

# **Missile Defense Agency**

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2013**

### **Budget Estimates**

# **Overview**



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## MISSILE DEFENSE

The FY 2013 budget protects funding for development and deployment of missile defense capabilities that support the Administrations priorities, including maintaining and improving protection of the U.S. homeland, and strengthening regional missile defenses to protect deployed forces, allies, and friends.

This budget includes funding to maintain and improve homeland missile defense capabilities currently on alert at sites in Fort Greely, Alaska, and Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. Our highest priority is to successfully return the Ground-based Midcourse Defense program to flight testing with a successful intercept in FY 2012. Additionally, we will procure additional ground-based interceptors (GBIs) for enhanced GMD testing for a total of 57. We will focus on GBI enhancements for reliability and aging testing.

The February 2010 *Ballistic Missile Defense Review* established that we will pursue a phased adaptive approach (PAA) for regional missile defense that is tailored to the threats unique to each region as well as the capabilities available to address the threat. The first adaptation of PAA was the European PAA (EPAA), which is designed to protect NATO allies and forces against the increasing threats posed by the proliferation of ballistic missiles. The Department met its commitment for EPAA Phase 1 by deploying Aegis BMD ships and a land-based radar in Europe by the end of 2011. Deliveries in the next three EPAA phases include:

- Aegis Ashore in Romania with SM-3 IB interceptors in the 2015 timeframe (Phase 2),
- Aegis Ashore in Poland with SM-3 IIA interceptors in the 2018 timeframe (Phase 3), and
- SM-3 IIB interceptors and early intercept capability in the 2020 timeframe (Phase 4)

The United States will also pursue phased adaptive approaches in the Asia Pacific and the Middle East by building on current efforts. The budget continues to align capabilities and programs to develop and deploy missile defenses using a phased adaptive approach and includes support for: procurement and delivery of additional SM-3 IB and THAAD interceptors; construction of an Aegis Ashore test facility at the Pacific Missile Range Facility by 2014 and an Aegis Ashore battery in Romania by 2015; operation and sustainment of Command, Control, Battle Management, and Communications at fielded sites; continued co-development with Japan of the SM-3 IIA interceptor; and design and engineering work for the Precision Tracking Space System.

Working collaboratively with independent testers and the Services, the Missile Defense Agency follows an Integrated Master Test Plan and continues a robust, cost-effective flight test program using operationally realistic conditions to demonstrate BMD capabilities against current and emerging threats. The Department is also pursuing future missile defenses adaptable to uncertainties in ballistic missile threat intelligence estimates. We have major technology development programs to enhance protection of the United States from limited ICBM attacks with the SM-3 IIB interceptor and advanced remote sensor research.

The FY 2013 missile defense budget balances capabilities and risks to deter aggression, protects U.S. and allied interests, responds to current warfighter requirements, and pursues cost- and operationally-effective capabilities to hedge against future threats. To advance the Administration's BMD priorities, the FY 2013 budget includes \$9.7 billion for BMD programs- including \$7.8 billion for the Missile Defense Agency.