DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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OPNAVINST 5400.43C
N2N6
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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5400.43C

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVY SPACE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Ref: (a) DoDD 3100.10, Space Policy, 30 Aug 2022
(b) SECNAVINST 5400.39E
(c) SECNAVINST 7000.30
(d) Space Capabilities Needs in Support of Naval Operations ltr of 10 Jun 2024
(e) Chief of Naval Operations Navigation Plan of Jan 2024
(f) Navy Space Leadership Council Charter of 11Sep 2020
(g) Naval Space Board Charter of 7 Nov 2022
(h) OPNAVINST 3913.3C

1. Purpose

a. To identify Navy organizational roles and responsibilities that implement Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of the Navy (DON) space policies per references (a) and (b) and to provide an organizational structure for requirements identification and prioritization; planning, programming, budgeting, and execution per reference (c); space-related education and training; and coordination of space issues relevant to national security space and the advancement of Navy warfighting needs.

b. This revision reflects numerous organizational changes including the establishment of Navy Space Command (COMNAVSPACECOM). The revision also includes reference (d), the Naval Space Capability Needs Letter, an annual document that informs resourcing decisions for current and future space capabilities and associated critical infrastructure, which provides a detailed summary of naval space capabilities needed in support of operations against pacing and persistent adversaries. This instruction is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 5400.43B.

3. Background

a. As an expeditionary, global, and forward postured force, the Navy is heavily reliant on space-enabled combat power to operate across the maritime domain and ashore. Access to reliable space-based sensing, communications, weather, indications and warning, and positioning, navigation, and timing as well as the ability to control the space domain is paramount to achieve integrated all-domain naval power while maximizing allied interoperability for collective strength. Unique to space operations, the term weather specifically includes tropospheric, middle and upper

atmospheric weather prediction, space weather. Tropospheric weather prediction, enabled by space-based observations, in addition to middle and upper atmospheric weather prediction, including the ionosphere, is critical for Counter-Command, Control, Computing, Communications, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Targeting capabilities (C-C5ISRT) applications, such as high frequency communication and over-the-horizon radar.

b. The Navy is an active component of the Joint Force for space related science and technology (S&T) and research and development (R&D), operations, and technical development. Given the complex operational and technical challenges associated with the space domain, the expertise gained in space operations and acquisition is critical to maintaining the knowledge and ability to leverage space capabilities.

c. Consistent with reference (e), the Navy will continue to improve integration of space capabilities in support of the warfighter, increase space-related fleet training, and develop the Navy's MSO community while maintaining the Space Cadre. It will provide space-related, mission-essential products and services and maintain a comprehensive knowledge of adversary space and C-C5ISRT capabilities. Additionally, the Navy will increase awareness of the space domain and its potential impacts on maritime operations to improve planning.

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 Mission Systems (DASN MS), 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 needs and requirements; supports space-related S&T and R&D efforts; and conducts planning and programming of space-related requirements in support of the program objective memorandum (POM) process.

(1) CNO N2N6 and Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (HQMC-CD&I) will annually review and update the Naval Space Capability Needs Letter, to provide a listing of naval space capability needs in support of peacetime and combat operations.

(2) CNO N2N6 serves as Chair of the Navy Space Leadership Council (NSLC). The NSLC provides the Navy a senior leadership forum to address fleet space requirements, development, and training of Navy space professionals, and integration of space-related capabilities across the Fleet to ensure the combat effectiveness of Navy forces. The NSLC also promotes, informs, and guides programs and initiatives to achieve a Navy proficient in conducting maritime operations that depend upon joint space operations and space capabilities in all conditions as described in reference (f).

b. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations, Plans, and Strategy and Warfighting Development (CNO N3N5N7) ensures space-based capabilities are integrated into strategy, plans, and concepts of operations (CONOPS) and coordinates with officer community leadership, and

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Manpower, Training, Education (CNO N1) to determine resourcing requirements, curricula approval, and quota allocation for Navy education opportunities (to include fellowships). CNO N2N6 will coordinate with CNO N3N5N7 on Navy Space Policy education requirements. As the Navy's primary institutions of education for Naval Officers, the President, Naval Postgraduate School (NPS), President, Naval War College (NAVWARCOL), and Superintendent, United States Naval Academy (USNA) will incorporate space engineering, policy, history, and relevance to naval operations into their programs. Specifically, core education requirements, specific degree programs, academic research, analysis, and wargaming, will incorporate robust space-related topics, advanced projects, student published research papers, and theses retained by the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC).

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. CNO N8 also provides the Navy analytical interface into joint space modeling and simulation processes.

d. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Warfighting Requirements and Capabilities (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. CNO N9 and CNO N2N6 maintain a cooperative office Director, Digital Warfare Office (OPNAV N9DW) to lead naval operational architecture development and prototyping, drive digital integration, and identify critical space related requirements necessary to close long range kill chains.

e. COMNAVSPACECOM develops, integrates, and conducts full-spectrum space domain operations as the Navy Service component to Commander, United States Space Command (USSPACECOM), in concert with coalition, joint, inter-agency, and other partners. NAVSPACECOM advocates on behalf of the Fleet to obtain space capabilities in support of maritime operations, and provides space planning, CONOPS development, operations support, and expertise to the Fleet. NAVSPACECOM advises on global force posture that enables the Fleet to deter adversary aggression in the space domain and articulates space warfighting readiness. Naval Network Warfare Command (NAVNETWARCOM) compiles and distributes space products and tools, specifically overflight warning and space effects packages to naval forces. NAVNETWARCOM roles include: Planning and execution support to Maritime Operations Centers (MOC); fulfilling space product requests from carrier and expeditionary strike groups and amphibious ready groups pertaining to adversary space systems and support for operational assessments during deployment training cycles; supporting Fleet and national-level exercises; and facilitating mobile space training for operational units. NAVNETWARCOM provides worldwide Satellite Communication (SATCOM) support to all naval forces and is the principal Navy authority for coordination of the operational management of Navy SATCOM. NAVNETWARCOM also serves as the Navy SATCOM systems expert and makes recommendations for future SATCOM

requirements and operational integration. NAVNETWARCOM is the Navy System Operational Manager of Navy's Commercial Broadband Satellite Program.

f. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), in coordination with Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) and Commander, U.S. Navy Europe (COMNAVEUR) serves as the readiness lead for space-related manpower, personnel, and training and education requirements, develops space doctrine (Navy Warfare Publications, and tactics, techniques, and procedures [TTP]), space-related CONOPS, Fleet training requirements, and coordinates Navy space-related participation in exercises and wargames.

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

(2) Commander, Naval Information Forces (COMNAVIFOR) is the designated Type Commander (TYCOM) for the Information Warfare domain, to include space. COMNAVIFOR develops and sustains the MSO community and a trained and educated Space Cadre and develops, maintains, and oversees space-related training for the fleet. As such, it performs all man, train, and equip functions related to space. COMNAVIFOR coordinates with Commander, Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) for inclusion of foundational understanding of space-based systems in education and training programs as appropriate, and for development of personnel qualification standards to qualify officers to perform assigned space-related duties. COMNAVIFOR advocates for essential space capabilities, e.g. tools and decision aids both afloat in fleet units, and ashore, in MOCs.

(3) Commander, Naval Meteorology & Oceanography Command (COMNAVMETOCCOM), in coordination with Director, Oceanography, Navigation (OPNAV N2N6E), Office of Naval Research (ONR) and Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), identifies, documents, and submits operational and R&D space-based meteorology, middle and upper atmosphere, ionosphere and oceanography sensing requirements.

(4) All Navy TYCOMs and their subordinate warfighting development centers incorporate space capabilities into their doctrine and tactics and coordinate as required to support space-related doctrine, CONOPS, and TTP development efforts.

g. Commander, Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) coordinates with COMNAVIFOR, COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMNAVEUR, and NAVSPACECOM on development of the Navy space professionals, space-related fleet maritime and training requirements, space doctrine (Navy warfare publications and TTP), space-related CONOPS, and space-related participation in exercises and war games.

h. Commander, Naval Information Warfare Systems Command (NAVWARSYSCOM) provides technical expertise, program management, requirements analysis, system engineering, testing, and integration for the acquisition of Navy space and space-related capabilities in addition

to executing plans and budgets as defined by Program Executive Offices and Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). NAVWARSYSCOM also provides Technical Authority and Certification Authority for integrated information warfare capabilities, campaign and mission modeling and simulation efforts, as well as architecture and roadmap artifacts to enable naval missions. Commanding Officer, Naval Warfare Systems Command Space Field Activity (NAVWAR SPACE FLD ACT), is integrated with the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) in Chantilly, VA. NAVWAR SPACE FLD ACT provides technical, engineering, and program management support to the NRO in the development, deployment, and operations of national space systems. Additionally, NAVWAR SPACE FLD ACT, through the Naval-NRO Coordination Group (NNCG), provides feedback to the Navy and Marine Corps on, NRO's capabilities and acquisitions to inform the fleet of the full scope of NRO's current and planned future capabilities. NNCG also provides NRO overhead systems and tools training in fleet concentration areas with detachments in Norfolk, Virginia; San Diego, California; Whidbey Island, Washington; and Bahrain. NAVWAR SPACE FLD ACT supports COMNAVIFOR in the development and sustainment of space acquisition and space operations professionals.

5. Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Responsibilities (Provided for information purposes only). SECNAV establishes Naval space policy and interacts directly with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) on matters of policy, acquisition, and overall Navy responsiveness to National Security Strategy and National Defense Strategy programs. Most space-related S&T, R&D, and acquisition activities within the Navy fall under the purview of the SECNAV.

a. Deputy Undersecretary of the Navy for Policy (DUSN (P)) formulates DON space policy for senior-level approval and oversees space policy implementation and serves as the principal DON interface with appropriate OSD and the DoD component representatives on space issues and space forums, including the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy (ASD (SP)). Additionally, DUSN organizes and hosts the Naval Space Board (NSB), a senior leadership forum to develop and coordinate DON positions regarding DoD, Interagency, commercial, and international space-related issues. The NSB and NSB Working Group are the primary means to facilitate unity of effort across the DON for space policy, strategy, missions, functions, and capabilities as described in reference (g).

b. DASN MS coordinates space acquisition issues for the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Research, Development, and Acquisition (ASSTSECNAV RDA) and serves as the principal Naval representative to the Space Acquisition Council.

c. ONR and its subordinate NRL comprise the 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 DON representative on the DoD SERB, per reference (h). 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 (OPNAV N94).

d. Program Executive Office, Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (PEO C4I) 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 life cycle support of Navy space systems and capabilities. Additionally, PEO C4I acquires Navy space-related fixed site and afloat terminals. PEO C4I also coordinates with Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIRSYSCOM) and Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSCOM) PEOs for integration of space capabilities into platform systems, including weapons and sensors, with the Long Range Networked Fires Office for beyond line of sight kill chain design and developments, and with ONR, NRL, and NAVWARSYSCOM to transition space S&T projects to acquisition programs of record.

e. NNCG, chartered by the Undersecretary of the Navy (UNSECNAV) 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. NNCG plans joint technology developments, advises the NRO regarding naval missions and tactical information needs, and performs a leading role in executing the semi-annual Naval-NRO summit, which serves as a transformational vehicle to push innovative improvement to increase fleet lethality.

6. Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) (Provided for information purposes only). ONI's role in the space Intel community is delineated in the Defense Intelligence Analysis Plan and is responsible for several topics including Sea-Based Counterspace-Related Electronic Warfare Systems and Maritime Space Infrastructure. ONI also represents the Navy at the Defense Intelligence Space Threat Ops Committee that reviews all of the Defense Intelligence Enterprise's intelligence support.

7. Records Management

a. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of format or media, must be maintained and dispositioned per the records disposition schedules found on Directives and Records Management Division 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 the local records manager or the OPNAV Records Management Program (DNS-16).

8. 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, Secretary of the Navy, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will be in effect for 10 years, unless revised or cancelled in the interim, and will be reissued by the 10-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 DON Issuances website https://www.secnav.navy.mil/doni/default.aspx.