



CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



ANNEX 3-22 FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE

OPTIMAL SOLUTIONS

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Optimal solutions involving the enablement of foreign aviation forces are those that are the most realistic for a given set of conditions in the [host nation](#) (HN). Exploiting the full potential of airpower in foreign aviation units will depend on a variety of factors including cost, availability, complexity, ease of maintenance, durability, survivability, performance trade-offs, etc. Regardless of how obvious or desirable a particular capability or air platform may seem, the recommended assets must fit within the technological and financial resources, as well as the mission needs of assisted nations. As an example, a day-night capability with real-time tactical awareness promoting maximum threat avoidance and minimum threat exposure to defeat a threat in non-permissive environments is a desired goal, but it may be unsupportable given the prevailing financial and technological restrictions in the typical HN.

Achieving US foreign policy objectives in the [foreign internal defense](#) arena may, in some instances, require that selected HNs actually possess aircraft capable of performing the critical operational functions, to include air mobility, [intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance](#), counterland, and [combat search and rescue \(CSAR\)/casualty evacuation](#). In addition to cost and complexity considerations, aircraft optimized for internal defense of countries with lesser developed militaries should be able to operate from relatively unimproved forward operating locations and be sustainable in the field for extended periods of time using small aviation maintenance teams.