







Objectives

- What is the US Space Force?
- What is a Strategic Infrastructure Vision & Plan?
- Connecting Dots (so far....)



United States Space Force

The U.S. Space Force was established on Dec. 20, 2019, when the National Defense Authorization Act was signed into law, creating the first new branch of the armed services since 1947.

- Space is a national security imperative
- Growing threat posed by strategic competitors in space



GEN. CHANCE SALTZMANCHIEF OF SPACE OPERATIONS

USSF "Why" = Threat Change



United States Space Force

The Space Force has a mandate in national security, policy, and law to be both

Pathfinder and Protector

of America's interest as a space-faring nation





Space Force Vision

Deter conflict and prevail should war initiate in or extend to space - space capabilities enhance the potency of all other military forces

Three cornerstone responsibilities In, From, and To Space:

Preserve freedom of action

Enable Joint lethality and effectiveness

Provide independent options



Space Force Mission

The USSF is responsible for organizing, training, and equipping Guardians to conduct global space operations that enhance the way our joint and coalition forces fight, while also offering decision makers military options to achieve national objectives.

SEMPER SUPRA

"ALWAYS ABOVE"

The Symbol

First used in 1961, the Delta symbol honors the heritage of the USAF and Space Command

The silver outer border of the delta signifies defense and protection from all adversaries and threats emanating from the space domain. The black area inside embodies the vast darkness of deep space.

Inside the delta, the two spires represent the action of a rocket launching into the outer atmosphere in support of the central role of the Space Force in defending the space domain.

The four beveled elements symbolize the joint armed forces supporting the space mission: Air Force, Army, Navy and Marines. In the center of the delta is the star Polaris, which symbolizes how the core values guide the Space Force mission.

UNITED STATES

SPACE FORCE



U.S. SPACE FORCE ORGANIZATION

Chief of Space Operations

USSF HQs Staff

Space Systems
Command

Responsible for generating, presenting, and sustaining space warfighting capability for Combatant Commanders

Space Operations

Command

Responsible for developing, acquiring, equipping, fielding, and sustaining lethal and resilient space capabilities

Space Training & Readiness Command

Delta

Squadron

FLATTENED STRUCTURE
THREE ECHELONS OF COMMAND
REDUCED OVERHEAD

Responsible for preparing the USSF to prevail in competition and conflict through innovative education, training, doctrine, and test

The U.S. Space Force Will Innovate Faster To Outpace Threats From Adversaries

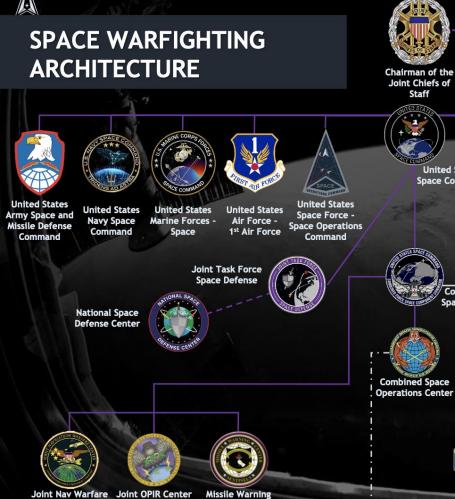


Chairman of the

Joint Chiefs of

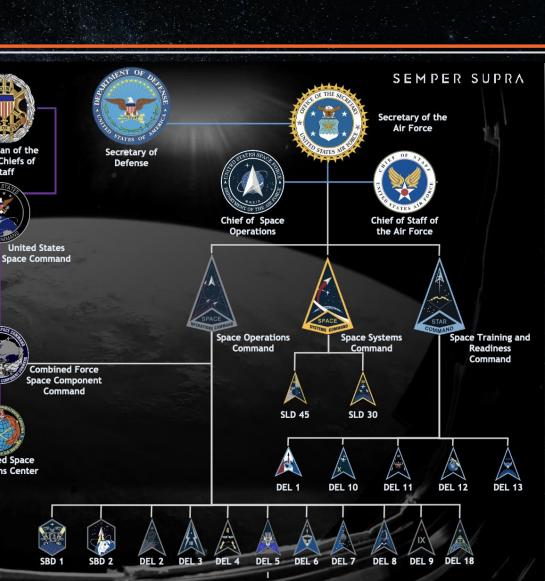
Staff

Combined Space



Center

Center





Strategic Vision "Why"

"Strategic Planning is worthless unless there is <u>first a</u> <u>strategic vision</u>."

John Naisbitt, American business author



Strategic Infrastructure Vision & Plan

- "Enterprise-Wide" baseline assessment of the infrastructure and facility capabilities required to enable the USSF vision and mission
- Global review and assessment of USSF installations and geographically separated units (GSU) to identify capability requirements and gaps (includes Sister Service, Host Nation)
- Develop a clear "story" that links mission to critical infrastructure and build support for investment



SIVP: Goals and Objectives

Ensure the operators and engineers/logisticians are synchronized with a clear understanding of mission requirements

Identify risk and opportunities, reduce limiting factors, and improve mission effectiveness

USSF stakeholder will have a common operating picture and speak with one voice to obtain support from USAF, OSD, and Congress for infrastructure investment



SIVP: Intended Outcomes

Identify linkage between USSF strategy/plans and enabling capabilities

Perform gap analysis on infrastructure and facility capabilities

Identify (additional) innovative options to enable mission: enduring, risk reduction, opportunities

Review capability solutions (1~n list)

Recommend a resourcing strategy

Document enterprisewide identification process (journey) **SIVP: Development Process**

Identify Strategic Requirements

USSF Leadership





Assess SBD/SLD

Requirements

Analyze Capability Gap(s)

- Current
- **Future**

Develop Execution Strategy

- **Project Lists**
- Resourcing Strategy

Infrastructure Plan



Deliverable

Installations

- Functional Delta Mission Requirements
- **Tenant Mission**

Strategic Vision (SVP)



Connecting Dots - Space is Hard

- Complex network of space operations and systems, and security threats to US Satellites such as cyber and jamming attacks
- The US is vulnerable to adversaries from space our peer adversaries can disrupt our space-based assets and nefarious actors can disable our land-based platforms by physical or virtual means
- The USSF mission is not only unique within the DoD, but the mission is also singular to each Space Base Delta, Space Launch Delta, and Mission Delta as they each have requirements that place inimitable demands on the installation's facilities and infrastructure
- Common knowledge is not common; cannot hide behind TS/SCI or SAPF if facility and infrastructure requirements are not being met

"Our entire way of life depends on space and our ability to protect our assets" ... Gen Raymond



Connecting Dots - Space is Different

- Guardians think, operate, and act differently than the other Services in the Department of Defense
 - Guardians operate their weapons platforms on installations
 - Guardians deploy in place and perform USSF contingency missions from mission Delta's assigned installation
- USSF's weapons platforms currently face significant infrastructure challenges/vulnerabilities that require immediate actions to mitigate risks
 - Facilities and infrastructure are integral to executing the Space Force's operational vision and mission
- Soldiers fight from the field, not the garrison; the Sailors fight from the sea, not the shore; Airmen fight from the sky, not the base. The Guardians fight in space, from the installation
 - As the platforms are fixed, the installation's facilities and infrastructure are foundational to the launch and operation missions
 - Facilities and infrastructure are key components and cannot be considered separately from the USSF weapons platforms and system



Connecting Dots - Space is Effort

USSF has four lines of effort that drive facility and infrastructure requirements:

- 1. USSF current mission (meet OPLAN/CONPLAN capability and capacity)
 - Mission Delta specific facilities (SBD/SFS and GSU)
 - Infrastructure (SBD/SFS and GSU)
- 2. USSF Beddown
 - Emerging USSF mission Strategic Basing and Non-Strategic Basing
- 3. Support critical and important tenant missions infrastructure and O&M
- 4. Future mission infrastructure (increase capability and capacity aspirational)
 - Holistic approach to infrastructure: new mission and increased capacity of existing

and... Optimize USSF processes/procedures to Obtain Enabling Infrastructure that includes integration with the USAF (DAF) processes/procedures





Questions?