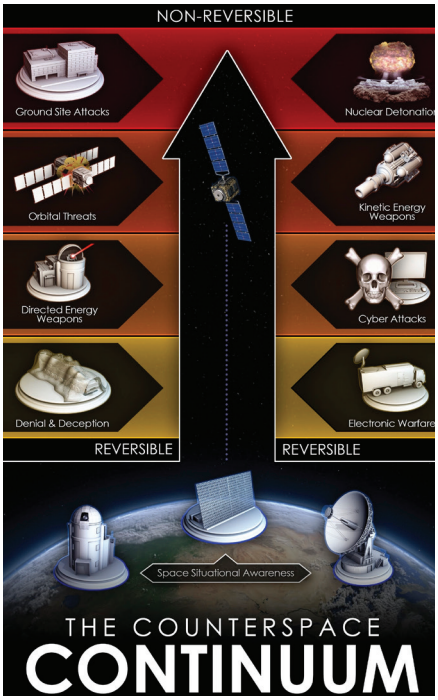
Intelligence Support to Space Targeting

Closing seams in organization, process, and technology

The United States and its allies face a significant and rapidly evolving threat from adversaries who seek to deny, degrade, disrupt, or destroy US space capabilities mitigating our ability to maintain space superiority and close counterspace kill-chains in conflict.



Space-related targeting is difficult for joint force commanders to execute in a repeatable, efficient, and effective manner. Existing Joint Targeting Cycle policies, processes, procedures, and tools are built upon decades of empirical data from the application of kinetic fires (e.g., conventional weapons delivered by aircraft or missiles). Space-related targeting presents unique challenges—among these are the nature of the targets, the operating environment, intelligence required to prepare a target system analysis, the means employed to achieve desired effects, the ability to predict cumulative, cascading, or unintended effects, or assess combat effectiveness.

Riverside Research is conducting a space targeting intelligence enterprise study using a DOTMLPF-P (doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership & education, personnel, facilities-policy) lens to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the existing system. It is intended to baseline primary workflows, inputs, outputs, relevant timelines, and supporting tools/technologies. This "as is" view will then be a jumping-off point for proposing materiel and non-materiel solutions for identified deficiencies. The goal is a roadmap that can be used by decision-makers and key influencers to improve the space targeting intelligence enterprise.

Procedure

- Reviewed existing strategy, doctrine, and policy
- Interviewed senior leaders at Headquarters United States Space Force (USSF), Space Operations Command (SpOC), US Space Command (USSPACECOM), Space Delta 7 (DEL 7), and the National Space Intelligence Center (NSIC) to capture "big rocks"
- Visited units responsible for space targeting activities in order to gain an understanding of tactics, techniques, and procedures

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Key Features

- Captures "as is" and "could be" views of the space targeting intelligence enterprise
- Recommends both materiel and non-materiel solutions
- Provides a roadmap that supports decision making by senior space ISR leaders

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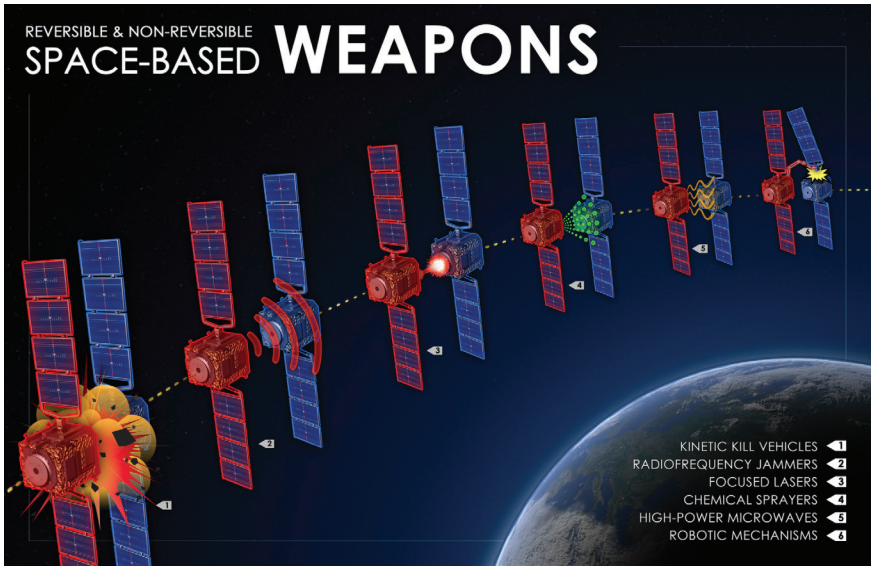

Next Steps

- Continue senior leader and technical subject matter expert interviews and site visits with Space Training and Readiness Command (STARCOM), Space Systems Command (SSC), National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), the National Space Defense Center (NSDC), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Joint Staff Directorate for Intelligence (JS/J2), amongst others, to gather additional perspectives
- Prepare surveys to capture data and validate identified trends
- Where possible, provide interim findings to senior space ISR leaders at HQ USSF, SpOC, and USSPACECOM to inform planning, programming, and budget execution actions

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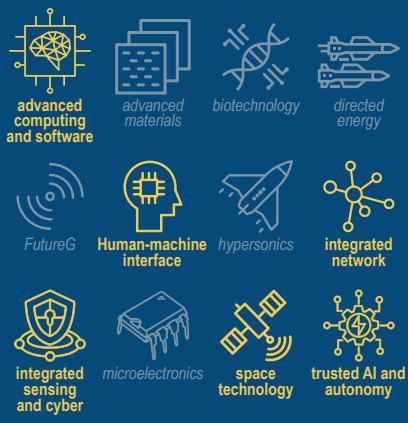
Critical Tech Areas



DoD Priorities

1. Southwest Border Activities
2. Combating Transnational Criminal Organizations in the Western Hemisphere
3. Audit
4. Nuclear Modernization (including NC3)
5. Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCAs)
6. Virginia-class Submarines
7. Executable Surface Ships
8. Homeland Missile Defense
9. One-Way Attack/Autonomous Systems
10. Counter-small UAS Initiatives
11. Priority Critical Cybersecurity
12. Munitions
13. Core Readiness, including full DRT funding
14. Munitions and Energetics Organic Industrial Bases
15. Executable INDOPACOM MILCON
16. Combatant Command support agency funding for INDOPACOM, NORTHCOM, SPACECOM, STRATCOM, CYBERCOM, and TRANSCOM
17. Medical Private-Sector Care