Strategic Approach

• Build a More Lethal Force

• Strengthen Alliances and Attract New Partners

• Reform the Department for Greater Performance and Affordability
NDS Focus on Lethality

“...prioritize what is most important to field a **lethal**, resilient, and rapidly adapting Joint Force.”

“A more **lethal**, resilient and rapidly innovating Joint Force…”

“... build a more **lethal** force …”

“..we must make difficult choices and prioritize what is most important to field a **lethal**, resilient, and rapidly adapting Joint Force.”

“enhance close combat **lethality** in complex terrain”

DoD Home Page
https://www.defense.gov/

“The **mission** of the Department of Defense is to provide a **lethal** Joint Force to defend the security of our country and sustain American influence abroad”
Non-Lethal Weapons?

LUCY...YOU GOT SOME ‘SPLAININ TO DO!”
DoD NLW Program Foundation

- 1993 - 1995: General Zinni’s experiences in Somalia and the need for less than lethal force

- 1995: Public Law 104-106, Section 219, FY96 NDAA directing DoD to centralize non-lethal weapons development

  - NLW reinforce deterrence and expand the range of options to commanders
  - NLW have the potential to enhance the commander’s ability to, e.g.:
    - Adapt and tailor escalation of force options to the operational environment
    - De-escalate situations to preclude lethal force
    - Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of lethal weapons
**DoD NLW Program Vision**

A fully integrated non-lethal competency within each Service to complement lethal effects, enhance the Joint Force's adaptability and support strategic objectives that include minimizing civilian casualties.

**NDS Excerpt**

- “We must use **creative approaches**, make sustained investment, and be disciplined in execution **to field a Joint Force** for our time, one that can compete, deter, and win in this increasingly complex security environment”

- “More than any other nation, America can expand the competitive space, seizing the initiative to challenge our competitors **where we possess advantages** and they lack strength

- “Be strategically predictable, **but operationally unpredictable** – our dynamic force deployment, military posture, and operations must introduce unpredictability to adversary decision-makers”

**NLW Relevance**

“By using **nonlethal weapons** to separate hostile forces from civilians, the effectiveness of lethal fires may be enhanced while avoiding undue civilian casualties or collateral damage” *(JP 3-06, Joint Urban Operations)*

“Nonlethal weapons give commanders a wider array of options in developing and implementing **measured responses to a given situation**” *(JP 3-07.3, Peace Operations)*

“Nonlethal capabilities provide ground forces an escalation of force **capability to determine intent**” *(JP 3-31, Command and Control of Joint Land Operations)*
“The Chinese government uses a combination of civilian fishing vessels, coast guard ships, and maritime law enforcement troops to protect its island-building efforts….Because they are unarmed, U.S. naval forces cannot respond with military force without significantly escalating the confrontation.” *Winning in the Gray Zone*, Center for Strategic & Budgetary Assessments, 2017

“Stunning new pictures show the scope of Chinese building in the South China Sea,” Washington Post, Feb 7, 2018

Future non-lethal directed energy weapons may help defend U.S. interests below armed conflict in maritime environments.
On board maritime hybrid warfare platforms, a variety of weapons will be available, from light arms to heavier caliber…The sailors also will have access to high-intensity laser dazzlers, sound emitters, tear gas dispensers, water cannons, and other nonlethal weapons.”
Non-Lethal Directed Energy Weapon
Maritime Demonstrations and Assessments

High Power Radio Frequency

Millimeter Wave (Active Denial)

Dazzling Lasers
War: Enable Maneuver

“Urban environments will remain an extremely challenging location for the Joint Force to operate.” Joint Operating Environment 2035

“On the future battlefield, if you stay in one place longer than two or three hours, you will be dead … Being surrounded will become the norm.” Gen Mark Milley, Army Chief of Staff
"Fire and maneuver forces coordinate, plan, and execute fire support tasks to defend the force from attack and surveillance, and create exploitable lethal and nonlethal effects in support of a scheme of maneuver."

"Conceptually, maneuver formations will capitalize on the increased capability of multi-domain fires systems. Army formations and MAGTFs will have an expanded spectrum of organic and attached lethal and nonlethal fires, some with extended range systems as the mission dictates."

Future non-lethal directed energy weapons may enable maneuver in urban environments allowing separation of hostile forces from civilians, enhancing the effectiveness of lethal fires while avoiding undue civilian casualties or collateral damage.
“Gunny Hitada took off down the ramp, heat gun trained ahead. The team arrayed behind her, covering every sector. Set to stun, the millimeter-wave weapons instantly heated the water in an adversary’s skin, producing a momentary burning sensation with no lasting damage….They cleared the littered beach in less than a minute, and crossed into the city proper”
War: Post Conflict

“After the Fall”: The U.S. and South Korea have prevailed in a kinetic battle with North Korea... Now What?

How does the UN Transitional Authority provide for the immediate security needs of the population... that is at best deeply suspicious of foreigners and at worst deeply terrified of them?

As some desperate North Koreans turn to crime (such as attacking World Food Program convoys), how does the UN Transitional Authority respond?

How does the UN Transitional Authority handle strategic communications with a frightened population and reassure that its immediate needs will be met and that it should not fear the foreign government personnel and forces?

Non-lethal directed energy weapons, integrated with lethal systems, can provide security forces a full escalation of force capability, providing unambiguous warning to both vehicle operators and personnel, the ability to stop vehicles, and the capability to deter or isolate personnel.
Strategic Approach

- Build a More Lethal Force

- Strengthen Alliances and Attract New Partners

- Reform the Department for Greater Performance and Affordability
Strengthen Alliances and Attract New Partners

• Non-Lethal Weapons to include NL DEW are routinely included in NATO analysis, assessments, demonstrations and exercises

• NATO SAS-094: Non-Lethal Capabilities in NATO and National Concepts

• NATO SAS-133: Obstacles to Overcome NLW Employment

• NATO Defense Against Terrorism – Non-Lethal Capabilities

• NATO Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Capability Group

• NATO Millimeter Wave (Active Denial Technology) Team of Experts

SAS-094: NATO Scientific Achievement Award

SAS:094 Video
https://youtu.be/yHdBqEv0ncA
Non-Lethal Directed Energy Weapons: Final Thoughts

• The 2018 National Defense Strategy changes things

• Non-lethal directed energy weapons have significant innovative potential to address challenges associated with NDS Defense Objectives in the current and future operating environment

• However, in addition to NL DEW S&T, concerted effort must be given to “The Thinking Piece” to include increased emphasis on:
  – Concept development to include plausible scenarios and vignettes
  – Validation of concepts via modeling & simulation, wargames and experimentation
  – Development of the “business case”

JNLWD welcomes your ideas and points of contact for advancing “The Thinking Piece”
Questions?

“There is no military force in the world that has proven more sensitive to civilian casualties. We go out of our way to always do everything humanly possible to reduce the loss of life or injury among innocent people.”

- Secretary of Defense James Mattis, March 2017