

RECORD VERSION

STATEMENT BY

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UNITED STATES ARMY
COMMANDING GENERAL
U.S. ARMY SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND
AND
ARMY SPACE COMMAND

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INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, on behalf of the soldiers and civilians of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC), thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I also consider it a privilege to be counted in the ranks with Mr. Teets, ADM Ellis, GEN Lord, and ADM Mayo. I appear before this committee as the Army proponent for Space and as the Army Service Component Commander to U.S. Strategic Command. In our Title 10 role, we lead the Army in the effort to man, train and equip Space Forces. We develop space concepts, doctrine, organizations, material, training programs and personnel, and integrate space capabilities into nearly everything the Army does.

Mr. Chairman, as we speak, men and women of SMDC are deployed within the U.S. and around the world in the Global War on Terrorism. Their mission is to ensure the Department of Defense, the Army and the Combatant Commanders have access to all the benefits of space. I am proud to represent them. They are our highest priority.

The last two years have been very busy for our Space mission, due to increased demands for our capabilities and working to implement the Space Commission's findings as directed by the Secretary of Defense. My remarks today will cover efforts in the transformation of the Army, integration endeavors, development of a space cadre and finally, some key technologies, which enhance the Army's space capabilities in support of our Nation's warfighters.

ARMY TRANSFORMATION

Army Transformation represents the transition from a threat-based cold war design to a more strategically responsive, capability-based force to meet threats in an uncertain future. Today, we are simultaneously engaged in the War on Terrorism, Operations Enduring Freedom and Noble Eagle and in Southwest Asia. Make no mistake, however, we simultaneously continue the transformation process. Space is critical to our success. The ultimate result will yield an Army that is dominant and strategically responsive.

Space is our "High Ground" for conducting global operations, and often our first sensors and communications supporting rapidly deploying joint military forces. The Transformed Army must have this critical Space-based support if we are to "See First, Understand First, Act First and Finish Decisively." The Army, as part of a Joint Space Force, will do its part to ensure we have assured access for U.S. and coalition forces, and when directed, to deny Space to our enemies.

As the Army Service Component for USSTRATCOM, SMDC is the single point of contact for employment of Army space forces that directly support warfighting commanders with space-based imagery, intelligence, weather, missile warning, communications and other products. We have Army Space Support Teams providing Space products and expert advice on the capabilities and use of Space systems to Army, Corps, and Division staffs. From all over the globe, they “reach back” through classified communication systems to our home station operations center at Army Space Command. They also pull advanced imagery products from Spectral Operations Resource Center, also in Army Space Command. Our Mission Management Center, which oversees the use of thousands of Blue Force Tracking Systems, is providing significant command and control to our joint warfighters. All our early warning systems are deployed or are standing by.

It’s hard to imagine, but “a day without space” for our military forces as well as our commercial and civil sectors, would emphasize our total reliance on space. We would be limited in the areas of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. We would also be reduced to primitive missile attack warning. Global positioning and long-range communications would be non-existent. The affect on our economy and National Security would be devastating. Our focus over the past year in developing the concept for space operations in support of the Objective Force has been to ensure that the Army, from Legacy to Objective Force, will never experience “a day without space.” We have leveraged to the maximum extent possible – high payoff areas, which are focused on assuring access to space and space products.

INTEGRATION

The Army recently formalized its doctrinal concepts for Space Operations in support of the Objective Force, which outlines our essential tasks for Space Operations and how Space support is provided to the Objective Force. The Army, with SMDC as the proponent, has established the Space Operations Officer Corps to address interim and Objective Force Space Cadre requirements. To that end, SMDC is developing a number of initiatives that will bring space literacy training to all members of the Army, including the Officer Education System. The system has undergone structural changes resulting in an expansion of the education process for Army space officers and the development of joint space training opportunities with the Air Force. SMDC has taken the initial steps for developing the officer corps and is working on processes to identify, educate and train enlisted and civilian personnel. Work remains to be done as future systems are derived and the soldiers required to man them are identified. The ability to perform these tasks is enabled by SMDC's unique structure.

SMDC's organizational construct is designed to create unity of effort, synergy and integration across the mission areas for the Army. The Command is composed of research, development and acquisition, combat development and operational organizations. This "cradle to grave" approach links the Combatant Commander's desired capabilities to the development of requirements and fielding of these capabilities. We can take transitional operational concepts to the fielding of solutions more responsively, more efficiently and at less cost. We achieve this by leveraging resources from outside the command and through established

relationships with other Army, Joint and non-DoD agencies. In this case, “the whole is indeed greater than the sum of its parts.”

The Army has five military tasks that must be met by Joint Space Forces if the Army’s Objective Force is to truly meet its full Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Capabilities. These tasks are especially critical during the early phases of a military operation from home station to entry into a theater of operations. They become just as significant later when the fight is over and we are conducting Stability and Support Operations and transitioning to civilian authorities.

First we must “**Support increased deployability and reduced in theater footprint**” of Army forces. We accomplish this by deploying only the combat forces and logistics forces that must be in theater to conduct operations. We leave back in our Home Station Operations Centers, the planners and thinkers that can do their job out of theater, and we “reach back” to them through the Global Information Grid and particularly Global Satellite Communications or SATCOM. The Advanced Wideband System, Advanced EHF System and the Transformation Communication Systems represent the pathway to full Objective Force communications, connected by the Joint Tactical Radio System.

Next is to “**Enable situational understanding off the ramp.**” The Army of today needs time once they arrive in theater to gain understanding of the environment and enemy actions that we will encounter. The Objective Force is built to deploy and employ directly into operations with little to no pause from leaving the ship or aircraft that brings us into theater. This requires that situational awareness and understanding begins the

instant we are alerted at home station, builds continuously thru deployment and as we conduct entry operations either in a hostile or permissive environment. Space-based environmental monitoring for weather, mapping, and terrain analysis, provided today by the Defense Meteorological Support Program, DMSP, along with other space based weather systems, such as the future National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System, NPOESS. LANDSAT and other commercial systems provide us terrain data. Together they supply the initial information required to understand climate and terrain in a distant land. Next, support from the NRO's National Systems, augmented by imagery from commercial satellites, gives us even greater detail and information on enemy activities and conducting intelligence preparation of the Battlespace. The Space Based Radar (SBR) is the next critical step forward in enhancing our force by giving tactical forces persistent views of the battlefield, to include the most accurate levels of terrain information needed for mapping. The Army strongly supports the development and fielding of SBR, and will continue to be the Air Force's closest partner in its development.

GPS and its integration into our systems is the key to the next essential task, **“Support precision maneuver, fires, sustainment and information.”** It is GPS that gives us the common grid that all systems must use to achieve networked and precision operations. Knowing exactly where forces are around the world will allow us to save lives through blue-force tracking, destroying the enemy faster with precision maneuver and engagement, and supporting our forces more efficiently through knowing exactly where sustaining items need to be and when they are needed by the customer. GPS, as it is doing to our commercial activities, is the critical underpinning of precision operation, to include its timing signal, which is

critical to networked communications. Today's GPS is good, but GPS block III will give us the 1-meter accuracy our Future Combat System requires, and from a more jam-resistant and reliable GPS signal.

“Enable information and decision superiority” simply means we have more and better information than our enemy, and can make the right decision faster. Certainly being able to collect and move information is a part of this equation, but we must also ensure the enemy “sees last, understands last, acts last, and loses” by attacking his information systems, making him “deaf, mute, blind, and confused.”

The joint nature of space requires that the Army become a more active partner in the development of space requirements that enable units of action and units of employment to achieve information superiority. In the same manner, the Army can no longer assume that the US will maintain space superiority. Space Control capabilities are essential to ensure that an adversary's use of space is denied at the appropriate time and place when required. We must never allow U. S. forces to have “a day without Space.” The Army is developing ground-based Space Control negation systems that will be synchronized with efforts by the Air Force and Navy in a traditional role as we have in air defense, missile defense, and now Space defense.

Protect force during all phases of the operation. Only Space systems can provide the early warning of theater ballistic missile attack that will allow our forces to take cover, and cue Army missile defense systems to engage in-bound enemy missiles. The Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) will give us significantly more accurate launch points of

enemy missiles, and more accurate and timely impact points of these missiles...saving lives and allowing efficient use of missile defense systems. The Army strongly supports the continued development and fielding of SBIRS. Protection also means defeating the enemy's use of Space systems for communications and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. As mentioned in the previous essential task, defeating our adversaries' use of sensors and communications is a mission the Army knows well. In the past, we have done that against ground threats, then against air threats, and now against threats in Space. This is not a new mission for the Army, just a new medium from which to operate.

Our space forces integrate with land, sea, air, and even cyber - based capabilities to provide the information demanded by our warfighters. What is important is that these capabilities are brought together as part of a robust system that enables information and decision superiority - which allows us to dominate across the full spectrum of military operations.

TECHNOLOGIES TO SUCCEED

We are conducting the research, development and acquisition functions that are developing and bringing to the warfighters new space based technologies, much faster and more efficiently than is possible using normal procurement procedures. The Army conceived the Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Program or TENCAP program. Our Army Space Program Office (ASPO), using TENCAP acquisition procedures, has rapidly developed and fielded to Army, Navy, Marine, Air Force, and Special Operations Forces the Grenadier Brat Blue Force

Tracking system. This equipment allows us to know precisely where our military units are on the battlefield, right down to the individual person or platform. ASPO also, within a few years, developed and fielded the Tactical Exploitation System, which is one of the most advanced intelligence, and information integration systems currently supporting our forces. This system will become the “heart” of the Distributed Common Ground Station- Army.

Our role in Ground-based Midcourse Defense System (GMD) strongly links us with the efforts of the Missile Defense Agency. The Army supports the Defense Department’s Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) efforts to develop, test, and deploy ballistic missile defense programs designed to protect America, its deployed forces, and its friends and allies. As the lead service, the Army has been preparing for GMD deployment for some time. We are prepared to deploy and operate the GMD component in September 2004 in support of National Security Presidential Directive-23 (NSPD-23).

With regard to our Army Space Control efforts, we provide enabling technologies to support the Objective Force and Future Combat System. As the largest user of space products, the Army requires timely and assured access to space systems and subsequent denial for our adversaries. From providing continuous surveillance to the integration of space sensor data into battlefield operating systems to the negation of our adversary’s space capabilities, Space Control initiatives are a key component of our overall strategy.

Our strategy also includes the Army Space Exploitation Demonstration

Program formed to exploit space related capabilities by closely linking technology to the warfighter. This program reacts to expedited requests for emerging technology through rapid prototyping. Some recent examples have been the Low Earth Orbit Position and Reporting Device (LEOPARD), the Space Operating System (SOS) and the Space Support Element Toolset (SSET). Recently, a number of the SSET's have been deployed and more are being built to fulfill requirements

Our Space partners in the Air Force take the lead on the design, acquisition, launch, and operations of satellites, while Army Space Forces focus on the user ground-segment, and how to best use these capabilities. The Defense Support Program satellites and the Joint Tactical Ground Station are an existing example of this Army, Air Force and Navy partnership that will continue into the future with the fielding of the SBIRS, and our Multi-mission Mobile Processor. The Space-Based Radar, another example, will use the Distributed Common Ground Station - Army as its downlink to the user community. The Army's development of Ground-Based Space Control negation systems will protect joint forces from the enemy's use of Space.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, the Army is on point for the Nation, fighting the war on terrorism, preparing for operations in Southwest Asia, and deterring aggression throughout the world while transforming to meet future threats. We are making great strides in the development of our Objective Force Space cadre to carry their missions. Soldiers are our most treasured asset.

The Army is proud to be a full partner in the National Security Space Community as we continue to protect our forces, our American citizens and our allies. Mr. Chairman and distinguished subcommittee members, thank you for your steadfast support. I look forward to your questions. Thank you.