

A briefing presented at the

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QDR 2010: Implementing the New Path for America's Defense

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By

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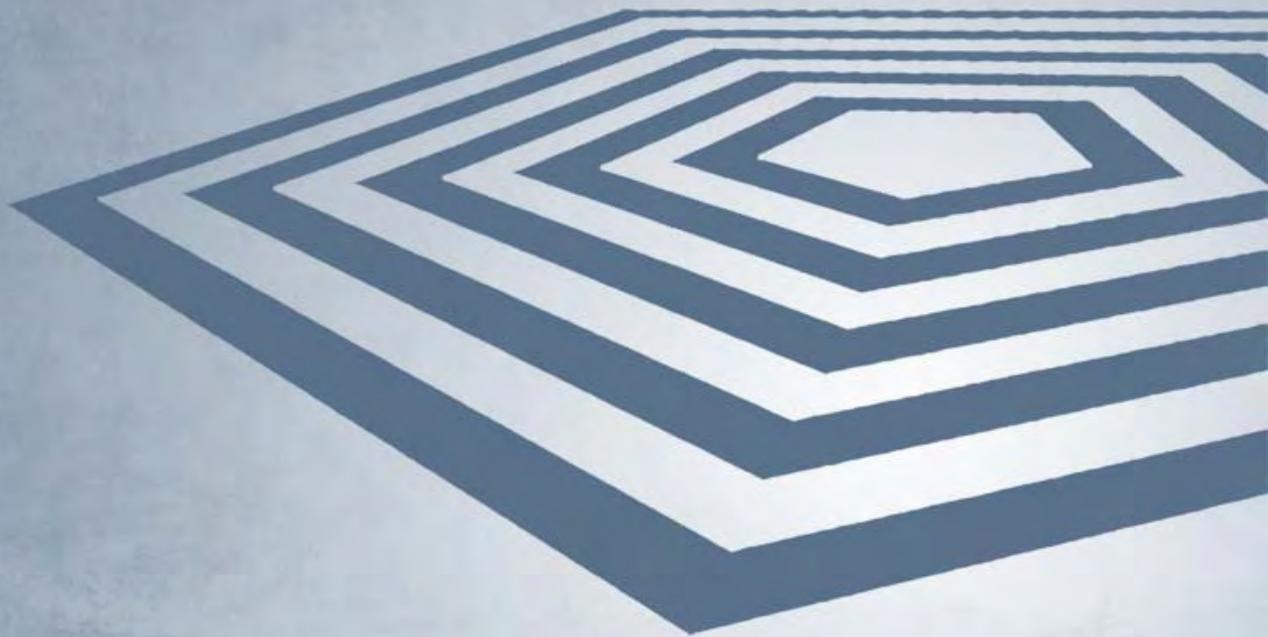
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Quadrennial Defense Review and Ballistic Missile Defense Review

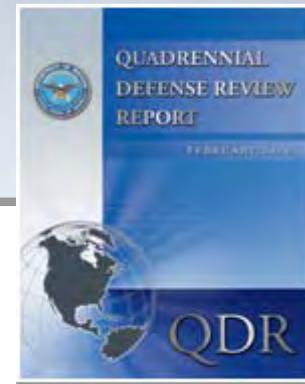
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Strategic Reviews in Context

- **Four major Department of Defense reviews in 2010**
 - QDR and BMDR released February 1, 2010
 - Nuclear Posture Review to be released this spring
 - Space Posture Review, with Director of National Intelligence, forthcoming
- **Several other major 2010 U.S. Government reviews**
 - Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
 - National Security Strategy
 - Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (released February 1, 2010)
 - Quadrennial Intelligence Community Review (released 2009)
- **Reviews conducted collaboratively, drawing from a common vision**

QDR Highlights



- **Rebalances US military capabilities and reforms defense processes and institutions to**
 - ***Prevail*** in today's wars
 - ***Prevent and deter*** conflict
 - ***Prepare to defeat*** adversaries and succeed in a wide range of contingencies
 - ***Preserve and enhance*** the All-Volunteer Force
- **Emphasizes flexibility of the force and investment in key enablers**
- **Sets the force on a path toward sustainable rotation**
- **Integrates activities with other U.S. Government agencies and allies and partners**
- **Initiates a cooperative, tailored approach to global defense posture**

BMDR Highlights



- **Outlines a strategy and policy framework to**
 - Defend the homeland against limited ballistic missile attack
 - Defend against regional threats to U.S. forces, allies, and partners
 - Deploy new systems only after their effectiveness and reliability has been determined through testing under realistic conditions.
 - Develop new capabilities that are fiscally sustainable over the long term
 - Develop flexible capabilities that can adapt as threats change
 - Expand international cooperation
- **Results in U.S. ballistic missile defenses that**
 - Underwrite U.S. security guarantees
 - Strengthen regional deterrence architectures
 - Do not affect the U.S. strategic balance with Russia and China

Security Environment

- **Complex security landscape stemming from:**

- Current Conflicts – The outcome of conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan, and against Al Qaeda and its allies, will shape the security environment for decades to come
- Enduring Trends
 - Rise of new powers
 - Growth of non-state actors
 - Lowered barriers for dangerous technologies, including WMD and ballistic missiles
 - Resource scarcity, climate change, disease, and demographics
- Challenging Operational Landscape
 - Increasingly multidimensional conflicts (“hybrid” threats)
 - Threats to the global commons and expansion into space & cyber
 - Growing anti-access/area denial capabilities, including ballistic missile threats
 - Fragile states

Achieving our Objectives: Sizing the Force

US forces are sized to conduct the following types of operations in overlapping timeframes:

1. Prevail in ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan, Iraq, and in the war against Al Qaeda and its allies

2. Conduct “foundational activities” to prevent and deter: attacks on the United States, emergence of new trans-national terrorist threats, and aggression by state adversaries

- Over the mid- to long-term, expand foundational prevent and deter activities

3. Be prepared for other challenges

- In the near term, be able to support civil authorities at home and defeat a regional aggressor
- In the mid- to long-term, be able to conduct a range of multiple, simultaneous operations:
 - Stabilization op + defeat highly capable regional aggressor + support civil authorities in U.S.; *or*
 - Defeat two regional aggressors + heightened alert posture in and around U.S.; *or*
 - Stabilization op + long-duration regional deterrence + COIN + support to civil authorities in U.S.

Force planning must ensure a sustainable rotation rate over the mid- to long-term.

Achieving our Objectives:

Shaping the Force – Key QDR Initiatives

- **Defend the United States and support civil authorities at home**
 - Improve flexibility and responsiveness of consequence management support
- **Succeed in counterinsurgency, stability, and counterterrorism operations**
 - Increase rotary wing, ISR, and other key enablers; improve counter-IED capabilities
- **Build the security capacity of partner states**
 - Institutionalize and reform security force assistance in the general purpose force
- **Deter and defeat aggression in anti-access environments**
 - Enhance the resiliency of US forward posture and base infrastructure
- **Prevent proliferation and counter weapons of mass destruction**
 - Secure vulnerable nuclear materials worldwide and enhance WMD interdiction
- **Operate effectively in cyberspace**
 - Stand up Cyber Command and grow a cadre of cyber experts

Shaping the Force – Key BMDR Initiatives

- **Defend the United States**

- Maintain defense against limited ballistic missile threats and hedge against new threats emerging
 - Continue to develop existing capabilities at Fort Greely, Alaska and Vandenberg AFB, California
 - Invest in further development of the Standard Missile 3 for future land-based deployment as the ICBM threat matures
 - Increase investments in sensors and early-intercept kill systems to help defeat missile defense countermeasures

- **Defend against regional threats**

- Strategic development and deployment of missile defense capabilities guided by three main principles:
 - Work with allies and partners to strengthen regional deterrence architectures
 - Pursue a phased adaptive approach to missile defense that is tailored to each region
 - Develop capabilities that are mobile and relocatable to provide needed flexibility

Achieving our Objectives: Key Reform Initiatives

- **Take care of our people**
 - Wounded warrior care
 - Move toward sustainable deployment tempo (Active Component at 1:2; Reserve Component at 1:5)
 - Support to families
- **Strengthen relationships at home and abroad**
 - Collaborate closely with allies and partners
 - Pursue a cooperative and tailored global defense posture
 - Strengthen US civilian capacity
- **Reform how we do business**
 - Reform security assistance authorities and approaches (Increase investment in 1206, CERP, Iraq Security Forces Fund, Afghan Security Forces Fund)
 - Reform how we buy
 - Develop enterprise-wide climate change and energy strategies

Linking Strategy to Budget

- **The Administration established its rebalance and reform agenda in the FY2010 budget process**
 - Strategy-based: 2008 NDS and Presidential reform priorities guided decisions
- **The 2010 QDR and BMDR refine this agenda, creating a coherent strategic framework for focusing it:**
 - *Prevail* in today's wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and against Al Qaeda
 - *Prevent and deter* future conflicts while defending the homeland
 - *Prepare* to prevail in a wide range of large and possibly long-duration operations in multiple theaters in overlapping timeframes
 - *Preserve and enhance* the Joint Force and position it to support national security requirements now and in the future
- **The FY11 budget builds on FY10 and invests in additional key areas critical to rebalancing the force and reforming our defense processes**

Further QDR Implementation

- **QDR implementation extends beyond FY11.**
 - Affects force employment, force management, force development, and institutional reform.
- **The Secretary will convey guidance this spring to components for the preparation of FY12 - 17 POMs. The QDR will influence future FYDPs, as well.**
- **The Secretary will likewise issue guidance for force employment priorities, which will be updated at least every two years.**
- **The Department will continue to build upon and track progress on QDR priority objectives and key missions through the FY12-17 Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System, as well as other ongoing DoD processes.**