



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
2000 NAVY PENTAGON  
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OPNAVINST 5400.43B  
N2N6  
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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5400.43B

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVY SPACE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Ref: (a) DoD Directive 3100.10 of 18 October 2012  
(b) SECNAVINST 5400.39D  
(c) A Cooperative Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, March 2015  
(d) A Design for Maintaining Maritime Superiority, January 2016  
(e) Navy Space Leadership Council Charter, November 2017  
(f) OPNAVINST 3913.3A

1. Purpose

a. To establish Navy roles and responsibilities for implementing Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of the Navy (DON) space policies per references (a) and (b), and provide an organizational structure for requirements identification; Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE); space-related education and training; and coordination of space issues relevant to Navy warfighting needs.

b. This revision reflects organizational changes resulting from the establishment of U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. TENTH Fleet (FLTCYBERCOM/USTENTHFLT), Naval Information Forces (NAVIFOR), and Navy Information Warfighting Development Center (NAVINFOWARDEVCCEN). This instruction is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 5400.43A.

3. Background

a. Capabilities operating in and through space are critical enablers of Navy success across all its mission areas. As the Navy can no longer consider space a sanctuary and must view the space domain as a potential warfare environment, it must pursue a balanced approach to investing in resilience by focusing on rapid acquisition, reconstitution, space control, space situational awareness, and alternative non-space capabilities. Growing commercialization and international investment in space will provide additional opportunities for the Navy to diversify its space capabilities.

b. In alignment with references (c) and (d), the Navy will continue to enhance space support to the warfighter, increase space-related fleet training, and strengthen the Navy's cadre of space

professionals. It will continue to provide space-related, mission-essential products and services and maintain a comprehensive knowledge of adversary space and counter space capabilities. Additionally, the Navy will increase awareness of space domain impacts to maritime operations to improve planning.

c. To ensure that naval forces receive the maximum benefit from space-based capabilities, the Navy must advocate within National Security Space (NSS), Director of National Intelligence, and civil space processes for space requirements unique to naval operating conditions and integrate the use of space capabilities throughout naval, joint, and allied forces to the maximum extent practicable. To better enable advocacy and integration, the Navy must continue to expand its core knowledge base regarding space systems and capabilities.

#### 4. Responsibilities

a. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Warfare (CNO N2N6), in coordination with the Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy for Policy (DUSN (P)) and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence, Information Operations and Space (DASN C4I/IO & Space), develops, coordinates, adjudicates, and provides oversight on matters of space-related policy, strategy, and resourcing. CNO N2N6 identifies and adjudicates Navy's space-related warfare requirements; supports space-related science and technology (S&T) and research and development (R&D) efforts; and conducts planning and programming of space-related requirements in support of the program objective memorandum process.

b. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations, Plans, and Strategy (CNO N3N5) ensures space-based capabilities are integrated into strategy, plans, and concept of operations (CONOPS) to the maximum practicable extent.

c. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Integration of Capabilities and Resources (CNO N8) makes resource decisions with full consideration of the requirements, capabilities, limitations, and relative benefits of space-based solutions and includes the appropriate representation of space capabilities into campaign, mission modeling, and simulations for Navy networks, sensors, weapons, and platforms.

d. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Warfare Systems (CNO N9) is responsible for integrating space capabilities into warfare platforms and systems in support of evolving space systems, warfighter capability requirements, and available resources.

e. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), in coordination with CNO N2N6, CNO N8, and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT), collects and consolidates fleet maritime requirements to determine those best supported by space systems. In coordination with FLTCYBERCOM/USTENTHFLT, COMUSFLTFORCOM, as the readiness lead for space-related manpower and personnel, and training and education requirements,

develops space doctrine (Navy warfare publications and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP)), space-related CONOPS, and fleet training requirements and coordinates Navy space-related participation in exercises and war games.

(1) Navy Warfare Development Command, in coordination with warfighting development centers, develops and integrates innovative solutions to complex naval warfare challenges to enhance current and future warfighting capabilities.

(2) NAVIFOR is the designated type commander (TYCOM) for information warfare (IW), to include Navy space. NAVIFOR develops and sustains a trained, educated cadre of space professionals and develops, maintains, and oversees space training for the fleet. The mobile Naval Space Operations Course delivers space training to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps staffs to meet space-related Optimized Fleet Response Plan requirements. Navy space adversary teams deliver adversary space threat academics and opposition forces space threat via live replication during fleet exercises. NAVIFOR ensures naval forces deploy with the space expertise critical for effective electromagnetic maneuver warfare and counter intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance execution. NAVIFOR coordinates with Commander, Naval Education and Training for inclusion of foundational understanding of space-based systems in education and training programs as appropriate, and for development of Space personnel qualification standards to qualify officers to perform assigned space-related duties.

(a) NAVINFOWARDEVCCEN supports the NAVIFOR mission through development of advanced space TTPs at the individual, unit integrated or advanced, and joint levels, ensuring alignment with the IW training continuum. NAVINFOWARDEVCCEN also supports NAVIFOR training and assessment of information forces relating to advanced space TTPs.

(b) All Navy TYCOMs and their subordinate warfare development center coordinate as required to support space-related doctrine, CONOPS, and training development efforts.

(3) Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command develops and submits operational and R&D space-based meteorology and oceanography sensing requirements.

f. FLTCYBERCOM is the Navy component commander to Commander, U.S. Strategic Command for space operations in support of maritime forces afloat and ashore. USTENTHFLT, as lead for Navy's space operations, serves as the Navy's interface for joint space operations; coordinates with the fleet on development and review of CONOPS and TTPs in support of space capabilities; and provides reach back services for the integration of space effects into maritime operations and fleet training through maritime operations centers (MOC).

(1) USTENTHFLT task forces and task groups coordinate with the MOCs to provide tactical level space support to designated regional naval forces. The Navy integrates space

enhancement capabilities and situational awareness through the MOCs, functional offices, and working groups for Navy component commanders and fleet commanders.

(2) Naval Satellite Operations Center operates, manages, and maintains narrowband ultrahigh frequency follow-on, fleet satellite communications system (FSCS), and polar satellites, ensuring worldwide communications for fleet broadcasts, intelligence broadcasts, data distribution, missile warning data, survivable strategic and tactical communications, imagery, theater data, and video. Naval Satellite Operations Center also develops, maintains, and sustains telemetry, tracking, and command operations of the mobile user objective system satellite constellation.

g. COMPACFLT coordinates with COMUSFLTFORCOM and FLTCYBERCOM/USTENTHFLT on development of the Navy Space Cadre, space-related fleet maritime and training requirements, space doctrine (Navy warfare publications and TTPs), space-related CONOPS, and space-related participation in exercises and war games.

h. Numbered fleet commanders and Navy component commanders integrate space capabilities through the MOCs which support all assigned operational missions and provide command and control of assigned forces and employment recommendations to the respective geographic combatant commander. Within the MOC, assigned personnel provide support to all warfare areas, planning teams, and decision forums where space systems and services impact operations. The MOC coordinates with the space coordinating authority as required, ensuring space-based capabilities and vulnerabilities are included in all planning and are available for utilization to support maritime operations.

i. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWARSYSCOM) provides technical expertise and program management for the acquisition of Navy space capabilities in addition to executing plans and budgets as defined by Program Executive Office (PEO) for Space Systems (PEO SS), PEO Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (PEO C4I) and Chief of Naval Operations. SPAWARSSYSCOM also provides campaign and mission modeling and simulation efforts, as well as architecture and roadmap artifacts to enable naval missions.

(1) SPAWARSSYSCOM Space Field Activity provides technical, engineering, and program management support to the National Reconnaissance Office in the development, deployment, and operations of national space systems. It also supports NAVIFOR in the development and sustainment of a viable cadre of space acquisition professionals.

(2) SPAWARSSYSCOM Systems Center Atlantic and Pacific provide scientific and engineering expertise in support of the research, development, test, evaluation, fleet integration, fielding and sustainment of space-based capabilities in support of naval missions.

j. Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM) manages the Navy Space Cadre as a functional group and performs the planning, placement, and detailing of qualified personnel to billets requiring space expertise. NAVPERSCOM, in coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, ensures accurate identification, accounting, and classification of space-related manpower.

k. Naval Postgraduate School provides robust space education relevant to current space operations and engineering activities, and develops space-related postgraduate curriculum required to meet the needs of the Navy.

l. United States Naval Academy provides a foundational understanding of space-based systems, increases awareness of the Navy's reliance on those systems, and emphasizes the Navy's need for space professionals.

m. Navy Space Leadership Council promotes, influences, and guides programs and initiatives to achieve a Navy proficient in conducting space operations and employing space capabilities in all conditions as described in reference (e). The Navy Space Leadership Council oversees the development and execution of the Navy space strategic goals and objectives.

5. Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Responsibilities. Functions and responsibilities are provided for information purposes only. SECNAV establishes naval space policy and interacts directly with the Defense Space Council and the Office of the Secretary of Defense on matters of policy, acquisition, and overall Navy responsiveness to NSS programs. Most space-related S&T, R&D, and acquisition activities within the Navy fall under the purview of the SECNAV.

a. DUSN(P) is responsible for naval space policy, planning, program oversight, and integration of space-related capabilities within and external to the DON, interagency, and international arenas on NSS matters.

b. Office of Naval Research (ONR) and its subordinate Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) comprise primary scientific and technical organizations responsible for space-based capability gap solution development. NRL chairs the DON Space Experiments Review Board (SERB) and serves as the senior Navy representative on the DoD SERB, per reference (f). Results of the DON SERB are reviewed and approved for forwarding for consideration by the DoD Space Test Program by the Director, Innovation, Technology Requirements, and Test and Evaluation (CNO N94).

c. DASN C4I/IO & Space coordinates space acquisition issues for the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development, and Acquisition).

d. PEO SS formulates acquisition strategies and plans for Navy space systems, manages and executes programs of record to include space S&T investments and leads the development, testing, integration and operational support of Navy space systems and capabilities. Additionally, PEO SS coordinates with PEO C4I to acquire Navy space-related fixed site and

afloat terminals, as well as C4I architecture elements. PEO SS also coordinates with Naval Air Systems Command PEOs for airborne satellite communications terminals and with ONR, NRL, and SPAWARSSCOM to transition space S&T projects into acquisition programs of record.

e. Naval-National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) coordination group, chartered by DUSN(P) and the Director, NRO, serves as the primary focal point for coordination between the NRO and Navy on NRO-related acquisitions, policies, plans, and programs. Naval-NRO coordination group plans joint technology developments and advises the NRO regarding naval missions and tactical information needs. Naval-NRO coordination group also provides NRO overhead systems training in fleet concentration areas with sea operational detachments in Norfolk, VA and San Diego, CA.

## 6. Records Management

a. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of format or media, must be maintained and dispositioned for the standard subject identification codes 1000 through 13000 series per the records disposition schedules located on the Department of the Navy/Assistant for Administration (DON/AA), Directives and Records Management Division (DRMD) portal page at <https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/Records-and-Information-Management/Approved%20Record%20Schedules/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

b. For questions concerning the management of records related to this instruction or the records disposition schedules, please contact your local records manager or the DON/AA DRMD program office.

7. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, CNO N2N6 will review this instruction annually around the anniversary of its issuance date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, DoD, SECNAV, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will be in effect for 5 years, unless revised or cancelled in the interim, and will be reissued by the 5-year anniversary date if it is still required, unless it meets one of the exceptions in OPNAVINST 5215.17A, paragraph 9. Otherwise, if the instruction is no longer required, it will be processed for cancellation as soon as the cancellation is known following the guidance in OPNAV Manual 5215.1 of May 2016.



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### Releasability and distribution:

This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via Department of the Navy Issuances Web site, <https://doni.documentservices.dla.mil>