



U.S. SPACE FORCE

The U.S. Space Force was created by an act of Congress and signed into law by President Donald J. Trump on Dec. 20, 2019. The Space Force exists as a separate military service within the Department of the Air Force, with its own service chief. The Chief of Space Operations is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.



An Atlas V rocket lofts the AEHF-6 satellite from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Fla., supported by the 45th Space Wing on March 26.

■ **Missions and Functions.** The 2020 National Defense Authorization Act assigned these duties to the Space Force:

- (1) Protect the interests of the United States in space.
- (2) Deter aggression in, from, and to space.
- (3) Conduct space operations.

■ **People.** A combination of uniformed military personnel and Department of the Air Force civilians will make up the force, with a focus on space warfighting capabilities. DOD estimates the Space Force will eventually comprise 15,000-16,000 personnel. The Space Force will leverage common support functions and infrastructure from the Air Force, such as lawyers, doctors, civil engineers, logisticians, and financial managers. All personnel assigned to the former Air Force Space Command were reassigned to the Space Force based on duty location or alignment of duty. To become members of the Space Force, those with the requisite skills must formally resign their commission or terminate their enlistment with their current armed service and recommission or reenlist into the Space Force. Air Force member transfers begin in fiscal 2020 and conclude in 2021, while Army and Navy member transfers are anticipated to begin in fiscal 2022.

■ **Functions of the Office of the Chief of Space Operations.** The CSO leads the Space Force, synchronizing space doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy. The CSO also independently

develops and advocates for space domain-specific priorities, develops domain-specific strategy, concepts, and doctrine, and executes policy, guidance, oversight, and prioritization of foundational, operational, and tactical intelligence activities necessary to ensure long-term space superiority. The CSO must also conduct strategic planning, research, and development for next-generation capabilities and architectures and develop and approve operational requirements to ensure critical space/joint warfighter capabilities are fielded and available globally as needed. The CSO will also centralize the development, acquisition, test, and sustainment of space capabilities and systems, including the prioritization of science and technology activities.

■ **Recruiting, Accession, and Initial Training.** The Air Force currently handles recruitment for space missions and units that were previously part of AFSPC. The Space Force will work closely with Air Force Headquarters and the Air Force Recruiting Service (AFRS) to identify specific recruiting quotas and monitor, assess, and adjust goals and quotas so that recruiting needs are met with continued levels of satisfaction. Space Force members may be embedded into existing AFRS organizations once manpower levels allow. The Space Force will access officers through Officer Training School, Reserve Officer Training Corps, or U.S. military academies. Enlisted professionals will be accessed through the Air Force's existing Basic Military Training (BMT) structure.



Gen. John W. "Jay" Raymond, Chief of Space Operations

Chief Master Sgt. Roger A. Towberman, Senior Enlisted Leader

PERSONNEL
Active Duty
9,947*

MAJOR UNITS	LOCATION	AIRCRAFT/MISSION/WEAPON
21st Space Wing (SW)	Peterson AFB, Colo.	Space control/warning
30th SW	Vandenberg AFB, Calif.	Space launch, ICBM test, launch range operations
45th SW	Patrick AFB, Fla.	Space launch, launch range operations
50th SW	Schriever AFB, Colo.	C2 space operations
460th SW	Buckley AFB, Colo.	Space surveillance/warning
614th Air Operations Center	Vandenberg AFB, Calif.	Theater and global space operations

*Active-duty personnel assigned to Air Force Space Command as of Sept. 30, 2019. Personnel were assigned to USSF, but not necessarily members of USSF.

SPACECRAFT IN SERVICE OVER TIME

(As of Sept. 30, 2019)

TYPE OF SYSTEM	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
AEHF	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5
ATRR	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
DMSF	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	5	5	4
DSCS	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6
DSP (classified)									5	5
GPS	36	34	30	31	38	41	37	35	31	29
GSSAP	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	4	4
Milstar	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
SBIRS		1	1	2	2	2	2	3	7	6
SBSS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
WGS	3	3	3	4	6	7	7	9	7	10
Total Satellites	60	59	55	58	70	73	71	72	77	77

AEHF: Advanced Extremely High Frequency; ATRR: Advanced Technology Risk Reduction; DMSF: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program; DSCS: Defense Satellite Communications System; DSP: Defense Support Program; GPS: Global Positioning System; GSSAP: Geosynchronous Space Situational Awareness Program; SBIRS: Space Based Infrared System; SBSS: Space Based Surveillance System; WGS: Wideband Global SATCOM.

Source: TAI as of Sept. 30, 2019.

MAJOR SPACE PROGRAMS

RDT&E

(Current \$ Millions)

PROCUREMENT

PROGRAM	RDT&E			PROCUREMENT		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
AEHF	144.8	117.3	138.3	29.8	21.9	14.8
COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	20.2	27	54.70	1.1	5.7	65.5
NSSL	443	432	561	954.6	1,237.6	1,043.2
GPS III	141.4	42.4	10.8	69.4	31.5	20.1
NEXT-GEN OPIR	643.1	1,470.30	2,318.90	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPACE FENCE	19.4	0	N/A	46.4	57.8	11.3
WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	138.1	207.9	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
GPS III FOLLOW-ON	426.9	447.9	263.5	0	394.6	627.8
PROTECTED TACTICAL SERVICE	29.6	163.7	205.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
PROTECTED TACTICAL ENTERPRISE SERVICE	46.4	105	114.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPACE TEST PROGRAM	25.6	26.1	26.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPACE C2*	70.4	75.8	149.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
POLAR MILSATCOM	26.4	412.4	190.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM	4	1.9	0	12.1	0	0
GPS III OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	491.6	445.3	482	N/A	N/A	N/A

*2019 Space C2 funding fell under JSPoC Mission System