

what will be a long war. Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, our Nation has fought a global war against violent extremists who use terrorism as their weapon of choice, and who seek to destroy our free way of life.”¹¹ To win, the document concluded, the United States needed to make U.S. military forces more agile and more expeditionary. This included making technological advances, such as dramatic improvements in information management and precision weaponry, as well as changing U.S. global military-force posture. This strategy was consistent with other U.S. documents, such as *The National Security Strategy of the United States of America*, which argued, “America is at war. This is a wartime national security strategy required by the grave challenge we face—the rise of terrorism fueled by an aggressive ideology of hatred and murder, fully revealed to the American people on September 11, 2001.”¹²

Second, the U.S. military spent the bulk of U.S. counterterrorism resources. With the high cost of military platforms and systems, military budgets were bound to be larger than those for other departments. This is partly why the U.S. Department of Defense’s fiscal-year 2008 budget was six times larger than the combined budgets of the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Treasury, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and Office of the Director of National Intelligence.¹³ But funding devoted to counterterrorism can nonetheless provide a rough estimate of priorities.

¹¹ U.S. Department of Defense, *Quadrennial Defense Review Report*, Washington, D.C., 2006, p. v.

¹² Bush (2006, p. i).

¹³ Their fiscal-year 2008 budgets were as follows: U.S. Department of Defense, \$623.1 billion; U.S. Department of Homeland Security, \$34.3 billion; U.S. Department of Justice, \$20.2 billion; U.S. Department of the Treasury, \$12.1 billion; U.S. Department of State, \$35 billion; national intelligence program, \$43.5 billion. These numbers include their discretionary budgets, supplemental amounts for the global war on terrorism, and supplemental amounts for homeland security (Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government*, Washington, D.C.: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, last updated January 28, 2008).