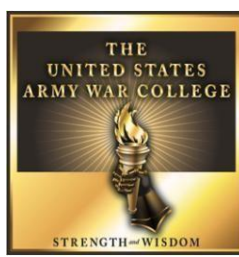




FAA: An Undervalued Combat Multiplier

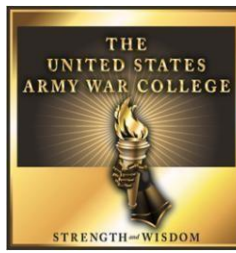
Lieutenant Colonel Matthew R. Weinshel
United States Army War College Fellow, Duke
University

April 7, 2017





Intellectual Curiosity



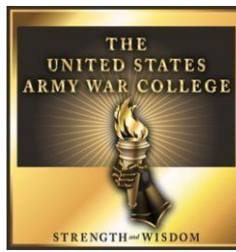
Why the Federal Aviation Administration?

- Surprising roles outside of the United States
- Afghanistan, 2009 - Surge
- Post-conflict reconstruction: Afghanistan and Iraq
- DOD's reliance on the FAA
- 21st Century character of warfare





Agenda

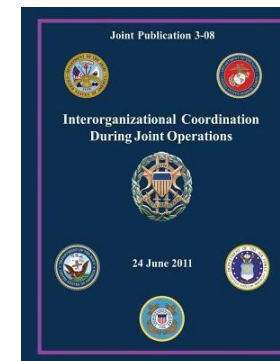
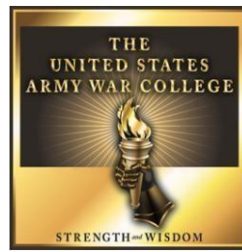


- Thesis
- Research methods and sources
- Research observations
- Surprising findings
- 6 recommendations
- Summary
- Questions/Discussion



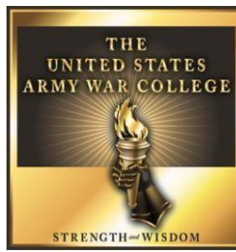
Research Methods & Sources

- FAA statutes
- Former USAF Iraq War aviation reconstruction expert interview
- FAA interviews
 - SOSD
 - International Operations Directorate
 - Intel
 - War risk insurance expert
- CRAF documents
- Congressional Research Service documents
- Special Investigator for Afghan Reconstruction (SIGAR) documents
- DOD Joint Publications
- Presidential directives
- National strategy documents
- Other





Thesis

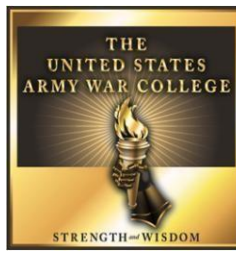


The US remains in perpetual armed conflict against non-state or state-sponsored armed opponents and requires a more integrated approach for the FAA and other federal organizations to address national security.





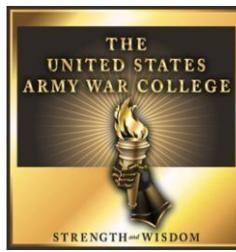
Research Observations



- FAA adapted its organization since 9/11; it requires more
- FAA lacks adaptive, integrated planning capability
- US reduced international aviation infrastructure & system development post Cold War



Surprising Findings (1/2)



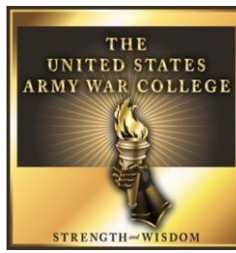
FAA activities outside the US

1. Development
2. Reconstruction
3. War risk insurance management
4. Command Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) management
5. International coordination for safe, efficient air commerce





Surprising Findings (2/2)



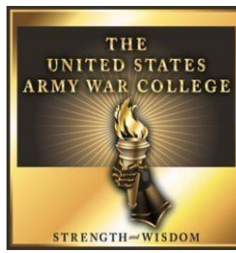
FAA adjusted bureaucracy over the past two decades

1. Shift of roles to homeland defense
2. Reconstruction
3. SFAR waivers
4. System Operations Security Directorate (SOSD) establishment
5. War risk insurance revalidation





Recommendation 1

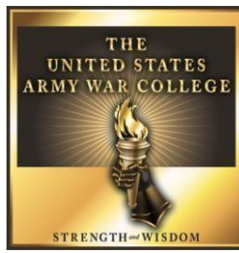


Retain war risk insurance management

- FAA desires to transfer to DOD
- Expertise resides in FAA
- Experts maintain civilian aviation ties, oversight, regulation & focus
- Expertise would shift to DOD, but create inefficiencies



Recommendation 2

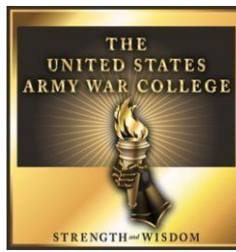


Increase SOSD's portfolio to respond to crises abroad

- SOSD focuses on domestic crisis response
- SOSD already responds informally
- IOD lacks tactical/operational expertise
- Reauthorization Act should include directive language and money
- FAA reorganization authority



Recommendation 3



Dispatch LNOs and International Planning Capability

- Pool of LNOs for planning
- Home base LNOs at FAA headquarters to meet requirements
- Key entities lack LNO interaction (Central Command, Joint Staff, Africa Command)



Recommendation 4

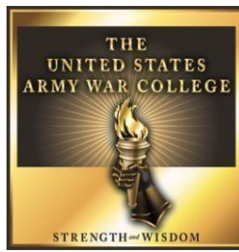
Improve use of open source and social media intelligence

- Intel section relies on Intel Community (IC) for all data
- Fully integrate and disseminate IC data





Recommendation 5



Establish red cell capability

- None exists
- Integrate with DOD and other Departments for “wargaming”
- Emerging technology advancing and affects civil aviation
- More proactive role in development of countering threat

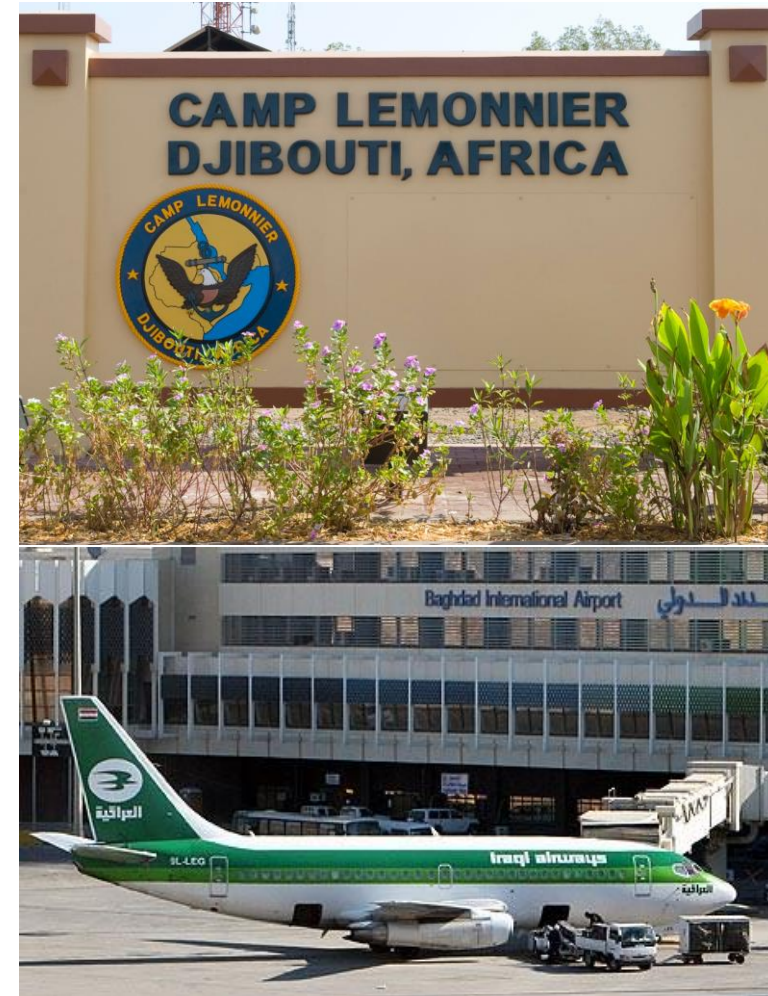
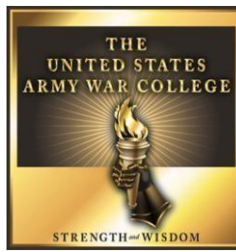




Recommendation 6

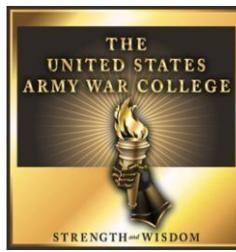
Increase targeted foreign development

- Intangible placement and access
- Common safety and standards – assures future use
- Increases cooperation among governments
- Aviation infrastructure critical for modern legitimacy
- Nigeria, South Korea, Iraq, Afghanistan, Haiti, Djibouti

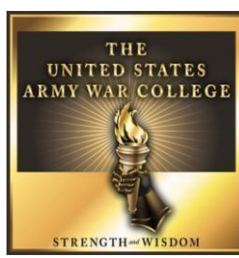




Summary



- FAA plays critical roles outside the US in national strategy
- FAA adapted since 9/11
- FAA requires modification to meet 21st Century challenges



Questions/Discussion

