



US Navy Satellite Broadband

Short & Long Term Demand Drivers/Challenges



Kay Sears
President
Intelsat General Corporation
June 12, 2008





Network Centric Environment Demands Change

“If you are not making any big bets, you are a fixed strategic target and at risk.”

-DoD Office of Force Transformation





Near Term US Navy Satellite Broadband Demand Drivers



- **C4ISR**
 - Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems.
 - Tactical communications needs are increasing, new C4ISR systems under development.
- **Improved Warfighter Situational Awareness**
 - The global war on terrorism has demonstrated the need for substantially improved situational awareness, increased agility and enhanced responsiveness to address emergent threats.
 - Demand centered intelligence, real time war-fighting intelligence
 - Sharing with coalition maritime partners, dramatically increased requirements for flexible and rapid information sharing with coalition maritime partners.
- **Back-Office Applications**
 - Force Level Variants and Unit Level Variants could see increasing back office data transfer requirements.
 - Payroll & Demand Centered Logistics
 - Morale, Welfare & Recreation
 - Training & Medical assistance



Long Term US Navy Satellite Demand Drivers- UAVs/BAMS



- **BAMS- Broad Area Maritime Surveillance**
 - Command and sensor links potentially increasing based upon RQ-4N Global Hawk architecture
 - Requirements could exceed 45 to 50 Mbps per sortie over time
 - CONOP's to include UAV to-ship, ship-to-ship sensor data re-distribution.
- **Technically Advanced HSV-2**
 - 64Kbps connections to HQ on earlier vessels may be replaced by 3Mbps or 6 Mbps Satcom links
 - The Joint Interoperable Mission Planning and Rehearsal System is designed to allow a commander to conduct mission planning while en route to a crisis area.
- **Riverine**
 - Littoral Missions



Challenges

- **Bandwidth prioritization - Military Wideband Global Satellites**
 - Ka-band and X-band antenna retro-fits onboard ships
 - Lengthy service window to make changes
 - “Closest-To-The-Fight” prioritization among service branches could mean re-allocation of resources
- **Will commercial providers of Ku-band capacity cover the oceans with high power capacity?**
 - Will Global C-band beams be included on future satellites as the Navy transitions to X-band and Ku-band for bulk of it’s requirements?
- **Flexible Modem/Network Architectures:** Required to adapt to influx of more ships in any given operational area
 - Transit and Surge requirements could require flexible contracting practices
- **Move to “everything over IP”** Communications policy DoD wide, could drive changes in modem architecture while Navy is still fielding current modem upgrades.