



UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE

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For Open Publication

Aug 27, 2021

Department of Defense
OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

Campaign Support Plan

Expanding , Strengthening, and Leveraging Global Partnerships

Headquarters, U.S. Space Force, Office of the Chief of Space Operations, Chief
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May 2021

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Commander's Intent

This Campaign Support Plan (CSP) seeks to implement my Planning Guidance to "Expand Cooperation to Enhance Prosperity and Security" in the space domain. It describes how the United States Space Force (USSF) will support Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs) by organizing, training, equipping, and presenting a ready Space Force with an eye towards collaborative partnerships that yield decisive operational capabilities.

By using Security Cooperation (SC) and Service authorities to build upon existing and new allied, partner, civil, and commercial relationships, and capability areas, the USSF will preserve America's freedom of action in space, enable Joint Force lethality and effectiveness, and provide independent options in, from, and to space.

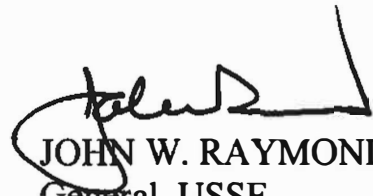
To maintain our competitive advantage in space, we must be bold. In line with my Planning Guidance, I encourage Guardians to accept moderate risk in evaluating partnership opportunities to increase our enterprise capability, capacity, and resilience.

To accomplish these objectives, I propose we execute a strategic, three-pronged approach along the following Lines of Effort (LOE):

EXPAND the network of allied, partner, civil, and commercial relationships by being the most reliable and trustworthy "partner of choice" in the space domain.

STRENGTHEN nascent allied, partner, civil, and commercial relationships to increase cooperation, collaboration, and interoperability in the space domain in order to yield a more resilient network and decisive effects.

LEVERAGE relationships with highly capable partners in operations and acquisitions to identify and close gaps in our space enterprise, reduce cost, increase resilience, and accelerate capability modernization.



JOHN W. RAYMOND
General, USSF
Chief of Space Operations

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1. Situation.

a. General.

(1) This Campaign Support Plan (CSP) is designed to support Combatant Commander (CCDR) Campaign Plans (CCP) while simultaneously pursuing USSF Service-specific SC objectives consistent with strategic objectives in the space domain per Figure 1. The CSP is designed to support the Combatant Commands (CCMD) in shaping the strategic space domain security environment by enabling security conditions favorable to U.S. objectives and interests. The CSP will integrate Title 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) programs and DOD-administered Title 22 U.S.C. programs to support CCP and Service institutional objectives. The USSF intends to synchronize actions envisioned by this CSP with CCMD campaign plans through respective planning elements and component commands.

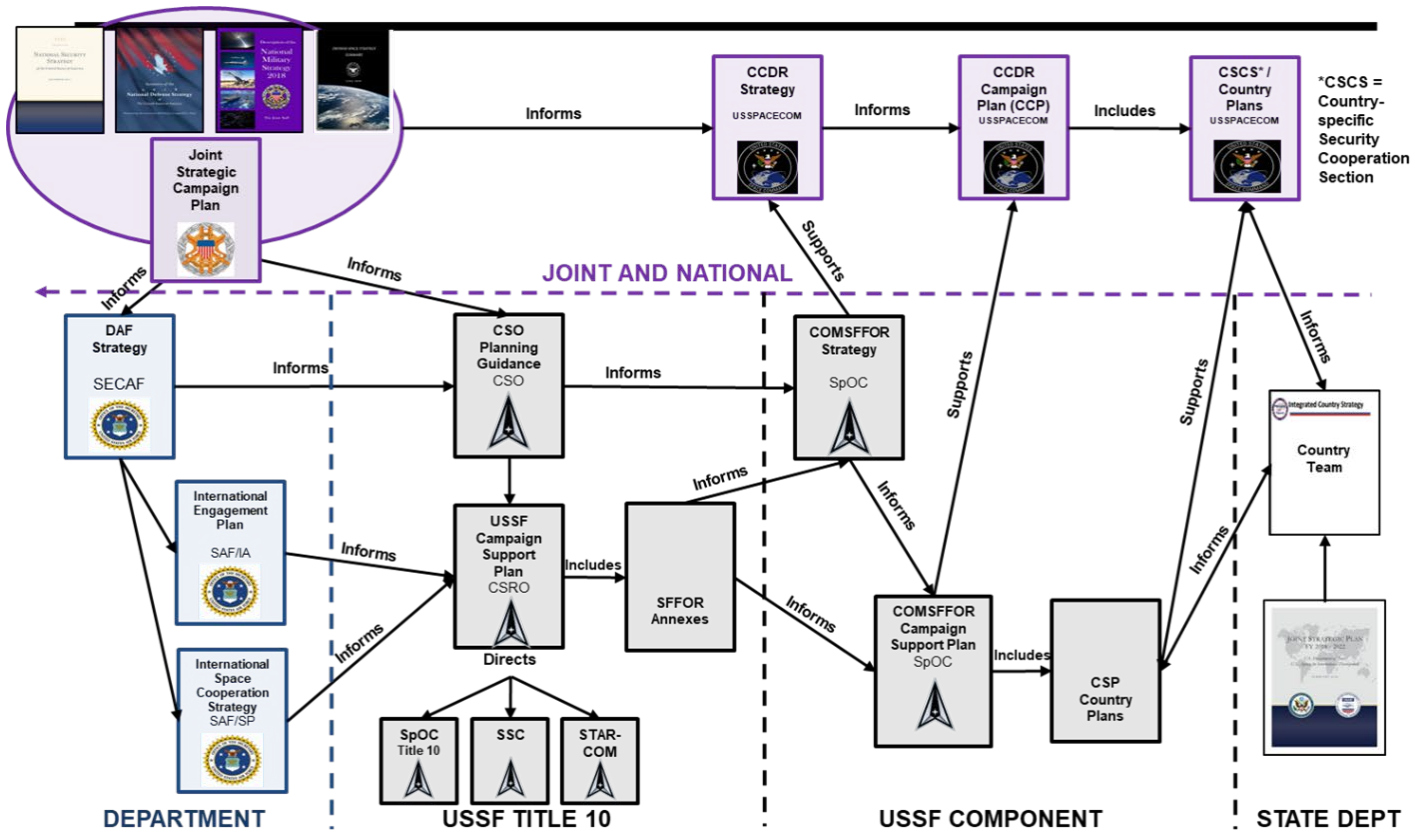


Figure 1 Notional Strategy & Campaign Support Plan Design

b. Strategic Context.

(1) Space-based capabilities provide integral support to military, commercial, and civilian applications. Longstanding technological and cost barriers to space are falling, enabling more countries and commercial firms to participate in satellite construction, space launch, space exploration, and human spaceflight. As a result, the advantage maintained by the United States (U.S.) in space is narrowing while strategic competitors' rapid technological advancements and military modernization are advancing, threatening freedom of action in space for both the United States and its allies.

c. Operating Environment.

(1) Strategic Competitor Information.

(a) China and Russia are rapidly developing space capabilities to threaten and challenge our superiority. Chinese and Russian military doctrine indicates they view space as important to modern warfare and view counterspace capabilities as a means to reduce U.S. and allied military effectiveness. Both countries reorganized their militaries in 2015, emphasizing the importance of space operations.

(b) Both China and Russia have developed robust and capable space services, including space-based intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. Moreover, they are making improvements to existing systems, including space launch vehicles and satellite navigation constellations. These capabilities provide their militaries with the ability to command and control their forces worldwide and enhance situational awareness, enabling them to monitor, track, and target U.S. and allied forces.

(c) Chinese and Russian space surveillance networks are capable of searching, tracking, and characterizing satellites in all earth orbits. This capability supports both space operations and counterspace systems.

(d) Both states are developing jamming and cyberspace capabilities, directed energy weapons, on-orbit capabilities, and ground-based antisatellite missiles that can achieve a range of reversible to nonreversible effects.

(e) China and Russia are also continuing to expand their partnerships with emerging space nations to extend their capabilities and influence norms of behavior in space that could be counter to U.S. and allied interests.

(f) Iran and North Korea also pose challenges to militaries using space-enabled services, as each has demonstrated jamming capabilities. Iran and North Korea maintain independent space launch capabilities, which can serve as avenues for testing ballistic missile technologies.

(2) Friendly Information.

(a) Two factors define the current operating environment for the United States' space architecture and combined space forces:

1. The current space architecture lacks sufficient resilience to kinetic and non-kinetic means intended to deny, disrupt, degrade, and destroy our space systems.

2. Countries around the world, as well as commercial and academic entities, actively seek cooperative opportunities with the United States Space Force.

d. Campaign Planning Assumptions.

(1) This CSP is built upon seven key assumptions that outline the continued and increasing threats in space, the challenges and opportunities that result from open access to space, and the reliance the U.S. has on our partners in achieving the desired end state (a resilient, combined space enterprise that strengthens deterrence and our competitive advantage in space).

(a) China and Russia will continue to improve their space programs, including those programs focused on intelligence collection, communications, space launch, human spaceflight, and environmental monitoring, resulting in a persistent and alternative vision for the employment of space power.

(b) The continued commercialization of the space domain will further lower the threshold of entry, broadening potential threats to the U.S. and partner states.

(c) Lowering the threshold of entry into the space domain drives a greater potential for partner participation in space and a greater opportunity for the U.S. to become a coalescing agent for space domain-focused security regimes.

(d) The U.S. will continue to strengthen existing alliances while attracting new partners interested in securing the space domain for free and open use.

(e) Together, the U.S., allies, and partners will continue to identify complementary or collaborative capability areas in space.

(f) Malign activity contrary to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (“Outer Space Treaty”), and associated international law will occur and if unmitigated will cause significant, long-term adverse impacts to the accessibility and use of the space domain.

(g) The U.S., allies, and partners will seek to achieve friendly freedom of action in the space domain, anticipating that freedom of action will face persistent challenges due to the current environment of strategic competition.

2. Mission.

a. The USSF employs full-service SC tools (as described in Section 3.a.(2)) to engage with allies and partners across the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, Facilities, and Policy (DOTMLPFP) construct in order to strengthen allies and attract new partners in the space domain to:

(1) Defend the homeland from attack.

(2) Sustain Joint Force military advantages, both globally and in key regions.

(3) Deter adversaries from aggression against our vital interests, especially those in Space.

(4) Maintain favorable regional balances of power.

(5) Defend allies and partners against coercion and fairly share responsibilities for common defense.

(6) Ensure global commons remain open and free.

3. Execution.

a. Campaign Approach.

(1) The USSF will use the following SC tools to strengthen partnerships in the space domain:

(a) *Defense Contacts and Familiarization*. Activities in this category

include military staff talks, subject matter expert exchanges, conferences, planning workshops, and similar events.

(b) *Personnel Exchanges*. Activities include exchange of civilian and military personnel and may be used to advance a range of objectives, such as promoting interoperability or contributing to capacity building.

(c) *Combined Exercises and Training*. Activities include bilateral or multilateral exercises and/or training of U.S. forces in tandem with Partner Nation (PN) forces where the primary purpose of combined exercises and training is to enhance or maintain U.S. force readiness.

(d) *Train-and-equip/provide defense articles*. These SC activities allow the U.S. Government (USG) to provide PN militaries with training, defense articles, and defense services through a variety of Title 22, U.S.C., Security Assistance (SA) and Title 10, U.S.C., programs. This includes *Foreign Military Sales* and *Foreign Military Financing*.

(e) *Defense Institution Building*. Activities typically conducted at the ministerial/department, military staff/service headquarters, and related agency/supporting entity levels to develop the strategic and operational aspects of a PN's space-related defense institutions.

(f) *Operational Support*. This SC activity entails providing defense articles, services, and logistical support to PN military forces to enable them to conduct or sustain active military operations. In many cases, operational support is provided under the auspices of a bilateral Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement (ACSA).

(g) *Professional Military Education*. These programs provide for PN personnel participation in U.S. Service academies, schools, universities, senior military colleges, training programs, special programs (such as the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation and the Aviation Leadership Program), and targeted education programs at public and private universities.

(h) *International armaments cooperation*. These SC activities involve cooperative research, acquisition, development, test, and evaluation of defense technologies, systems, or equipment; joint production and follow-on support of defense articles or equipment; and procurement of foreign technology, equipment, systems or logistics support conducted under Title 22 and 10 U.S.C. authorities.

(2) In addition, because foreign partners often lack a dedicated space

military service and sometimes work through commercial or civil agencies, the USSF will partner with foreign partners' civil and commercial space organizations to ensure that the USSF maintains a competitive advantage in the space domain despite a rapidly changing regulatory and technology environment.

b. Concept of Operations.

(1) Informed by the DAF International Engagement Plan and according to established policy, the USSF will use SC tools to EXPAND, STRENGTHEN, and LEVERAGE relationships with allies, partners, and foreign civil and commercial organizations in order to achieve Service objectives.

c. Campaign Support Plan Objective.

(1) The USSF will use SC tools to support GCC operational needs to organize, train, equip, and present a ready USSF that includes robust allied participation for premier, resilient, and unmatched space capabilities.

d. Mission Areas, Intermediate Military Objectives (IMO), and Tasks.

(1) LOE 1. EXPAND the network of allied and partner relationships by using appropriate SC tools in order to be the most reliable and trustworthy “partner of choice” in the space domain for *those countries who may not project power globally or unilaterally, provide niche capabilities/access, or may deliberately disrupt a strategic competitor’s strategy.*

(a) IMO 1.1 Engage and attract partners in order to deter and counter Chinese and Russian propaganda, develop a common threat picture, and foster like-minded partners.

1. Task 1.1.1 SF/SRO, working closely with SAF/IA, SAF/SP and the CSO’s Strategic Initiatives Group, will develop strategic themes and messaging with regard to foreign allies and partners and their civil and commercial space organizations.

2. Task 1.1.2 SF/SRO, in coordination with SF/S2, will develop common strategic themes and messaging for allies and partners regarding Chinese, Russian, and other strategic competitor actions in the space domain that threaten open and free common domains.

(b) IMO 1.2 Establish durable working relationships with foreign government, academic, civil, and commercial space entities.

1. Task 1.2.1 SF/SRO, together with SAF/IA, SAF/SP, field commands, and other parties, will maintain close and continuing contact through the use SC tools like Space Engagement Talks and Space Working Groups with partners, allies, civil, commercial, and other entities in order to deepen and strengthen working relationships.

(c) IMO 1.3 SF/SRO, in coordination with OSD, SAF/SP, SAF/IA, field commands, and other military space organizations will use bilateral and multilateral space agreements, arrangements, and dialogues with to promote U.S. interests, emphasize the role of industry in space exploration, and maintain support for U.S. exploration and exploitation beyond Earth's orbit.

(d) IMO 1.4 Use Build Partner Capacity (BPC) and Defense Institution Building (DIB) SC tools to build institutional capacity to maintain and enhance space security cooperation.

1. Task 1.4.1 SF/SRO, in coordination with SAF/IA, SAF/SP, field commands, and USSF Service Component Commands (SCCs) when established, ensure BPC and DIB authorities are considered in the development of individual country plans and that SC funding authorities are secured for OT&E activities conducted by the service with Global Partners.

2. Task 1.4.2 Field commands and USSF SCCs when established, as part of regularly scheduled SWG, establish partner nation capability requirements that would benefit from BPC and DIB funding to improve institutional capacity to gain and maintain space capabilities in support of USSF strategy.

3. Task 1.4.3 SF/SRO and field commands ensure proper representation by SAF/SP, SAF/IA, and USSF SCCs when established, during regularly scheduled SET and SWG in order to ensure SAF-level approval of BPC and DIB recommendations.

(e) IMO 1.5 Through bilateral and multilateral engagements shape partner understanding of the role of offensive and defensive space operations in the current and projected space environment and invite allied and partner participation.

1. Task 1.5.1 SF/SRO, during initial discussions as part of a series of planned, logical, and purposeful Space Engagement Talks with developing partners, establish non-binding charters for signature by senior SRO representative based on appropriate foreign disclosure authority.

2. Task 1.5.2 SF/SRO, SSC, SpOC, and other USSF organizations

ensure that offensive and defensive operations in the current and projected environment are part of SETs and SWGs and that these partners are progressing towards developing and providing real capabilities to multinational space operations.

3. Task 1.5.3 STARCOM, upon establishment, will ensure that offensive and defensive space operations are included in training and education courses for foreign partners.

(f) IMO 1.6 In coordination with SAF/SP, identify opportunities in U.S. space mission architecture and potential areas *to develop partner* capabilities, and develop consistent strategic messaging to encourage partner investment in those capabilities.

(g) IMO 1.7 Use appropriately trained and specialized officers to represent USSF global partnership interests across multiple organizations to include International Organizations (e.g., NATO), Joint and Multinational Commands, GCCs, and Components.

1. Task 1.7.1 SF/SRO, in close cooperation with SAF/IA and S1, will assist in the administration, management, and conduct of international affairs personnel programs for the USSF, to include Foreign Liaison Officer, Military Personnel Exchange Program, International Affairs Space Officer (IASO), Security Cooperation trained workforce, Space Attachés, and trained Irregular Warfare and/or Security Force Assistance personnel policies, placement, and agreements.

2. Task 1.7.2 Until STARCOM establishment, SRO and S1, with SpOC/TMO Space Cadre Talent Management Office assistance, will take lead in identification of personnel for international partnership efforts and coordinate with SAF/IA as the USSF divests from the DAF Foreign Area Officer program.

(2) LOE 2. STRENGTHEN relationships with *those countries who have the ability and will to project power against shared competitors, may not project power globally or unilaterally, or provide niche capabilities/access*. The goal is to increase cooperation, collaboration, and interoperability in the space domain to yield a more resilient network and deliver decisive effects. The USSF will increase engagement scope, scale, and frequency, promote information sharing, and conduct combined experiments and training with these countries.

(a) IMO 2.1 SF/SRO, in coordination with SAF/IA, establish Memoranda of Understanding or Agreement with *these countries* in order to

govern, inform, or shape Service SC activities with partners and to govern the exchange of military personnel and foreign liaison officers.

1. Task 2.1.1 SF/SRO, in coordination with SAF/IA, SAF/SP, field commands, and USSF SCCs when established, develop a comprehensive list of extant DAF and USSF international agreements with *these countries*. Identify any that need to be updated and/or created in support of this USSF Global Partnership Campaign Support Plan.

2. Task 2.1.2 SF/SRO, in coordination with SAF/IA, SAF/SP, and the field commands, develop a plan of logical and targeted Space Engagement Talks (SET) and Space Working Groups (SWG) with *these countries* in order to govern relationships and drive cooperation towards real and mutually beneficial capabilities.

(b) IMO 2.2 Pursue multilateral international armaments cooperation agreements and arrangements to commit allied/partner forces to development and maintenance of capabilities in support of U.S. space policy objectives.

1. Task 2.2.1 SF/SRO and field commands, in consultation with SAF/SP and USSF SCCs when established, will identify partners and partner capabilities that would benefit from International Armaments Cooperation (IAC) for transmittal to SAF/IA for execution.

2. Task 2.2.2 SF/SRO will track the progress of international armaments cooperation agreements in order to ensure that allies and partners are achieving capability targets.

(3) LOE 3. LEVERAGE allied, partner, civil, and commercial relationships with *those who provide capabilities and capacity to help deter or defeat peer or near-peer adversaries, and/or have the have the ability and will to project global power against shared adversaries. The goal is to reduce cost, increase resilience, and accelerate capability modernization.*

(a) IMO 3.1 Conduct detailed, robust, and regular SETs that encompass space policies, strategies, areas of investment, combined space operations, exercises, and wargames, and co-development and/or interoperability opportunities.

1. Task 3.1.1 SF/SRO will plan and execute SETs with the assistance of and input from SAF/IA, SAF/SP, the space staff, field commands, and USSF SCCs when established. Action items from SETs that require further detailed

engagement will be conducted via Space Working Groups (SWG) led by the appropriate field command.

2. Task 3.1.2. During the conduct of discussions, tasked participants in SETs and SWGs will ensure objectives are aligned with DOD, DAF, USSF, and GCC space policy and strategy. Agreements made during SETs and SWGs are non-binding and are not considered international agreements in the traditional sense. However, if binding agreements are desired, SF/SRO will make such a recommendation to SAF/IA.

(b) IMO 3.2 Evolve and mature *these countries*’ capability to execute combined space operations through integrating capabilities into operations centers and participating in Service exercises and wargames.

1. Task 3.2.1 During planning for Service exercises and wargames, SF/SRO and field commands will ensure that exercises and wargames are open to allied and partner participation insofar as practicable and that *they* are included in the earliest phases of planning with a goal of combined operations.

(c) IMO 3.3 Identify specific capabilities that would enhance the ability to operate across the range of military operations, increase mission assurance, and complicate the adversary's decision calculus.

1. Task 3.3.1 SF/SRO and field commands, during Service exercises, wargames, SETs, SWGs, and other bilateral and multilateral interactions, ensure that lessons learned are captured, partner nation capabilities are assessed, recommendations are made for development of partner nation capabilities, and assessments are promulgated to the force.

(d) IMO 3.4 Expand personnel exchange and foreign liaison officer programs with *these countries* to ensure broad combined operations capability across multiple organizations and echelons of command.

1. Task 3.4.1 SF/SRO, SAF/IA, SAF/SP, field commands, and USSF SCCs when established, will consult annually in order to determine the right mix and placement of exchange personnel and foreign liaison officers throughout the USSF and partner nation’s forces.

2. Task 3.4.2 SF/SRO will ensure recommendations resulting from Task 3.4.1 are discussed during bilateral SETs and tracked to completion through SAF/IA’s personnel exchange program agreement processes.

(e) IMO 3.5 Pending establishment of USSF SCCs, define operational authorities between USSPACECOM, SpOC, and other Regional GCCs and Air Force Forces (AFFORs), in order to provide relevant input on GCC plans, strategies, and operations involving Space Forces.

1. Task 3.5.1 SF/SRO will work with SF/S3/COO/X in order to help define component command relationships with regard to SC activities and SC funding authorities at the GCCs.

2. Task 3.5.2 Pending resolution of approved operational relationships, SF/SRO and SpOC will continue to coordinate with GCCs and AFFORs in order to provide USSF input on GCC plans, strategies, and operations.

(f) IMO 3.6 Investigate potential for SC activities (regionally focused, global, space-based, and non-space-based), such as a Western Hemisphere Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Memorandum of Understanding and determine its applicability to other theaters and partners.

(g) IMO 3.7 Conduct annual Community of Interest Working Groups in order to discuss current policy, strategy, state of cooperation, lessons learned, best practices, and recommended changes to USSF activities.

e. Tasks to Units.

(1) As the Service Campaign Support Plan, tasked units consist of Headquarters, U.S. Space Force (HQ USSF) and the direct-reporting field commands: Space Operations Command, Space Systems Command, and Space Training and Readiness Command, per Figure 2.



Field Command Structure



Figure 2 Field Command Structure

(2) Headquarters, U.S. Space Force (HQSF).

(a) SF/S5P will, in coordination with field commands, design, formulate, and plan Service-level international partnership strategies and activities. S5P will ensure full space enterprise awareness of partnership opportunities. Field commands will keep SF/S5P, and each other, informed of activities involving exploring opportunities with international, civil, and commercial partners. Through constant communications and teamwork, S5P and the field commands, consistent with DOD and DAF policies, will work together on the implementation and execution of these policies, plans and activities opportunities.

(b) SF/S5P will support CCPs and Country Specific Security Cooperation Section assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring through Service-level plans, policies, doctrine, guidance, and implementation.

(c) SF/S5P and the field commands will ensure good communication flow and keep each other apprised of communication and coordination with the Department of the Air Force Secretariat, other Military Departments, Joint Staff, OSD and other DOD agencies (such as the Defense Security Cooperation Agency), and other U.S. government agencies with regard to partnership engagements and

activities. SF/SRO will ensure Field Commands stay abreast of any changes to OSD and Service level strategy, plans, policy, and resources to ensure the USSF speaks with a single voice to external organizations. Field Commands will ensure communications are consistent with Service messaging and intent, and that S5P is aware of direct engagement with external organizations to ensure synchronization of any HQ-level communications with OSD, SAF/IA, as well as external Allies and partners.

(d) SF/S5P will oversee and coordinate all USSF Global Defense Posture (GDP) policies and plans, as well as review all GDP issues on behalf of the USSF.

(e) SF/S5P will develop Service-level directives and issuances regulating SC policies, plans, and strategy throughout the USSF.

(f) Both SF/S5P and field commands will adhere to foreign disclosure policy, training requirements, and guidance. Ensure Foreign Disclosure authorities are delegated/designated in writing and appropriately trained for all subordinate elements.

(g) SF/S5R, in response to CCMD requirements for combined space operations, and in coordination with SAF/SP, SF/S5P, and USSF field commands, will develop and champion combined US/partner capability requirements in the USSF and DOD capability development and acquisition processes.

(3) Space Operations Command (SpOC).

(a) As the USSF Component Command to USSPACECOM, SpOC will implement Service-level guidance and advise the CDR on the best use of space forces consistent with Service strategy, plans, and policies.

(b) IAW JP 3-20, Service-level guidance, and DAF country blueprints, SpOC will develop a Component Campaign Support Plan that includes specific country guidance for development of allies and partners. This plan will integrate operational (USSPACECOM-led activities and authorities) with Service (USSF OT&E activities and authorities) in order to ensure coherence and unity of effort across the range of partner activities.

(c) SpOC, as the USSF component to USSPACECOM, will coordinate regularly with HQ USSPACECOM to ensure that SC activities are appropriately assessed, monitored, and evaluated (AM&E) IAW with DOD, DSCA, and CCMD guidance. SpOC, as a USSF field command, will also ensure compliance with HQ USSF and DAF guidance on AM&E for OT&E SC activities.

(d) SpOC will, until STARCOM stands-up, develop combat-ready space forces and act as the executive agent for USSF-sponsored international training, education, and exercises.

(4) Space Systems Command (SSC).

(a) SSC will be responsible for the development, prototyping, production, and sustainment of capabilities fielded jointly with allies.

(b) Per statutory regulations and in support of the service strategy, and in coordination with SAF/SP and SF/SRO, SSC will be the primary Service organization responsible for International Armaments Cooperation (IAC) activities, to include cooperative research, acquisition, development, and integration of defense technologies, systems, or equipment; joint production and follow-on support of defense articles or equipment; procurement of foreign technology, equipment, systems or logistics support; and the integration of coordinated capability development with multi-national partners with other space development activities.

(c) SSC will be the primary Service organization responsible for the management of space Foreign Military Sales (FMS), ensuring all cases are developed and transitioned to the executing organization. SSC will work closely with SpOC and STARCOM on operational and training-related FMS cases.

(5) Space Training and Readiness Command (STARCOM).

(a) Upon establishment of conditions for function transfer, STARCOM will implement, execute, evaluate, and inform HQ USSF guidance, policy, and direction in the development of Service-specific doctrine and concepts.

f. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Field commands will provide input to service strategies, plans, policies, and guidance as required.

(2) Field commands will implement, execute, evaluate and provide awareness, feedback, and recommendations to HQ USSF staff on readiness and resources required to accomplish assigned tasks.

(3) Field commands will develop Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures and command-specific directives to accomplish assigned tasks.

(4) Field commands will adhere to foreign disclosure policy, training requirements, and guidance. Ensure Foreign Disclosure authorities are delegated/designated in writing and appropriately trained for all subordinate elements.

(5) Field commands will oversee implementation of and compliance with international agreements for which the command has been assigned responsibility.

4. Administration and Logistics.

a. Concept of Support.

(1) The USSF will organize, train, equip, and resource Service component commands in order to enable and support the conduct of SC activities.

(2) Pending resolution on the final structure of Space Force components, HQSF will maintain close coordination with Headquarters Air Force and AFFOR components in order to implement HQ USSF guidance. HQ USSF will ensure that AFFOR and/or future Space Force service component commands' execution of SC activities in support of GCC objectives is based on the available and prioritized Service capabilities and resources and will support institutional objectives.

(3) Institutional objectives will align with national strategic and theater guidance and provide a Service-specific focus that allows for more efficient and effective allocation of resources in support of global SC priorities.

(4) Close coordination between HQ USSF and SpOC will ensure Service institutional objectives and priorities are considered in the development of the USSPACECOM CCP.

b. Logistics. (Omitted)

c. Personnel. (Omitted)

d. Review and Assessments. (Omitted)

5. Command and Communications.

a. Command.

(1) The Chief of Space Operations (CSO) serves as the principal authority on Service priorities with regard to SC activities with allies and partners.

(2) The Deputy Chief of Space Operations for Strategy and Resources (CSRO) is the principal authority on the development of relevant strategies, guidance, and resources to achieve Service objectives in SC activities with allies and partners.

(3) The Director, Global Partnerships (SF/S5P) serves as the principal liaison and chief advisor to the CSRO, CSO, and Secretary of the Air Force on USSF SC strategy, policy, and plans. The Director is responsible for the development, administration, and management of programs, policies, strategies, plans, and guidance in support of USSF SC, civil and commercial engagement, Global Defense Posture issues, International Affairs Programs and training, international, and strategic communications guidance, and themes with regard to allies and partners.

b. Signal. (Omitted)

c. Points of Contact.

(1) Carlos R. Perez Mendez, Col, USAF

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