Quadrennial Defense Review and Ballistic Missile Defense Review

February 2010
Strategic Reviews in Context

• Four major Department of Defense reviews in 2010
  – QDR and BMDR released today
  – Nuclear Posture Review to be released 1 March 2010
  – Space Posture Review, with Director of National Intelligence, forthcoming

• Several other major 2010 US Government reviews
  – Quadrennial Homeland Security Review
  – Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
  – National Security Strategy
  – 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 though 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 US 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

U.S. 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 U.S. 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 emerging new threats
    - 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
  – Support to families

• **Strengthen relationships at home and abroad**
  – Collaborate closely with allies and partners
  – Pursue a cooperative and tailored global defense posture
  – Strengthen U.S. 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 FY2011 budget builds on FY2010 and invests in additional key areas critical to rebalancing the force and reforming our defense processes