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STATEMENT BY

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Introduction

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Sessions, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for your continued support of our Soldiers, Civilians, and Families. This marks my third appearance before this subcommittee; I appreciate the opportunity to testify again. Thank you for being strong advocates of the Army and the key capabilities that space affords our Warfighters. Your past and future support is important as we pursue Joint efforts to provide critical space capabilities for our Nation, our fighting forces, and our allies.

My role has not changed since my previous subcommittee appearances. I still have three distinct responsibilities in support of our Warfighters. First, as the Commander of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, I have Title 10 responsibilities to organize, man, train, and equip space and missile defense forces for the Army. Second, I am the Army Service Component Commander (ASCC) to the U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), or Commander, Army Forces Strategic Command. I am responsible for planning, integrating, and coordinating Army space and missile defense forces and capabilities in support of USSTRATCOM missions. Third, I serve as the Commander of USSTRATCOM's Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC IMD), enabling me to leverage the capabilities and skill sets of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command (USASMDC/ARSTRAT) in a broader, joint environment.

In my role here today as the Commander of USASMDC/ARSTRAT, I am again honored to testify with this distinguished panel of witnesses—all providers of critical space capabilities to the Warfighter and essential contributors to the Nation's continued advances to effectively leverage the capabilities derived from space and space-based assets.

Within the Army, space operations and space-related activities are pursued as an enterprise. While not the exclusive domain of USASMDC/ARSTRAT, the Army has assigned USASMDC/ARSTRAT as the Army's proponent for space. In this role, we coordinate with the other members of the Army space enterprise, to include the Army intelligence, signal, and geospatial communities. We are increasingly engaged across the broader Army community to ensure space capabilities are maximized and integrated across our entire force and that potential vulnerabilities to our systems are mitigated to the greatest extent possible. We also collaborate with USSTRATCOM and its Joint Functional Component Command for Space (JFCC Space) and other members of the Joint community to provide trained and ready space forces, space-based, and space enabled ground- based capabilities to the Warfighter. Additionally, we work closely with acquisition developers in the other Services to ensure the enhancement of systems that provide the best capabilities for ground forces.

Within the space arena, USASMDC/ARSTRAT continues to strive to provide space capabilities through our three core tasks:

- To provide trained and ready space forces and capabilities to the Warfighter and the Nation—our operations function that addresses today's requirements.
- To build future space forces—our capability development function that is responsible for meeting tomorrow's requirements.
- To research, test, and integrate space and space-related technologies—our materiel development function that aims to advance the Army's and Warfighter's use of space the day-after-tomorrow.

Providing Army Space Capabilities—Today, Tomorrow, and the Day-After-Tomorrow

During my 2011 appearance before this subcommittee, my desire was threefold: to outline the Army as a user of space capabilities; to articulate the Army's space strategy and policy; and to inform the Committee about the Army as a provider of space capabilities. Last year, I sought to further address the absolute necessity of space-based capabilities for our Warfighters and to expand upon the above three core space tasks that our Soldiers, Civilians, and Contractors diligently execute each and every

day. This year, I would like to impress upon the Subcommittee the need to ensure our space capabilities are maintained, if not further enhanced, despite the present environment of declining resources and increasing threats. We are facing the impacts of the current fiscal situation on our budget. The Army has our highest priority requirements. We will continue to monitor the impact on readiness as a result of sequestration.

The Workforce—Our Greatest Asset

At USASMDC/ARSTRAT, as is the case within all the Army, our people are our most enduring strength. The Soldiers, Civilians, and Contractors at USASMDC/ARSTRAT support the Army and Joint Warfighter each and every day, both those stationed on the homeland and those deployed overseas. Within our command, we strive to maintain a professional cadre of space professionals to support our Army.

The ongoing fiscal uncertainties and the impacts of sequestration to the USASMDC/ARSTRAT Civilian workforce continue to cause concern for me and angst in the workforce. I have three concerns. First, I am concerned about the impact of a potential furlough, which has caused angst, impacted morale, and is expected to place personal hardships on much of the workforce. Second, the civilian hiring freeze is creating vacancies in the workforce. This impacts our ability to build our bench and will have longer term impacts on the ability to provide space capabilities to the Warfighter. Third, the elimination of our temporary and term employees, some of which are our future engineers, is impacting the next generation of Civilian professionals. We will work to mitigate these issues and reduce their impact on our ability to provide capabilities to the Warfighter.

Reliance on Space-Based Capabilities

As I reported during previous appearances, our Army must be organized, trained, and equipped to provide responsive and sustained combat operations in order to fight as a Joint team and to respond, as directed, to crises at home and abroad. The Army is dependent on space capabilities to execute unified land operations in support of the combatant commanders' objectives. Army space forces contribute to the Joint and

Army's ability to be adaptive, versatile, and agile to meet tomorrow's security challenges. Simply put, space capabilities are critical elements of the Army's ability to see, shoot, move, and communicate.

The Army is the largest user of space-enabled capabilities within the DoD. Our ability to achieve operational adaptability and land dominance depends on the benefits derived from key assets in space. Integrating space capabilities enables commanders, down to the lowest echelon, to conduct unified land operations through decisive action and operational adaptability.

The Army's Operating Concept identifies six warfighting functions that contribute to operational adaptability: mission command, movement and maneuver, intelligence, protection, fires, and sustainment. Space-based capabilities leveraged and employed across the National space enterprise enable each of these warfighting functions. Virtually every Army operation relies on space capabilities to enhance the effectiveness of our force.

Army Space Capabilities are <u>Combat Multipliers</u> that Enable All Six Warfighting Functions

When combined with other capabilities, space systems allow Joint forces to see the battlefield with clarity, navigate with accuracy, strike with precision, communicate with certainty, and operate with assurance. Dependence on space as a force multiplier will continue to grow for the Army of 2020 and beyond, especially in an era of tight fiscal resources, a smaller force structure, and a potentially reduced forward presence. The bottom line is that we, as an Army, depend on space capabilities in everything we do. Retaining our global space superiority is a military imperative—there is no going back.

Space in Support of Army Warfighting Functions

While the Army is the largest DoD user of space, we are also a provider of space-based capabilities. There are five space force enhancement mission areas: satellite communications (SATCOM); position, navigation, and timing (PNT); intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); missile warning (MW); and environmental monitoring (EM). Commanders and Soldiers leverage these space force enhancement capabilities to conduct warfighting functions. They are critical enablers to

our ability to plan, communicate, navigate, and maintain battlefield situational awareness; target the enemy; provide missile warning; and protect and sustain our forces. Army and Joint forces require assured access to space capabilities and, when required, have the ability to deny our adversaries the same space-based capabilities.

Joint interdependence is achieved through the deliberate reliance on the capabilities of one or more Service elements to maximize effectiveness while minimizing vulnerabilities. As the DoD Executive Agent for Space, the Secretary of the Air Force is responsible for leading the development, production, support, and execution of military space operations. USSTRATCOM is the combatant command headquarters responsible for planning and advocating for space capabilities for the Warfighter. The Army continues to utilize national, Joint, and commercial systems for additional capabilities while pursuing cross-domain solutions that support Unified Land Operations. The Army must continue to influence joint requirements and new solutions that provide compatible space capabilities seamlessly integrated in support of our warfighting functions. Finally, we must actively engage in focused experimentation, smart developmental test and evaluation, and timely military utility demonstrations to take advantage of dynamic technological advances in space.

> ***"Modern Armed Forces Cannot Conduct High-Tempo, Effective Operations Without…Assured Access to Cyberspace and Space."***
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> ***--Defense Strategic Guidance January 2012***

In 2014, in this era of tight fiscal constraints, the Army plans to sustain the investment made in systems and people in pursuing space and space-related activities. As outlined in the Army's Space Strategy, our plans are to continue to evolve from a position of simply exploiting strategic space-based capabilities to one where the Army is fully engaged in the planning, development, and use of theater-focused operational and tactical space applications.

Today's Operations —Provide Trained and Ready Space Forces and Capabilities

Each day, USASMDC/ARSTRAT provides trained and ready space forces and capabilities to combatant commanders and the Warfighter. Within our 1st Space

Brigade, approximately 1,000 Soldiers and Civilians, forward-deployed, forward-stationed, or serving at home, provide space capabilities via access to space-based products and services that are essential in all phases of combat operations. The Brigade, a multi-component organization comprised of Active, National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve Soldiers, provides flexible, reliable, and tailored support to combatant commanders and Warfighters by conducting continuous global space support, space control, and space force enhancement operations. The Brigade's three battalions provide satellite communications, space operations, theater missile warning, and forward-deployed space support teams.

Within the Army, space professional personnel management is the responsibility of USASMDC/ARSTRAT. We serve as the Army's proponent and developer of training for space professionals and provide training assistance for Space Enabler indentified positions. Our Army Space Personnel Development Office (ASPDO) develops policies, procedures, and metrics for the Army Space Cadre and executes the life-cycle management functions of Functional Area (FA) 40 Space Operations Officers. The Army's Space Cadre, utilizing FA 40s as its foundation, is comprised of over 2,800 Soldiers and Civilians. The Space Cadre and Space Enablers consist of Soldiers and Civilians from multiple branches, career fields, disciplines, and functional areas.

"Access to these capabilities is achieved through the Warfighting Functions by Soldiers and a Space Cadre…"

--Army Space Operations White Paper April 2012

Today, there are approximately 400 multi-component FA 40s serving Army and Joint commands and organizations across all echelons of command—tactical, operational, and strategic. These Space Operations Officers, along with members of the Army's Space Cadre, directly influence the execution of strategic operations in support of operational and tactical level ground maneuver forces. Their principal duties include planning, developing, acquiring, integrating, and operating space forces, systems, concepts, applications, and capabilities in any element of the DoD space mission areas. In general, they bring our Nation's space capabilities to combatant

commanders to help them achieve their strategic, operational, and tactical objectives. During the past year, USASMDC/ARSTRAT space professionals have supported 16 major exercises, three mission rehearsal exercises for deploying units in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and 17 other named operations.

An overview of some of the critical space capabilities provided by Army space professionals is highlighted below.

Army Space Support Teams: The Army deploys specialized Army Space Support Teams to support Army commanders, other Services, Joint task forces, and multinational forces. The teams, which have a continuous deployed presence in the Afghanistan theater, provide space-based products and services to commanders and Warfighters. The teams are on-the-ground space experts, pulling key commercial imagery, forecasting the impact of space weather, and providing responsive space support to their units. Over the past year, USASMDC/ARSTRAT deployed eight Army Space Support Teams and Commercial Imagery Teams to the U.S. Central Command's area of operation. Since the era of persistent conflict began, we have deployed teams on 78 occasions. In summary, these teams bring tailored products and capabilities that meet critical theater commander's needs.

The Army "requires access to space capabilities to exercise effective mission command and support combatant commanders."

-- Army Capstone Concept December 2012

Satellite Communications: Our role in satellite communications (SATCOM) is to link tactical Warfighter networks to the DoD Information Network primarily through the successful execution of the following tasks:

- Conducting payload operations and transmission control of the Defense Satellite Communications (DSCS) and Wideband Global SATCOM System (WGS) constellations. Transmission control for more than 97 percent of the DoD-owned SATCOM bandwidth is provided by Army operators controlling the payloads on these satellites.

- Serving as the consolidated SATCOM System Expert for the DoD narrowband and wideband SATCOM constellations which includes the DSCS, the WGS, the Mobile

User Objective System (MUOS), the Ultra High Frequency SATCOM (UHF), and the Fleet Satellite Communications System. As the SATCOM System Expert for MUOS, the Army is responsible for DoD's use of our next generation tactical system which will transform tactical SATCOM from radios into secure cellular networked communication tools. Additionally, the Army has a significant role and assigned responsibilities in DoD's expanding use of military satellite communications on the WGS through a number of growing programs and initiatives. The Army is also the operational lead for multiple WGS international partnerships.

- Manning and operating the Wideband Satellite Communications Operations Centers (WSOCs) and the Regional Satellite Communications Support Centers (RSSCs). The satellite communications missions of the DSCS and the WGS are performed by the 1st Space Brigade's 53rd Signal Battalion and Department of the Army Civilians utilizing the capabilities of the globally located WSOCs and RSSCs. Over the past year, we completed necessary modernization and replacement of aging antennas and terminal equipment of two WSOCs—one in Hawaii and the other in Maryland. Modernization and equipment replacement was required so that the centers were compatible with the fleet of new and expanding WGS assets being deployed by the Air Force. Construction of the final WSOC in Germany has been delayed while resolution of a permit issue is pursued with the host country. We now project construction to begin late this calendar year.

Friendly Force Tracking: Friendly force tracking (FFT) systems support situational awareness enroute to and throughout areas of operation. Joint and Army forces require precise position, navigation, and timing (PNT) information to enable confident, decisive maneuver by both ground and air assets. Accurate PNT data is also required for increased accuracy for weapons systems and precision munitions. The DoD's Friendly Force Tracking Mission Management Center, operated by USASMDC/ARSTRAT from

"Future forces require the ability to conduct integrated FFT operations that include joint forces and a wide array of unified action partners."
--Army Space Operations White Paper April 2012

Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, interprets more than one and a half million location tracks a day to provide a common operating picture to command posts and operations centers. This capability, performed on behalf of USSTRATCOM, is an essential worldwide enabler to both military and other government agencies.

Ballistic Missile Early Warning: Early warning is a key component of the indications and warning for missile defense. Army forces need assured, accurate, and timely missile warning launch location, in-flight position, and predicted impact area data. The 1st Space Brigade's Joint Tactical Ground Stations (JTAGS) Detachments, operated by Army personnel, monitor enemy missile launch activity and other infrared events of interest and share the information with members of the air and missile defense and operational communities. Our JTAGS Detachments are forward-stationed across the globe, providing 24/7/365 dedicated and assured missile warning to theater level commanders.

Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Support: USASMDC/ARSTRAT, as a member of the Army's intelligence community, provides geospatial intelligence production in direct support of the combatant commands, as an operational element of the Army National-To-Theater Program and member of the National System for Geospatial Intelligence. The Army's space and intelligence experts perform exploitation of a variety of commercial, civil, and DoD imagery data derived from space and airborne sources. Additionally, they aid in the exploration of emerging spectral system technologies and in transitioning new capabilities to the Warfighter. A few of the recent operational imagery support services provided by our GEOINT professionals include assistance to U.S. Northern Command during last summer's Colorado Springs fires and support to U.S. Army North in the intelligence training provided to the Mexican Army. Since my last appearance before this subcommittee, our GEOINT professionals were recognized by the Defense Intelligence Agency for their outstanding homeland border security support over the past five years.

Operations Reach-back Support and Services: Our Colorado Springs, Colorado Operations Center continues to provide daily reach-back support for our space experts deployed throughout the operational force and enables us to reduce our forward-deployed footprint. This center maintains constant situational awareness of deployed

elements, continuously responds to requests for information, and provides the essential reach-back system of connectivity with technical subject matter experts.

Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities: The Army Special Programs Office, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, is the Army's focal point for the exploitation of national intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets and products through the Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities program. The Army continues to be fully integrated into the National Reconnaissance Office and the broader Intelligence Community.

Strategic Space Surveillance: The Army also operates facilities and assets that are of utmost importance to protecting the Nation's use of space. The U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll / Reagan Test Site, located in the Marshall Islands, is a national asset that provides unique radars and sensors that contribute to USSTRATCOM's space situational awareness mission, enabling protection of the nation's manned and unmanned space assets. This strategic site also serves as a critical asset for ballistic missile readiness testing, ballistic missile defense testing, and is ideally located to provide equatorial launch benefits.

Addressing Tomorrow's Requirements—Building Future Space Forces

Over the past two decades, Army operations have transitioned from being "supported" by space capabilities to being truly "enabled" by them – space capabilities are an integral part in conducting military operations. Military and civilian space technology has dramatically improved access, processing, and dissemination of data collected by space-based capabilities. To ensure our continued access to space-based capabilities, we must continue active participation in defining space-related requirements. These identified needs equip us to develop and mature Army and Joint force structure and concepts of operations in sync with the deployment of capabilities, thereby enabling our forces to conduct tomorrow's full range of military operations. Assuring access to space is our focus— ensuring the requisite

As Land Force Structure is Reduced, Strategic Enablers Such as Space and Cyber Become More Important

capabilities and effects are delivered to the tactical Warfighter on time, every time demands that our space capabilities and architectures become more resilient against attacks and disruption. We must continue to make certain that our Army does not face a day without space and space-related capabilities and that the Army is prepared to conduct operations in a space-degraded environment.

In our second core task of building space forces for tomorrow, we use our capability development function to meet future space requirements. We continue to use both established and emerging processes to document our space-based needs and pursue validation of Army, Joint, and coalition requirements. This regimented approach helps ensure limited resources are applied where Warfighter operational utility is most effectively served. The approach enhances our pursuit and development of necessary capabilities across Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF) domains to mitigate threats and vulnerabilities while sustaining land force operations. In addition to conducting and evaluating experiments, war games, studies, and analysis, our battle lab develops and validates concepts leading to the space related DOTMLPF alternatives and solutions.

Preparing Today's Warfighter for the Challenges of Tomorrow

In 2011, the Chief of Staff of the Army approved the Army's Space Strategic Plan. This document, shaped by national level guidance such as the National Space Policy and the National Security Space Strategy, outlines the Army's space enterprise path for strategic planning, programming, and resourcing. In April 2012, the Army Space White Paper was published—it serves as an integrated implementation plan of the Army's Space Strategic Plan.

The essence of our space strategy and the guiding vision of the Army space enterprise are to ensure access to resilient and relevant space-enabled capabilities to Army forces conducting unified land operations. To achieve this, our space strategy rests on three tenets that link Army strategic planning and programming for space to the guidance in national and DoD space policy and strategy. The three essential tenets are:

- To enable the Army's enduring mission by providing requisite space-enabled capabilities to support current operations, as well as future transformation efforts.
- To leverage existing DoD, national, commercial, and international space-based capabilities.
- To pursue cross-domain solutions to create a resilient architecture to mitigate threats, vulnerabilities, and assure access to critical capabilities needed to sustain land force operations.

To achieve the three tenets, the Army developed the Space Operations Officer Qualification Course and the Army Space Cadre Basic Course to provide a foundation in properly training our space professionals. We also conduct space training via resident, mobile training teams, and distributed learning venues to support initial skills and qualification training, leader development, lifelong learning, and professional development in support of life cycle management. During the past year, USASMDC/ARSTRAT conducted approximately 160 space courses that provided about 5,500 Soldiers and Civilians essential space training. The Army continues to leverage the high-quality space training developed and administrated by the Air Force. In addition, each year, numerous space officers complete additional post-graduate studies at the Naval Postgraduate School, accredited civilian institutions, and training with industry. Finally, in conjunction with the Army Space Strategy Implementation Plan, we continue to incorporate space knowledge and leader development training into all Army schools. The Army remains committed to growing, training, developing, tutoring, advancing, and retaining space professionals. With the current fiscal constraints, we are concerned that essential space training will not maintain the necessary resources during the coming year and capabilities of tomorrow will suffer.

The Day-After-Tomorrow—Continued Space Technology Materiel Development

Our final core task entails our materiel development function—pursuing essential capabilities for the day-after- tomorrow. Our goal is to expand technological capabilities to ensure space and space-based products provide Warfighters, especially those that are remotely located, with dominant battlefield advantages. While we are very much

aware that today's, and likely tomorrow's, fiscal realities will limit technology modernization efforts, we strongly believe that we must continue to conduct research, development, and demonstrations on capabilities that have great potential to return maximum advances in our combat effectiveness. We cannot afford to mortgage future combat readiness by continuing to defer research today. As such, we continue to prioritize, leverage, and invest in promising space research and development technologies.

Last year, I highlighted three responsive space Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD) Program efforts that have the potential to provide enhanced space capabilities to ground commanders and Warfighters. Since last year, there has been much progress in these three space technology endeavors and I would like to provide you an update of these initiatives.

SMDC Nanosatellite Program-3 (SNaP-3): Future constellations of relatively low cost nanosatellites, estimated to be approximately $300 thousand each, deployed in mission-specific, low earth orbits can provide a cost effective, beyond-line-of-sight data communications capability. This capability is targeted for users who, without it, have no dedicated access to satellite communications.

A Core Task—Provide Greater Capabilities to Future Warfighters

These satellites are also very useful in exfiltrating data from unattended ground sensors that have been placed in remote locations to track enemy troop movement, thereby reducing the friendly force footprint. SNaP-3, an OSD- approved JCTD, seeks to utilize three of these small satellites to provide dedicated coverage to a wide range of under-served users in remote areas. The Army is building and will launch three SNaP-3 nanosatellites to address this communications shortfall. We are hopeful that, in the near future, this initiative will transition to a program of record.

Kestrel Eye Visible Imagery Nanosatellite: New technologies are enabling the production of low-cost nanosatellites which have ever increasing military utility. Kestrel Eye, an OSD-approved JCTD, is an endeavor to manufacture and fly three electro-optical near-nanosatellite-class imagery satellites that can be tasked directly by the tactical ground component Warfighter. Weighing about 30 pounds and capable of

producing 1.5 meter resolution imagery, data from each Kestrel Eye satellite will be down-linked directly to the same tasking Warfighter via a data relay system, also accessible by other theater Warfighters, without any continental United States relay pass-through or data filtering. At the production mode cost of approximately one million dollars per spacecraft, the intent of this program is to demonstrate a small, tactical space-based imagery nanosatellite that could be propagated in large numbers to provide a cost effective, persistent capability to ground forces. Each satellite would have an operational life of greater than two years in low earth orbit. The initial Kestrel Eye launch is scheduled for next year.

Soldier-Warfighter Operationally Responsive Deployer for Space (SWORDS)*:* Concurrent with the shrinking size and reduced cost of militarily useful satellites is the need for an economical launch system. SWORDS, an OSD approved JCTD, is an initiative to develop a very low cost launch vehicle that can respond to a Combatant Commander's launch request within 24 hours. This launch system is designed to take advantage of low cost, proven technologies, and non-exotic materials to provide launch for small weight payloads to low earth orbit for about one million dollars per launch vehicle. SWORDS employs a very simple design, using commercial off-the-shelf hardware from outside the aerospace industry. It incorporates a benign bi-propellant liquid propulsion system, and uses simple and low cost launch support and launch site hardware. SWORDS represents a game-changing approach to launch vehicle design and operations that holds great promise not only for the Army tactical space enterprise, but for the civil and commercial space sectors launching small payloads into low earth orbit. In fact, we are partnering with NASA for development of the SWORDS initiative. The initial suborbital launch is scheduled for next year.

Conclusion

The Army is the largest user of space and space-based capabilities. As such, USASMDC/ARSTRAT is actively engaged in organizing, manning, equipping, and training space forces for the Army. We also, by working with organizations both internal and external to the Army, continue to develop and enhance technology to provide our Warfighters the best battlefield capabilities. We will continue to rely on and advocate for

space products and services provided by the DoD, other government agencies, our allies and coalition partners, and commercial entities in order to see, shoot, move, and communicate. Our use of and reliance on space is integral and absolutely critical to the Army's successful defense of this Nation. We will have challenges ahead as we determine the best courses of action to implement DoD and Army budget guidance. In adapting to the budget realities, space capabilities will become even more critical to enabling adaptive Army missions.

Space—The Ultimate High Ground

Invariably, discussions regarding space focus on the technology. The most critical space asset we possess are the dedicated Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Civilian space professionals who develop, field, and operate that technology and deliver its capabilities to the Warfighter. Just as other Army and other Services personnel, the men and women of USASMDC/ARSTRAT will continue to focus on providing trained and ready space forces and capability enhancements to these Warfighters, the Army, the Joint community, and to the Nation.

I appreciate having the opportunity to speak on these important matters and look forward to addressing any questions you may have. Secure the High Ground and Army Strong!