

ducts ballistic missile defense operations support, and advocates for missile defense capabilities in support of USSTRATCOM, other combatant commands, the services, and appropriate U.S. government agencies to deter and defend the U.S., deployed forces, and its allies against ballistic missile attacks. JFCC IMD began operations in February 2005.

JFCC IMD integrates global missile defense for USSTRATCOM and brings a global perspective to missile defense. It is responsible for supporting the development of global effects for DoD and, when directed, provides alternative missile defense execution support.

JFCC IMD also integrates and synchronizes United States missile defense systems and operations, synchronizes theater missile defense plans into the overall global missile defense campaign, and conducts day-to-day operations and coordinates activities with associated combatant commands, other USSTRATCOM JFCCs, and the efforts of MDA.

The command includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force personnel, as well as U.S. government civilians and contractor personnel. The headquarters is co-located with MDA in the missile Defense Integration and Operations Center at Schriever Air Force Base, Colo. This location allows JFCC IMD to leverage MDA's existing infrastructure and its strong partnership with the material developer to execute all of its assigned responsibilities.

JFCC IMD Specific Tasks

- Synchronize operational missile defense planning, security cooperation activities, and global force management for missile defense capabilities.
- Conduct global ballistic missile defense operations support, asset management, alternate execution authority, and joint BMD training.
- Integrate and synchronize Joint Ballistic Missile Defense training, exercises, and test activities.
- Support advocacy and coordinate for global missile defense capabilities, conduct analysis and assessments of current and future capabilities, and recommend operational acceptance.
- Assure information systems security and network support for Ballistic Missile Defense operations.

Joint Effort

USSTRATCOM conducts annual joint exercises designed to train DoD forces and assess joint operational readiness.

Exercises are designed to provide training opportunities and to test and validate command and control procedures for USSTRATCOM and its subordinate units. Just as technology changes, so do the threats. The exercises provide the opportunity to incorporate the most current technology and techniques in support of the USSTRATCOM mission. USSTRATCOM is constantly honing its capabilities to deter, dissuade, and defeat current and future threats to the U.S. and our Allies.

The exercises are used to ensure the readiness of its strategic deterrence, space, and cyberspace defense and other assigned forces. The exercises are based upon notional scenarios and the timing of the exercise is unrelated to any real-world events.

In a training environment, the USSTRATCOM exercises provide an invaluable opportunity to exercise mission areas and train headquarters staff, components, operations centers, task forces, command posts, and wings on all assigned missions. Exercises are designed to provide unique training opportunities for forces to deter, and if necessary, defeat a military attack against the U.S. by employing forces as directed by the president.

The exercises require extensive planning and coordination with assigned units and forces for approximately one year before an event. All exercises are based on a notional scenario and are unrelated to real-world current events.

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

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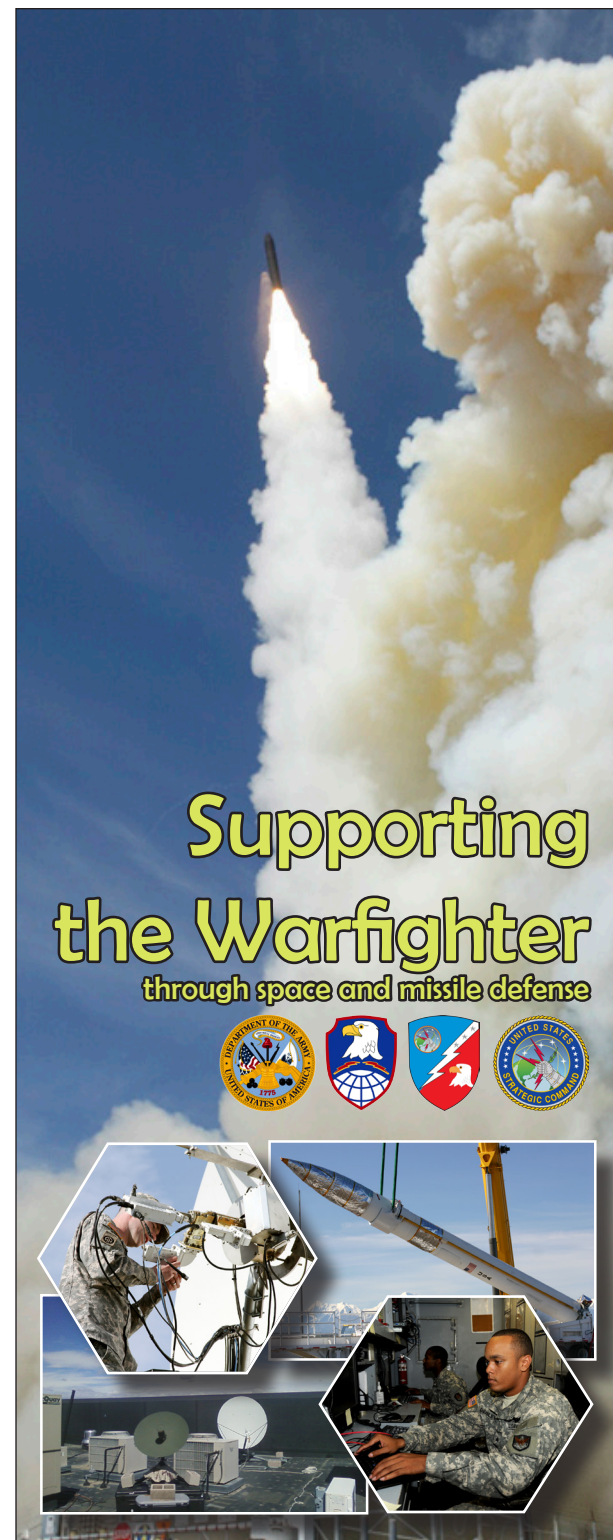
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Providing space and missile defense capabilities to Warfighters; defending the nation

USASMDC/ARSTRAT

The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command is a complex, geographically dispersed, multi-function command. Its three mission areas are: Army Space Component Command/operational support, Title 10 service activities, and Army proponentcy.

USASMDC/ARSTRAT's three mission areas demonstrate the command's unique responsibilities to the joint force and the nation. The command provides modernized and leading edge Army space, missile defense and high altitude capabilities, from concept to fielding, to Army and joint forces mainly from its headquarters at Redstone Arsenal, Ala. Unlike many commands, USASMDC/ARSTRAT has the organic forces required to develop concepts, research, test, field, and utilize these capabilities in support of the joint Warfighter. Because of the many capabilities USASMDC/ARSTRAT provides to the Warfighter, its commander also commands the U.S. Strategic Command's Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense.

At the headquarters level, the command provides continuous Force Tracking, Positional Location Information data services support, and geospatial intelligence. Through Regional Satellite Communication Support Centers, the command directly supports combatant commanders' satellite communications missions by providing technical management, planning, and engineering expertise for all Department of Defense satellite communication resources within the region of operations.

Space

The 1st Space Brigade, located in Colorado Springs, Colo., conducts continuous space force enhancement, space support, and space control operations in support of combatant commanders, enabling and shaping decisive operations.

The brigade comprises three subordinate battalions:



49th Missile Defense Battalion

the 53rd Signal Battalion manages transmission control and satellite payload control of the Department of Defense Wideband Constellation by sustaining, operating, and maintaining 24/7 global Wideband Satellite Communications Operations Centers and a Defense Satellite Communications System Certification Facility; the 1st Space Battalion focuses on Ballistic Missile Early Warning and Army Space Support Teams; and the 117th Space Battalion, Colorado Army National Guard, is similar to that of its active component counterpart. The brigade is multi-component including active duty, National Guard, and Reserve Soldiers.

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.

Missile Defense

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.

USASMDC/ARSTRAT Mission Areas in Support of the Joint Warfighter and the Army

- **Army Service Component Command/Operational Support:** Army space, missile defense and high altitude forces and capabilities are provided to the joint force.
- **Service Activities (Title 10):** Army Title 10 service responsibilities are executed for space, missile defense and high altitude forces and capabilities.
- **Army Proponentcy:** Army space, missile defense and high altitude capabilities across doctrine, operations, training, materiel, leadership development, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF-P) are promoted, developed and modernized.

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 five AN/TPY-2 radar detachments that provide missile defense radar data to their respective geographic commands – two batteries in the Pacific Command (which also provides data to the GMD fire control network), two batteries in the European Command and one battery in the Central Command.

JFCC IMD

The U.S. Strategic Command is one of nine unified commands under the Department of Defense. Its mission is to deter attacks on U.S. vital interests and to ensure U.S. freedom of action in space and cyberspace through a global integrated missile defense operations network. The command synchronizes missile defense plans, con-