



S M D C / A R S T R A T



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Opening

I'd like to thank the NDIA, the Air Force Association, the Reserve Officers Association, and particularly Mr. Peter Huessy for asking me to speak to you this morning.

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 (SMDC/ARSTRAT), and the Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC IMD).

This morning, I'll be talking about the missile defense contributions of SMDC/ARSTRAT and JFCC IMD to USSTRATCOM and the Army.

Using the new Defense Strategy as their guide, the Army and USSTRATCOM are developing their Campaign Plans. The global



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missions and capabilities of SMDC/ARSTRAT and JFCC IMD nest within the Army and STRATCOM Campaign Plans.

SMDC/ARSTRAT's Role in Missile Defense – across the 3 core tasks:

SMDC/ARSTRAT has 3 core tasks – 1) Provide trained and ready Space and Missile Defense forces and capabilities to the Warfighter and the Nation (our Operations Function – providing capabilities Today); 2) Build future Space and Missile Defense forces (our Capability Development Function – providing capabilities for Tomorrow); 3) Research, test, and integrate Space, Missile Defense and other related technologies (our Materiel Development function— providing capabilities for the Day-After-Tomorrow).

Our command is uniquely organized and geographically well-positioned to execute these tasks.

As the Army Service Component to USSTRATCOM, we provide planning, integration, control, and coordination of Army forces and



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capabilities supporting assigned USSTRATCOM missions. We're also the Army's force modernization proponent for space, high altitude, and global missile defense, and the operational integrator for global missile defense.

Our focus is on providing space and missile defense capabilities to the Warfighter.

Last year, I talked about our deliverables within each of our core tasks. This year, I want to highlight just a few of those activities as it relates to missile defense.

Operations

On any given day, SMDC/ARSTRAT has more than 875 Operational Forces controlling space operations and the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) around the world – CONUS-based, forward-stationed, or deployed. We have Soldiers from Active, Army National Guard and US Army Reserve, Army Civilians and Contractors -- all providing timely and relevant space and missile



defense capabilities to the Army, USSTRATCOM, and the Geographic Combatant Commands every day.

Soldiers in the 100th Missile Defense Brigade are on point at Ft Greely, Alaska, Vandenberg AFB, California, and Schriever AFB, Colorado – ready to defend our homeland against limited ballistic missile threats from rogue nations.

The 100th also provides forces for the AN/TPY-2 Forward-Based Mode radar detachments. These radar sites are part of the Phased Adaptive Approach that greatly enhances our BMDS capabilities. Turkey, a NATO partner, hosts one of our radars.

I visited there last spring and was able to see firsthand the difficult environment our Soldiers and contractors are enduring in a remote location on a hill in central Turkey. They slept in field tents and used port-a-potties. In the winter months, the temperatures fell well below freezing. They shared the hardships with their Turkish allies. But you know – not one Soldier (or contractor) complained about the conditions!



I left with a strong sense of urgency to help secure the funding to enable USAREUR improve the quality of life for our Soldiers and support personnel. We certainly appreciate the Congressional support for approval of the out-of cycle MILCON funds to provide needed safety and quality of life improvements for these remotely deployed Soldiers and civilians.

Our space forces also contribute to missile defense. We have Space Support Teams from the 1st Space Bde deployed to the CENTCOM AOR – bringing space capabilities to the theater commanders and their missile defense forces. We manage 5 Wideband Satellite Operations Centers around the globe. These WSOC manage the payloads and control the transmissions of the Wideband Global SATCOM (WGS) constellation.

Joint Tactical Ground Station (JTAGS) Detachments support the theater commander's force protection and missile defense capability by providing battlespace assessments and assured, direct missile warning to deployed forces.



Capability Development

Our Future Warfare Center executes the Army's capability development activities for space and missile defense. Priorities include ensuring we have the DOTMLPF (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Leadership and Education, Personnel and Facilities) in place to support the Army's contribution to both space and missile defense systems.

As a force provider for the BMDS, the Army is catching up on the DOTMLPF aspects for the AN/TPY-2 FBM radars being fielded to support the Phased Adaptive Approach. SMDC is working with the Army service component commands within the Geographic Combatant Commands to ensure these radars are sufficiently manned and operated. We developed Army force structure requirements to man the AN/TPY-2 FBM detachments, including converting some of the contractor positions to Soldiers. And, in conjunction with MDA, the materiel developer, we are synchronizing our DOTMLPF actions.



We've published missile defense doctrine and TTP documents that support missile defense Soldiers and we're working closely with COCOMs to ensure lessons learned are captured for future doctrine and TTPs – integrating these doctrinal tenets into the Army Capstone and Operating Concepts.

This past year, we trained over 800 Soldiers and Civilians in 80 missile defense-related courses. Annually, we provide around 200 formal space and missile defense courses and train around 6,200 students.

We provided analytical support to JFCC, HQDA, and to JIAMDO. The work provided by our Studies and Analysis Directorate was key to informing operational decisions, and helped inform Joint Staff, MDA and Army for future investments in missile defense capabilities.

We worked with the theater commands and with Congress to secure adequate funding to improve facilities and infrastructure at



our remote locations to improve the quality of life for our remotely deployed Soldiers and Civilians.

Material Development

In our materiel development function, our Technical Center is currently managing space, missile, directed energy, cyber and counter-IED programs. I'd like to highlight a few of those programs that support regional and homeland missile defense needs.

A High Energy Laser Mobile Demonstrator (HEL MD) is being developed to demonstrate a solid state laser weapon system to counter the Rockets, Artillery and Mortar threat. If successful, the HEL MD will consist of a ruggedized and supportable high energy laser and subsystems installed on a tactical military vehicle that greatly enhance the safety of deployed forces.

The Economical Target-1 (ET-1) is a research and development effort to supplement present flight test inventories and to provide a lower cost target for our missile systems. The ET-1 successfully



completed its initial flight test objectives in February. The second ET-1 flight unit will be completed in September 2012 and Radar Cross Section testing is planned for this fall.

SMDC/ARSTRAT operates the Reagan Test Site at Kwajalein Atoll, located in the Marshall Islands. Kwajalein is a strategic asset for the nation, and is critical to the testing of missile defense capabilities, testing of the U.S. Air Force's strategic ballistic missiles assets, and other DoD testing requirements. We also support USSTRATCOM's space surveillance mission by conducting continuous operational space surveillance and tracking at the Reagan Test Site.

This fall, the MDA plans to execute a comprehensive developmental test with operational objectives. This test will demonstrate regional BMDS ability to defend against a raid of simultaneous threats. Missile defense assets will be positioned on the islands of Kwajalein Atoll, and the Reagan Test Site will contribute significantly to this test.



In November 2011, we successfully conducted the first flight of the Advanced Hypersonic Weapon (AHW), as part of the DoD's Conventional Prompt Global Strike program. This successful test was the result of the great teamwork of several organizations, including Sandia Labs, industry, and the leadership and management of the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics. Interest remains high for this type of technology.

AHW is important technology. From my perspective, we will never have enough missile defense capacity to defend against all threats to the homeland and our regional interests. So we need to ensure we use the full range of kinetic and non-kinetic assets available to provide an integrated offensive/defensive capability to help address limited missile threats from rogue nations.

That's an overview of some of the key missile defense activities we have going on within SMDC/ARSTRAT.



JFCC IMD's Role in Missile Defense – across their five key tasks

The unique capabilities that SMDC/ARSTRAT offers benefit JFCC IMD, and we maintain a synergistic relationship between the two commands. Let me take a few minutes to talk about some of the focus areas for JFCC IMD.

JFCC IMD brings a global, operational perspective to the missile defense system. Headquartered at Schriever Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado, the command is manned by Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Civilian, and contractor personnel. JFCC IMD has derived five key mission tasks from the USSTRATCOM UCP responsibilities and DoD guidance, and they are nested within USSTRATCOM's Campaign Plan.

The tasks are:

- Conduct operational missile defense planning, security cooperation activities, and global force management;
- Provide operations support, asset management, and alternate execution capability;



- Provide Integrated Joint BMD training, exercises, and test;
- Provide Global missile defense advocacy, analysis and assessments;
- Conduct C4 security and support for the BMDS

To accomplish each of these tasks, we maintain close collaborative relationships with the GCCs, MDA, the Services, OSD, the Joint Staff, our coalition allies, and our industry partners.

I'd like to highlight a few of the efforts underway as related to our key tasks.

Global Force Management

As the Joint Functional Manager for Missile Defense, we assist US STRATCOM in developing recommendations on the allocation of high demand, low density missile defense capabilities. In support of this responsibility, JFCC IMD has undertaken several initiatives.

Last year, JFCC IMD, in conjunction with the Geographic Combatant Commanders or GCCs, we've drafted a Ballistic Missile



Defense Conditions (BMDCON) framework. The BMDCON Framework identifies GCC force requirements to execute the BMD mission within their campaign and contingency plans and include those enduring forces that are allocated through the annual Global Force Management Allocation Plan. This tool is not a substitute for the Global Force Management Process, rather if approved, will become a Senior Leader decision support tool to articulate the risks of allocation of high demand, low density BMD capabilities. We are currently working with the Joint Staff and the Services on formalizing this concept.

Other efforts supporting Global Force Management include identifying the operational requirements of a THAAD deployment strategy.

Missile defense cannot be viewed in isolation from the larger integrated air and missile defense mission. While STRATCOM is designated the single integrating authority for integrated air and missile defense to date, this responsibility has been limited to



advocacy. As many of these high demand capabilities are shared assets, linked in a common architecture, we need to consider the implications to our current operational perspective. We are currently assessing the strategic way ahead to shift our aperture toward integrated air and missile defense.

BMD Assessments

We are completing this year's effort to provide a global assessment of BMD capabilities. With homeland defense as the priority while taking into consideration the development of the regional phased adaptive approaches, and given the current allocation of BMD capabilities, JFCC IMD is finalizing work with the GCCs to assess the level of risk associated with the execution of their operational plans. We believe the U.S. is postured to protect our homeland against limited attacks, and our forces and allies from regional threats. We continue to carefully balance the prioritization of assets for homeland defense priorities verses regional defense.



Missile defense threats will remain a challenge. And that GCC demands for missile defense capabilities will always exceed the available BMD inventory. Our operational assessments inform MDA and the Services as we seek the correct fiscal balance for BMD capabilities.

Active defense systems are only one pillar of missile defense and must be augmented with passive defense and attack operations to effectively counter the threat from rogue nations.

This integration of offense and defense, as well as our overall ability to provide effectual missile defenses, is underpinned by our ability to promptly receive, process, and disseminate adversary indications and warning. Persistent intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities are keys to enabling effective homeland and regional missile defense.

Allied Integration



As the PAAs are being developed, we are expanding our international efforts to integrate allies into our regional missile defense architectures. We leverage training, exercises, and war games to increase dialogue and partnership with our allies.

This past April, we concluded Nimble Titan 12, a two-year global BMD campaign of experimentation involving 14 participating nations, NATO, and 10 observer nations. It enabled us to collectively examine issues such as command and control, consequence of engagement, multinational offense defense integration, and rules of engagement. We are now designing our Nimble Titan 14 campaign which will likely add several new nations. This represents exciting new growth in international missile defense engagement.

Joint BMD Training

An emerging task that we are preparing for is development of Joint BMD training to fill the gap between Service-level training and



Joint training that's operationally relevant joint training for BMD operators, planners and senior leaders.

FTI-01 Preparation

As mentioned earlier, MDA will conduct the largest integrated, live fire missile defense test in history. JFCC IMD, is coordinating Warfighter participation with the GCCs and with MDA; developing the Warfighter Objectives participant requirements of the MDA's Integrated Master Test Plan; and representing the Warfighter in development of the test CONOPS. When FTI-01 is complete, we will use the test results to assess BMDS engagement capabilities and system interoperability in accordance with the Operational Readiness and Acceptance criteria and provide greater feedback to MDA – the materiel developer.

BMDS Monitoring -- C4 security and support

We conduct the Computer Network Defense Service Provider mission for the BMDS. We are actively working with MDA to develop



exercise environments that facilitate network defender training against potential adversary cyber attacks.

JFCC IMD provides an integrating role for missile defense across multiple regions as we operationalize new capabilities, evolve command relationships, and reinforce our missile defense partnerships with allies. Our missile defense capability continues to strengthen as Warfighters gain increased competence and confidence in the BMDS.

Closing

I'd like to close with a short story written by a former Hawaii Congressman and Army Reserve JAG Officer (Charles Djou) about time he spent with the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division in Afghanistan, from 2011 to 2012. The Soldiers were deployed to a forward operating base in a violent combat zone. The Congressman told the story of a West Point lieutenant, age 24, who stopped his platoon on patrol at a bridge over the Arghandab River. Though intelligence said the bridge was clear, the lieutenant had a



"funny" feeling. So he approached the bridge alone to investigate. A Taliban insurgent, using a command wire, detonated an improvised explosive device that killed him, slicing his body in two and throwing the pieces 20 feet in the air. Because of the lieutenant's actions, he most likely saved the lives of his platoon. He left behind a young wife and 1-year-old daughter. The Congressman also served with a staff sergeant who was leading a squad of 10 soldiers when radio traffic picked up Taliban insurgents massing to ambush his men. The sergeant, knowing the need to find cover quickly and get his soldiers protection, went alone into a nearby ditch, which had not been cleared for mines. He wanted to be sure that his men could take cover safely. He stepped on an IED. He lived but went home missing both legs.

It's for them that we serve. They are the Warfighters. And the mission success we achieve is a direct result of the dedication of a great team of Military, Civilians, and Contractors, as well as partners in industry and academia.



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We often talk about the technology part of BMDS. But, I remain very conscious that it's the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines and Civilians that operate our missile defense systems are the heart of our missile defense capability.

Thank you for the great support you provide to our men and women in uniform, and their families.

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