

Space National Guard

Frequently Asked Questions



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What does the Guard's Space mission encompass?

- The National Guard delivers surge-to-war space warfighting capabilities and capacity to meet current and future space domain challenges
- Supports domestic and international disaster responses by leveraging space assets
- Comprises 60% of the Department of the Air Force's Offensive Space Electromagnetic Warfare Capability
- 50% (1 of 2) MILSTAR/AEHF ground stations, providing critical communications for National Command Authority
- The National Guard's Space Missions:
 - o The Nation's only survivable and enduring mobile missile warning and nuclear detection system
 - o Space Intelligence
 - o Operates one-third of the Nation's Strategic Missile Warning Systems

What are the costs associated with establishing a Space National Guard v. costs of moving ANG assets to the Space Force?

- Establishing a SNG will cost an estimated **\$250K** in uniform items, nametapes, flags, and signs
- Transferring ANG capabilities into a Space Force has an estimated total financial cost of \$644M initially and a \$115M/year in sustainment cost:
 - o USAF Support Costs: \$30M/yr
 - o Military Construction: Up to \$460M/one time cost
 - o Training/Readiness: \$72.2M/one time cost
 - o Readiness costs: Potential training can be up to 42 months to train new Guardians and 7-10 years to regain the average expertise that currently resides in existing ANG space units

What are the advantages of establishing a Space National Guard?

- Access to talent: Guardsmen are highly experienced leaders, with many working in space and technology industries that allow civilian employers to utilize their abilities and experiences gained while serving
 - o Most unit members have an average of 7-10 years of space and technology experience, and an estimated 67% work full-time in engineering, aerospace, and cyber industries
 - o Continuum of service for USSF members who want to continue to serve Unlike the active duty, many Guardsmen spend most of their careers in one unit developing deep expertise and warfighting experience that can be uniquely harnessed for state and federal requirements
- The National Guard remains the best value multi-use force, delivering capability and capacity to support both Federal warfighting and State emergencies when needed
- ANG Space Forces provide an invaluable and irreplaceable capacity to rapidly surge highly experienced, equipped forces through T32/T10 authorities and capabilities

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If a Space National Guard is not established, what happens to the force structure and Airmen currently performing the space mission?

- ANG space unit missions will be transferred off ANG bases
 - New MILCON costs for the USSF
- Former ANG Space units will have to convert to new USAF missions
 - Costs associated with retraining guardsmen
 - Incurred costs to the USAF to reassign ANG units

Will establishing a Space National Guard lead to unconstrained growth across the 54?

- A state cannot unilaterally establish federally recognized SNG units without Congressional or Department of the Air Force (DAF) action
- Should the need arise, future growth is only possible through:
 - DAF through the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPB&E) process

Does the Nation need a reserve component within the U.S. Space Force?

- The Air National Guard has been performing space missions since 1996
- Today, there are nearly 1,000 Air National Guardsmen performing space domain operations across 14 units in 7 states and 1 territory
- The National Guard remains a cost-effective solution to deliver increased unit-equipped, surge-to-war capacity to meet our Nation's warfighting needs at a much lower cost to the American taxpayer
- The National Guard is the only force that can deliver space capabilities and capacity to support both federal and state requirements to protect the homeland

Why can't the Air National Guard just continue to perform the Space Mission (status quo)?

- The ANG Space Forces experience significant problems that have been growing over time, including:
 - **Personnel readiness diminishing due to growing disconnects** with their parent Service (U.S. Space Force) for tactics, techniques, and procedures across all echelons of command
 - FY22 USSF accessions trainees attend Basic Military Training separate from USAF trainees. ANG Space accessions trainees must continue to attend the same training as USAF trainees.
 - **Increased bureaucracy & manhours:** Funding for ANG space units requires significant workarounds at the HQ levels to manage money from different Service lines (USSF to USAF to ANG)
 - Resulting in issues **regarding personnel deployments to meet USSF wartime requirements** that have been impacted and/or delayed due to cross-service process issues
- Duplication of work through all echelons of the organization, impacting: resourcing, requirements, force presentation, personnel, and readiness
 - Readiness standards and compliance forced to navigate through two separate services (USAF and USSF) and increased complication in budgeting, funding execution, and personnel management

National Guard Space Units

AK: 213 SWS, Clear AFS

CA: 148 SOPS, Vandenberg AFB

216 SPCS, Vandenberg AFB

234 IS OL-A, Beale AFB

CO: 137 SWS, Greeley

138 SPCS, Peterson AFB

233 SCS, Greeley

233 SG/Det 1, Peterson AFB

FL: 114 SPCS, Patrick SFB

HI & GU: SPCS 4 & 5

NY: 222 CACs, Rome

OH: 126 IS, Springfield ANGB



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