**United States Strategic Command**

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| **United States Strategic Command** |
| USSTRATCOM emblem |
| **Active** | June 1, 1992 to present |
| **Country** | United States |
| **Type** | Functional Combatant Command |
| **Role** | "Leaders in Strategic Deterrence and Preeminent Global Warfighters In Space and Cyberspace."  |
| **Part of** | Modified J-code |
| **Garrison/HQ** | [Offutt Air Force Base](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offutt_Air_Force_Base), [NE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebraska) |
| **Nickname** | STRATCOM |
| **Commanders** |
| **Currentcommander** | Gen [Kevin P. Chilton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_P._Chilton), [USAF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Air_Force) |

**United States Strategic Command** (**USSTRATCOM**) is one of the ten [Unified Combatant Commands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Combatant_Command) of the [United States Department of Defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Defense). The Command, including components, employs more than 2,700 people, representing all four services, including DoD Civilians and contractors, who oversee the command's operationally focused global strategic mission.

Strategic Command was established in 1992 as a successor to [Strategic Air Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategic_Air_Command) (SAC).

It is charged with space operations (such as [military satellite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_satellite)), information operations (such as [Information warfare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_warfare)), [missile defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missile_defense), global [command and control](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command_and_control), intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance ([C4ISR](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C4ISTAR)), global strike and [strategic deterrence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deterrence_theory) (the [United States nuclear arsenal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapons_and_the_United_States)), and combating [weapons of mass destruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weapon_of_mass_destruction).

USSTRATCOM is headquartered at [Offutt Air Force Base](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offutt_Air_Force_Base) south of [Omaha, Nebraska](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omaha%2C_Nebraska). In 2002, USSTRATCOM absorbed the **United States Space Command** (USSPACECOM).

USSTRATCOM is one of the four [Unified Combatant Commands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Combatant_Command) organized along a functional basis. The other six are organized on a geographical basis.

The unified military combat command structure is intended to give the [President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) and the [Secretary of Defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_Defense) a unified resource for greater understanding of specific threats around the world and the means to respond to those threats as quickly as possible.

**Mission Statement**

The LeMay building

USSTRATCOM promotes global security for America by: The missions of U.S. Strategic Command are to deter attacks on U.S. vital interests, to ensure U.S. freedom of action in space and cyberspace, to deliver integrated kinetic and non-kinetic effects to include nuclear and information operations in support of U.S. Joint Force Commander operations, to synchronize global missile defense plans and operations, to synchronize regional combating of weapons of mass destruction plans, to provide integrated surveillance and reconnaissance allocation recommendations to the SECDEF, and to advocate for capabilities as assigned.

**Leadership**

In 2007, General [Kevin P. Chilton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_P._Chilton) took over command of USSTRATCOM. He served as the senior commander of the joint military forces from the four branches of the military assigned to the command (Coast Guard does not have personnel assigned to USSTRATCOM). He is the leader, steward and advocate of the nation's strategic capabilities.

His responsibilities include integrating and coordinating the necessary command and control capability to provide support with the most accurate and timely information for the [President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States), the [Secretary of Defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_Defense), and to regional [combatant commanders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combatant_commanders).

On May 7, 2009, Chilton stated that the United States would not be constrained in its response to a cyber attack, therefore demonstrating the utility of his command which combines cyber defense with global strike.

**Organization**

**Primary operational units**

USSTRATCOM exercises command authority over four joint functional component commands, also known as JFCCs as well as Joint Task Forces and Service Components. This combination of authorities, oversight, leadership and management is supposed to enable a more responsive, flattened organizational construct according to the commands leadership.

* **Joint Functional Component Commands** These commands are responsible for the day-to-day planning and execution of primary mission areas: space and global strike; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; network warfare; integrated missile defense; and the recently added mission of combating weapons of mass destruction.
	+ [Joint Functional Component Command for Global Strike](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Joint_Functional_Component_Command_for_Global_Strike&action=edit&redlink=1) (JFCC-GS) The Commander [Eighth Air Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighth_Air_Force) (AFSTRAT-GS) serves as the Joint Functional Component Commander for Global Strike. JFCC-GS conducts planning, integration, execution and force management of assigned missions of deterring attacks against the U.S., its territories, possessions and bases, and should deterrence fail, by employing appropriate forces. Some of these tasks belonged to a JFCC for Space and Global Strike before being split into two components.
	+ [Joint Functional Component Command for Space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Functional_Component_Command_for_Space) (JFCC SPACE) The Commander [14th Air Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/14th_Air_Force) (AFSTRAT-SP) serves as the commander for JFCC SPACE. This component conducts planning, execution, and force management, as directed by the commander of USSTRATCOM, of the assigned missions of coordinating, planning, and conducting space operations.
	+ [Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Functional_Component_Command_for_Integrated_Missile_Defense) (JFCC IMD)—The Commander, U.S. Army [Space and Missile Defense Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_and_Missile_Defense_Command)/Army Forces Strategic Command, also serves as the commander for the JFCC IMD. This component is responsible for meeting USSTRATCOM's Unified Command Plan responsibilities for planning, integrating, and coordinating global missile defense operations and support. JFCC IMD conducts the day-to-day operations of assigned forces and coordinates activities with associated combatant commands, other USSTRATCOM Joint Functional Components and the efforts of the [Missile Defense Agency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missile_Defense_Agency).
	+ [Joint Functional Component Command - Network Warfare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Functional_Component_Command_-_Network_Warfare) (JFCC NW)—Initiated in January 2005, this component facilitates cooperative engagement with other national entities in Computer Network Defense and offensive Information Warfare as part of the Global Information Operations (IO) mission. This coordinated approach to information operations involves two other important supporting commands - JTF-GNO and DISA.
	+ [Joint Functional Component Command for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Functional_Component_Command_for_Intelligence%2C_Surveillance_and_Reconnaissance) (JFCC-ISR)—The Commander, JFCC-ISR, also serves as the Director, [Defense Intelligence Agency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_Intelligence_Agency). This component is responsible for coordinating global intelligence collection to address DoD worldwide operations and national intelligence requirements. It will serve as the center for planning, execution and assessment of the military's global Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance operations; a key enabler to achieving global situational awareness.
	+ [Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USSTRATCOM_Center_for_Combating_Weapons_of_Mass_Destruction) (SCC WMD)—The Secretary of Defense recently assigned USSTRATCOM responsibility for integrating and synchronizing DoD's efforts for combating [weapons of mass destruction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weapons_of_mass_destruction). SCC WMD works closely with the [Defense Threat Reduction Agency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_Threat_Reduction_Agency) (DTRA) and declared Initial Operating Capability on January 26, 2006 in a ceremony in [Washington, D.C.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington%2C_D.C.)
	+ [Joint Information Operations Warfare Center](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Information_Operations_Warfare_Center) (JIOWC)—The JIOWC plans, integrates, and synchronizes Information Operations (IO) in direct support of Joint Force Commanders and serves as the USSTRATCOM lead for enhancing IO across DoD. Located at [Lackland AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lackland_AFB), [Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas), the JIOWC deploys information operations planning teams worldwide at a moment's notice to support [combatant commanders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combatant_commanders) and [joint task forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_task_forces).

**Task Forces**

USSTRATCOM relies on various [task forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task_force#United_States_DoD) for the execution of its global missions. These include:

* Aerial Refueling/Tankers—Task Force 294—Air Force refueling aircraft greatly enhance the command's capability to conduct global combat and [reconnaissance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconnaissance) operations. Tankers are assigned to [Eighteenth Air Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighteenth_Air_Force), [Scott AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scott_AFB), [Illinois](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illinois), with headquarters at [Air Mobility Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_Mobility_Command), [Scott AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scott_AFB), [Illinois](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illinois).
* Airborne Communications—The Navy's [E-6B Mercury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-6_Mercury) aircraft provide a survivable communications link between national decision-makers and the nation's strategic forces. An airborne command post, the [E-6B](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-6B) enables the President and the Secretary of Defense to directly contact crews on the nation's ballistic missile submarines, land-based [intercontinental ballistic missiles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intercontinental_ballistic_missiles) and long-range bombers. E-6B aircraft are assigned to Strategic Communications Wing One ([TACAMO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TACAMO)), [Tinker AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tinker_AFB), [Oklahoma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma).
* Ballistic Missile Submarines—Considered the most survivable leg of the nation's strategic forces, Navy ballistic missile submarines, or [SSBNs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SSBN), provide launch capability from around the globe using the [Trident missile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trident_missile) weapon system. Atlantic SSBNs are based at Kings Bay Submarine Base, [Georgia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_%28U.S._state%29), with headquarters at [Commander, Submarine Forces U.S. Atlantic Fleet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ComSubLant), [Naval Base Norfolk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Station_Norfolk), [Virginia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia); Pacific SSBNs are based at [Bangor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangor%2C_Washington), [Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington), with headquarters at [Commander Submarine Forces U.S. Pacific Fleet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ComSubPac), [Pearl Harbor Naval Base](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Station), [Hawaii](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaii). Task Forces 134 and 144 are operationally assigned, with 134 being for Pacific, 144 for Atlantic.
* [Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Task_Force-Global_Network_Operations) (JTF-GNO)—Located in Arlington, Va., the Joint Task Force-Global [Network Operations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NetOps) (JTF-GNO) is U.S. Strategic Command's operational component engaged in operation and limited defense of the DoD's [Global Information Grid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Information_Grid)— supporting JFCC-NW in fighting [Cyber-terrorism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyber-terrorism) directed against the US military. This is done by integrating GNO capabilities into the operations of all DoD computers, networks, and systems used by DoD combatant commands, services and agencies. . The Director, [Defense Information Systems Agency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_Information_Systems_Agency) also heads the [Joint Task Force for Global Network Operations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_Task_Force_for_Global_Network_Operations). This organization is responsible for operating and defending U.S. worldwide information networks, a function closely aligned with the efforts of the Joint Functional Component Command for Network Warfare, commanded by Director, National Security Agency.
* Strategic Bomber and Reconnaissance Aircraft—Aircraft assigned to [Eighth Air Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eighth_Air_Force), [Barksdale AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barksdale_AFB), [Louisiana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana), are capable of deploying air power to any area of the world. [B-1B](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-1B) Lancer heavy bombers are available at [Dyess AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dyess_AFB), [Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas) and [Ellsworth AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellsworth_AFB), [South Dakota](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Dakota), though the United States does not carry nuclear weapons in the B-1B in compliance with international treaty. [B-52 Stratofortress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-52_Stratofortress) heavy bombers are based at [Barksdale AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barksdale_AFB), [Louisiana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana), and [Minot AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minot_AFB), [North Dakota](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Dakota). [B-2 Spirit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-2_Spirit) stealth bombers are stationed at [Whiteman AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whiteman_AFB), [Missouri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missouri). Worldwide [reconnaissance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconnaissance) aircraft assigned to Eighth Air Force that support the USSTRATCOM mission include the [RC-135](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RC-135) Rivet Joint, [Offutt AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offutt_AFB), [Nebraska](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebraska), and the [U-2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lockheed_U-2)S Dragon Lady, [Beale AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beale_AFB), [California](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California).
* Land-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles—Air Force ICBMs dispersed in hardened silos across the nation's central tier, provide a quick-reacting and highly reliable component to the nation's strategic forces. [Minuteman III](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minuteman_III) missile launch control centers are based from [F.E. Warren AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/F.E._Warren_AFB), [Wyoming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyoming); [Malmstrom AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malmstrom_AFB), [Montana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montana); and [Minot AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minot_AFB), [North Dakota](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Dakota), [Peacekeeper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGM-118A_Peacekeeper) missiles were based at [F.E. Warren AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/F.E._Warren_AFB). [ICBM](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICBM) crews report to [Twentieth Air Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twentieth_Air_Force), [F.E. Warren AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/F.E._Warren_AFB) which is also dual hatted as Task Force 214, which reports to U.S. Strategic Command. The Peacekeeper missiles were officially deactivated on 19 September 2005. Targeting and strategic communications are provided by the [625th Strategic Operations Squadron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/625th_Strategic_Operations_Squadron) (625 STOS).

**Innovations**

A previous commander, General [James Cartwright](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Cartwright) (2004-07), explored ways to incorporate innovative collaborative tools into what has traditionally been considered a very centralized military organization. Speaking at a convention Cartwright said, "Where I would like to be is well outside the comfort zone of my organization. But what we've started with is just some simple 'blogging' tools, to try to change the culture a little bit; to try to allow people to contribute."

**History**

**United States Strategic Command**

On June 1, 1992, President George H. W. Bush established the U.S. Strategic Command out of the [Strategic Air Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategic_Air_Command) (SAC) and other [Cold War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War) military bodies, now obsolete due to the change in world politics. The Command unified planning, targeting and wartime employment of strategic forces under one commander. Day-to-day training, equipment and maintenance responsibilities for its forces remained with the Air Force and Navy.

As a result of the 2002 [Nuclear Posture Review](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_posture_review), the Cold War system of relying solely on offensive nuclear response was modified. Shortly after a meeting between President [George W. Bush](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_W._Bush) and Russian President [Vladimir Putin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Putin) in [Moscow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow) in May 2002, a summit was held during which both leaders signed a treaty promising bilateral reductions that would result in a total of 1,700 to 2,200 operationally deployed strategic [nuclear weapons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapons) for each country by the year 2012.

*Commanders of U.S. Strategic Command*:

1. General [George L. Butler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Lee_Butler), [USAF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Air_Force) (1992-1994)
2. Admiral [Henry G. Chiles, Jr.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_G._Chiles%2C_Jr.), [USN](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Navy) (1994-1996)
3. General [Eugene E. Habiger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_E._Habiger), USAF (1996–1998)
4. Admiral [Richard W. Mies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_W._Mies), USN (1998–2002)
5. Admiral [James O. Ellis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_O._Ellis), Jr., USN (2002–2004)
6. General [James E. Cartwright](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_E._Cartwright), USMC (2004–2007)
7. Lt. Gen [C. Robert Kehler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C._Robert_Kehler), USAF (August 4, 2007–October 17, 2007) (Acting)
8. General [Kevin P. Chilton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_P._Chilton), USAF (2007– )

**United States Space Command**

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| **United States Space Command** |
| U.S. Space Command emblem |
| **Active** | 1985 - 2002 |
| **Country** | [U.S.A.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) |
| **Type** | Unified Combatant Command |
| **Garrison/HQ** | [Peterson AFB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peterson_Air_Force_Base), [Colorado](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colorado) |

The **United States Space Command** (USSPACECOM) was a [Unified Combatant Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Combatant_Command) of the [United States Department of Defense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Defense), created in 1985 to help institutionalize the use of [outer space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outer_space) by the United States Armed Forces. The Commander in Chief of U.S. Space Command (CINCUSSPACECOM), with headquarters at [Peterson Air Force Base](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peterson_Air_Force_Base), [Colorado](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colorado) was also the Commander in Chief of the binational U.S.-Canadian [*North American Aerospace Defense Command*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_American_Aerospace_Defense_Command) (CINCNORAD), and for the majority of time during USSPACECOM’s existence also the Commander of the U.S. Air Force major command [Air Force Space Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_Force_Space_Command). Military space operations coordinated by USSPACECOM proved to be very valuable for the U.S.-led coalition in the 1991 [Persian Gulf War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_War).

The U.S. military has relied on satellite communications, intelligence, navigation, missile warning and weather systems in areas of conflict since at least the early 1990s, including the Balkans, Southwest Asia and Afghanistan. Space systems have since then been considered as indispensable providers of tactical information to U.S. forces.

As part of the ongoing initiative to transform the U.S. military, on June 26, 2002, Secretary of Defense [Donald Rumsfeld](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Rumsfeld) announced that U.S. Space Command would merge with USSTRATCOM. The Unified Command Plan directed that [Unified Combatant Commands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Combatant_Command) be capped at ten, and with the formation of the new [United States Northern Command](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Northern_Command), one would have to be deactivated in order to maintain that level. Thus the USSPACECOM merger into an expanded USSTRATCOM, which would retain the U.S. Strategic Command name and would be headquartered at [Offutt Air Force Base](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offutt_Air_Force_Base). The merger was intended to improve combat effectiveness and speeds up information collection and assessment needed for strategic decision-making.

**Space and Global Strike Reorganization**

The activation of the new USSTRATCOM took place on October 1, 2002. The merged command was responsible for both early warning of and defense against missile attack as well as long-range strategic attacks.

President Bush signed Change Two to the Unified Command Plan on January 10, 2003, and tasked USSTRATCOM with four previously unassigned responsibilities: global strike, missile defense integration, Department of Defense Information Operations, and [C4ISR](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C4ISR) (command and control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance). This combination of roles, capabilities and authorities under a single unified command was unique in the history of unified commands.

After some consideration concerning the separation of the JFCC for Space and Global Strike missions, according to AirForceTimes.com and InsideDefense.com, In 2005, General Cartwright began the process of separating the JFCC for Space and Global Strike into two individual JFCCs: a JFCC for Space (JFCC Space) and a JFCC for Global Strike and Integration (JFCC GSI). U.S. Strategic Command officials were expected to deliver a detailed plan on the separation to General Cartwright for approval by September 2006.

Some officials believed this would allow each to focus more effectively on its primary mission and allow the mission of space to have focused attention and be better integrated with other military capabilities. This comes after some concern by officials and lawmakers such as U.S. Senator [Wayne Allard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayne_Allard) (R-Colo.), an advocate for [national security space activities](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militarisation_of_space), complained in a March 2006 memo to Defense Secretary [Donald Rumsfeld](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Rumsfeld) about what he saw as a declining emphasis on space within the U.S. Department of Defense and specifically the way space has been organized at U.S. Strategic Command.

As result of the separation, The Missile Correlation Center in Cheyenne Mountain AFS was broken into two separate entities. NORAD/NORTHCOM (N2C2) now controls the Missile and Space Domain (MSD) and JFCC Space controls the Missile Warning Center (MWC). They are both still located at Cheyenne Mountain AFS. It was expected that MSD would eventually move to Peterson AFB to join the rest of N2C2.

**See also**

* [Nuclear weapons and the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapons_and_the_United_States)