



## Decisive Procedures Used in Domestic Crises Management During Hybrid War (2)

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**Abstract:** Nowadays, in the aggressive approach being involved highly technical structures, with massive combat potential, benefiting from ample support, materialized in all action environments, the hybrid confrontation has become a certainty. As a result, countermeasure concerns must be well known at all levels, primarily in the tactical space. So, the factors involved in internal crisis management will be responsible for the preparation and application of high-value procedures that can lead to the achievement of the proposed security goals. It is necessary that the combat reactions at each facility be synchronized with the efforts of the hierarchically higher levels, undertaken in various spaces or connected with the concerns of the force institutions. This way, it is possible to achieve desired goals, to maintain the security of the objectives, in relation to the diversity of forms of aggression considered by a potential aggressor.

**Keywords:** instant reaction; consolidated reaction; intervention on designated space; special reaction; involvement in the network; evacuation; defense

### 1. General Assertions

The management of domestic crises must be the concern of the decision-makers, as well as of the competent security structures of the facilities in the territory. Decisive procedures are to be accepted as high dynamism efforts, aimed at successfully counteracting the center of gravity belonging to the factors affecting internal security at various facilities. Through the actions taken, the opponent's potential decreases, hostile aggression is removed, and normal activities in the space of hybrid aggression are gradually resumed. Among the multiple procedures, we can mention: instant reaction, consolidated reaction, intervention on the designated

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space, special reaction, involvement in the network, evacuation and defense, others. Details in Table 1.

**Table 1. Regarding the Decisive Procedures, Specific to the Hybrid Confrontation**

Nr crt	The name of the procedure	The goal	Type of action	Forces and means
1.	Instantaneous reactions	Automatic annihilation of any interference	Ofensive/static	Own FP Personnel
2.	Cosolidated reaction	Mitigation of interference with more numerous forces, specific to the facility	Ofensive/static	Structure Forces
3.	Intervenția pe spațiul desemnat	Mitigation of interference with forces outside the facility	Ofensive/static	Zone structures
4.	Special reaction	Combat efforts of a certain type, to detension the particular situation	Ofensive/static	Special structures
5.	Implicări în rețea	Networking efforts to establish internal security	Ofensive/static	Special structures
6.	Evacuation	Removal of threatened objectives in relation to destructive aggressions	Dinamic	Own structures
7.	Defence	Defensive efforts to mitigate/eliminate the threat	Preponderent static	Personnel

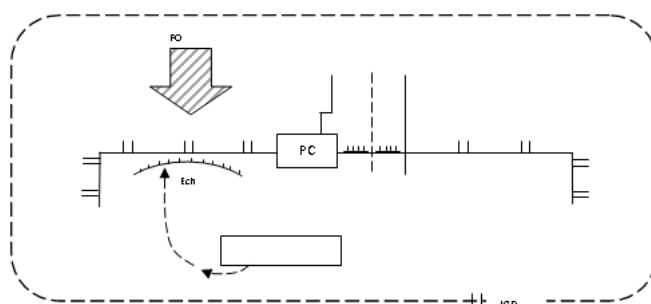
Being imposed by indisputable operational priorities, other procedures can be activated to ensure the achievement of the strategic goals in view.

## 2. Instantaneous Reaction

The instantaneous reaction aims at the automatic triggering, without any analytical approach, of the armed effort with the available forces present in the security dispatch (guard corps) at the time of the production of the hostile aggression against the infrastructure. Therefore, the immediate reaction does not wait for approval from anywhere, it is produced on the order of the head of security of the facility attacked by external stimuli (the head of the dispatcher), on the principle of cause and effect.

The operational framework illustrates the desire to materialize by surprise the hostile intentions towards the facilities of any type, the security structures being at rest (restoration, in reserve) moving immediately to protect the infrastructure attacked in force by annihilating the factors of damage and the effects that may be produced of aggressors, according to the existing defense plan (Bogdan, 2015, pp. 59-60).

Physiognomy will contain discovery of the action by surprise and identification of the perpetrators, alerting, moving to the full operational capability of the available shift, moving at a high rate, setting the mission in motion, deploying for intervention, engaging the hostile factor and destroying adversaries with close range fire, capturing or the annihilation, the evaluation of the results of the battle, the recovery of the destruction of the defensive system of the facility, the redeployment to the dispatcher of the activated forces. Details in figure 1.



**Figure 1. Instantaneous Reaction<sup>1</sup>**

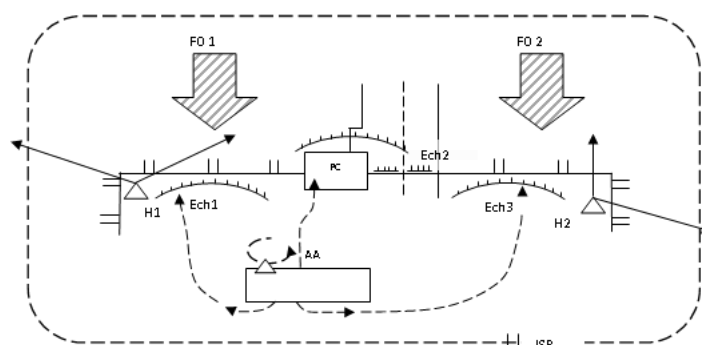
The conditions for success in countering hybrid actions produced by surprise include the preparation of the structure, the existence of robust reserves, ensuring functional internal cooperation.

### 3. The Consolidated Reaction

It refers to the achievement of the *combat* effort in the objective, after the immediate reaction has been exhausted (or in lieu thereof), with combat-ready forces on standby (QRF) as a result of the occurrence of hostile aggression or if the conditions are imminent. The rapid intervention is carried out *upon request (order)* in relation to the nature of the facility, the situation of the personnel intended for the intervention in the facility, the size of the objective, others.

The operational framework entails the engagement of critical facilities by higher external hostile forces, the intervention of security structures at rest (reserve), the difficult operational situation requiring rapid intervention action (QRF) (Bogdan & Bogdan, 2017, pp. 74-76). After the intervening hybrid aggression is annihilated, the instant or reinforced reaction (as ordered) is released and security is restored (Scurt & Luțai, 2015).

<sup>1</sup> Cf Fig.15 *Reacția instantanee*, in vol. *Securitatea internă și reziliența*, Viorel-Cătălin Mihalcea, Gabriela-Elena Sirbu, Vasile Bogdan, Ed. UNAp Carol I, București, 2021, p.144.



**Figure 2. Consolidated Reaction<sup>1</sup>**

The *physiognomy* contains alerting the QRF, immediately transitioning to full operational capability, moving rapidly to the intrusion site, setting the mission in motion, deploying for immediate reaction flank combat (if previously occurring), engaging and destroying opponents with heavy fire (RPGs, rockets AT), the annihilation of the aggressor, the evaluation of the results of the confrontation, the restoration of the securing of the objective and the redeployment of the forces in the stationary area (central).<sup>2</sup> Details in figure 3.

The conditions for success require the establishment of viable cooperation, high mobility of the QRF, robust communications, preparation of the intervention structure and *Intel* support (Rácz, pp. 57-58).

#### 4. Intervention on the Designated Space

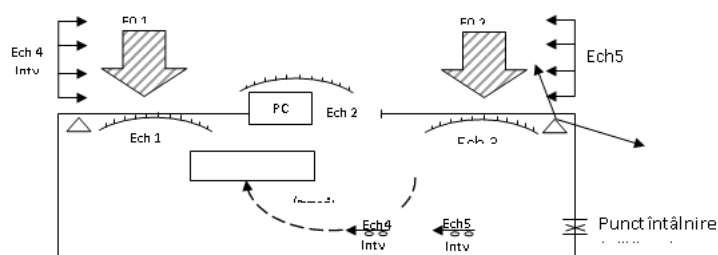
Presupposes the application of the operational effort in the network to target facilities located in a specific space to be protected. It can occur after the immediate reaction and rapid intervention (ORF) has been consumed, following the occurrence of a hostile aggression. The intervention is carried out *on request (by order)*.

The operational framework includes the annihilation of the numerous hostile aggression carried out at a facility in the intervention plan, the dismissal of the QRF from the objective and the restoration of the security of the target objective. It can take place after the execution of the instant reaction and the consolidated reaction (or without their execution, if the balance of forces does not allow), the serious operational situation forcing the intervention to take place in the designated space,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Fig.16 *Reacția proprie structurilor obiectivului*, in vol. *Securitatea internă și reziliența*, Viorel-Cătălin Mihalcea, Gabriela-Elena Sirbu, Vasile Bogdan, Ed. UNAp Carol I, București, 2021, p. 145.

<sup>2</sup> Joint Chiefs of Staff, *Joint Operations Planning*, Washington DC, 11 august 2011, pp. III-12 la III-32.

using more effective forces (one-two platoons), in some situations even one strengthened company.



**Figure 3: Intervention on the Designated Space**<sup>1</sup>

*Physiognomy* involves receiving the intervention order (via communications), alerting and achieving full operational capacity, sending the order (specifications) for movement, making the movement towards the attacked facility, taking over the intervention structure by the guides of the attacked facility at the coordination points, entering the the space of the attacked facility through the clearly delimited sector, presenting (briefly) the situation and giving the mission in a short time (or only corrections), deploying for intervention, engaging the opponent and destroying the opponent's factors with intense fire, evaluating the results of the battle, re-securing the objective, handing over the security of the area affected and the redeployment of forces in the usual deployment space (prior to the intervention).<sup>2</sup> Details in figure 3.<sup>3</sup>

The conditions for success refer to thorough cooperation, increased mobility and synergy of efforts, secure communications, accuracy of takeover at coordination points, robust capabilities of the intervention structure and air support (drones).

## 5. The Special Reaction

The special reaction may include the execution of atypical, difficult to anticipate, forceful or dynamic actions, in relation to a certain particularity of the hostile manifestation.

*The operational framework* can surprise the host facility of the aggression, by using some novel principles by the elements of damage (CBRN means,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Fig.15 *Reacția instantanee*, in vol. *Securitatea internă și reziliența*, Viorel-Cătălin Mihalcea, Gabriela-Elena Sirbu, Vasile Bogdan, Ed. UNAp Carol I, Bucuresti, 2021, p. 144.

<sup>2</sup> Joint Chiefs of Staff, *Joint Publication 5-0, Joint Operations Planning*, Washington DC, 11 august 2011, pp. III-23 la III-32.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Fig.17 *Intervenția zonală*, in vol. *Securitatea internă și reziliența*, Viorel-Cătălin Mihalcea, Gabriela-Elena Sirbu, Vasile Bogdan, Ed. UNAp, Bucuresti, 2021, p. 147.

EOD/pyrotechnics). There may be hostages or unknown means of destruction used. That's why non-standard efforts are needed to counter or annihilate the innovative principles of affect (Bogdan & Bogdan, 2017, pp. 75-76).

*The physiognomy* will include initial intelligence support, provision of data on the area/inflow communications, capabilities of the aggressor entity, missions of specialized elements, additional support, elements of cooperation, crisis support, Plan B, measures regarding the evacuation of the area if necessary. The implications of the special reaction require continuous and tiered surveillance, coordination of forces in spaces, support from the air (drones). Special reaction structures will have thermal and infrared sighting weaponry, AT and AA missiles, advanced anti-chemical protection means, individual or collective anti-ballistic protection (special vehicles) of level 4. On order, there may be a QRF allocated for the combat support of the mission. Information about the situation will be disseminated in due course (Rącz, pp. 55-58).

Conditions for success mandate thorough cooperation, permanence of air surveillance, real-time information dissemination, weapons or combat support, extensive non-kinetic engagements, operational medical assistance, others.

## 6. Network Engagements

Network engagements (*network effort*) compel the materialization of information superiority, extend the combat capability of network sensors, compel optimization of decision and execution, increase the tempo of operations, produce increased destruction among the adversary, increase the survivability of combatants, and ensures an increased degree of self-synchronization.

*The operational context.* In the framework of the existence and production of diversified hostile action, the complex own weapons systems can act on platform centers, interconnected with similar intelligence and strike systems. The strategic architecture reference model (*Strategic Architecture Reference Model, SARM*) contains communication and information opportunities. The SARM network allows platforms and systems to interfere (with approval) with the Global Information Grid (GIG), constituting themselves as interoperable nodes of the network. Basically, informational superiority is translated into direct combat power, effectively connecting the elements of information, command and strike platforms. The totality of personnel involved, technologies and software used to connect to the network amounts to thousands of operators and fighters, hundreds of equipment and network elements.

*Physiognomy.* Network engagements involve connecting different weapon systems through a communications network. The information about the internal belligerence

space will be used in a timely manner, outlining the sequence of events in the adoption of proactive and reactive decisions, using clear information, obtained, compiled and verified in real time. At the final end are the strike platforms (on helicopters, planes, other platforms) equipped with laser-guided precision weapons, which can decisively strike the identified hostile elements.<sup>1</sup> The source of increased network power derives from the increased content, quality, and timeliness of information migrated between network nodes. The increased flow of information facilitates knowing the confrontation space, increasing the accuracy of information and the precision of shots.

*The conditions for success* derive from the possibility of interconnecting several programs, the efficient use of resources, the reduction of decision and action time by using algorithms. Synchronization forces the use of computers for data processing, giving commanders the ability to make decisions based on secure, timely and accurate information (Ioniță, 2015).

## 7. Evacuation

Evacuation, in fact, removing from under the strike, involves changing the location of the essential elements of the target facility and migrating to other protected spaces.

*Operational framework.* The hostile intentions being certain, the potential for damage being high, those responsible for securing may order (with approval) the removal of the critical elements of the facility from under the imminent adverse attack and the restoration of the functionality of the target objective in another location. Thus, vital elements of the facility will be moved, in order to avoid the definitive depreciation of critical segments.

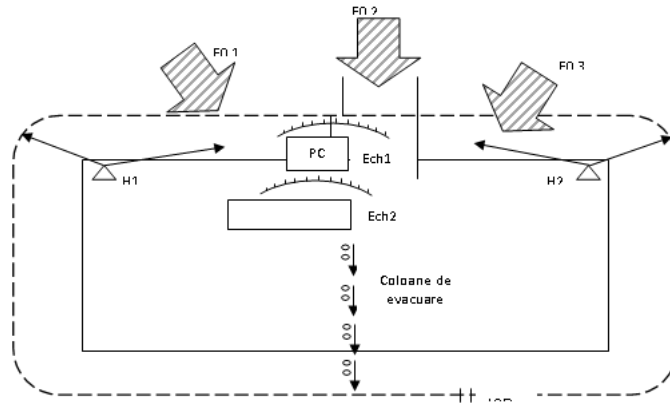
*The physiognomy* contains defensive efforts on the access routes to the objective, concurrently with the disassembly of critical elements, the embarkation of essential equipment, the transport of vital elements to the new location, the re-assembly of critical equipment and the re-entry of the facility into the new normality<sup>2</sup>. Details in figure 4<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Joint Chiefs of Staff, *Joint Publication 5-0, Joint Operations Planning*, Washington DC, 11 august 2011, pp.III-9 la III-32.

<sup>2</sup> Joint Chiefs of Staff, *Joint Publication 5-0, Joint Operations Planning*, Washington DC, 11 august 2011, pp.III-3 la III-32.

<sup>3</sup> Cf Fig.18 *Operațiunea de evacuare*, in vol. *Securitatea internă și reziliența*, Viorel-Cătălin Mihalcea, Gabriela-Elena Sirbu, Vasile Bogdan, Ed. UNAp Carol I, Bucuresti, 2021, p. 149.

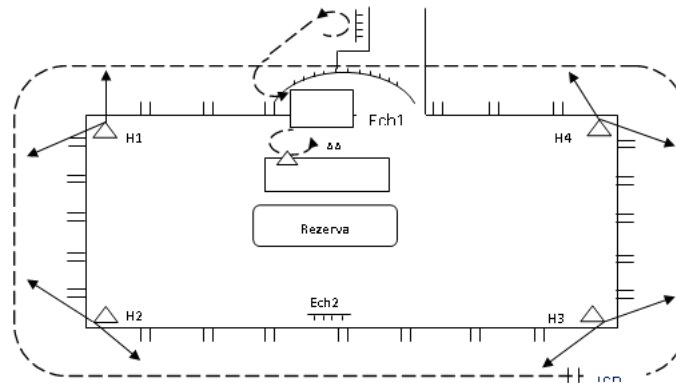


**Figure 4. Evacuation**

*The conditions for success* derive from the cooperation established between the combat forces (which will satisfy the *Hard* effort requirement necessary to delay the destructive factors), and the technical forces which will prepare the vital elements of the objective for evacuation, on priorities.

**8. Defence**

The defence comprises a set of defensive measures, complex and systematic, with the integration of human effort, infantry fire and the possibilities of essential equipment, to protect an infrastructure in relation to the forceful actions of the external hostile entity and to maintain the normal operating parameters of the target facility.



*The operational framework* includes hostile dynamic structures of damage, with destructive intentions towards the target critical facilities, the actions of which are opposed by structures designed to secure, assembled forces and specialized elements, able to carry out



complex operational actions to protect the attacked infrastructure, with the annihilation of hostile factors. So, the own forces want to thwart the intention to destroy the facility and maintain the normality of the objective.

*Physiognomy* includes discovering the existence, definite intent and force action of hostile factors, assessing the situation, blocking access to the facility, activating the human resource from the objective to the defensive effort, striking the aggressor at a distance, executing infantry fire and throwing grenades at close range, cooperating with zonal intervention, internal counterattack, stopping and annihilating the aggressor, evaluating the results of the battle, restoring the destruction of the facility's defensive system and redeploying the activated forces (Bogdan, 2014, pp. 27-32). The structure specific to the attacked facility can take part, sometimes also benefiting from zonal support.

*Deployment.* The defensive structure, with equipment, weaponry and means, will be arranged in the facility for conducting the combat effort from genistic arrangements or parts of the objective. Ground and air monitoring will be permanent, especially at critical moments. The intervention structure (QRF) at the objective is centrally located, with the ability to quickly intervene on threatened directions (Bogdan & Bogdan, 2017, pp. 72-74). Details in figure 5.<sup>1</sup>

The conditions for success include the provision of thoroughly trained human resources, *Intelligence* support, technical equipment, weapons and ammunition, unmanned air support, the existence of a robust QRF and the establishment of functional cooperation.

## 8. Conclusions

Policymakers and operationalists must strive to robustly initiate the implementation of the concept of hybrid engagement and effective countermeasures. Large-scale determinations are required regarding the framework of understanding, initiation, triggering, management and action, the transition from the theoretical plan to the plan of applied research and inclusion in operative documents. Accumulations are possible by adopting operationalized concepts in their own security structures. The concrete definition and the innovative operational determinations must be appreciated and used as interdependent approaches with those foreseen on the national strategic plan.

Defining the phrase regarding countering hybrid threats will be a theoretical approach par excellence, the operational contents leading to the promotion of some empirical dependencies. The natural connection between the plane of doctrinal theory and that of empirical reality must be established, the evolutions in the current hybrid thinking and practice being accelerated and surprising.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf Fig.14 *Apărarea*, in vol. *Securitatea internă și reziliența*, Viorel-Cătălin Mihalcea, Gabriela-Elena Sirbu, Vasile Bogdan, Ed. UNAp Carol I, Bucuresti, 2021, p.142.

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