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Quadrennial Defense Review and Ballistic Missile Defense Review

March 2010
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 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 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
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
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.