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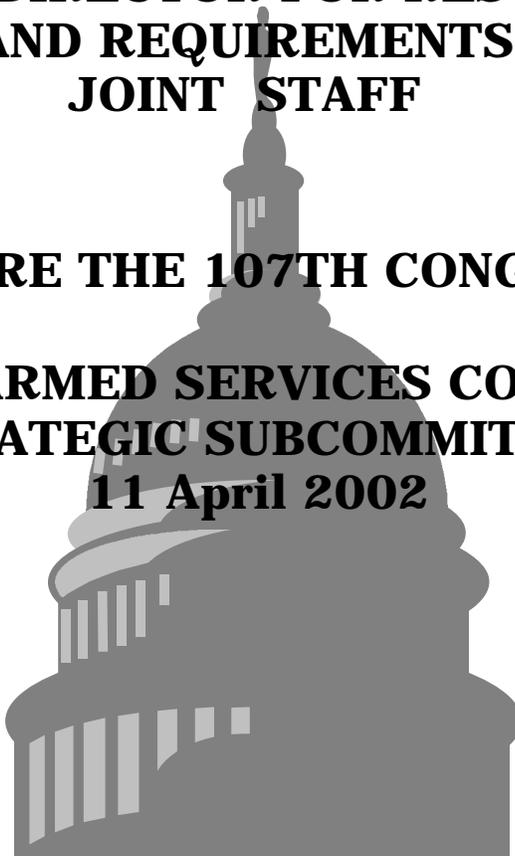
**COMBINED STATEMENT OF  
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AND REQUIREMENTS  
JOINT STAFF**

**BEFORE THE 107TH CONGRESS**

**SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE  
STRATEGIC SUBCOMMITTEE**

**11 April 2002**

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Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, we are pleased to provide this statement regarding the status of our Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) assets and their importance to the breadth of our military operations. We will address two general areas that I believe require particular attention: first, the means by which we allocate ISR assets among competing requirements; and second, the importance of the systems that process, analyze and forward collected intelligence to our combatant forces.

We must first thank the Congress for its sustained support to our Armed Forces. This committee's support has been instrumental in our forces' impressive performance in recent operations. Your continued support is instrumental to our efforts in the war against global terrorism.

Intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination are more critical to operations today than ever. We rely on timely, comprehensive information collection complemented by rapid analysis and high speed distribution to optimize force employment. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century has seen the warfighter's need for intelligence expand and delivery times shrink. Today, timeliness of intelligence is as important as its accuracy. Many of the targets we now face are small, mobile, and well concealed. Their fleeting nature often affords us scant opportunity for targeting. Successful ISR translates into proper use of precision weapons, focusing maximum destructive efforts and minimizing collateral damage.

We utilize a scarce inventory of intelligence collectors ranging from national collection capability to airborne platforms such as the Air Force U-2, RIVET JOINT and PREDATOR UAV, Navy EP-3 and P-3, and Army GUARDRAIL and Airborne Reconnaissance Low (ARL), to ground-based collection and processing capability. We remain concerned about the effects of a sustained high operations tempo on the force and about shortages of ISR assets. With Congressional support, the Department continues to address critical readiness concerns, (e.g. RC-135 RIVET JOINT number 17 plus TC-135 and two RC-135 flight simulators, PREDATOR systems numbers 6 through 12, and EP-3 numbers 12 through 16). As we address current ISR shortages, we are working to maintain an appropriate balance between near- and long-term readiness initiatives through incremental improvements which serves as a hedge against both near-term readiness shortfalls and failures of unproven technologies as we pursue more radical technologies to transform our forces for the 21st Century. Case in point Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).

UAVs have validated their potential in Afghanistan for reconnaissance and surveillance and have demonstrated potential for an increased role in combat missions. We are continuing to experiment with additional roles and missions for these vehicles, improve their communications reach-back capabilities and develop and acquire them

at greater rates. The President's 2003 budget funds a number of transformational programs designed to help meet the objective. \$141 million is funded to accelerate development of UAVs with new combat capabilities. \$629 million is funded to procure three Air Force Global Hawk high-altitude unmanned vehicle and accelerate improvements such as electronics upgrades and better sensors, and begin development of a maritime version.

The President's 2003 budget also funds a number of transformational programs to address intelligence tasking, processing exploitation and reporting requirements. One such investment is \$136.5 million for the next-generation joint ground system Automated Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance System.

In the discussion of intelligence gathering, one must not overlook the critical contribution of human intelligence (HUMINT). Quite often, HUMINT proves to be an invaluable source of intelligence, unmatched by any other source.

Our ISR forces provide support across the globe and are in extremely high demand. ISR support is usually the first request to come from the Combatant Commander. In addition to Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, we are currently supporting Balkan operations, Operations NORTHERN and SOUTHERN WATCH, Korea, and operations in support of our forces in South America. These assets also help maintain awareness of potential threats in other areas around the globe. Most ISR

assets are characterized as Low Density/High Demand - requirements exceed the current availability of platforms and/or personnel. AWACS , U-2s, and RC-135s are all examples of LD/HD assets.

We seek to balance unified commanders' ISR requirements with sustainment of long-term capabilities. We achieve this through Global Military Force Policy or Service-specified employment limits that set limits for the maximum pace of operations that can be sustained without imperiling an asset's' ability to train or surge for contingencies. These limits help decision-makers better understand the costs of employing these assets. As you may expect, post September 11 operations have pushed some of our ISR LD/HD assets into maximum surge levels. To mitigate shortfalls in low-density/high-demand airborne ISR assets, the Department created, implemented and is now refining a revolutionary process for matching intelligence requirements with existing airborne ISR assets during steady-state peacetime operations and emergent crises. The new methodology focuses on satisfying the Commands' highest priority information requirements and allows us to assess various allocation options and the risk associated with requirements that cannot be met with available assets.

This new process involves four distinct steps: First, each Command identifies information requirements and submits them to the Joint Staff. Second, those requirements are prioritized based on criteria linked to existing policy directives and Joint doctrine. Third, all

requirements undergo review from the Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency and National Imagery & Mapping Agency for potential satisfaction by other, non-airborne collection means. Fourth, the resultant prioritized requirements are matched to existing ISR assets based on a hierarchical system.

Where appropriate, we actively coordinate the use of Allied platforms in lieu of US capabilities. In addition, since September 11th, we have deployed some assets outside their traditional role to satisfy unmet ISR tasking, freeing up other ISR assets.

Employing the proper sensor at the right place is only part of the challenge. As important are the systems and personnel that support the transformation of raw sensor data into actionable intelligence. All systems must provide a comprehensive, flexible, and supportive analysis and dissemination architecture that gets our forces the information they need, when they need it. This doesn't come automatically. The communications channels that get information to the analysts and back out to the warfighter and the priorities assigned to this analysis effort must be well thought out before it is needed. Accurate and rapid interpretation of intelligence is a highly refined skilled that can take years to develop.

Your continued support is imperative to the success of our ISR efforts. Our reliance on ISR capabilities, critical to today's operations, will only grow in the future. We look forward to your questions

regarding the status of our ISR forces today and impact on current operations.