

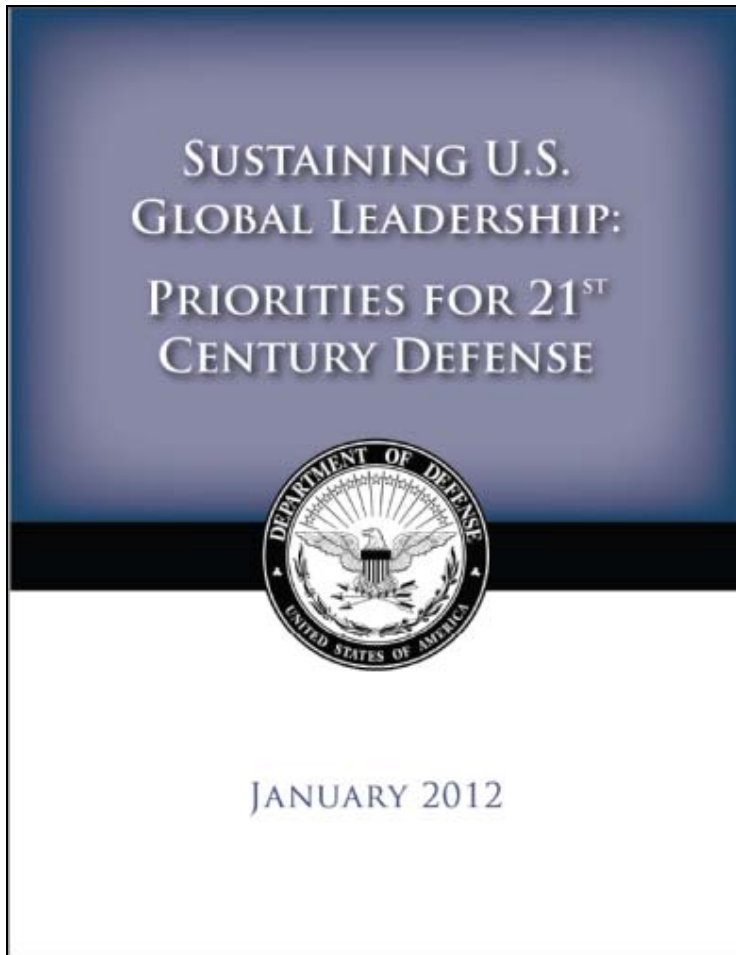
“Resourcing The Future”



Panel Members:

- **Maj Gen Thomas Trask**, USAF, J8 USSOCOM, Director Force Structure, Requirements, Resources, and Strategic Assessments
- **Mr. Jim Brooks**, Deputy Director for Strategic Planning, HQ USAF
- **Maj Gen Paul Lefebvre**, USMC, Commander MARSOC
- **Mr. David Ahern**, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategic and Tactical Systems, OUSD (AT&L) /A/S&TS

New Defense Strategy

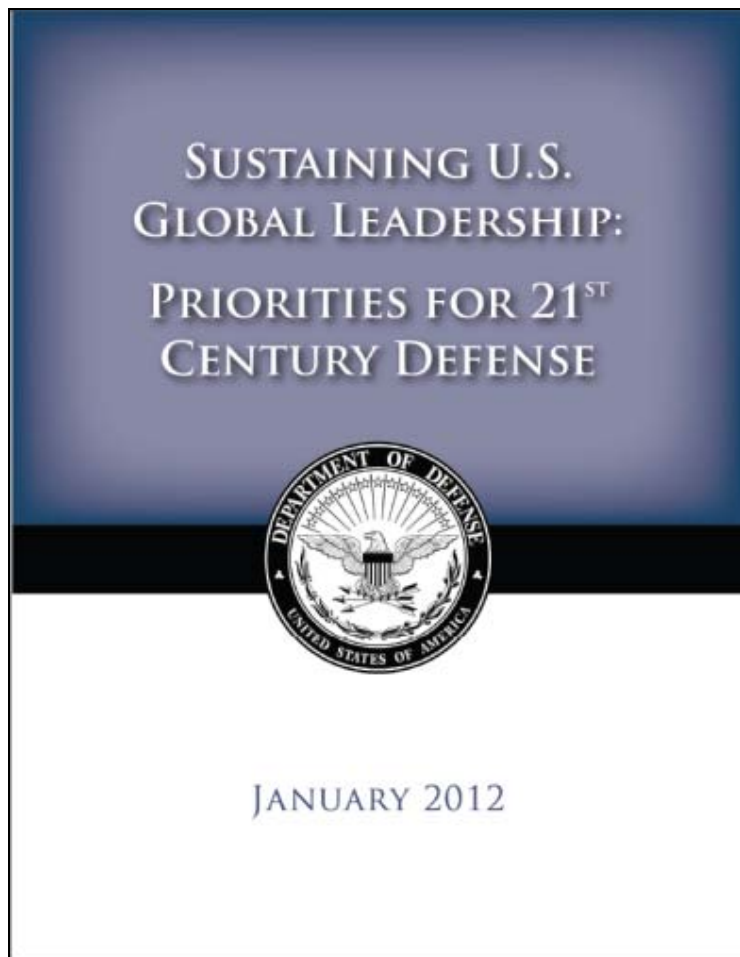


After 10 years of war the United States and our military are at a strategic inflection point.

We do not have to choose between fiscal responsibility and a strong national defense.

The President has insisted that reductions in defense spending be driven by strategy.

New Defense Strategy



Primary Missions of the U.S. Armed forces:

- Counter Terrorism and Irregular Warfare
- Deter and Defeat Aggression
- Project Power despite Anti-Access/Area Denial Challenges
- Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Operate Effectively in Cyberspace and Space
- Maintain a Safe, Secure, and Effective Nuclear Deterrent
- Defend the Homeland and Provide Support to Civil Authorities
- Provide a Stabilizing Presence
- Conduct Stability and Counterinsurgency Operations
- Conduct Humanitarian, Disaster Relief, and Other Operations

Primary Missions of the U.S. Armed Forces

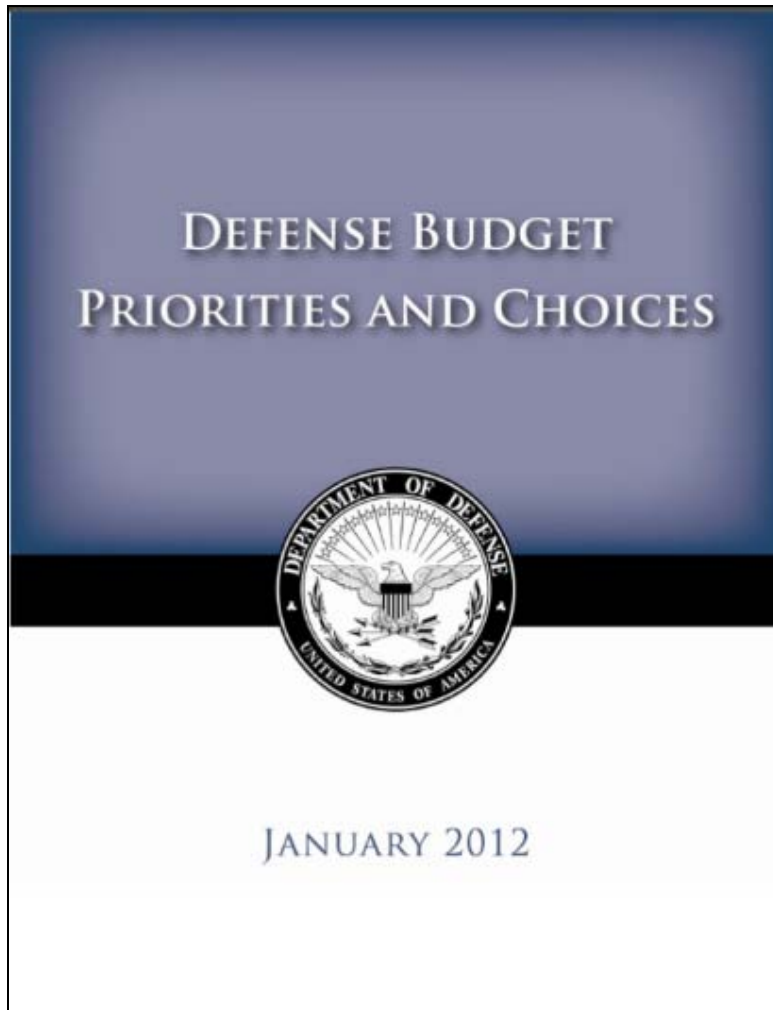
To protect U.S. national interests and achieve the objectives of the 2010 *National Security Strategy* in this environment, *the Joint Force will need to recalibrate its capabilities and make selective additional investments to succeed in the following missions:*

- **Counter Terrorism and Irregular Warfare.** Acting in concert with other means of national power, U.S. military forces must continue to hold al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents under constant pressure, wherever they may be. *Achieving our core goal of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al-Qa'ida and preventing Afghanistan from ever being a safe haven again will be central to this effort.* As U.S. forces draw down in Afghanistan, our global counter terrorism efforts will become more widely distributed and will be characterized by a mix of direct action and security force assistance. Reflecting lessons learned of the past decade, we will continue to build and sustain tailored capabilities appropriate for counter terrorism and irregular warfare. We will also remain vigilant to threats posed by other designated terrorist organizations, such as Hezbollah.

cyberspace. This includes being able to *secure territory and populations and facilitate a transition to stable governance on a small scale for a limited period using standing forces and, if necessary, for an extended period with mobilized forces.* Even when U.S. forces are committed to a large-scale operation in one region, *they will be capable of denying the objectives of – or imposing unacceptable costs on – an opportunistic aggressor in a second region.* U.S. forces will plan to operate whenever possible with allied and coalition forces. Our ground forces will be responsive and capitalize on balanced lift, presence, and prepositioning to maintain the agility needed to remain prepared for the several areas in which such conflicts could occur.

- **Project Power Despite Anti-Access/Area Denial Challenges.** In order to credibly deter potential adversaries and to prevent them from achieving their objectives, the United States must maintain its ability to project power in areas in which our access and freedom to operate are challenged. In these areas, sophisticated adversaries will use asymmetric capabilities, to include electronic and cyber warfare, ballistic and cruise missiles, advanced air defenses, mining, and other methods, to complicate our operational calculus. States such as China and Iran will continue to pursue asymmetric means to counter our power projection capabilities, while the proliferation of sophisticated weapons and technology will extend to non-state actors as well. *Accordingly, the U.S. military will invest as required to ensure its ability to operate effectively in anti-access*

Defense Budget Request



Five Major tenets:

- I. Rebalance force structure and investment toward the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions while sustaining key alliances and partnerships in other regions
- II. Plan and size forces to be able to defeat a major adversary in one theater while denying aggression elsewhere or imposing unacceptable costs
- III. Protect key investments in the technologically advanced capabilities most needed for the future, including countering anti-access threats
- IV. No longer size active forces to conduct large protracted stability operations while retaining the expertise of a decade of war
- V. To the extent possible, structure major adjustments in a way that best allows for their reversal or for regeneration...

Although our force will be smaller, it will employ both lessons from recent conflicts and new technologies

designed to confront the most lethal and disruptive

The Joint Force... will have cutting edge capabilities, exploiting our

technological edge and personnel

Counter-terrorism. Because we will continue to be engaged in counter terrorism operations around the globe, we protected key components of the force that are adept in executing this mission:

- Special Operations Forces – critical to U.S. and partner counter terrorism operations and a variety of other contemporary contingencies
- Unmanned Air Systems – fund enough trained personnel, infrastructure, and platforms to sustain 65 USAF MQ-1/9 combat air patrols (CAPs) with a surge capacity of 85; the Predator aircraft was retained longer than previously planned, allowing us to slow the buy of the Reaper aircraft and gain some savings; we also protected funding for the Army’s unmanned air system, Gray Eagle
- Sea-based unmanned intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) systems such as Fire Scout – important ISR assets where ground basing is not available
- Advanced ISR—new unmanned systems with increased capabilities

We protected important capabilities like the new bomber, upgrades to the small diameter bomb, aircraft carriers, surface combatant modernization, and cyber capabilities. We also protected capabilities that allow us to project power in denied environments. In addition to those discussed earlier, such as funding for the new bomber and increasing the cruise missile capacity of future submarines, we protected anti-submarine warfare and counter-mine capabilities.

Key Take Aways

1. New Defense Strategy was “blue print” for FY13 Defense Budget Proposal
2. New Strategy identified CT/IW as a primary mission
3. Budget Proposal sustains SOF growth to conduct these missions
4. Services provided SOF enablers



NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
23rd ANNUAL SPECIAL OPERATIONS/LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT SYMPOSIUM

Panel 2: Resourcing the Future

Moderator: Lt Gen Bradley Heithold, USAF

Vice Commander, USSOCOM

• **Maj Gen Thomas Trask, USAF**

J8, Director Force Structure, Requirements, Resources, and Strategic Assessments, USSOCOM

• **Mr. Jim Brooks**

Deputy Director for Strategic Planning, HQ USAF

• **MajGen Paul Lefevbre, USMC**

Commander, MARSOC

• **Mr. David Ahern**

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategic and Tactical Systems, OUSD (AT&L) /A/S&TS

Panel Coordinator: Mr. Samuel P. Morthland, SO/LIC Division Executive Officer

Manager, SOF Mobility Requirements, WBB Consulting, Inc.