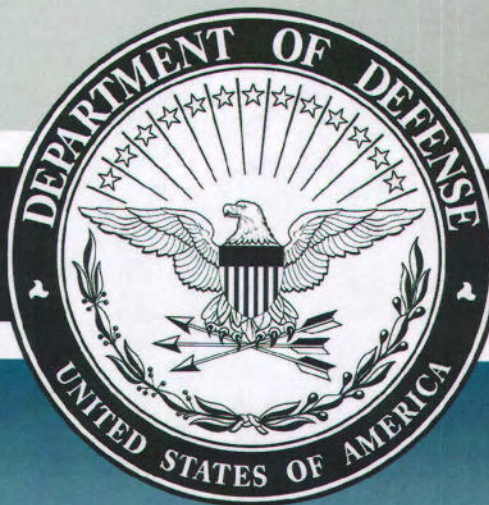


# QUADRENNIAL ROLES AND MISSIONS REVIEW



2012

Preparation of this report/study cost the Department of Defense a total of approximately \$9,230 for the 2012 Fiscal Year.

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## Quadrennial Roles and Missions Review Highlights

The new defense strategic guidance identifies the 10 primary missions of the U.S. Armed Forces that are necessary to protect U.S. national interests and achieve the objectives of the 2010 National Security Strategy. Key developments relating to roles and missions in the FY 2013 – 2017 Future Years Defense Plan include:

- The Department will ensure its ability to execute these missions, even in the presence of new constraints on resources. In order to ensure that we have the right mix of capabilities we have increased our investments in certain capabilities, such as continuing the growth of selected airborne reconnaissance platforms and Special Operations Forces and ensuring that U.S. forces will be able to project power abroad effectively in the face of adversaries with sophisticated anti-access and area denial capabilities.
- Although all 10 missions affect the roles and functions of the U.S. Armed Forces, the size of the force will largely be determined by four: countering terrorism; deterring and defeating aggression; maintaining a safe, secure, nuclear deterrent; and defending the homeland and providing support to civil authorities.
- U.S. forces will no longer be sized to conduct large-scale, prolonged stability operations. However, we will ensure that U.S. forces retain the lessons learned, expertise, and specialized capabilities developed over the past decade in conducting stability and counterinsurgency operations.
- Maintaining a stabilizing presence abroad remains an essential component of everything the Department does. Across the globe, we will seek to be the security partner of choice, further developing current partnerships and pursuing new partnerships with a growing number of nations whose interests and viewpoints enhance a common vision of freedom, stability, and prosperity. However, with reduced resources, thoughtful choices will need to be made regarding the location and frequency of engagement activities.

With respect to the roles assigned to components within these missions, the Strategic Guidance reemphasizes the importance of the Joint Force maintaining the focus on networked operations among the Military Departments and Services and with interagency and international partners. Additional points of note for roles of the armed forces indicated in the strategic guidance and Budget Justification include:

- Placing a premium on the ability to regenerate forces and reaffirming the importance of the Total Force. Reserve and National Guard forces will continue to complement Active Component forces and add depth and endurance for longer-term or larger-scale national emergencies or security challenges.
- Directing the Military Departments and Services to apply the Joint Operational Access Concept (JOAC) as a conceptual framework for conducting joint operations in anti-access/area denial environments. Although there is still much work to be done to

integrate concepts such as Air Sea Battle and Joint Forcible Entry Operations, the JOAC provides a framework to develop joint concepts and avoid duplication of effort.

- Refocusing the Department's Homeland Defense efforts to ensure that we have the capabilities needed for accomplishing the most important tasks and facilitating interagency partners in performing their missions. To this end, the Department will fulfill all Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) operations requirements in FY 2013, while continuing to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for the orderly transfer of this capability from DoD to DHS in future years.
- Eliminating redundancy in intelligence organizations and operations by downsizing new intelligence structures created by Combatant Commands in recent years, and consolidating a number of specialized intelligence offices across the Department and among the Services into two DIA task forces focused on counter-terrorism and terrorism finance.
- Reforming and consolidating responsibilities for the acquisition, management, and oversight of information technology. These efficiencies will be balanced with ongoing efforts to secure our networks from cyber attack.
- Reducing the size of headquarters elements throughout Department of Defense by trimming the military, civilian, and contracted workforces.
- Improving our organization for engaging in the Arctic region by consolidating responsibilities for advocating for Arctic capabilities under Commander, U.S. Northern Command, and shifting responsibility for the region to U.S. European Command and U.S. Northern Command.
- Expanding U.S. Strategic Command's responsibility for combating weapons of mass destruction and developing global missile defense concepts of operation.
- Proceeding with elimination of organizations that perform duplicative functions or have outlived their original purpose, such as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration, the Business Transformation Agency, and U.S. Joint Forces Command.

## Core Missions and Associated Capabilities

As we prepare to transition the Joint Force from a focus on today's wars, we identified the primary or core missions for which the Joint Force must be prepared. The recently released strategic guidance provides a blueprint for how DoD will rebalance and recalibrate capabilities, providing a framework for choices on which programs to begin, which to protect or enhance, which to defer, and which to terminate. Ultimately, these choices will lead to a force that will be smaller and leaner, but more agile, flexible, ready, and technologically advanced. When called upon, the Joint Force will be prepared to accomplish these missions and to deter and defeat aggression on several fronts at a given time.

This section recaps the key missions and describes ways in which the force will evolve, highlighting key areas where DoD has invested or protected resources to bolster capabilities deemed necessary to meet future challenges.

**Counterterrorism and Irregular Warfare.** Acting in concert with other means of national power, U.S. forces will continue to expand their capabilities to conduct counterterrorism and irregular warfare as we combat al-Qa'ida and its affiliates, wherever they may be. As the United States transitions the lead for security in Afghanistan, 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, DoD will continue to build force capacity and sustain tailored capabilities appropriate for this mission area.

Key investments and protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Grow and Protect Special Operations Forces.** DoD is continuing its growth in special operations forces (SOF), including MH-47G helicopters, recapitalization of MC-130J mobility aircraft, and expanding SOF-organic enablers such as logisticians and communications specialists. Additionally, the Department continues to increase U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) funding in the base budget to preserve enduring SOF capabilities that have been developed over the past decade and enhance interoperability between SOF and conventional forces.
- **Enhance Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Capabilities.** The Department is enhancing capabilities and capacity to conduct intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) in a range of operating environments. Key investments include Air Force MQ-1/9 Predator/Reaper, Army unmanned systems, as well as sea-based unmanned aircraft for persistent ISR. Other enhancements include improved systems and processes for improved data analysis and fusion.
- **Protect Capabilities for Security Force Assistance.** The Department is sustaining its training infrastructure to prepare U.S. forces to train, advise, and partner with host nation security forces and continuing to pursue legislation to authorize these activities. As U.S.

forces draw down in Afghanistan, more capacity will be available for security force assistance missions in other parts of the globe.

**Deter and Defeat Aggression.** U.S. forces will be capable of deterring and defeating aggression by any potential adversary. Credible deterrence results from both the capability to deny an aggressor the prospect of achieving its objectives, and from the complementary capability to impose unacceptable costs on the aggressor. Forward deployed forces are a necessary component of a sustained and tangible deterrent posture. When deterrence fails, DoD planning envisages forces that are able to defeat a capable state's aggressive designs by conducting a combined arms campaign across all domains – land, air, maritime, space, and cyberspace. As a nation with important interests in multiple regions, U.S. forces must be prepared to confront and defeat aggression on several fronts, with the capability and capacity to defeat a major act of aggression in one theater while denying the objectives of an opportunistic aggressor in a second theater. U.S. forces will plan to operate whenever possible with Allied and coalition forces.

Key protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Preserve Ready, Capable Ground Forces:** Although future ground force end strength will be smaller, the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2013 (PB13) protects capabilities required to gain and preserve operational access, deploy decisive combat power rapidly, conduct joint forcible entry, and defeat enemy forces in a large-scale, combined arms land campaign. Sufficient ground force end strength will be preserved to conduct stability operations for a limited period using standing forces and, if necessary, for an extended period with mobilized forces. We will accept additional risk in the depth and endurance of ground forces.
- **Modernize and Recapitalize Combat Air Forces:** PB13 retired one-tenth of Air Force fighter squadrons, but protects force structure sufficient to provide effective, early-arriving firepower to two regional conflicts, and enhances those forces with upgrades to existing fleets of bombers, fifth and fourth generation fighters, and command and control communications. In addition, PB13 continues to invest in modernization of the fighter and bomber fleets through F-35 procurement and new bomber development.
- **Preserve the Navy Battle Force:** PB13 continues investments in the Navy's shipbuilding program to provide a combat credible Battle Force capable of sustained global operations. Although some specific program delivery dates have been adjusted, and additional risk has been accepted in amphibious shipping capacity, the industrial base is sustained and the Battle Force retains its full spectrum of capabilities. A small number of older surface combatants were targeted for early retirement after deliberate consideration of the costs and benefits associated with maintaining them. Investments are also preserved in maintenance and readiness to ensure the Battle Force reaches its planned service life while maintaining surge capacity.

- **Reinforce Forward Posture:** PB13 protects force structure required to maintain significant forward-deployed, forward-stationed capabilities that provide a stabilizing presence, and that can rapidly respond to crises and transition to combat operations, if required. PB13 invests in strengthening the U.S. forces posture in the Asia-Pacific region, enables the forward-stationing of operational capabilities closer to areas of increased strategic importance, and underwrites infrastructure development required to project power.
- **Improve Missile Defenses:** The Department continues to improve systems integral to regional missile defense capabilities, such as SM-3 and Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), although at a somewhat slower rate, while protecting Patriot modernization and force structure.
- **Modernize the Aerial Refueling Fleet:** Modern, long-range aerial refueling aircraft are essential to sustaining the capability to respond rapidly to crises worldwide.

**Project Power Despite Anti-Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) Challenges.** In order to deter potential adversaries credibly and to prevent them from achieving their objectives, the United States must maintain its ability to project power in areas where access and freedom to operate are challenged. In these areas, sophisticated adversaries will use a range of capabilities, including electronic and cyber warfare, ballistic and cruise missiles, advanced air defenses, mining, and other methods, to complicate our operational calculus. Accordingly, the Department will invest as required to ensure that U.S. forces can operate effectively in anti-access and area-denial (A2/AD) environments.

Key enhancements and protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Enhance Electronic Warfare:** The Department is enhancing platforms, weapons, sensors, and communication capabilities to counter potential adversaries' current and future advanced, digitally based electronic attacks.
- **Develop a New Penetrating Bomber:** DoD is protecting its investments in developing a new penetrating bomber, which is key to conducting high-tempo operations from extended ranges and holding a large number of highly protected A2/AD targets at risk.
- **Protect F-35 Program:** The Department is continuing to invest in the procurement of all three F-35 variants, providing a counter-air advantage against adversaries armed with advanced air-to-air and surface-to-air defenses.
- **Sustain Undersea Dominance and Enhance Capabilities:** DoD is also committed to maintaining its advantage in undersea warfare by developing new unmanned undersea vehicle platforms, protecting the P-8 patrol aircraft program, and pursuing options to increase the payload of Block V Virginia-class attack submarines. DoD is also continuing to explore concepts for a sea-based prompt conventional strike capability.
- **Develop and Enhance Preferred Munitions Capabilities:** The Department preserved investments in key weapons appropriate for countering adversaries in A2/AD environments.

**Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).** DoD conducts a range of activities aimed at preventing the proliferation and use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. These activities include Cooperative Threat Reduction initiatives, and planning and operations to locate, monitor, track, interdict, and secure WMD and WMD-related components and the means and facilities to make them. They also include an active whole-of-government effort to frustrate the ambitions of nations bent on developing WMD. In partnership with other elements of the U.S. Government, DoD will continue to invest in capabilities to detect, protect against, and respond to WMD use, should preventive measure fail.

Key enhancements and protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Expand the Reach of the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program.** The CTR program aims to prevent WMD attacks by engaging partners to consolidate, secure, and eliminate materials and expertise at their source or in transit. The Department is expanding the geographic reach of the program by offering assistance to countries outside the former Soviet Union, including in South Asia and the Middle East.
- **Protect Deployable CWMD Capabilities and Capacity.** The Department is continuing to support investment in the Marine Corps' Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF), which is ready and able to deploy globally, on 24-hours notice, with time-critical life saving capabilities. The Department is also moving ahead with plans to stand up a Joint Force Headquarters for WMD Elimination, to leverage the capabilities of the Army's 20<sup>th</sup> Support Command to detect, identify, assess, render-safe, dismantle, transfer, and dispose of unexploded ordnance, IEDs, and other WMD hazards.
- **Protect Mobile Nuclear Air Sampling (MNAS) Capability.** The Department is continuing to support investment in air sample collection assets to support nuclear forensics and attribution, foreign nuclear test detection/characterization, and worldwide background sampling.

**Operate Effectively in Cyberspace and Space.** The Department depends on reliable and secure access to cyberspace and space for nearly every aspect of its operations from basic business functions to the conduct of warfare. Although the Department's use of these domains has afforded the Department real advantages, it has also created vulnerabilities. Accordingly, DoD will continue to work with domestic and international allies and partners and invest in advanced capabilities to defend its networks, operational capability, and resiliency in cyberspace and space.

Key enhancements and protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Conduct Full-Spectrum Cyberspace Operations.** The Department is continuing to build capabilities to conduct full-spectrum cyberspace operations for active and passive defense of DoD and, as directed, national information networks and systems. For example, DoD is developing advanced sensor technologies and analytic tools to detect, characterize, and



mitigate adversary activities. In addition, DoD is developing the tools and workforce necessary to conduct offensive cyber operations, if required.

- **Improve Network Information Assurance, Situational Awareness, and Information Management.** DoD is expanding its capabilities and capacities for network monitoring and analysis to address insider threat activities and to improve situational awareness of the status of DoD's systems and networks.
- **Enhance Resiliency and Effectiveness of Space-Based Capabilities:** The Department is enhancing space-based communications and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities for contested space environments. The FY13 budget protects investments in the next generation of Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) satellite communications, Space-Based Infrared System (SBIRS), and GPS, and pursues future, more resilient space architectures through the Capability Affordability Insertion Program (CAIP).

**Maintain a Safe, Secure and Effective Nuclear Deterrent.** The United States will maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal. DoD will field nuclear forces that can operate effectively under all conditions to deny a potential adversary its war aims, and confront it with the prospect of unacceptable damage. This posture is essential for deterring potential adversaries and assuring U.S. Allies and partners. DoD will maintain effective nuclear forces even as it seeks to reduce the role and number of nuclear weapons pursuant to the 2010 Nuclear Posture Review, and as it proceeds with New START Treaty implementation.

Key enhancements and protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Maintaining and Developing the Bomber Force:** PB 13 protects investments in developing a new penetrating bomber, which will modernize the bomber force and sustain a critical element of the triad well into the future. It also funds upgrades to the legacy bomber fleet.
- **Investing in Long-Range Stand-off Capabilities:** PB13 invests in developing a replacement for the aging Air Launched Cruise Missile to sustain essential elements of the triad in an A2/AD environment.
- **Modernizing the B-61 Bomb:** The Department is establishing a B-61 Tail Kit Assembly Program in conjunction with the decision to conduct a B-61 Life Extension Program (LEP).
- **Sustaining Solid Rocket Motor Industrial Base:** The Department is initiating a Solid Rocket Motor (SRM) industrial base sustainment program for Minuteman III/Ground-Based Strategic Deterrent (MM-III/GBSD). Per congressional direction, this investment sustains MM-III through 2030, as the Department develops a plan for the SRM industrial base for technology and production support of MM-III/GBSD through 2030 and beyond.
- **Sustaining and Modernizing SSBNs.** PB13 continues to fund the recapitalization of the OHIO class ballistic missile submarines; the most survivable element of the nation's nuclear triad. Budget constraints compelled the Department to delay the OHIO replacement program

by two years. Our FY2013 budget submission fully funds the maintenance and support to today's OHIO class SSBNs to help maximize their operational availability throughout their service lives.

**Homeland Defense and Provide Support to Civil Authorities.** U.S. forces will continue to defend U.S. territory from direct attack by state and non-state actors. U.S. forces also assist domestic civil authorities in the event such defense fails or to respond to natural disasters. Homeland defense and support to civil authorities require enough capacity and strong, steady-state force readiness, including a robust missile defense capability. Threats to the homeland may be highest when U.S. forces are engaged in conflict with an adversary abroad.

Key enhancements and protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Homeland Response Force (HRF):** The Department is fully funding the 10 regionally-oriented, National Guard-sourced HRFs. Each of the HRFs will be hosted by one state in each of the FEMA regions.
- **Expand Support for Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs):** The Department is expanding its support for the Department of Justice's JTTFs by increasing its manning assigned to these organizations to improve the information sharing, intelligence analysis, and investigative capacity of the Department to detect and address domestic terrorist threats.

**Provide A Stabilizing Presence.** The Department's strategic guidance recognizes that deepening global interdependence argues for continued U.S. engagement and leadership in the world, including the ability to project military power. The unique ability of the United States to project military power abroad has enabled this country to deter aggression, defeat threats, protect the global commons, and has made the United States the security partner of choice for Allies and partners around the world. Looking ahead to the Joint Force of the future, DoD will continue to remain globally engaged by forward stationing U.S. forces, conducting a sustainable pace of presence operations abroad, including rotational deployments and bilateral and multilateral exercises, and encouraging and enabling partners to share security responsibilities. These activities contribute to building the capacity and competence of U.S., Allied, and partner forces for internal and external defense, and to building our network of global relationships. With reduced resources, thoughtful choices will need to be made regarding the location and frequency of engagement activities.

Although most DoD capabilities contribute to this broad mission area, key enhancements and protected capabilities associated with this mission include:

- **Protect Funding for Building the Capacity of Security Partners.** Whenever possible, we will rely on innovative, low-cost, small-footprint approaches, especially those that enable partners to share responsibility without large U.S. presence. Accordingly, we have protected funding for such programs, including the Global Train and Equip Program, the Defense

Institutional Reform Initiative, the State Partnership Program, the Counterterrorism Fellowship Program, and the Department of Defense Regional Centers – all of which help strengthen relationships and provide a valuable return on investment at relatively low cost.

- **Protect Funding for Systems that Will Increase Interoperability with Partners.** The Department has protected funding for capabilities and systems that promote interoperability, such as the NATO Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS) system, which is based on the Global Hawk UAS and will enable the Alliance to perform persistent surveillance over wide areas, increasing situational awareness for NATO operations. Additionally, the Department continues investments in systems that allow the sharing of classified and unclassified information with various mission partners.
- **Rebalance Posture.** As we continue to tailor our defense posture and presence with the right capabilities and activities in the right areas, we are focused on maintaining flexibility and scalable capacity to meet a range of contingencies we may face. To this end, Departmental initiatives include: enhancing defense posture in the Asia-Pacific region by deploying Littoral Combat Ships to Singapore and establishing a rotational presence of U.S. Marine Corps forces in Australia; sustaining a strong naval and air presence in the Middle East; evolving defense posture in Europe through missile defense initiatives, forward-stationing of AEGIS destroyers in Spain, and reduction of Army forces, while taking steps to enhance interoperability with NATO and sustain Alliance commitments by establishing a new rotational presence to capitalize on training opportunities with our allies and partners.

**Conduct Stability and Counterinsurgency Operations.** Although overall capacity in the Army and Marine Corps will decrease, and the ground forces will no longer be sized to conduct large-scale, prolonged stability operations, U.S. forces will continue to institutionalize lessons learned from current operations. They will maintain and, in some cases, enhance capabilities for stability and counterinsurgency operations. Stability Operations will remain a core U.S. military mission that the Department of Defense shall be prepared to conduct with a proficiency equivalent to combat operations.

Key enhancements and protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Increase Civil Affairs Capacity.** The Army will continue programmed growth in civil affairs units, including the completion of the 85<sup>th</sup> Civil Affairs brigade, the first active duty civil affairs brigade to support general purpose forces, which was formally activated in September 2011.
- **Protect Institutional Innovations.** The Department will continue to sustain and institutionalize organizational innovations designed for recent conflicts, such as company-level intelligence support teams, language training centers, and training units to prepare U.S. forces to train, advise, and partner with host nation security forces.

- **Sustain Training and Doctrine.** The Department will continue to support institutions that provide training and education for counterinsurgency and Stability Operations in order to maintain capability and to be able to expand capabilities quickly as required.

**Conduct Humanitarian, Disaster Relief, and Other Operations.** Although DoD does not size its forces specifically for humanitarian assistance or disaster relief, the Department possesses a range of capabilities that can be critical to effective humanitarian and disaster relief operations. U.S. forces will remain capable of responding to humanitarian, disaster relief, and other related requirements, such as prevention of and response to mass atrocities and non-combatant evacuation operations for U.S. citizens overseas, as needed.

Key enhancements and protected capabilities associated with this mission area include:

- **Protect Dual-Use Capabilities.** These include sea- and airlift, vertical lift, communications, medical capabilities, ISR, logistics, civil affairs, information support, and others.

## **Roles and Missions on Activities of Specific Interest Identified in Legislation**

### **FY11 NDAA Requirements**

*As required by Section 942 of the NDAA for FY2011 (P.L. 111-383):* SecDef shall give consideration to information operations, and to detention and interrogation, giving particular attention to their role in counter-terrorism (CT) operations, and shall give clear guidance on the nature and extent of which core competencies are associated with these activities and identify the elements of the Department of Defense that are responsible for providing such core competencies.

#### **Information Operations (IO)**

Disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al-Qa'ida, its affiliates, and adherents remains a priority mission for U.S. forces. Information Operations (IO) play an important role in this mission by supporting efforts to degrade the links between al-Qa'ida and its affiliates, and to combat the appeal of extremist narratives to audiences in the Islamic community and beyond. The Department defines IO as "the integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities in concert with other lines of operation to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision-making of our adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own." As an integral part of strategic communication (SC) planning, DoD employs IO capabilities toward a wide variety of target audiences to counter al-Qa'ida and its affiliates by integrating information-related capabilities into military operations along with other lines of operations to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries, while protecting our own decision-making capability and processes.

*Functions, Roles, and Responsibilities.* DoD plays a supporting role to that of the Department of State and the intelligence community in countering ideological support for terrorism outside areas of hostility. Recognizing not only the value of IO activities in support of DoD's primary CT mission, but also the rapid growth in these activities, DoD's senior leadership has invested significant time and attention in how DoD organizes, trains, and executes IO to improve execution and oversight.

- **Integrate IO into Planning.** IO is most effective when used to achieve effects in conflict prevention. Prudent use of IO in peacetime can help to prevent conflict and reduce its costs if prevention fails. DoD is developing guidance for the Combatant Commands to help shape and define their information activities. This will be approved and disseminated by the end of FY12. The Joint Staff J3 provides IO expertise and advice to DoD leadership to achieve national, strategic, and theater military objectives.
- **Improve IO Training and Education.** Over the past two years, Combatant Commanders have determined that the presence of insufficiently trained and prepared personnel in key communication planning billets has hampered the ability to conduct effective IO activities. The Department has deemed this a critical capability gap and is undertaking a total force

review of IO personnel and the requisite knowledge, skills, abilities, and tracking mechanisms required to develop prepared IO planners and capabilities most effectively for commanders. This effort is yielding constructive recommendations, some of which are already being implemented.

- Streamline the IO budget and reporting process. Due to the rapid increase in the reliance on operations in the information environment and the ubiquitous and transparent nature of information across the globe, accurately capturing related costs is challenging. The Department has developed standardized budget reporting guidelines for information-related capabilities and expects the updated exhibit to be included in the FY14 President's Budget.

### **Detainees and Interrogation**

As a nation at war, it is vitally important for the United States to have the authority and ability to capture and detain enemy persons. Detention serves the twin purposes of allowing U.S. forces to gain valuable intelligence to support military and counter-terrorism operations and to protect U.S. and coalition forces, and our national security, by keeping enemy fighters off the battlefield. During the past decade of war with al-Qa'ida, the Taliban, and associated forces, U.S. forces and the Intelligence Community have benefitted from the ability to safely and humanely detain individuals who pose a threat. Detention and interrogation represent two mutually supporting elements of the nation's CT strategy. These two core capabilities are vital to the Department's ability to deter, defeat, and dismantle al-Qa'ida and its affiliates.

*Functions, Roles, and Responsibilities.* Currently, the Department conducts detention operations under the authority provided by the September 2001 Authorization for the Use of Military Force (AUMF), as affirmed by Section 1021 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012. Section 1021 affirms the authority of the President under the AUMF to detain persons "who planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored those responsible for those attacks." The President also has the authority to detain persons who were "part of or substantially supported al-Qa'ida, the Taliban, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners, including any person who has committed a belligerent act, or has directly supported such hostilities in aid of such enemy forces." Detention and interrogation activities help achieve military objectives and are conducted in continuity with U.S. law and values.

- Maintain a Secure and Humane Detention Environment. The Department has refined its detention policies and operations over the past decade to be more effective in ensuring that detainees are held in a secure manner in accordance with all applicable U.S. and international law. The Department's ability to create this secure and humane environment is predicated on highly trained and qualified personnel throughout the chain of command. Detention operations specifically require: effective leaders; highly trained guards; skilled medical personnel, including mental health practitioners; trained intelligence collectors and analysts;

cultural advisors and consultants; effective perimeter security; linguistic services; and numerous support personnel. A decade of experience has demonstrated that detention operations must be properly led, staffed, and funded. DoD strives to make detention a zero-defect activity. Mistakes in detention operations, particularly if they result in mistreatment – or even perceived mistreatment – of detainees, carry a heavy strategic and operational cost. The Department’s forces that conduct detention operations at DoD’s transit and screening facilities are provided by the Military Services; the forces that serve at the DoD’s theater internment facility are joint forces.

- Collect Actionable Intelligence Consistent with U.S. Laws and Regulations. In order to facilitate effective military operations, and detention operations specifically, it is necessary to collect intelligence from detained persons. Over the years, the Department has cultivated skilled interrogation, analytic, and technical collection communities to support this effort. All interrogations of detainees are conducted pursuant to the regulations and procedures contained in U.S. Army Field Manual 2-22.3, “Human Intelligence Collector Operations.”
  - In the event that an individual of high importance is captured, the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), a mobile interagency team of interrogation specialists, is deployed. DoD’s support of the HIG includes participation in research activities, with the objective of strengthening interrogation practices, approaches, and strategies. Although the HIG is an important supplemental asset, nearly all interrogations resulting from military operations are supervised and conducted by DoD personnel.
  - The current requirement for trained guards and certified interrogators exceeds the number presently assigned. Any decrease in funding that would reduce the number of guards or interrogators available for assignment would degrade the Department’s ability to successfully prosecute the CT mission.