



National Defense University Foundation, Congressional Breakfast Series

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LTG Formica Remarks as Prepared

Opening

I'd like to thank NDU Foundation and NDIA, and particularly Mr. Peter Huessy for this opportunity to speak to you this morning. And I thank you for taking the time to attend.

It's an honor to be here, representing the men and women of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, and the Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC-IMD). So I'm here today wearing three hats.

I absolutely believe in the operational significance of our space capabilities and the vital importance of our nation's missile defense capability.

Discussion

Today I'd like to cover three things with you: first I'd like to start off with a quick note about what our Army is up to. Second, I'll provide a short overview about SMDC/ARSTRAT, and then, I'll talk about what we're currently doing at US Strategic Command's JFCC-IMD.

Our Army

Our Army is performing magnificently alongside our Navy, Air Force, Marines, Civilians, and coalition partners in critical operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and across the globe.

Today the Army has some 242,000+ Soldiers deployed and forward stationed with around 113,000 in operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. Our Soldiers are focused - and they're making progress every day under tough tactical conditions.

They understand the meaning of service and they understand sacrifice. When I was serving in Afghanistan, I would be awed to travel to some of the remote locations and visit with our Soldiers who were serving there, often times co-located with Afghan National Security forces. At some of the most remote locations, these troops were conducting operations in tough, tactical



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conditions without the most basic amenities. They were washing their underwear in buckets for three weeks at a time. They'd get mail once a week - if the helicopter drop was available - and every now and then, they would get a chance to go to an austere, remote, forward operating base for conveniences; like laundry and a hot meal, washing their clothes, getting to the PX. Not one time did a Soldier complain to me when they were living in these conditions. They felt good about what they were doing. They are making a difference. They understand service and sacrifice. And, it's to these Soldiers to whom we commit to providing timely, relevant space, missile warning, and missile defense capabilities.

SMDC Vision

As Commanding General of SMDC/ARSTRAT I wear two hats – first I have Title 10 responsibilities to our Army and second, I serve as the Army Service Component Command to USSTRATCOM. When I first took command, I published our organizational vision. It's not a short statement like many would prefer, but it was important to me to capture the essence of our command – who we are, what we do, and our foundational values.

Our organizational vision statement recognizes that:

We are a diverse, complex and global command that provides critical capabilities to our Army, to US Strategic Command, to the geographic combatant commanders, and their Army Service Component Commanders. And that we must remain in synch with STRATCOM's JFCC IMD.

We are one command, split based – with part of the headquarters in Huntsville and part in Colorado Springs – and we are multi-component – active, guard, and reserve.

We're diverse – we have Soldiers and Civilians operating around the globe in dispersed locations – and we consist of a talented and professional work force of Soldiers, Civilians and contractors – all of whom must be public servants.

As the Army's proponent for space, high altitude, and global missile defense and as the Army's operational integrator for global missile defense, we have 3 core tasks:



First, we provide trained and ready space and missile defense forces and capabilities to the combatant commanders and to the Warfighter – our operations function.

We currently have more than 860 Operational Forces supporting BMDS and Space Operations who are CONUS-based, forward-stationed or deployed – 58 are in the CENTCOM AOR. We recently deployed two Space Support Teams to the CENTCOM AOR.

62 teams have deployed since the start of combat operations to provide invaluable on-the-ground responsive Space expertise to combatant commanders and the Warfighter in Afghanistan and Iraq.

We provide the missile defense Soldiers who man the GMD sites at Fort Greely AK and Vandenberg AFB, CA. Providing, as you heard Gen Kehler talk about earlier this week, a top priority means for defending the homeland against the threat of a limited ballistic missile attack from a rogue state or non-state actor.

We provide and operate 5 Satellite Communications Operations Centers, located both in the United States and overseas. In close partnership with our Air Force and Navy partners, we ensure essential communications are available to our ground, air, and sea forces, as well as the diplomatic corps around the world.

Our Friendly Force Tracking assets help deliver timely situational awareness and identify friendly forces during combat and other operations.

We also provide ballistic missile early warning from ground based stations within the theater AORs; and we provide geospatial intelligence products in direct support of the combatant commands. Recent support includes providing imagery and exploitation products to PACOM regarding the extent of damage to the Fukushima nuclear power site in Japan. We also supported disaster relief operations in the Southeast and Midwest following last spring's tornados.

Our second core task is to build future space and missile defense forces – our capability development function.

We follow the Army and TRADOC's processes in building future space forces; primarily using the DOTMLPF construct. We developed Space and



Ground Based Midcourse Missile Defense Operations doctrine, and informed the Army's Operating Concept. We are responsible for developing operational organizations and the force structure for space and missile forces, which includes both 1st Space and 100th Missile Defense Brigades.

We train and educate the Army's space professionals, military and civilian. And we teach space operations at leader courses at the Command and General Staff College, West Point, and at the various branch Centers of Excellence. We are expanding our use of Mobile Training Teams, to increase our reach into the force.

As the Army's proponent for Space, High Altitude and Missile Defense Capabilities, we are currently developing a persistent platform capabilities requirements document to help inform the Army for future investments in high altitude platforms.

Our **third** core task is to research, test, and integrate space, missile defense, directed energy, and related technologies – our materiel development function.

Our focus here is to find solutions that fill the gaps in current capabilities – solutions that can be successfully transitioned to the Warfighter.

We're developing nano-satellites to fill identified gaps in communications and ISR. In December 2010, we launched our first nanosat to demonstrate the feasibility of this technology, and we are pursuing further demonstrations of this capability. We're working to develop nano-satellite concepts and capabilities such as our recently developed and launched SMDC-ONE nano-satellite – for persistent communications and Kestrel Eye for ISR. We're also developing the Long Endurance Multi-Intelligence Vehicle (LEMV) which is scheduled for operational demonstration in support of OEF early next year.

To fill gaps within Counter Rocket, Artillery and Mortar (C-RAM), we're working to field solid-state lasers. We've successfully fired a 100 kW solid-state laser system and are progressing toward high power laser demonstrations in 2012 to assess the potential military utility of mobile laser weapons systems. We're also working to help fill the Counter Improvised Explosive Device gap through the use of High Power Microwave Weapons and other technologies.



Our United States Army Kwajalein Atoll/Reagan Test Site (USAKA/RTS) provides operational and developmental range testing of both theater and strategic level missile defense systems. USAKA's strategic geographical location, unique systems, and unsurpassed capability to support ballistic missile testing and space operations, has served the Nation for over 40 years and will continue to provide us with a valuable testing platform for many years to come.

We are uniquely organized and we are geographically well-positioned to execute these three core tasks. In Huntsville we're co-located with MDA, Army Materiel Command/Army Aviation and Missile Lifecycle Management Command, Program Executive Office (PEO) Missiles and Space, PEO Aviation, Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC), NASA -- and the tech base there. In Colorado Springs we are co-located with MDA, NORTHCOM, US Air Force Space Command, JFCC-IMD, and again with the space-oriented tech base there.

We sustain close and collaborative relationships with the Missile Defense Agency - and the many Army, Joint, civic and industry partners involved in Space and Missile Defense and we must be nested within the Army's enterprise framework.

We are disciplined stewards of our government's resources. We are accountable for our programs and we'll reflect a cost culture in all that we do. This will be particularly important in an environment of tight budgets and with today's fiscal realities.

Our units consist of precise, confident, fit, disciplined, and courageous Soldiers and Civilians who are led by tough, competent, caring, and courageous leaders. And we are responsible and cooperative tenants at Redstone Arsenal, Peterson Air Force Base and on the installations on which we live and serve.

And finally, we're a values-based command - which cares for and serves our Soldiers, Civilians and Families in the command.

JFCC IMD

In my third hat, I'm Commander of STRATCOM's Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC-IMD). This is a separate and distinct command – the functional component to USSTRATCOM



for Integrated Missile Defense. JFCC-IMD supports U.S. Strategic Command's Unified Command Plan missions for synchronizing operational-level missile defense planning and global missile defense operations support. We help provide the credible missile defense that Gen Kehler talked about in his speech which enhances deterrence by reducing the adversary's confidence in the potential effectiveness of their attack - whether against the US, our allies, or deployed forces.

Sometime after I took command, I realized that I am the CG of JFCC-IMD because I'm the CG of SMDC/ARSTRAT – not the other way around. The unique capabilities that SMDC/ARSTRAT offers benefit JFCC-IMD, and we maintain a synergistic relationship between the commands.

At JFCC-IMD we've been charged to bring an operational perspective to the missile defense system. US Strategic Command has been assigned seven specified UCP responsibilities in missile defense. For us in JFCC-IMD we focused those responsibilities into four key tasks:

1. Synchronize global BMD planning across AORs
2. Optimize the global force as the BMD Joint Functional Manager
3. Coordinate operations by conducting BMD asset management
4. Provide alternate missile defense execution support in times of crisis.

To accomplish each of these four tasks we must sustain a close collaborative relationship with MDA, with the Geographic Combatant Commands, the services, OSD, the Joint Staff, our coalition allies, and our industry partners. And we must be in synch with US Army SMDC/ARSTRAT and the Navy's Air and Missile Defense Command.

The environment in which we provide missile defense capabilities, it seems to me, is changing. I'd like to point out three changes I see facing us:

- First, I believe the rigid bifurcation of ballistic missile defense and integrated air and missile defense is blurring. Over time, this will impact our organizations, our C2 systems, and our processes.

- Second, as authenticated in the BMDR, defending the homeland remains our preeminent priority, but regional missile defense is an added priority and growing in importance. Within that context, cross-AOR operations will be the norm. That impacts our force allocation, decision mechanisms, processes and procedures.



- And third, we have to prepare for changes in indications and warning that we've planned for in the past. As the threat develops more capable and more mobile systems, we can anticipate less time to prepare and different indications and warning. This too will challenge our current processes and procedures. Which places even more importance on working through cross-AOR command and control and establishing agreed upon doctrine.

I'd like to briefly review a few of the activities that we are working closely within the missile defense community to provide relevant capabilities and to set the conditions for future integration of those capabilities:

First, the Global BMD Framework: On behalf of USSTRATCOM, we are currently leading efforts to synchronize BMD assets globally by establishing a baseline framework for the allocation of our missile defense assets across the globe. This framework provides a useful construct that enables us to flex our limited BMD assets through a series of BMD defense levels, and provides a basis for increasing BMD capabilities to the geographic combatant commands.

As we've developed the framework to this point, it has exposed the reality that there simply aren't enough assets to meet GCC demands particularly if the threat escalated in more than one theater at a time. And it is validating the need for a global perspective in allocating the high demand, low density, high dollar missile defense systems.

Second, the US STRATCOM Global BMD Assessment: We are collaborating closely with the GCCs to assess the level of risk associated with their respective plans and the ballistic missile defense capabilities that are provided to them. We will use these assessments to provide a global BMD assessment to the Commander of US STRATCOM. This risk assessment of the global missile defense capability informs the development of a prioritized capability list and will shape our recommendations for future capability investments.

Third, Integrated Master Test Plan: The MDA executes a robust, operational test plan. We work closely with MDA and the GCCs to optimize the benefits that we can derive from the MDA's test plan. We provide feedback to MDA as to the operational priorities for the scheduling and conduct of those tests as we balance those against the resources available to them.



Fourth, Global asset management. Every day we are engaged in the management of missile defense assets in order to balance operational readiness conditions, scheduled and unscheduled maintenance activities, and MDA's test requirements.

Fifth, Nimble Titan: Nimble Titan is a global war-game involving 13 participating nations and NATO. It has enabled us to address issues such as command and control; consequence management, and rules of engagement. It provides transparency in missile defense planning and has allowed for allied integration and participation as we examine regional issues associated with the European Phased Adaptive Approach (EPAA), NATO command and control, and the emerging Phased Adaptive Approach (PAA) and bilateral missile defense issues in the Pacific.

We just completed the Nimble Titan Pacific regional war-game, and will have a Nimble Titan European war-game later this year.

We are also engaged in the operationalization of the Command and Control, Battle Management and Communications (C2BMC) system.

We are working with STRATCOM to strengthen the defensive posture of the BMDS network and we participate in a robust series of training exercises. BMDS is extremely complex... it's joint and global...cross-AOR...nature demands a robust training and exercise program. We must use our Tier one exercises, regional exercises, Table Top Exercises, and the MDA's test program to address the cross AOR issues. These include; sensor management, engagement authority, shot doctrine, and command and control. This provides our senior leaders opportunities to make critical decisions and sort through our processes before the missiles start firing.

Now, we all recognize that there simply aren't enough missile defense capabilities to meet all of the potential threats that are out there. So it's important that we consider the full application of capabilities available to us in missile defense. This is similar to what I would characterize as strategic proactive counter fire.

That includes strike and the application of kinetic and non kinetic effects to disrupt threat missile systems when appropriate to do so. To that end, it's important that we continue to develop those technologies, such as Advanced Hypersonic Weapons, Directed Energy weapons, and other related



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technologies, that will provide capabilities necessary to meet the full range of threats. It also reinforces the need to build and maintain strong partnerships with allies around the world as we prepare for an uncertain future.

So, to close: the BMDS is a complex system. It's comprised of high demand, low density, high dollar assets.

It is inherently joint. And the collaborative partnership of the Missile Defense Agency, geographic combatant commands, the services, OSD, Joint Staff and our coalition and industry partners, has brought energy and resources to bear that provide our nation with a means to face the challenges of the next several years.

This partnership helps us maintain the global capacity to defend the homeland and build regional capacity to defend our forces abroad, and our coalition partners.

Summary

I am proud of our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Civilians who professionally execute our missions every day.
Hooah... Army Strong... Secure the High Ground! Thank You.