STATEMENT OF

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BEFORE THE

SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

STRATEGIC FORCES SUBCOMMITTEE

UNITED STATES SENATE

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Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

Good morning, I am VADM Dick Mayo, the Commander of Naval Network Warfare Command located in Norfolk, Virginia. NETWARCOM is the newest Navy “type commander” working for Admiral Bob Natter, Commander, Fleet Forces Command, responsible for organizing, training and equipping forces that operate the Navy network. Additionally, I am the Navy functional component commander to the Commander, US Strategic Command for space, information operations and network operations.

The Navy supports the changes that were recommended and have been implemented by the Rumsfeld Commission report. Based on the Rumsfeld report, Navy has conducted our own internal review that was led by ADM(ret) Smith. Space-based sensors and platforms have never been more important to the success of Naval operations and our future success is dependent upon them. I will comment on the importance of space to Naval operations, what we are doing to implement the changes that were addressed in the Rumsfeld and Smith reports and the importance that space will play in achieving the U.S. Navy’s Sea Power 21 vision.

**Navy Role in Space**

Space can no longer be viewed as a separate entity, or even a separate medium. It must be a fully integrated part of our
warfighting capability. Space is the backbone of Naval network centric warfare, providing communications, precise timing, positioning, and battlefield characterization. Space also provides critical real time intelligence, and surveillance information for Naval combat operations. The stand up of NETWARCOM has combined space operations with networks and information operations, and resulted in a coherent end-to-end architecture that allows us to fully optimize the use of space-based capabilities today and in the future. Navy is fully in step with the joint community here. NETWARCOM also serves as the Navy functional component to USSTRATCOM for information operations and network operations.

Navy’s priorities and direction in space are quite clear. Our job is to integrate the essential enabling capabilities provided by space systems across and throughout our Naval forces, at every appropriate level. Because space is truly joint, we intend to lead where appropriate, fully participate in, and influence the outcome of, joint deliberations on space capabilities to solve our toughest problems, enable Naval transformation, and better serve the combatant commanders.

**Space Cadre**

Key to Navy’s continued engagement with the newly aligned DoD space organization, and to ensure that Navy space equities
continue to be represented, we are developing a core of space experts, the Space Cadre. This is a group of innovative military (both active and reserve) and civilians that have expertise in space system requirements, acquisition, science & technology (S&T), and operations.

As the Air Force executes its Executive Agent responsibilities for space, the Navy will stay engaged by ensuring that qualified Navy space experts are in leadership roles, where appropriate, under the guidance of Mr. Teets, the Undersecretary of the Air Force. This “cadre” of Naval space experts will help shape joint space policies, strategies, requirements, S&T development, acquisitions, and operations.

Navy’s current involvement includes: our leadership of the joint Mobile User Objective System (MUOS) development and acquisition, which is the new system that will replenish our narrow-band communications satellite system and provide critical communications to mobile forces; our support of the development of future acquisitions, such as the Space-Based Radar for ground moving target indication and leadership at the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) Communications Directorate and the Transformational Communications Office by Rear Admiral Rand Fisher. Additionally, we are committed to aligning our terminal procurement with the development and procurement of DoD Satellite Communications resources.
Space Operations

The earliest Navy role in space operations was surveillance of potential enemy reconnaissance satellites. Surveillance of and from space over the years has successfully become a Joint and a Strategic capability of which the Navy is a proud participant. We continue for the time being, to operate the Navy Space Surveillance Sensor (the “Fence”) and are awaiting the Air Force recommendation on whether it should be continued as a part of the space surveillance network.

While over the years Navy’s role in space has become predominantly satellite communications, we are continuing to explore new operational applications where Navy combines the capabilities of space with our advantage of at sea mobility. Navy developed WINDSAT (launched on 6 January) that will provide sea surface wind speed and direction directly to ships at sea. We will continue management of vital UHF satellite communications and look forward to flying the Mobile User Objective System in the 2008 timeframe. The real challenge in front of us is how to continue to integrate space capabilities into Naval combat capability to support Fleet and Joint forces.

Service Integration

In addition, NETWARCOM has taken a leadership role to strengthen the relationship with the Air Force across all
information technology, information operations, and space domains, with the goal of sharpening interoperability. The location of NETWARCOM in Norfolk, VA was chosen because of its proximity to the Fleet and the numerous joint commands in the area. In concert with the Air Force Command and Control & Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance Center located at Langley, AFB, we are collaborating on Air Force/Navy ISR architectures; Distributed Common Ground Station interoperability; and supporting each other in establishing the operational requirements for Transformational Communications, Space-based Radar, and Space-based Infrared systems. Additionally, we have met with the Army and Air Force to support Joint Forces Command in establishing and experimenting with Joint Command and Control systems for the evolving Standing Joint Task Force Headquarters concepts.

**Sea Power 21 and Space**

Space-based capabilities are vital to the success of the Chief of Naval Operations’ Sea Power 21 Vision. It calls for a fully netted force, capable of working in a joint and coalition environment, and going it alone when necessary. Sea Power 21 will enable the Navy to become a capabilities based Navy. My part in Sea Power 21, in partnership with Rear Admiral Zelibor, is making FORCEnet a reality. FORCEnet will enable all of
Navy’s combat capabilities - Sea Strike, Sea Shield and Sea Basing. FORCEnet will link our weapons, platforms, sensors, C2 systems, and our people, into a netted force capable of responding with unprecedented precision, speed and lethality. The products we get from space are absolutely critical to achieving this capability. The capabilities of space are fundamental to FORCEnet and to Sea Power 21.

Conclusion

My highest priority is to transform Naval organizational processes and culture to fully integrate the warfighting capabilities that space systems present to our warfighters. Space based products must be integrated into the development of new operational concepts, such as the Global Information Grid, network centric warfare, and Sea Power 21. NETWARCOM’s ability to operate and develop future space needs, and my execution of FORCEnet must be synchronized with Fleet warfighting requirements and the emerging global needs of combatant commanders. This is my challenge, as the commander of NETWARCOM. I appreciate your continuing support as the Navy presses forward to make Sea Power 21 reality.

Once again I thank you for this opportunity, and will be happy to answer any questions.