



U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/ Army Forces Strategic Command

The Army Service Component Command to the U.S. Strategic Command



Summary

- Three Core Tasks:
 - Provide trained and ready space and missile defense forces and capabilities to the Warfighter and the nation (today)
 - Build future space and missile defense forces (tomorrow)
 - Research, test and integrate space, missile defense, cyber, directed energy and related technologies (day after tomorrow)
- Uniquely organized – geographically well-positioned
- Providing critical capabilities to combatant commanders and Warfighters
- One command... split based... multi-component... diverse constituencies... dispersed locations

Providing space and missile defense capabilities to the nation's force of decisive action

The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command (USASMDC/ARSTRAT) serves as the Army Service Component Command to U.S. Strategic Command. USASMDC/ARSTRAT conducts space operations and provides planning, integration, control, and coordination of Army forces and capabilities. USASMDC/ARSTRAT serves as the Army's force modernization proponent for space, high altitude and global missile defense; serves as the Army operational integrator for global missile defense; and conducts mission-related research and development in support of Army Title 10 responsibilities. USASMDC/ARSTRAT partners with the Missile Defense Agency, supporting its quest to build a missile defense capability for our nation, and takes pride in moving warfighting technologies from concept to combat.

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/ Army Forces Strategic Command

The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command is the Army Service Component Command to the U.S. Strategic Command and maintains Title 10 responsibilities. From its split-based headquarters at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., and Colorado Springs, Colo., the command oversees a number of Army elements around the globe. The command's three core tasks are aligned with three functional areas:

Operations (today)

The first core task, to provide trained and ready space and missile defense forces and capabilities in service to the Warfighter and to the nation, is the operations function - the capabilities provided today.

- The command's operations team provides Friendly Force Tracking data, space tracking, satellite imagery products, and geo-spatial intelligence.
- The 1st Space Brigade conducts continuous space force enhancement, space support, and space control operations in support of combatant commanders, enabling shaping and decisive operations. The brigade comprises three subordinate battalions: the 53rd Signal Battalion manages transmission control and satellite payload control of the Department of Defense Wideband Constellation by sustaining, operating, and maintaining global Wideband Satellite Communications Operations Centers and a Defense Satellite Communications System Certification Facility; the 1st Space Battalion focuses on Ballistic Missile Early Warning, Army Space Support Teams, and the Commercial Imagery Team; and the 117th Space Battalion, Colorado Army National Guard, is similar to that of its active component counterpart. The brigade comprises active duty, National Guard, and Reserve Soldiers.
- The 100th Missile Defense Brigade (Ground-based Midcourse Defense) is a multi-component (Army National Guard and active duty) unit that operates the GMD fire control network, provides positive operational control of interceptors at Fort Greely, Alaska, and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., and ensures the protective security of the systems deployed there. The 100th Missile Defense Brigade (GMD) is composed of the brigade headquarters and Missile Defense Element in Colorado Springs, Colo., the 49th Missile Defense Battalion headquarters and Fire Direction Center at Fort Greely, Detachment One at Vandenberg Air Force Base, and three AN/TPY-2 radar detachments that provide missile defense radar data to their respective geographic commands - Detachment 10 in the Pacific Command (which also provides data to the GMD fire control network), Detachments 11 and 13 in the European Command and Detachment 12 in the Central Command.
- The Army Space Personnel Development Office oversees the Army's Space Cadre to include the life cycle management of Functional Area 40 space operations officers. Additionally, the command provides support to NASA with an Army astronaut detachment assigned to the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas.

Capability Development (tomorrow)

The second core task, to build future space and missile defense forces, is the capability development function - those capabilities provided for tomorrow.

- The Future Warfare Center with offices in Huntsville, Ala., Colorado Springs, Colo., and Fort Eustis, Va., is responsible for building future space and missile defense forces. The Future Warfare Center includes a Battle Lab, Directorate of Capability Development, Directorate for Training and Doctrine, Decision Support Directorate, and a Training and Doctrine Command Capability Manager for space and global missile defense. The Future Warfare Center develops the Army's space and missile defense doctrine and concepts, validates requirements, and ensures Army-wide solution integration. The Future Warfare Center rapidly advances innovations for space, missile defense, high altitude and cyber to the Army through prototype development, experimentation and wargames, analytical assessments, and modeling and simulation development. It provides institutional space and missile defense training to the force and is the user representative to ensure vertical integration of Doctrine, Organizations, Training, Materiel, Leadership Education, Personnel, and Facilities activities across space and ballistic missile defense system elements for which the Army has been designated as the lead service. Additional roles performed for the joint community include management of High Performance Computer centers, threat scenario design, command and control engineering, and Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration management.

Materiel Development (day-after-tomorrow)

The third core task, researching, testing and integrating space, missile defense, cyber, directed energy and related technologies, is the materiel development function - the capabilities provided for the day after tomorrow.

- The Technical Center in Huntsville, Ala., focuses on providing critical technologies that meet today's requirements and address future needs, enabling Warfighter effectiveness in the core competencies of directed energy, tactical space, airships and payload, cyberspace and missile defense technologies. The Technical Center plans and executes test and evaluation programs and performs related analyses to rapidly transition technology. To accomplish its goals, the Technical Center also pursues numerous opportunities and partnerships with academia, industry, and other government organizations.
- The U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll/Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site, with its unique geographical location in the central Pacific and its unmatched suite of radars, instrumentation, and test support facilities, offers extensive flexibility for ballistic missile testing and space-object tracking and equatorial space launch. RTS now has an operations center located in Huntsville (ROC-H), and it is now the primary RTS command-and-control location for future missions.



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