

Beyond the Space Force Security Challenges and Trends in Outer Space

Brian Weeden, Ph.D.

Director of Program Planning
Secure World Foundation



Topics for tonight

- Why is outer space important for national security?
- What was our historical approach to military space?
- What changed?
- What is the role for U.S. Space Command and the Space Force?
- What are the big unanswered questions?



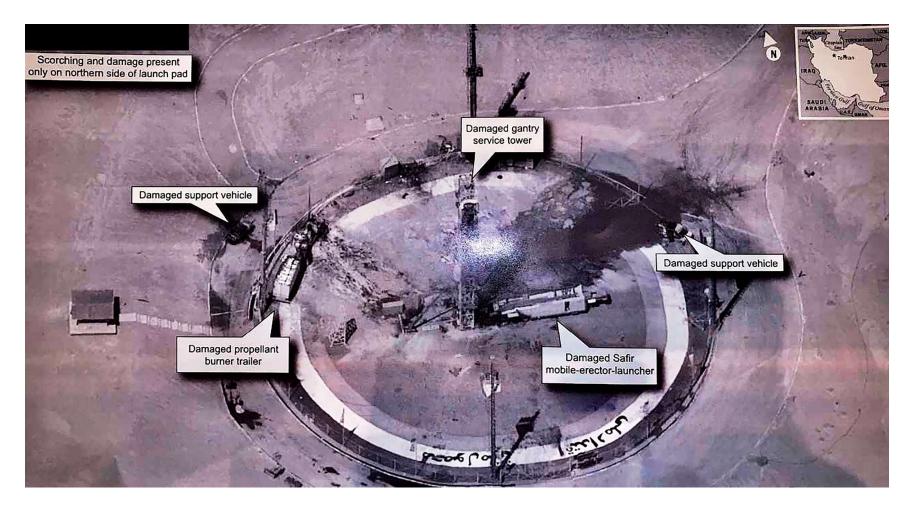
Weather



Hurricane Dorian as seen from a NOAA weather satellite (Credit: NOAA NESDIS)



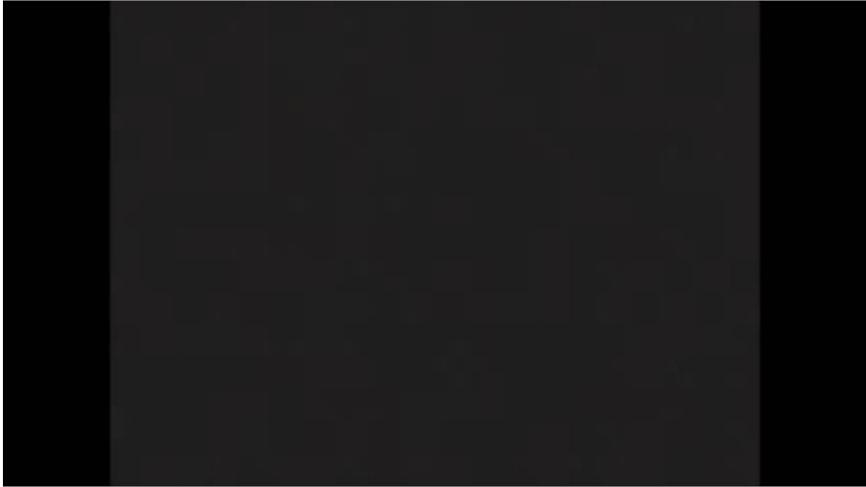
Intelligence



(Credit: @realDonaldTrump)

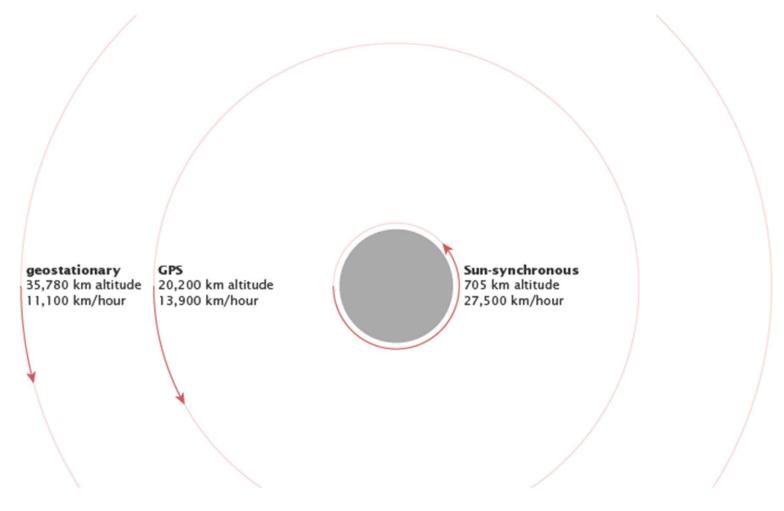


Precision munitions





Satellite orbits



(Credit: NASA)



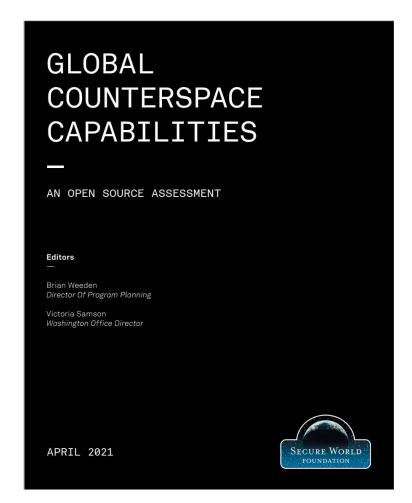
Brief history of space security policy

- 1950s-1960s
 - Hey, this space stuff would be useful for collecting intelligence on the Soviets
 - Also need to have a public face to show the world we're "peaceful"
- 1970s-1990s
 - Wow, this space stuff is really useful for making our military better and able to go anywhere in the world and do anything
- 2000s
 - We should think about future threats and challenges
 - -9/11
- 2010s
 - Those future threats are here, what do we do about them?

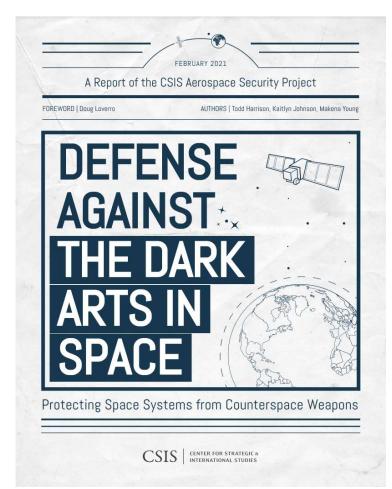


Proliferation of counterspace threats

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability



Secure World Foundation (2021)

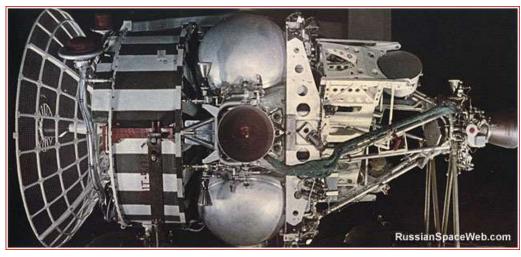


Center for Strategic and International
Studies (2021)

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Many Ways to Attack Satellites



Soviet IS killer satellite (1960-1987)



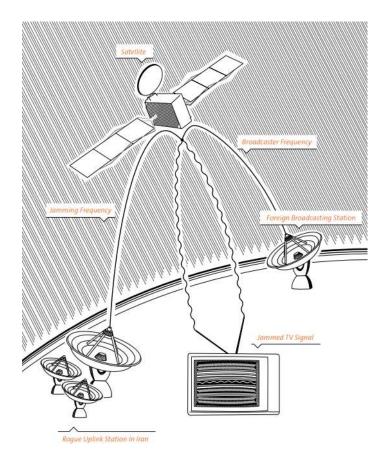
U.S. Air Force F-15 launching an ASM-135 ASAT missile (1978-1988)



Commerciallyavailable GPS jammer (2014)



Recent counterspace activities



Iranian satellite jamming



Russian Peresvet mobile laser dazzler



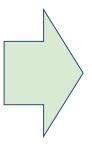
Chinese DF-21 direct ascent ASAT



Major trends in the space domain

Old Space Paradigm

- > National
- > Secret
- Military-led
- > Independent
- > Strategic



New Space Paradigm

- > International
- > Transparent
- > Commercial-led
- > Interdependent
- > All levels of war

Space is becoming "normalized"



Policy questions

- What can be done to protect current space capabilities and deter attacks?
- How should the *US military be organized* to meet the changing space domain and threat environment?
- How can the U.S. accelerate the development of new capabilities and architectures to meet future threats?
- How does the globalizing/commercializing space domain impact U.S. response to space threats?



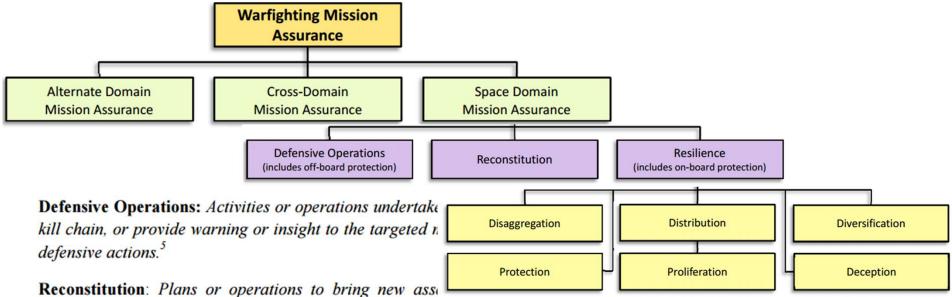
Space war comes to 60 Minutes



<u>https://www.cbsnews.com/news/rare-look-at-space-command-satellite-defense-60-minutes/</u>



Focus on space mission assurance



replacement satellites or activating new ground stations) in order to replenish lost or diminished functions to an acceptable level for a particular mission, operation, or contingency after an attack or catastrophic event.⁵

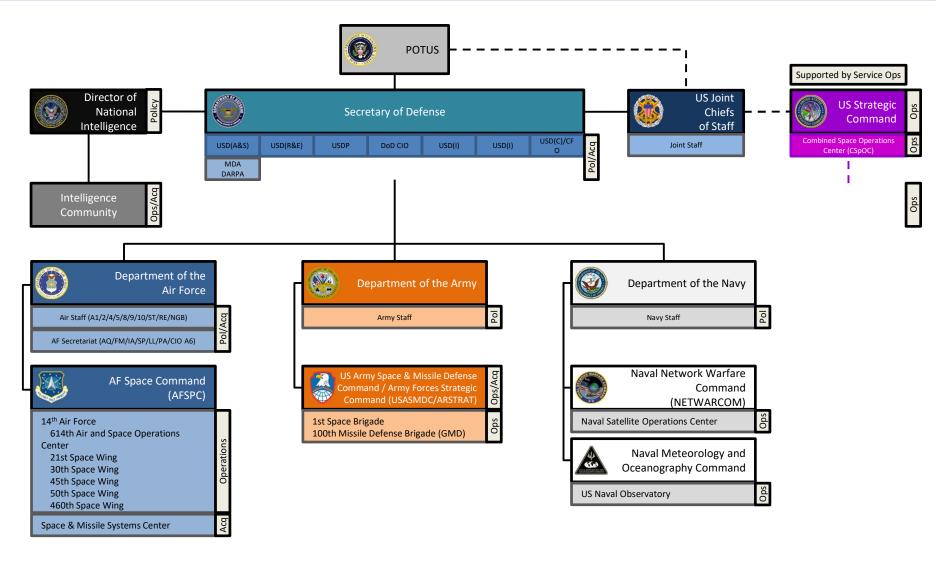
Resilience: The ability of an architecture to support the functions necessary for mission success with higher probability, shorter periods of reduced capability, and across a wider range of scenarios, conditions, and threats, in spite of hostile action or adverse conditions [...].⁶

Source: Office of the Secretary of Defense (2015)



Military space org chart (pre-2019)

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

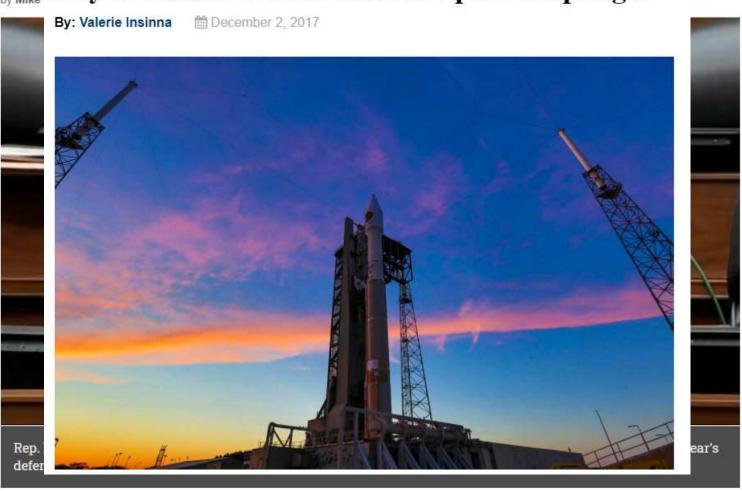


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Push for Organizational Reform

Rog by Mike Key lawmaker vows to continue Space Corps fight





Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

- Aug. 2019: Re-established U.S. Space Command (USSPACECOM)
 - Previously existed from 1985-2002, but then transferred its responsibilities to U.S. Strategic Command
 - Now the 11th combatant command
 - Two main missions
 - Protect and defend U.S. and allied space assets
 - Provide space capabilities/effects to other combatant commands (INDOPACOM, EUCOM, CENTCOM, etc)
- Dec. 2019: Created the U.S. Space Force
 - Previously, the U.S. Air Force was the lead for military space activities (although Army, Navy, and Marines all had their own programs)
 - Now the 6th military service branch (but still within the Dept of the Air Force)
 - Mission is to operate, train, and equip military space forces and provide them to COCOMs



Size of the Space Force

Current size: 2,500 active military

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force ¹⁶	Coast Guard	Space Corps	Space Force-Lite	Space Force-Heavy
Discretionary Budget Authority (FY 2019)	\$182.1B	\$164.9B	\$29.2B	\$156.3B	\$11.7B	\$11.3B	\$13.4B	\$21.5B
Active Military	487,500	335,400	186,100	329,100	41,382	12,100	16,700	18,300
Guard / Reserve	543,000	59,100	38,500	177,100	-	1,600	1,900	2,800
Civilian ¹⁷	194,803	190,642	21,553	175,771	8,759	13,600*	17,200*	27,400*
Total Workforce (FY 2019)	1,225,303	585,142	246,153	681,971	50,141	27,300	35,800	48,500

^{*} Includes headquarters/secretariat staff and civilian personnel

Todd Harrison "How much will the Space Force cost"? CSIS Press Briefing https://www.csis.org/analysis/how-much-will-space-force-cost



Unanswered questions

- What will the primary mission of the Space Force be?
 - Space control (delivering space capabilities that support U.S. terrestrial warfighting) OR
 - High ground (dominance of space and conducting in-space activities)
- Will Space Force be able to "fix" space acquisitions?
- Will the U.S. develop a new slate of offensive counterspace capabilities?
- How does the globalizing/commercializing space domain impact U.S. response to space threats?



Thank you! Questions?

bweeden@swfound.org