

**RECORD VERSION**

**STATEMENT BY**

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ARMY FORCES STRATEGIC COMMAND  
AND  
JOINT FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT COMMAND FOR  
INTEGRATED MISSILE DEFENSE**

**BEFORE THE**

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**and**  
**Joint Functional Component Command for  
Integrated Missile Defense**

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Sessions, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for your continued support of our Soldiers, Civilians, and Families. It is an honor and privilege to again testify before this Subcommittee. Today I appear before you, bringing both a Joint and Army perspective, for effective missile defense capabilities. We appreciate this Subcommittee's continued support of the Army, the U.S. Strategic Command, the Department of Defense, and the missile defense community.

My three responsibilities remain unchanged from my previous appearances before you. 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 global ballistic 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), synchronizing Joint operational-level planning and global missile defense operations support. It is an honor to testify with these distinguished witnesses who bring missile defense capabilities to our Nation, forward deployed forces, friends, and allies.

During last year's appearance, my intent was threefold: to highlight USASMDC/ARSTRAT's missile defense force provider responsibilities to the Army and the Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCCs); to outline JFCC IMD's role as an operational integrator of joint missile defense for USSTRATCOM; and to summarize the status and capabilities of the major Army air and missile defense programs of record.

Since last year's hearing, there have been significant changes in both the strategic and fiscal landscapes. Today, I will briefly highlight the ramifications to the missile defense arena resulting from these changes and update the Subcommittee on our continuing progress that directly contributes to the Nation's ability to defend against ballistic missiles, both today and tomorrow.

### **Evolving Strategic and Fiscal Environment**

In January 2012, the latest U.S. Defense Strategy, *Sustaining U.S. global Leadership: Priorities for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Defense*, was released. Missile defense priorities are identified, within the global security context of the new strategy that, among other objectives, outlines the DoD's rebalancing toward the Asia Pacific region and renews emphasis on building partner capacity. The strategy recognizes that adversaries, using asymmetric capabilities to include ballistic and cruise missiles, "have the potential to pose catastrophic threats that could directly affect our Nation's security and prosperity." The ongoing North Korea ballistic missile situation demonstrates this strategy concern.

As this Subcommittee is well aware, the ballistic missile threat from regional actors, such as North Korea and Iran, is not new. The threat is increasing both quantitatively and qualitatively and is likely to continue to do so over the next decade.

***"Potential enemies will increase the range, accuracy, and lethality of direct and indirect fire weapons capabilities....."***

***-- The Army Capstone Concept  
December 2009***

In an environment of decreasing resources, we must be prepared to quickly adapt to confront varying threat environments. As we will never have enough resources, neither missile defense system assets nor the force structure, to

counter the regional growing threat, our approach has been to take a holistic approach and invest in assets to address the most pressing threat.

In conjunction with the objectives of the current U.S. Defense Strategy and to address present adversary threats, USSTRATCOM and the Army continue to provide homeland and regional missile defense capabilities. The recent announcement to

deploy a Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery to Guam and the positioning of the Sea-Based X-Band (SBX) Radar within the Pacific region demonstrate our ability to quickly increase the readiness status of GMD forces and deliver capabilities to address the North Korean ballistic missile threat to our deployed forces and regional allies. Within the missile defense community, we continue to deploy technologically advanced assets to counter the threat of North Korean aggression, promote stability, and support our Nation's security interests. We also continue to assist the regional partners with missile defense capabilities they bring to bear. While retaining our number one priority to defend the homeland against a limited ballistic missile attack, we will continue to deter and defend against the more prevalent regional ballistic missile threats. In summary, the complexity of the strategic environment, the technological advances of the threat, and fiscal realities require cost efficient and operationally effective methods of integrating current and future capabilities.

### **The Workforce—Our Greatest Asset**

During DoD Space testimony before this Subcommittee a few weeks ago, I felt it appropriate to highlight our workforce. I believe it remains appropriate to do so again today. At USASMD/ARSTRAT, as is the case Army-wide, our people are our most enduring strength. In the missile defense arena, many of our Soldiers, Civilians, and Contractors provide critical support to the Warfighter 24/7/365. This support extends to Warfighters, both stationed in the homeland and serving abroad. Within our command, we continuously strive to ensure our entire team remains viable, strong, and capable.

The ongoing fiscal uncertainties and the impacts of sequestration to the USASMD/ARSTRAT Civilian workforce continue to cause concern for me and the workforce. I have four concerns. First, I am concerned about the impact of a potential furlough, which has caused angst, impacted morale, and is expected to place personal hardships on much of the workforce. Second, the civilian hiring freeze is creating vacancies in the workforce. This impacts our ability to build our bench and will have longer term impacts on the ability to provide space capabilities to the Warfighter. Third, the elimination of our temporary and term employees, some of which are our future engineers, is impacting the next generation of Civilian professionals. Fourth, we are

consuming our future readiness by reducing the professional development opportunities for our civilian workforce. We will work to mitigate these issues and reduce their impact on our ability to provide capabilities to the Warfighter.

### **Accomplishment of 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 that are manned by multi-component Soldiers, Civilians, and Contractors. I remain very 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, USSTRATCOM, and GCCs around the globe, to include U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), leverage the capabilities of our command. Our 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 global operational integrator for missile defense, the Army's proponent for global missile defense force modernization, and has a unique technical center to conduct missile defense related research and development in support of Army Title 10 responsibilities.

To accomplish our assigned missions, we remain focused on three core tasks:

- To provide trained and ready space and missile defense forces and capabilities to the Warfighter and the Nation—our operations function that addresses today's requirements.
- To build future space and missile defense forces—our capability development function that is responsible for meeting tomorrow's requirements.
- To research, test, and integrate space, missile defense, and related technologies—our materiel development function that aims to advance the Army's and Warfighter's missile defense capabilities the day-after-tomorrow.

***Three Core Tasks—  
Addressing Requirements  
of Today, Tomorrow, and  
the Day-After-Tomorrow***

Today's Operations Task—Provide Trained and Ready Missile Defense Forces and Capabilities: Our first core task is to provide trained and ready space and 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, most remote and austere, 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 daily by our missile defense professionals is highlighted below.

*Support to Global Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD):* Soldiers from the 100<sup>th</sup> Missile Defense Brigade, headquartered at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the 49<sup>th</sup> Missile Defense (MD) Battalion, headquartered at Fort Greely, Alaska, remain ready, 24/7/365, to defend our Nation and its territories from a limited intercontinental ballistic missile attack. Under the operational control of USNORTHCOM, Army National Guard and active component Soldiers operate the GMD Fire Control Systems located at the

***“Homeland defense and support to civil authorities require strong, steady-state force readiness, to include a robust missile defense capability.”***

***-- Priorities for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Defense  
January 2012***

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 the Fort Greely site, 49<sup>th</sup> MD Battalion military police secure the interceptors and communications capabilities at the Missile Defense Complex from physical threats.

*Support to Regional Capabilities:* The 100<sup>th</sup> MD Brigade is also a force provider to other GCCs for the AN/TPY-2 Forward-Based Mode (FBM) radar detachments and provides subject matter expertise on training and certification of the radars' operations. Operational capabilities are present today at strategic locations around the globe.

*GMD System Test and Development:* Soldiers from the 100<sup>th</sup> MD Brigade actively participate in GMD test activities and continue to work with Missile Defense Agency (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 continues to provide ballistic missile early warning within various theaters of operations. The 1<sup>st</sup> 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, missile defense, and operational communities. Our JTAGS Detachments are forward-stationed across critical regions, providing 24/7/365, dedicated, assured missile warning to USSTRATCOM and other GCCs in support of deployed forces.

Tomorrow's Capability Development Task—Build Future Missile Defense Forces and Capabilities: 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. A major component of our capability development function is to train Army Soldiers on missile defense systems. During the past year, USASMDC/ARSTRAT trained over 1,500 Soldiers and was recertified as an institution of excellence for missile defense training.

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 assigned missile defense 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 to ensure limited resources are applied where Warfighter operational utility can be most effectively served.

The Day-After-Tomorrow’s Materiel Development Task—Research, Test, and Integrate Missile Defense related Technologies: 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 USASDMC/ARSTRAT, our technology development function is primarily focused on space and high altitude. While MDA is the principal materiel developer for ballistic missile defense, USASDMC/ARSTRAT has a number of ongoing missile defense related materiel development efforts, to include ongoing research and development of a conventional offensive strike capability to address ballistic missile threats. A brief summary of two of these research and development efforts as well as an overview of an essential Army testing range follows.

***Providing Greater Capability to Future Warfighters***

*High Energy Laser Mobile Demonstrator:* As we have learned often during the last decade plus of conflict, insurgents pose serious dangers to U.S. forward operating bases by employing quick-attack, low-trajectory, rockets, artillery, and mortar (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 complementary resource to kinetic energy capabilities in countering RAM projectiles. This weapon system will also have a significant capability against unmanned aerial systems. An initial demonstration is planned in the near future against short range mortars and unmanned aerial systems. Once completed, and if successful, the HEL MD will consist of a ruggedized and supportable high energy laser with subsystems installed on a tactical military vehicle that will greatly enhance the safety of deployed forces.

*Low-Cost Target Development:* The Army is continuing to pursue a technology effort to develop a suite of low cost targets for the Patriot testing program. The intent is to design threat-representative targets at a substantially reduced cost for short- range ballistic missile testing. Each system has unique performance parameters including range, altitude, physical dimensions, and other characteristics tied to the testing

requirements. Earlier this month, a Patriot missile defense system successfully intercepted a developmental low-cost target in a test that effectively mimicked an actual threat missile. We will continue to leverage technology advancements in order to realize less expensive targets that are representative of actual threats.

*Missile Defense Testing:* 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 testing requirements such as the testing of missile defense capabilities and testing of the U.S. Air Force's strategic ballistic missiles assets. In addition to its testing mission, personnel at the Reagan Test Site conduct continuous operational space surveillance and tracking.

### **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 eight 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 capable Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and civilian personnel.

As the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) and various Combatant Commanders have previously testified, the Warfighter remains confident in our ability to protect the Nation against a limited ballistic missile attack, even in the face of the changing strategic and fiscal environment. In March,

the SECDEF announced the Administration's plan to increase the number of ground-based interceptors (GBIs) at Fort Greely from 26 to 40,

bringing the total number of deployed GBIs to 44, and to deploy a second AN/TPY-2 FBM radar to Japan. We are working with MDA as it conducts site selection activities for a possible third site in the Continental United States as directed by the Fiscal Year

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

2013 National Defense Authorization Act. An additional site has the potential to further bolster the Nation's capability to defend against threats from North Korea and Iran.

The Warfighter is working across the military enterprise to increase the integration of existing capabilities in order to maximize efficiency and effectiveness to protect the homeland, our deployed forces, friends, and allies. The key force multiplier is "integration," which is the key mission area of JFCC IMD and directly supports USSTRATCOM.

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 five key mission tasks from the USSTRATCOM UCP responsibilities:

- Synchronize operational level planning, integrate security cooperation activities, and recommend allocation of forces via the global force management process.
- Conduct operations support and asset management for missile defense forces and provide alternative execution support.
- Integrate Joint BMD training, exercises, and test activities.
- Advocate for future capabilities, conduct analysis and assessments, and recommend the operational acceptance of missile defense capabilities into the architecture.
- Provide information system security and network support to assure a reliable BMDS communications network.

To accomplish each of these five tasks, we maintain close collaborative relationships with the GCCs, MDA, the Services, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff, our 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.

*Expansion and Integration of a Missile Defense Architecture:* As I mentioned earlier, the SECDEF recently directed us to bolster the homeland defense capability and

regional missile defense capabilities in response to the changing strategic environment. Over the past year, Warfighters operationally deployed two additional AN/TPY-2 FBM radars, moved a Patriot unit to Turkey to support NATO, deployed a Terminal High Attitude Area Defense (THAAD) unit to Guam, and expanded our missile defense collaboration with allies. We have implemented Phase 1 of the European Phased Adaptive Approach (PAA) and continue to address the unique regional threat environments and partnerships to further homeland defense. Given many of the challenges associated with implementation of these architectures, JFCC IMD, supporting USSTRATCOM as the global synchronizer for missile defense, is collaborating 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. In support of homeland defense, we have ongoing initiatives to inform and provide the vision to maintain our advantageous position in missile defense.

*Global BMD Assessment.* While regional phased adaptive approaches mature, and with homeland defense at the forefront, JFCC IMD collaborates closely with the GCCs to assess the level of operational risk associated with the execution of their

***“The United States will continue to defend the homeland against the threat of limited ballistic missile attack”.***

***--Ballistic Missile Defense Review  
February 2010***

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. We completed the 2012 Global BMD Assessment and the 2013 assessment

is underway. The 2012 assessment identified areas where our capabilities can be improved—we continue to pursue affordable courses of actions to enhance our means to counter the threat. For 2013, we are expanding the previous BMD-only assessment to integrate both air and missile defense assets. The expanded assessment will more accurately reflect the way we will fight and the associated operational risks.

With regard to regional threats, JFCC IMD assessments indicate that addressing missile defense threats will remain a challenge. Our analysis, reinforced by the 2012

Global BMD Assessment, reinforces the fact that GCC demands for missile defense capabilities will always exceed the available BMD inventory. We must be able to address some ballistic missile threats before they are in the air. The shortfall highlights the need for continuing integration of our forces, an offensive/defensive approach to address the growing threat, and utilization of the full range, from strategic to tactical levels, of military options. In the near term, we will continue to address this mismatch through a comprehensive force management process. Over the longer term, we will continue to assess the evolving threat, analyze the offensive-defensive mix, and look at procurement pathways to meet surging demand while emphasizing deterrence alternatives, to include diplomatic, information, and economic strategies.

*Global Force Management:* The increasing demand of BMD assets is managed by the Joint Staff and the Services; JFCC IMD, serving as the Joint functional manager, evaluates and recommends sourcing of BMD requirements based on risk to the GCCs, the Services, and the global BMD construct. Due to the high demand, low-density nature of missile defense assets, all sourcing decisions have a direct and significant impact to other combatant commanders' contingency plans. The Global Force Management process enables senior leaders to make more informed BMD sourcing decisions based on global risk.

*Multi-Regional BMD Asset*

*Management:* While maintaining a holistic, multi-regional perspective, but with priority on defense of the homeland, JFCC IMD, in coordination with USNORTHCOM, USSTRATCOM, and the GCCs, manages the availability of missile defense assets to balance operational readiness conditions, scheduled and unscheduled maintenance activities, and MDA and Services' 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:* JFCC IMD continues to focus on the integration of allies into regional missile defense architectures; we leverage training, exercises, and war games to increase dialogue and partnership. We are underway with

***“The United States will seek to lead expanded international efforts for missile defense.”***

***--Ballistic Missile Defense Review Report  
February 2010***

Nimble Titan 14, our biannual multinational BMD war game. While budget constraints have caused us to reduce the scale for regional exercise from interactive war games to table-top exercises, we are still able to accomplish many of the same objectives. For the first time, Nimble Titan 14 will include the participation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Turkey. In addition to NATO, we anticipate over 20 participating nations and a large number of international observers. Our campaign goals for this iteration of Nimble Titan will advance national policy objectives by helping mature NATO's new missile defense mission area, strengthen Japanese, South Korean, and Australian engagement, and openly work coalition BMD issues with Middle East nations. We will specifically focus on sensor integration, offense/defense force integration, and multinational BMD planning solutions. The Nimble Titan war game is an invaluable BMD engagement tool to advance U.S. missile defense policy. The war game allows us to mature cooperative relationships with our allies as well as advance our Nation's and combatant command's regional security objectives. This event is critical to developing our combined BMD 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.

*Joint BMD Training:* During this past year, DoD designated USTRATCOM as the lead for integrating and synchronizing joint BMD training. The designation mandated the transfer of missile defense training resources and responsibilities from MDA to USSTRATCOM by the conclusion of this fiscal year. On behalf of USSTRATCOM, JFCC IMD will execute this new responsibility. In preparation, JFCC IMD recently completed a Training Needs Assessment to define joint missile defense gaps and to identify corrective courses of action. The assessment findings and recommendations are currently being coordinated with the BMD community to include the Joint Staff, GCCs, and the Services. In the near future, we will implement a Joint BMD training curriculum. At the tactical level, the curriculum will focus on those skills and tasks required of the joint capability provider—the operator. Comprehensive training will also be provided to planners and senior leaders in joint BMD positions.

*Warfighter Acceptance and Integrated Master Test Plan:* As the missile defense architectures mature, operators call for a credible, comprehensive assessment of new capabilities to inform Warfighter operational acceptance. The MDA, in coordination with the Office of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, executes a robust, developmental and operational Integrated Master Test Plan. A rigorous test program builds the confidence of stakeholders and strengthens deterrence. As part of the Warfighters' Operational Readiness and Acceptance 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 and limitations of the emerging systems, rapidly integrate new capabilities into the operational architecture, and provide improvement recommendations and new capability requirements 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. In view of worldwide events and current fiscal challenges, JFCC IMD remains focused on our key mission task to collaborate with the GCCs and MDA to posture our forces to meet the ballistic missile threat. Our missile defense capability continues to strengthen as Warfighters gain increased competence and confidence in the BMD System. While work remains to be done, we have made significant progress in evolving the global missile defense capabilities, thereby strengthening the defense of the homeland and advancing our partnerships with allies in this pressing endeavor.

### **Army Contributions to the Nation's Missile Defense Capabilities**

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

*Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense (AIAMD):* Within the air and missile defense arena (AMD), the AIAMD program is the Army's highest priority effort. The program will field a common mission command system to all echelons of Army AMD

forces to defend against rockets, artillery, and mortars; cruise missiles; manned and unmanned aircraft; air-to-ground missiles; and tactical ballistic missiles. The AIAMD capability integrates Army AMD sensors and shooters on a high-band width, low-latency, Warfighter information network to provide the means to protect larger geographical areas. Fully implemented, AIAMD will also result in increased integrated fire control and reduced the risk of fratricide.

*Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS):* As Congress is aware, the DoD decided to complete only the design and development phase of the MEADS program. Fiscal Year 2013 was the final year for which the Army sought MEADS funding. The Army will continue to support data archival and evaluate opportunities to harvest technology from our MEADS investments.

*Patriot/Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3):* Patriot/PAC-3 is the Army's premier weapon system against air, cruise missile, and tactical ballistic missile threats. With the DoD decision to end U.S. participation in the MEADS program at completion of the design and development phase, the Army is investing in improvements to the Patriot system to support the AMD strategy, increase reliability, drive down operational and sustainment costs, and remain viable well into the future. Also, the Army continues to improve Patriot's capability to counter the evolving tactical ballistic missile, cruise missile, and air threats. The Army is integrating Patriot and other air defense capabilities 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.

*Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) Increment 2 Intercept:* This program will provide an additional layer of short range air defense capability to address the threat from unmanned aerial systems, cruise missiles, rockets, artillery, and mortars. The IFPC, using existing radar assets, will be integrated with the AIAMD capability to provide 360 degree, multiple azimuth protection to deployed forces supporting stability and counterinsurgency operations.

*Joint Land Attack Cruise Missile Defense Elevated Netted Sensor System (JLENS):* The JLENS system provides long-range, persistent, and elevated

surveillance, detection, classification, identification, and fire control quality tracking for airborne objects such as cruise missiles, manned and unmanned aircraft, and large caliber rockets. The system has also shown the capability to track surface moving targets. In accordance with direction from OSD and the Joint Staff, the Army is completing development and testing of the JLENS capability and will soon begin support of a three year operational exercise within the USNORTHCOM area of operations.

*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 recently became available as the MDA-designed system transfers capability to the Army. Just last month, THAAD Batteries 1 and 2 were granted conditional materiel release. Each of the batteries, consisting of 95 Soldiers, an AN/TPY-2 FBM 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. THAAD is a high demand, low density asset as demonstrated by the recent deployment of a battery to Guam. 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 and Ranking Member Sessions, 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, the Army has 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.

While the operational, doctrine, and materiel development enhancements of the BMDS are essential, our most essential assets are the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Civilians who develop, deploy, and operate our missile defense system. The Fiscal Year 2014 budget proposal supports these essential personnel by advancing the modernization and improvements of the Army's missile defense systems to support the Nation's global BMDS. I appreciate having the opportunity to address missile defense matters and look forward to addressing any of your questions. Secure the High Ground and Army Strong!