Space Systems Command Media Release

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Space Systems Command's Next-Generation Nuclear Detonation Detection System Completes System Requirements Review

El Segundo, Calif. – Space Systems Command's (SSC) United States Nuclear Detonation Detection System (USNDS) has successfully concluded its System Requirements Review (SRR). The final two SRR segments included the NDS Analysis Package Ground Station (NAPGS) and Sandia Data Analysis and Display System (SDADS); both critical components of SSC's next-generation USNDS ground system, slated for fielding in 2028. Both segments were executed in May at Sandia National Laboratories (Sandia) at Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M.

The initial segment, conducted at Sandia in February, involved the Integrated Correlation and Display System (ICADS) USNDS ground systems requirements and represented the culmination of a more than eight-month collaboration between Sandia and SSC's Strategic Missile Warning Acquisition Delta. Sandia serves as the next-generation USNDS' lead contractor, with augmented support from Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, N.M.

"The SRR is critical to integrating the new capability, which enhances nuclear detonation detection," said Rajib Basu, USNDS program manager within the Strategic Missile Warning Acquisition Delta of SSC's Space Sensing Program Executive Office. "The U.S.' ability to constantly monitor nuclear events serves as a significant deterrent to our adversaries, and the next-generation USNDS ground system will substantially enhance that deterrence capability as well as enable the capability to enforce monitoring of nuclear treaties."

The USDS preliminary design review is planned for February 2024 as the next program milestone.

USNDS provides near real-time global detection of nuclear events in earth's atmosphere and near space. The system identifies nuclear detonations anywhere on the globe and subsequently reports the information to key U.S. government stakeholders such as U.S. Strategic Command and the

White House. USNDS' satellite operations and corresponding ground system have been executing the nuclear detonation detection mission for more than 40 years.

The space-based USNDS system consists of payloads hosted on GPS satellites, while the corresponding ground system operates from Cheyenne Mountain, Colo. and Denver, Colo. The current USNDS ground system has been operational since 2013.

"The USNDS ground system features increased cybersecurity measures, which enhance protection against threats," stated Capt. Markeese James, lead, USNDS Business Operations for SSC Space Sensing's Strategic Missile Warning Acquisition Delta. "The successful USNDS SRR allows further design work to commence to nail down the highly technical details in constructing the next-generation ground system."

Space Systems Command (SSC) is the U.S. Space Force field command responsible for acquiring and delivering resilient war fighting capabilities to protect our nation's strategic advantage in and from space. SSC manages an \$15 billion space acquisition budget for the Department of Defense and works in partnership with joint forces, industry, government agencies, academic and allied organizations to accelerate innovation and outpace emerging threats. Our actions today are making the world a better space for tomorrow.

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