RECORD VERSION

STATEMENT BY

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INTEGRATED MISSILE DEFENSE

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
STRATEGIC FORCES SUBCOMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATE

SECOND SESSION, 112TH CONGRESS

ON BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN REVIEW OF THE DEFNESE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND THE FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

APRIL 25, 2012

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
UNTIL RELEASED BY THE
SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

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Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Sessions, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for your ongoing support of our Soldiers, Civilians, and Families. Following my previous appearances on the importance of space and space-based capabilities to the Army, I am honored to testify before this Subcommittee as the Joint and Service advocate for effective missile defense capabilities. This Subcommittee is a strong supporter of the Army, the Department of Defense, and the missile defense community. Your support is important as we continue to enhance missile defense capabilities and development of future capabilities for the Nation and our global partners.

In my present assignment, I have three distinct responsibilities in support of our Warfighters. First, as the commander of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (USASMDC), I have Title 10 responsibilities to train, maintain, and equip space and missile defense forces for the Army. Second, I am the Army Service Component Commander (ASCC) to the U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) as the Commander of the Army Forces Strategic Command (ARSTRAT). I am responsible for planning, integrating, and coordinating Army forces and capabilities in support of USSTRATCOM missions. Third, I serve as the Commander of USSTRATCOM's Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC IMD), supporting the Joint force to synchronize operational-level planning and global missile defense operations support. I am honored to testify with these distinguished witnesses—all firm advocates in support of a strong missile defense capability for our Nation, forward deployed forces, friends, and allies.

During my appearance before you today, my purpose is threefold. The first is to highlight USASMDC/ARSTRAT's responsibilities as a force provider of missile defense capabilities for the Army and the Global Combatant Commanders (GCCs). I will also

underscore our force modernization proponent as well as our research and development roles for the Army. The second is to outline JFCC IMD's role as an operational integrator of joint missile defense for USSTRATCOM. Finally, I will provide a summary of some of the Army's missile defense programs of record that contribute to the Nation's ability to defend against ballistic missiles, both today and tomorrow.

USASMDC/ARSTRAT—Accomplishing Our Three Core Missile Defense Tasks

USASMDC/ARSTRAT, a force provider for missile defense capabilities, is one command that is split-based with dispersed locations around the globe, manned by multi-component Soldiers, Civilians, and Contractors. I am proud of the capabilities they deliver to the Warfighter. As our command name implies, USASMDC/ARSTRAT has a vital role in missile defense; JFCC IMD, USSTRACOM, and U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) are able to leverage the capabilities of USASMDC/ARSTAT. USASMDC/ARSTRAT's Title 10 responsibilities include operational as well as planning, integration, control, and coordination of Army forces and capabilities in support of USSTRATCOM's missile defense mission. USASMDC/ARSTRAT also serves as the Army's operational integrator for missile defense, the Army's missile defense force modernization proponent, and conducts missile defense related research and development in support of Army Title 10 responsibilities.

To accomplish our assigned mission, we focus on three core tasks within the missile defense arena:

Providing Army Missile Defense Capabilities—Today, Tomorrow, and the Day-After-Tomorrow

- To provide trained and ready missile defense forces and capabilities to the combatant commanders—our operations function that addresses today's requirements.
- To build future missile defense forces—our capability development function that is responsible for meeting tomorrow's requirements.

- To research, test, and integrate missile defense related technologies—our materiel development function that aims to advance the Army's and Warfighter's missile defense capabilities the day-after- tomorrow.

Our first core task is to provide trained and ready missile defense forces and capabilities to the GCCs and the Warfighter—our operations function that addresses today's requirements. For missile defense, USASMDC/ARSTRAT Soldiers, serving on the homeland and in forward deployed locations, operate the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) consoles and the Army Navy / Transportable Radar Surveillance Forward-Based Mode (AN/TPY-2 FBM) radars. A summary of the critical missile defense capabilities provided by our missile defense professionals is highlighted below.

Support to Global Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD): Soldiers from the 100th GMD Brigade, headquartered at Colorado Springs, Colorado and the 49th GMD Battalion, headquartered at Fort Greely, Alaska, stand ready, 24/7/365, to defend our Nation and its territories from a limited intercontinental ballistic missile attack. Under the operational control of USNORTHCOM, active component and Army National Guard Soldiers operate the GMD Fire Control Systems located at the Missile Defense Element in Colorado, the Fire Direction Center in Alaska, and the GMD Command Launch Element at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. These Soldiers, in conjunction with JFCC IMD and USNORTHCOM, also oversee the maintenance of GMD interceptors and ground system components. At Fort Greely, Soldiers that serve as military police are assigned to the 49th GMD Battalion to secure the interceptors and communications capabilities at the Missile Defense Complex from physical threats.

300 Soldiers Defending 300 Million Citizens

Support to Regional Capabilities: The 100th GMD Brigade is also a force provider to other GCCs for the AN/TPY-2 FBM radar detachments at isolated locations and provides subject matter expertise on training and certification of the radar's operations.

GMD System Test and Development: Soldiers from the 100th GMD Brigade actively participate in GMD test activities and routinely work with MDA developers on future improvements to the GMD system.

Ballistic Missile Early Warning: Critical to the Joint Force Commander's theater force protection, USASMDC/ARSTRAT provides ballistic missile early warning within the various theaters. The 1st Space Brigade's Joint Tactical Ground Station (JTAGS) Detachments, under the operational control of USSTRATCOM's Joint Functional Component Command for Space, but operated by USASMDC/ARSTRAT space-professional Soldiers, monitor enemy missile launch activity and other infrared events. They provide this essential information to members of the air and missile defense and operational communities. Our JTAGS Detachments are forward-stationed across critical regions, providing 24/7/365, dedicated, assured missile warning to USSTRATCOM in support of deployed forces.

Our second core task is to build future missile defense forces—our capability development function. These are the missile defense capabilities we will provide tomorrow. The Army uses established and emerging processes to document its missile defense needs and pursue Army and Joint validation of its requirements. As a recognized Army Center for Analysis, USASMDC/ARSTRAT conducts studies to determine how best to meet the Army's missile defense assigned responsibilities. With this information, we develop the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF) domains to mitigate threats and vulnerabilities for the MDA developed GMD and AN/TPY-2 FBM missile defense systems. This disciplined approach helps ensure limited resources are applied where Warfighter operational utility can be most effectively served.

In our third core task, USASDMC/ARSTRAT provides critical technologies to address future needs that will enhance Warfighter effectiveness—our materiel development function. These are the capabilities we will provide for the day-after-tomorrow. In USASMDC/ARSTRAT, our technology development function is primarily focused on space and high altitude. While MDA is the principal materiel developer for missile defense, we do have a number of ongoing missile defense related materiel development efforts. A brief summary of two

Enhancing Missile Defense Technologies—Providing Greater Capability to Future Warfighters

of these research and development efforts as well as an overview of an essential Army testing range follows.

High Energy Laser Mobile Demonstrator: As we have learned often during the Afghanistan and Iraq wars, insurgents posed serious dangers to U.S. forward operating bases by employing quick-attack, low-trajectory, rockets, artillery, and mortars (RAM) strikes. The technology objective of the High Energy Laser Mobile Demonstrator (HEL MD) is to demonstrate a solid state laser weapon system that will serve as a defensive complementary resource to kinetic energy capabilities in countering RAM projectiles. When completed and 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.

Economical Target-1: Replicating an enemy missile threat is expensive. The Economical Target-1 (ET-1) is a research and development effort to supplement present flight test inventories and to provide a cost effective alternative. The ET-1, which recently successfully completed its initial flight test objectives, uses existing technology and hardware to develop a new missile defense target configuration that permits enhanced kinematic capabilities and signature tailoring.

Missile Defense Testing: In addition, USASMDC/ARSTRAT operates the Reagan Test Site at Kwajalein Atoll. Located in the Marshall Islands, the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll/Reagan Test Site is critical to the testing of missile defense capabilities, testing of the U.S. Air Force's strategic ballistic missiles assets, and other testing requirements. In addition to its testing mission, we conduct continuous operational space surveillance and tracking at the Reagan Test Site.

Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense—Synchronizing Missile Defense Operational Level Planning and Support

JFCC IMD, USSTRATCOM's missile defense integrating element, has been operational for seven years. Like the other JFCCs, JFCC IMD was formed to operationalize USSTRATCOM missions and allow the headquarters to focus on strategic-level integration and advocacy. Headquartered at Schriever Air Force Base in

Colorado Springs, Colorado, the JFCC IMD is manned by extremely capable Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and civilian personnel.

USSTRATCOM has been assigned seven Unified Command Plan (UCP) responsibilities for missile defense. As the operational and functional component command of USSTRATCOM, JFCC IMD has derived four key mission tasks from the USSTRATCOM UCP responsibilities:

With Priority on Defense of the Homeland, Execute a Holistic Global Missile Defense Plan

- Synchronize operational level ballistic missile defense (BMD) planning across the Areas of Responsibility (AORs).
- Optimize the deployed force as the BMD Joint Functional Manager.
- Plan and coordinate developmental and operational activities by conducting BMD asset management.
- Provide alternate missile defense execution support in times of crisis.

To accomplish each of these four tasks, we maintain close collaborative relationships with the GCCs, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), the Services, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff, our coalition allies, and our industry partners. Through collaborative processes, we continually add to our deployed capability while gaining operational experience and confidence in our collective ability to defend our Nation, deployed forces, and our friends and allies. Following, I will highlight some of our collaborative efforts to enhance missile defense planning and capabilities for both the homeland and regional architectures.

"It is the policy of the United States to deploy as soon as is technologically possible an effective National Missile Defense system capable of defending the territory of the United States against limited ballistic missile attack…"

--National Missile Defense Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-38)

Expansion and Integration of a Missile Defense Architecture: While homeland defense remains the missile defense priority, the Nation is expanding regional capabilities to deployed forces, friends and allies. The phased adaptive approach

(PAA) is meant to address the unique regional threat environments and partnerships that, in turn, will serve to further homeland defense. Given many of the challenges associated with implementation of these architectures, JFCC IMD, supporting USSTRATCOM as the synchronizer for missile defense, collaborates with the GCCs to assess and address the cross regional gaps in the areas of planning, policy, capabilities, and operations to enhance our global defense capabilities.

Global BMD Assessment: While PAAs mature and with homeland defense at the forefront, JFCC IMD collaborates closely with the GCCs to assess the level of risk associated with the execution of their operational plans given their allocation of BMD capabilities. The overall assessment serves to shape recommendations for global force management and advocacy efforts for future capability investments. USSTRATCOM will soon forward the most recent theater assessments, consolidated into a global BMD viewpoint, to OSD.

With regards to regional threats, JFCC IMD assessments indicate that addressing missile defense threats will remain a challenge. Our analysis, reinforced by a recent senior leader tabletop exercise, bolsters the fact that GCCs demands for missile defense capabilities will always exceed the available BMD inventory. The shortfall highlights the need for an Offense/Defense Integration approach to missile defense. We must be able to address some of the ballistic missile threats before they are in the air. In the short term, we will address this mismatch through a comprehensive force management process. Over the longer term, we plan to continue to assess the evolving threat and look at procurement pathways to meet surging demand while emphasizing deterrence alternatives, to include diplomatic, information, and economic strategies.

Multi-Regional BMD Asset Management: While maintaining a holistic, multi-regional perspective but with priority on defense of the homeland, JFCC IMD manages the availability of missile defense assets to balance operational readiness conditions, scheduled and unscheduled maintenance activities, and MDA's test requirements. This important process allows us to assess, at all times, our readiness to defend against a ballistic missile attack.

Training, Exercises, and War Games: The PAAs also focus on the expansion of 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. Just last week, we concluded Nimble Titan 12, a global BMD war game involving 14 participating nations and NATO. It enabled us to collectively examine issues such as command and control, consequence management, and rules of engagement. Efforts such as Nimble Titan allow us to explore opportunities and continue to develop those cooperative relationships that will be critical to developing our combined architectures. Conclusions derived from training, exercises, and war games will continue to shape our recommendations on asset allocation, resources, and operational planning through the existing DoD and missile defense community management structures.

Warfighter Acceptance and Integrated Master Test Plan: As the missile defense architectures mature, we must ensure a credible, comprehensive assessment of new abilities to inform Warfighter decisions for capability acceptance. The MDA, in coordination with the Office of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, executes a robust, operational Integrated Master Test Plan. A rigorous test program builds the confidence of stakeholders and bolsters deterrence. As part of the Warfighters' Operational Readiness and Acceptance (OR&A) process, JFCC IMD works closely with MDA and the GCCs to ensure our Warfighters take full advantage of these tests to better understand the capabilities of the system, to rapidly integrate new capabilities into the architecture, and to provide improvement recommendations back to the developer.

In summary, JFCC IMD serves 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. While work remains to be done, significant progress has been made to evolve the global missile defense capabilities, thereby strengthening the defense of the homeland, and to advance our partnership with our allies in this important endeavor.

Army Contributions to the Nation's Ballistic Missile Defense System

In addition to the MDA's materiel development BMD systems and capabilities, the Army continues to develop and field systems that are integral contributors to our Nation's BMDS. A summary of the Army's major missile defense systems, aligned within the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology organizational structure, follows.

Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense (AIAMD) Program: Within the air and missile defense arena, AIAMD is the Army's highest priority developmental effort. This initiative will provide a common network-centric system that integrates sensors, weapons, and command and control technologies. The fielded program will provide an enhanced capability for unparalleled situational awareness, an ability to tailor the force to optimize battle space protection, and a smaller logistics footprint. The initial operational capability for the AIAMD architecture is scheduled for fielding in 2016.

Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS): As Congress is aware, based on previous and projected cost and schedule growth, the DoD decided to complete only the design and development phase of the MEADS program. The Fiscal Year 2013 budget request is the last in which the Army will seek MEADS funding. The Army's intent is to harvest technology from past program investments. Based on enactment of the Fiscal Year 2012 MEADS request, execution is underway to complete prototypes, demonstrate and document capabilities, and complete limited system integration.

Patriot/Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3): Patriot/PAC-3 is the Army's primary weapon system against air, cruise, and tactical ballistic missile threats. With the DoD decision on the MEADS program, the Army is investing in improvements to Patriot system reliability and driving down operational and sustainment costs. This year, we will complete the effort to "Grow the Army" to field 15 Patriot Battalions and intend to continue to reduce system life cycle costs while supporting ongoing operational requirements. The Army is integrating Patriot and other air defense assets into the AIAMD architecture. PAC-3 interceptors continue to expand the battle space allowing operational flexibility to our Army, GCCs, and international partners. The next

generation PAC-3 missile, the Missile Segment Enhancement, is on track for a 2015 delivery to the force.

Terminal High Attitude Area Defense System: Developed by the MDA, THAAD is a long-range, land-based, theater defense weapon designed to intercept threat missiles during late mid-course or final stage flight. THAAD capability for our GCCs is on the near-term horizon as the MDA-designed system transfers capability to the Army. Just last month, THAAD Batteries 1 and 2 were granted conditional material release. Each of the batteries, consisting of 95 Soldiers, an AN/TPY-2 radar, a fire control and communications element, a battery support center, and an interim contractor support element, has completed equipment and unit collective training. The two batteries currently have three THAAD launching systems each but will soon have their full complement of six systems. Equipment fielding is also underway for THAAD Battery 3 and production has begun on Battery 4 equipment. The addition of THAAD capabilities to the Army's air and missile defense portfolio brings an unprecedented level of protection against missile attacks to deployed U.S. forces, friends, and allies.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Joint missile defense community, the Army will continue to pursue operational, capability, and materiel enhancements to the Nation's BMDS. As a Service, we have lead responsibility for GMD, AN/TPY-2 FBM, Patriot, and THAAD . Our trained and ready Soldiers operating the GMD elements in Colorado, Alaska, and California remain on point to defend the homeland against a limited intercontinental ballistic missile attack. As a force provider to the GCCs, our Soldiers ensure essential regional sensor capabilities and ballistic missile early warning. USSTRATCOM, through the JFCC IMD, will continue to integrate BMDS capabilities to counter global asymmetric threats and protect our Nation, deployed forces, friends, and allies. The Fiscal Year 2013 budget proposal supports the modernization and improvements of the Army's missile defense systems and forces to support the Nation's global BMDS.

I appreciate having the opportunity to speak on these important matters and look forward to addressing any questions you may have. Secure the High Ground and Army Strong!