

Testimony  
Before the House Armed Services Committee

Witness Statement of  
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Chairman McKeon, Vice Chairman Thornberry, Ranking Member Smith and distinguished members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. I am joined by Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Mr. Lumpkin, and Director for Strategic Plans and Policy Joint Staff, J-5, Vice Admiral Pandolfe. Mr. Lumpkin will focus on the policy aspects of the rebalance to Asia and the Pacific, Admiral Pandolfe will focus on operational aspects, and I will focus on investment aspects.

The rebalance as Mr. Lumpkin will expand upon, reflects our belief that the future security and prosperity of the United States is dependent on Asia's success. U.S. presence and activities have, for seven decades, supported security and prosperity that has transformed the Asia-Pacific. The rebalance is a whole-of-government effort and is not focused on any one country or issue. My responsibilities in the Pentagon, however, are focused on maintaining the military technological superiority of the United States, and our ability to confront the challenges we will face. As Mr. Lumpkin described, we face numerous challenges in the Asia-Pacific, across the spectrum of activities. The investments in technology and material we make now will enable us to continue to pursue America's interests in this region in the future, particularly in the face of the ongoing threat of North Korea's nuclear weapons, proliferation, and missile programs and its dangerous and provocative behavior and the rise of anti-access area-denial (A2AD) capabilities around the world.

North Korea's most significant development is in the area of medium and long range ballistic missiles that could be equipped with nuclear warheads. Our investments to counter these threats fall primarily into the area of missile defense, both national missile defense and regional missile defense. We are increasing the number of Ground Based Interceptors at Fort Greely, Alaska; deployed a THAAD missile defense system battery to Guam; and are in the process of introducing a second TPY-2 ballistic missile defense (BMD) radar into Japan, which will enhance our ability to defend the Homeland and Japan. These efforts complement our ongoing initiatives to strengthen BMD capabilities, including our SM3 Block IIA standard missile co-development program with Japan.

China's A2AD investments cover a range of conventional capabilities. They include anti-satellite investments, offensive cyber capabilities, conventional ballistic and cruise missiles with precision seekers designed to attack both fixed land installations and surface ships (particularly aircraft carriers), air to air capabilities including 5th generation fighters, long range advanced technology missiles, and electronic warfare systems. China is also developing and fielding advanced air defense systems designed to defeat our stealth capabilities and our networked precision strike capabilities. China is continuing to pursue a long-term, comprehensive military modernization program.

Today our investments are being limited by budget cuts that fall disproportionately on our investment accounts, research and development (R&D), and procurement. The size of the immediate budget reductions DOD has absorbed is challenging enough. Uncertainty over budget

top-lines makes decisions on future force structure sizing difficult, encouraging a slower drawdown of end strength. This issue was highlighted in the Department's Strategic Choices Management Review. Until we reduce our force size to sustainable levels we will be forced to disproportionately reduce R&D and procurement.

Despite our resource constraints, the Department is taking steps to address emerging threats. Over the past three years, but especially since the Defense Strategic Guidance was published two years ago, we have been making investments focused on the Asia-Pacific region. We have also taken organizational steps that are designed to help us make smarter investments. These include the formulation of the Air Sea Battle Office, the creation of the Research, Development and Acquisition Task Force, the creation of the Space Defense Office, and the creation of the Strategic Capabilities Office.

I'd like to discuss our investments in the following categories; cyber defense, land based key asset defense, surface ship defense, maritime surveillance, air dominance including electronic warfare, and precision strike.

The Department has budgeted more than \$4.5 billion in 2014 to support cyber operations, cyber security programs, information assurance, cyber capabilities development, and cyber forces and facilities. These investments will enable us to defend Defense networks, while rapidly building a trained and ready cyber mission force, and designing and fielding the tailored capabilities that will make them fully operational.

Major investments for Land Based Key Asset Defense included \$1.2 billion for THAAD and Patriot air and missile defense systems and facilities enhancements of \$800 million in Guam and Japan.

Ship self-defense investments in 2014 totaled \$1.6B for a portfolio of systems that provide defense of our naval forces from threat aircraft, ships, submarines, missiles, and torpedoes, including the Air and Missile Defense Radar, Ship Self Defense System, Standard Missile, Evolved NATO Seasparrow missile, shipboard Electronic Warfare systems, torpedo defense, mine countermeasures, and standoff anti-surface warfare missiles.

In terms of maritime surveillance, the Department is investing \$3.3 billion to procure P-8A Orion maritime surveillance aircraft and \$375 million to develop Triton unmanned aerial systems, which will provide broad area situational awareness to operational commanders in the Asia Pacific.

The primary investments for Air Dominance centered on tactical aircraft, air-to-air weapons, and electronic warfare capabilities. These include \$1.5 billion to enhance the air dominance features of the F-22 fleet; \$7.5 billion to develop and procure F-35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft; \$520 million to modernize and procure long-range AIM-120D air-to-air

missiles; and \$2.1 billion to acquire additional EA-18G electronic support aircraft and develop long-range, standoff electronic warfare capabilities, including the Next Generation Jammer.

For precision strike, the Department is investing \$1.8 billion in 2014 to procure such systems as the Navy's Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile and the Air Force's Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile while extending their range and accuracy. The Department also continues to develop longer-range standoff capabilities, including hypersonic vehicles, to counter increasingly complex integrated air defense systems.

I'd like to conclude with the following key points. First and foremost, from the perspective of technological superiority, the Department of Defense is being challenged in ways I have not seen for many years. Second, our ability within the Department to respond to that challenge is severely limited by the current budget situation. Finally, while we try to resolve the issue of the future size of the Defense Department, so that we can plan effectively and execute our budgets efficiently, we are losing time, an asset that we can never recover.