Administrative Changes to AFSPCI13-1213, *Launch Scheduling and Forecasting Procedures*

OPR: A2/3/6SR

Certified By: A2/3/6S (Col Miguel J. Colón)

References throughout to "HQ AFSPC/A3" are hereby changed to "HQ AFSPC A2/3/6"

References throughout to "HQ AFSPC/A3S" are hereby changed to "HQ AFSPC/A2/3/6S"

References throughout to "HQ AFSPC/A3 Directorate of Air, Space and Cyberspace Operations" are hereby changed to "HQ AFSPC/A2/3/6 Integrated Air, Space, Cyberspace and ISR Operations"

References throughout to "HQ AFSPC A3SR" are hereby changed to "HQ AFSPC A2/3/6SR"

References throughout to "Core Function Master Plan (CFMP)" are hereby changed to "Core Function Support Plan (CFSP)"

References throughout to "HQ AFSPC A8" are hereby changed to "HQ AFSPC FM" (for Programming/Budgeting Only) "Directorate of Financial Management"

References throughout to "HQ AFSPC A3SC, A3SF and A3SM" are hereby changed to "HQ AFSPC A2/3/6SF and A2/3/6SM"

References throughout to "HQ AFSPC A5C, A5F, A5M and A5R" are hereby changed to "HQ AFSPC A5/8/9F, A5/8/9M, A5/8/9R and A5/8/9X"

References throughout to SMC's "Launch and Range Systems Directorate (SMC/LR)" are hereby changed to "Launch Systems Enterprise Directorate (SMC/LE)"

References throughout to SMC's "Space Development Test Directorate (SMC/AD)" are hereby changed to "Advanced Systems and Development (SMC/AD)"

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND

AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND
INSTRUCTION 13-1213

18 SEPTEMBER 2013

Nuclear, Space, Missile, Command and Control

LAUNCH SCHEDULING AND FORECASTING PROCEDURES

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive 13-6 *Space Policy*, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 10-1201(Note: converting to 13 series), *Space Operations*; AFI 10-1211(Note: converting to 13 series), *Space Launch Operations*; and supports the *Commercial Space Launch Activities* (CSLA), 51 USC 50910 et seq. It applies to Headquarters Air Force Space Command (HQ AFSPC), Fourteenth Air Force (14 AF), the 30th Space Wing (30 SW), 45th Space Wing (45 SW), Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), applicable subordinate units and supporting agencies. This instruction applies to Air Force Reserve Command and to the Air National Guard. SMC and 14 AF are required to supplement this instruction. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. Process supplements as required in AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*. Supplements will not lessen the requirements nor change the basic content or intent of this instruction. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. This revision describes an updated scheduling process, which includes a Launch Commit Review process, Government Expendable Launch Vehicle (ELV) Executive Board (GEEB), and Government Integrated Meeting (GIM). Also included are changes to the Current Launch Schedule (CLS) timeframe, which is a four-year schedule. It defines the National Mission Model (NMM) as a seven-year

national mission forecast and the National Launch Forecast (NLF) as a projection of launches determined by the NMM. Further revisions are included throughout the document to provide clarity and consistency for a refined scheduling process.

1. General.

1.1. **Overview.** This instruction provides guidance on launch scheduling and forecasting. It describes strategies for launching satellite systems supporting Unified Combatant Commands (UCC), government, civil and commercial agencies. Included are organizational roles and responsibilities, procedures for Launch Services Office (LSO) and Launch Information Support Network (LISN) operations and a description of HQ AFSPC scheduling and forecasting products and processes.

1.2. **Background.** Spacelift operations provide the nation with continued access to space through the deployment of space-based assets supporting the Department of Defense (DoD), intelligence community, civil and commercial users. The USAF partners with agencies such as the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Missile Defense Agency (MDA) and commercial launch providers to ensure successful launch operations. As part of this partnership, the USAF provides the Eastern Range (ER) at Cape Canaveral AFS, FL and the Western Range (WR) at Vandenberg AFB, CA, which are essential to support DoD, NRO, NASA and commercial spacelift operations. The USAF also provides the necessary expertise and tools required to schedule launches on the ER and WR. See **Attachment 1**, *Glossary of References and Supporting Information*, for a list of acronyms and definitions.

1.3. **Overall Responsibility.** AFSPC/CC has overall responsibility for the launch schedule and directs all launch activities via delegation to the 14 AF/CC, who in turn delegates launch scheduling execution to the 30 SW/CC for the WR and 45 SW/CC for the ER. Wings must report significant scheduling actions, as defined in **Attachment 1**.

2. Spacelift Launch Strategies. There are two launch strategies for conducting spacelift operations to deliver satellites, payloads and materiel to space: launch-on-schedule and launch-on-demand.

2.1. **Launch-on-Schedule.** This strategy is the primary means of fulfilling UCC requirements for space-based capabilities. It supports routine spacelift activities with a nominal launch planning, acquisition, production, integration, testing and launch operations cycle. These launches may be forecasted many years in advance on the National Mission Model (NMM) and are executed IAW the Current Launch Schedule (CLS). The NMM is populated and managed by HQ AFSPC Directorate of Air, Space and Cyberspace Operations (HQ AFSPC/A3) based on HQ AFSPC Division/Branch and other user inputs, funding requirements and analyses conducted by the LSO. The lengthy planning timeline includes periodic satellite assessments to evaluate constellation health, which is then reported to the Current Launch Schedule Review Board (CLSRB). The CLSRB, chaired by 14 AF, assigns and manages launches on the CLS.

2.2. **Launch-on-Demand.** A launch-on-demand strategy is envisioned for use when an on-orbit capability must be restored quickly or when existing capabilities require augmentation. This strategy would be key in a crisis, contingency or wartime situation. A launch-on-demand would deploy capabilities to fulfill an urgent need from Joint Forces Commanders (JFCs), other services or agencies. The urgent need process is outlined in USSTRATCOM Instruction (SI) 534-19, *Operationally Responsive Space (ORS)*. AFI 63-114, *Rapid Response Process*, and AFSPCI 10-604, *Space Operations Weapon System Management*, outline AF and AFPSC processes for rapidly acquiring and fielding systems due to urgent needs.

2.3. **Employing Launch Strategies.** A Launch-on-Schedule or Launch-on-Demand strategy could be used for a variety of reasons. The following paragraphs expand on Joint Publication (JP) 3-14, *Joint Doctrine for Space Operations*, and Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 3-14, *Space Operations*, to describe launches required to deploy a new capability, sustain or augment an existing capability, or reconstitute a failed capability.

2.3.1. Launch to Deploy (LTD). These launches deploy new capabilities, establish new constellations and are used for a variety of research and development launches. LTD is used to achieve a satellite system's initial designed operational capability (DOC). LTD launches employ a launch-on-schedule strategy.

2.3.2. Launch to Sustain (LTS). LTS is used to maintain the DOC of a constellation by replacing satellites that are predicted to fail. Planning and executing replacement launches for operational constellations employs a launch-on-schedule strategy.

2.3.3. Launch to Reconstitute (LTR). LTR is likely to be the most urgent request for a launch. These launches are needed to respond to an unanticipated satellite failure and restore lost capabilities of an operational constellation to maintain DOC. If an on-orbit capability fails abruptly and an urgent need for a launch is required to restore the

capability, it may require employing a launch-on-demand strategy. If the capability cannot be restored quickly, a launch-on-schedule strategy may be used.

2.3.4. Launch to Augment (LTA). LTA is envisioned to increase operational capability above the DOC in response to war, crisis or contingency. This approach is considered in conjunction with other systems that may provide similar capabilities (i.e., non-space or non-launch alternatives). A launch-on-demand strategy is expected to be used for LTA capabilities in the future. However, current timelines may require employing a launch-on-schedule strategy.

3. Launch Services Office (LSO) and Launch Information Support Network (LISN).

3.1. **Launch Services Office.** The LSO provides centralized scheduling, forecasting, constellation sustainment modeling and maintains launch history. The LSO is the focal point for all United States launches. Contact the LSO at **afspc.a3r.lso@us.af.mil**or 719-554-3558 (DSN 692-3558).

3.2. **Launch Information Support Network (LISN).** LISN is the official launch scheduling system for all launches from the United States. LISN, managed and maintained by HQ AFSPC in the LSO, provides a collaborative, centralized, reporting tool to manage US space launch scheduling, forecasting, launch history, constellation sustainment modeling and current operations information.

3.2.1. Information reported in LISN includes scheduling status and major milestones of all major launch systems, range or pad maintenance, and other mission related significant events. LISN is routinely referenced to answer senior leader and HHQ questions and to support decisions affecting resource allocation through the Planning Programming Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process. This information is vital to ensuring leadership at all levels remains informed.

3.2.2. LISN Website Uniform Resource Locators (URL).

3.2.2.1. Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) is used to submit up to For Official Use Only (FOUO) and Proprietary (PROPIN) information. Access to this website is controlled with Public Key Infrastructure via a US Government Common Access Car d (CAC) or External Certificate Authority.
3.2.2.2. Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) is used to submit up to Secret information.

4. Scheduling and Forecasting Products.

4.1. **Current Launch Schedule (CLS) Report.** The CLS is a fiscal-year-based, 48-month projection of spacelift launches on the ER and WR. The first two years of the CLS are reported through weekly distribution. The third and fourth years are used for planning purposes. 14 AF is responsible for the CLS.

4.1.1. An “Executable Launch Schedule” consists of range approved dates and is a subset of the 48-month CLS. The Executable Launch Schedule provides direction to the Space Wing Commanders to execute approved UCC missions and provide support to other approved DoD, NRO, civil and commercial missions. It is further defined as all of the following:

4.1.1.1. A schedule that reflects the availability of all necessary resources required to support scheduled launches. These resources include: personnel (launch crews, mission assurance personnel, etc.), materiel (Flight Termination System batteries, Solid Rocket Motors, handling adapters, etc.), infrastructure (Payload Processing Facilities, radars and other range equipment, launch vehicle processing facilities, etc.), and support vehicles (payload transport equipment, launch support aircraft/boats, etc.).

4.1.1.2. A schedule that is funded within the PPBE process.

4.1.1.3. A schedule that does not conflict with scheduled launches from other ranges, pads or scheduled launches from the same pad within prescribed time centers for each launch pad. Information on launch constraints and other factors affecting launch centers is provided in the CLSRB Launch Scheduling Factors List (CLSFL) located at . The CLSFL is a guideline for planning purposes only and is not an authoritative document. For specific planning guidance, consult the appropriate mission planner(s)/manager(s).

4.1.1.4. A schedule that does not conflict with activities listed on the CLS, such as range/launch pad maintenance/modification periods, range tests, etc.

4.1.1.5. A schedule that does not contain launch dates that the Space Wing Commander (SW/CC) has determined to be unattainable, i.e., "placeholder" launch dates, etc.

4.2. **National Mission Model (NMM) Report.** HQ AFSPC/A3 is responsible for the NMM. The NMM is a seven-year, fiscal forecast of all national (DoD, NRO, civil and commercial) missions/spacecraft requiring a launch on the ER and WR. It begins at the conclusion of the CLS. The NMM Report is the most current mission projection based on official sources, such as space vehicle (SV) programmatic decisions/availability, Program Objective Memorandum (POM) submissions, program budget reviews, Congressional marks, etc. The NMM is used to establish baseline launch capability and determine the number of future HQ AFSPC-funded launches. Launch requirements are provided by the appropriate program Point of Contact (POC), e.g. Program Element Monitors (PEMs) at HQ AFSPC or designated representative from external organization, for missions on the program of record. Planning documentation, such as the Core Function Master Plan (CFMP), may be used for missions in the more distant future.

4.3. **AFSPC Program Data Call Report.** HQ AFSPC/A3 is responsible for the Program Data Call. The AFSPC Program Data Call Report is a fiscal-based, launch forecast report displaying HQ AFSPC missions requiring launch. It begins at the conclusion of the CLS and extends seven years. These constrained requirements are collected by HQ AFSPC/A3SR at least annually and results are used to support the PPBE cycle.

4.4. **NLF Report.** HQ AFSPC/A3 is responsible for the NLF. The NLF Report is a projection of launches in each fiscal year from the ER and WR. It begins at the conclusion of the CLS and extends seven years. The NLF Report is the most current launch projection based on official sources, such as launch vehicle (LV) programmatic decisions/availability, Program Objective Memorandum (POM) submissions, program budget reviews, Congressional marks, etc. Launch vehicle requirements are determined by HQ AFSPC/A3SR after assessing Program Data Call results. Planning documentation, such as

the Core Function Master Plan (CFMP), may be used for launch requirements in the more distant future.

4.5. **Launch History Report.** HQ AFSPC/A3 is responsible for the Launch History Report. The Launch History Report is an historical record of launches from the ER and WR. This report includes mission and launch date by calendar year.

4.6. **National Security Space (NSS) Report.** HQ AFSPC/A3 is responsible for the NSS Report. The NSS Report is an historical record of launches contributing to national security. It can include AFSPC, MDA, Navy, NOAA and NRO spacelift missions since the last NSS failure. This report does not include suborbital, NASA, Research and Development, or commercial missions.

4.7. **Space Vehicle (SV) Initial Launch Capability (ILC) Report.** The SV ILC Report displays SV mission(s) and associated date(s) indicating the earliest each mission is available for launch (independent of the launch vehicle), including shipping to the launch site and nominal processing time. Confidence level in ability to achieve ILC is included in this report. Other information may be selected, such as mission owner, launch location, etc. HQ AFSPC/A3 is responsible for the SV ILC Report; although SMC/LR may enter SV ILC and confidence level information for satellites under SMC responsibility.

4.8. **Commander's Launch Update Report.** The Commander's Launch Update Report is a six-month projection of launches on the ER and WR.

5. General Responsibilities and Procedures for Updating LISN.

5.1. **Personnel Authorized to Update LISN.** LISN updates are accomplished by appointed personnel within 30 SW and 45 SW, JSpOC, 14 AF and SMC's Launch and Range Systems Directorate (SMC/LR) and Space Development Test Directorate (SMC/SD). Applicable unit Commanders/Directors will appoint a primary and alternate LISN POC in writing, as well as any other individuals authorized to update LISN information. Appointment letters will be sent to HQ AFSPC/A3SR for routing to the LSO. LISN Administrators will grant appropriate privileges to authorized individuals based on specific updating/reporting requirements.

5.2. **LISN Update Overview.** LISN information is input/updated electronically through the LISN website. Units will provide updates to mission status and report significant events at spacelift launch sites, processing facilities and ranges.

5.3. **Data Classification.** Regular updates will be provided at the lowest appropriate classification level of LISN. The appropriate classification level will be selected for each entry.

5.4. **Time Reference.** All LISN dates/times must be in ZULU.

5.5. **Launch Change Requests.** Launch Change Requests (LCRs) are used to move launch dates or change mission status in LISN. When submitting a LCR, the proper category must be selected and a brief, descriptive reason for the change must be specified.

5.6. **Milestones.** Milestones are used to represent major mission events, their planning dates and/or completion dates.

5.7. **Comments.** Comments are brief, descriptive narratives of events impacting or possibly impacting milestones and/or launch date. They are used to describe an event or update a previous event with what occurred, reason for change, extenuating circumstances, etc. Comments should not be repeated, but enhanced to give a running history of events.

5.8. **Mission Details.** Mission details include, at a minimum, mission name, launch vehicle, alternate name (if applicable), launch site, mission description and mission owner.

5.9. **Post-Launch Status.** Post-launch status (success/failure/abort) is submitted via an LCR. For a launch abort, indicate new launch date with reason(s) specified in comments.

5.10. **Time Requirements.**

5.10.1. As the official launch scheduling system for all US launches, it is essential for LISN to maintain the most accurate information possible in order to prioritize, schedule and forecast launches to best meet national security requirements.

5.10.2. Units are required to update LISN on normal duty days. Ideally, LISN updates should be accomplished as events occur, but are required NLT 0900 local, the following duty day (unless otherwise annotated in **Table 1**) to allow publication/distribution of the CLS on a weekly basis. See **Table 1** for a summary of events and requirements to be entered/updated in LISN.

Table 1. LISN Entry/Update Requirements

ITEM / INFORMATION	**EVENT AND ENTRY/UPDATE REQUIREMENT**	
Launch Change Request	Submitted	Pending Date – Upon request from launch customer, for missions on the CLS
		Indefinite Status – Upon request from launch customer or upon AFSPC/CC, 14 AF/CC or appropriate SW/CC direction
		Planning Date – Upon a change that impacts existing launch date, for missions on the CLS
	Approved	Upon signature of approval authority Within 5 days of pending status
Milestones	Created	At Booster on Stand (or equivalent)
	Updated	Upon milestone date change
		Upon milestone completion
		Upon launch date change
Comments	Created	Upon significant event occurrence
Mission Details	Created	Upon identification of new mission
	Updated	For NMM Timeframe – annually (at Program Data Call)
		For CLS Timeframe – monthly
Post Launch	Created	Upon Launch – within 3 hrs See **Attachment 1** for launch success definition

5.11. **Operational Reporting.** LISN is not used in lieu of normal staff actions that are the subject of separate correspondence. Units will submit all required reports IAW AFI 10-206_AFSPCSUP_I, *Operational Reporting***,** and/or AFI 10-201_AFSPCSUP_I, *Status of Resources and Training System*

6. Organizational Responsibilities.

6.1. **Air, Space and Cyberspace Operations Director (HQ AFSPC/A3) shall:**

6.1.1. Maintain overall responsibility for the NMM and NLF and manage the launch scheduling process.

6.1.2. Attend CLSRB to provide MAJCOM perspective concerning organize, train, and equip responsibilities in developing the CLS.

6.1.3. Provide launch service/launch capability direction to AFPEO/SL, with courtesy copies provided to SMC/LR and 14 AF/CC, for the procurement of launch services/launch capability to support the CLS requirements.

6.2. **Launch, Ranges and Networks Branch (HQ AFSPC/A3SR) shall:**

6.2.1. Provide a collaborative, centralized, reporting tool to manage US space launch scheduling, forecasting, launch history, constellation sustainment modeling and current operations information.

6.2.2. Operate and maintain the LSO.

6.2.3. Forecasting. Maintain the NMM and NLF and serve as the primary interface to HQ AFSPC launch and range customers for the NMM, NLF and Program Data Call (HQ AFSPC and Interagency). Execute the forecasting process and publish the NMM and NLF, as defined in Paragraph 7. Make published versions available to authorized users on the LISN web page at .

6.2.3.1. Conduct annual Program Data Call to collect mission launch requirements on the ER and WR and AFSPC requirements on other ranges. Update LISN accordingly. Provide Program Data Call Report results to SMC/LR, SMC/SD, 14 AF/A3 and HQ AFSPC/A8.

6.2.3.2. In LISN, create new SVs and missions with appropriate mission details and submit LCRs to update SV/mission status according to Program Data Call and other appropriate user requests.

6.2.4. Scheduling. Manage the scheduling process. Support 14 AF, SMC, 30 SW and 45 SW in maintaining and producing the CLS. Publish the CLS. Distribute the CLS/make published versions available to authorized users.

6.2.4.1. At 14 AF/A3 approval, implement CLSRB decisions to include: reassigning missions from NMM to CLS or CLS to NMM; assigning primary missions to slots; assigning backup missions to slots; adding exceptions to indicate downselect decisions.

6.2.4.2. Submit LCRs assigning proper status.

6.2.4.3. Submit LCRs maintaining/managing planning dates and input comments for missions other than SMC/LR-responsible launch vehicles.

6.2.4.4. Attend and support relevant launch scheduling meetings, including CLSRB and preparatory meetings, satellite assessment meetings, etc.

6.2.4.5. Maintain and coordinate information on launch constraints and other factors affecting launch turn-around times. Currently, this information is provided in the CLSFL located at

6.2.4.6. Ensure LISN maintains LV ILC dates, SV ILC dates and associated confidence levels in achieving the SV ILC. Update comments when changes occur.

6.2.4.7. Update CLS launch slots in LISN based on most current information from SMC/LR and SMC/SD, as appropriate, with approval from 14 AF/A3.

6.2.4.8. Monitor the SMC Launch Commit Review process and provide guidance, as required. Coordinate and schedule Launch Commit Review briefing to AFSPC/CC.

6.2.5. Modeling. Accomplish mission modeling IAW AFSPCI 10-140, *Satellite Functional Availability Planning*, to assist appropriate HQ AFSPC Directors/Branches in identifying launch requirements for the annual Program Data Call and/or NMM, exploring excursions for funding drills, accomplishing Functional Availability Reports and other purposes, as required by Directors/Branches.

6.2.6. History. Provide ER and WR launch history, including launch slips (beginning 2004). See also paragraph **4.5**

6.2.7. LISN Website. Maintain and manage LISN website and information posted to/stored on/retrieved from it.

6.2.7.1. Serve as a help desk to solve technical issues with the LISN website and to provide user assistance.

6.2.7.2. Maintain and manage an electronic data collection, storage system and reports.

6.2.7.3. Maintain LISN website code, database structures and appropriate documentation.

6.2.7.4. Perform software testing and ensure identified security requirements are met.

6.2.7.5. Provide host with certification and accreditation information, as requested.

6.2.7.6. Review all new LISN requirements and estimate the level of effort to fulfill each new requirement. If the requirement does not exceed resource availability, it will be prioritized and an estimated completion date will be provided to the requester.

6.2.7.7. On normal duty days, perform daily file transfer from NIPRNET to SIPRNET.

6.2.7.8. Develop and provide LISN training to users, as requested.

6.3. **HQ AFSPC Divisions/Branches for Space Programs (HQ AFSPC/A3SC/ A3SF/A3SM/A5C/A5F/A5M/A5R) shall:**

6.3.1. Actively participate in and provide POCs for the Program Data Call and NMM process.

6.3.1.1. Ensure launch mission forecasts for each satellite program are reconciled with applicable agencies prior to submission for the Program Data Call/NMM. Provide reconciled information to HQ AFSPC/A3SR upon request.

6.3.2. Provide representation to and participate in 14 AF satellite assessments for UCC constellations.

6.3.3. For missions/constellations not included in 14 AF satellite assessments, provide SV assessment results and recommendations to the DoD Priorities Meeting, as requested by 14 AF or HQ AFSPC/A3SR.

6.3.4. Provide recommendations to 14 AF on movement of missions from the NMM onto the CLS.

6.3.5. Validate mission requirements for launch and assist HQ AFSPC/A3SR with launch advocacy, as needed.

6.3.6. Coordinate with appropriate program offices to ensure the most accurate SV ILC dates are reflected in LISN.

6.3.7. Coordinate with appropriate program offices and external agencies to capture and ensure accuracy of small lift and auxiliary payload data.

6.4. **14th Air Force (14 AF) shall:**

6.4.1. Implement a process to assess the status of UCC resources. The satellite assessments must include constellation health for the entire period addressed by the CLSRB, SV requirement, SV ILC, confidence level in achieving the ILC date, satellite location, ground equipment/station availability and any applicable funding considerations.

6.4.2. Implement a process that establishes a semi-annual CLSRB and includes out-of-cycle CLSRBs, as necessary. See paragraph **8.** for more details on the CLSRB process.

6.4.2.1. 14 AF/CC will serve as Chair of the CLSRB. Other CLSRB board members are HQ AFSPC/A3, SMC/CV, NRO, NASA and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Invitations to the CLSRB should include other applicable launch customers, such as Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), MDA, etc. In addition, invite commercial launch service providers and other customers to represent their interests if they have launches projected during the review period.

6.4.2.2. Schedule the CLSRB semi-annually. Conduct one meeting just prior to the start of each Government fiscal year.

6.4.2.3. Move missions from the NMM onto the CLS. If a mission on the CLS is no longer feasible for launch during the CLS timeframe, move the mission to the NMM, as appropriate.

6.4.2.4. Review satellite, launch and resource assessment results, considering SV ILC and confidence level in achieving the ILC dates.

6.4.2.4.1. Ensure launch vehicle assessments appropriate for the CLSRB review period are available at the GEEB, GIM and CLSRB, as appropriate, to include non-government missions.

6.4.2.4.2. Ensure range and resource assessments appropriate for the CLSRB review period are available at the GIM and CLSRB. Resource assessments assess range and resource status, including personnel, range down time, payload processing facility availability and any applicable funding considerations.

6.4.2.4.3. Ensure DoD satellite assessment results appropriate for the CLSRB review period are available to the DoD Priorities meeting, GEEB, GIM and CLSRB, as appropriate. Satellite assessment results will include SV requirements, SV ILC with a confidence level in achieving the ILC date, any applicable funding considerations and any other necessary information to determine launch requirements and readiness.

6.4.2.4.4. Ensure other satellite/mission assessment results appropriate for the CLSRB review period are available at the GIM.

6.4.2.5. Assign an OPR for the Launch Commit Review process. Conduct assessments of relevant ground/control systems and operations readiness for each mission in the designated timeframe. Provide assessment results to the SMC OPR for inclusion in the Launch Commit Review report/briefing.

6.4.2.6. Conduct the DoD Priorities Meeting. Review 14 AF and other DoD satellite assessment results and recommendations. Establish DoD launch priorities through the entire CLS timeframe. Provide DoD priorities to the GEEB, GIM and CLSRB.

6.4.2.7. Conduct a GIM prior to the CLSRB to ensure all appropriate information is available and reviewed and all issues are addressed for the entire CLS timeframe. Review all assessment results, priorities, COAs and constraints and make appropriate scheduling decisions at the GIM, as delegated by 14 AF/CC.

6.4.2.8. Examine all assessment results, including readiness, and consider national priorities when assigning primary and backup missions to launch opportunities/slots and launch dates. Carefully manage overbooking to optimize available launch opportunities. Nominal downselect/assignment timeframes are outlined below:

6.4.2.8.1. In months L-37 – L-48, move required missions from the CLS to the NMM and move missions from the NMM to the CLS. This year is used for planning purposes only. Missions will be overbooked against notional slots in this timeframe.

6.4.2.8.2. Assign multiple missions to slots between L-25 – L-36. This year is used for planning purposes as slots begin to solidify. Mission overbooking continues in this timeframe.

6.4.2.8.3. Determine one primary mission per launch slot within L-19 – L-24. This is the earliest timeframe for designating primary missions. Multiple backup missions may be assigned to these slots.

6.4.2.8.4. Select one primary mission per slot within L-13 – L-18. Each slot in this timeframe must have a primary mission, with multiple backup missions possible per slot.

6.4.2.8.5. Select one primary mission and no more than one backup mission per slot NLT L-12 months. Other backup missions are released for assessment at the

next available slot.

6.4.2.8.6. Assign a single mission to each slot NLT L-6 months prior to launch. The backup mission is released for assessment at the next available slot.

6.4.2.9. Approve the CLS and provide the CLS to Space Wings for execution.

6.4.2.10. Provide the Executable Launch Schedule to 30 SW and 45 SW.

6.4.2.10.1. Ensure approved launch dates are executable. If a launch date is no longer executable, inform the appropriate Space Wing (and other applicable agencies) and coordinate the launch date/status change.

6.4.2.11. Codify CLSRB decisions in meeting minutes within 30 days. Distribute minutes to HQ AFSPC/A3, SMC/CV/LR, NRO, NASA and FAA.

6.4.3. Designate in writing to HQ AFSPC/A3SR a primary and alternate LISN POC as well as any other individuals authorized to update LISN information.

6.4.3.1. Submit LCRs to maintain planning dates on the CLS.

6.4.4. Supplement this instruction to include procedures for CLSRB, satellite, launch and resource assessment processes.

6.5. **Space Wings (30 SW and 45 SW) shall:**

6.5.1. Execute the launch schedule as developed by the CLSRB. Elevate unresolved scheduling conflicts to 14 AF, as required.

6.5.2. Ensure a process is developed and executed to change launch dates/status when an approved date is no longer executable. Coordinate significant scheduling actions as stated in **Attachment 1**.

6.5.3. Ensure LCRs are approved within 5 days of submission.

6.5.4. Implement/document a process to assess range and resource status, including personnel, range down time, launch facility, payload processing facility availability and any applicable funding considerations. At the direction of 14 AF, provide assessment results to the GIM/CLSRB.

6.5.5. Provide launch constraints for Space Wing-managed resources to HQ AFSPC/A3SR for inclusion in the CLSFL.

6.5.6. For the Range Operations Squadron (ROPS), designate in writing a primary and alternate LISN POC to HQ AFSPC/A3SR, as well as any other individuals authorized to update LISN information.

6.5.6.1. Determine and report launch operations, scheduled launch dates and other major launch processing milestones not reported via paragraph **6.5.7.1**, through the LISN.

6.5.6.2. Input LCRs assigning mission status of “approved” or “indefinite,” range maintenance, and launch results for their respective ranges to ensure an accurate CLS.

6.5.6.3. Post timely LCRs to LISN to ensure accuracy. Nominally, LCRs will be processed as events occur, but are required NLT 0900 local, the following duty day,

unless annotated in **Table 1** Delays are authorized if external agency/range coordination is required.

6.5.6.4. Ensure all information entered in LISN is complete, accurate and remains current. Data review intervals are provided in **Table 1**

6.5.7. For the Space Launch Squadrons (SLSs), Launch Support Squadron (LCSS) and 1st Air and Space Test Squadron (1 ASTS), designate in writing to HQ AFSPC/A3SR a primary and alternate LISN POC as well as any other individuals authorized to update LISN information.

6.5.7.1. Input mission details, milestones and comments for respective missions through LISN.

6.5.7.2. Interface with SMC/LR or SMC/SD, as appropriate, on launch processing issues at the launch base that may impact the launch schedule.

6.5.7.3. Ensure all information entered in LISN is complete, accurate and remains current. Data review intervals are provided in **Table 1**

6.6. **Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC) shall:**

6.6.1. Implement and manage the Launch Commit Review process to assess risk in LV readiness, SV readiness, ground/control system readiness and operations readiness. Maintain administrative control over the Launch Commit Review process.

6.6.1.1. Conduct independent assessments (Currently known as Launch Commit Review assessments that are independent from program offices) for SV readiness, LV readiness and ground/control system readiness NLT 14 days prior to the GEEB. Specify in a supplement to this document a confidence/risk level rating system to reflect the ability of a launch mission to meet its Target Launch Date (TLD). Risk will be categorized as "High Confidence," "Confident," "Advisory" or "Low Confidence."

6.6.1.1.1. Assess launches within L-18 months, concentrating on those after L-6 months. Use CLSRB-assigned dates/launch opportunities as a baseline to formulate reviews of required data.

6.6.1.2. Prepare Launch Commit Review results briefing for presentation to AFSPC/CC. Include 14 AF operational/ground/control readiness information in the briefing. Briefing will indicate separate assessment results of the four specific risk areas and overall confidence assessment result of each mission's ability to meet the TLD within the designated CLS timeframe.

6.6.2. As member of the CLSRB, the SMC/CV will certify LV/SV ILC and associated confidence levels under SMC purview and previously provided by Program Directors to the LSO.

6.6.3. Provide launch constraints for SMC-managed launch vehicles and spacecraft to HQ AFSPC/A3SR for inclusion in the CLSFL.

6.6.4. Supplement this instruction to include procedures for independent assessment process for HQ AFSPC-funded spacecraft and launch vehicles as well as procedures for determining SV/LV ILC and associated SV confidence levels.

6.6.5. Support 14 AF satellite assessments. Provide SV acquisition and technical flight worthiness considerations to support 14 AF operational constellation assessments.

6.6.6. Implement SMC's process to determine confidence level in SV ILC dates.

6.6.7. Provide the LSO with SV ILC dates and associated confidence levels.

6.6.7.1. Submit a memorandum to HQ AFSPC/A3SR LSO NLT two weeks prior to each satellite assessment supporting a CLSRB cycle. This memorandum formally declares SV ILC dates and confidence levels in anticipation of DoD priority assessments and CLSRB launch scheduling decisions. Memorandum will include a primary and alternate point of contact.

6.6.7.2. Changes to SV ILC dates and confidence levels previously specified via memorandum will be communicated to the LSO at the earliest opportunity following the change. Changes may be communicated via email to the LSO organizational mailbox at or by calling LSO at DSN 692-3558.

6.6.7.3. Coordinate significant scheduling actions as stated in Attachment 1.

6.6.8. Ensure information entered in LISN is complete, accurate and remains current. Data review intervals are provided in Table 1.

6.7. SMC Launch Vehicle Directorates/Organizations (in Conjunction with AFPEO/SL).

6.7.1. Purchase launch services/launch capability to support the launch schedule, national mission model, national launch forecast and any LTD, LTS, LTR and LTA requirements, per HQ AFSPC/A3 direction.

6.7.2. Implement SMC's process to assess the status of launch vehicles acquired by SMC program offices.

6.7.2.1. Provide launch assessment results to support the GEEB, GIM and CLSRB. The launch assessments must include the following: launch throughput, all constraints, launch vehicle readiness and ILC, launch pad availability, ground equipment availability, all liens with resolution date and any applicable funding constraints.

6.7.3. Support and facilitate the GEEB to examine launch requirements, priorities, programmatic issues and available launch opportunities. Develop various courses of action as determined at the GEEB for review/consideration at the GIM/CLSRB.

6.7.4. Designate in writing to HQ AFSPC/A3SR a primary and alternate LISN POC as well as any other individuals authorized to update LISN information.

6.7.4.1. Submit LCRs to maintain planning dates and input comments in LISN for missions on SMC-responsible launch vehicles.

6.7.4.2. Ensure LV ILC dates are current and changes are entered in LISN at the earliest opportunity. Entries can be made, with appropriate access, using the LISN website at (NIPRNET) or (SIPRNET), by emailing the organizational mailbox at , or by calling the LSO at DSN 692-3558.

6.7.4.3. Coordinate significant scheduling actions as stated in Attachment 1.

6.7.5. Ensure information entered in LISN is complete, accurate and remains current. Data review intervals are provided in Table 1.

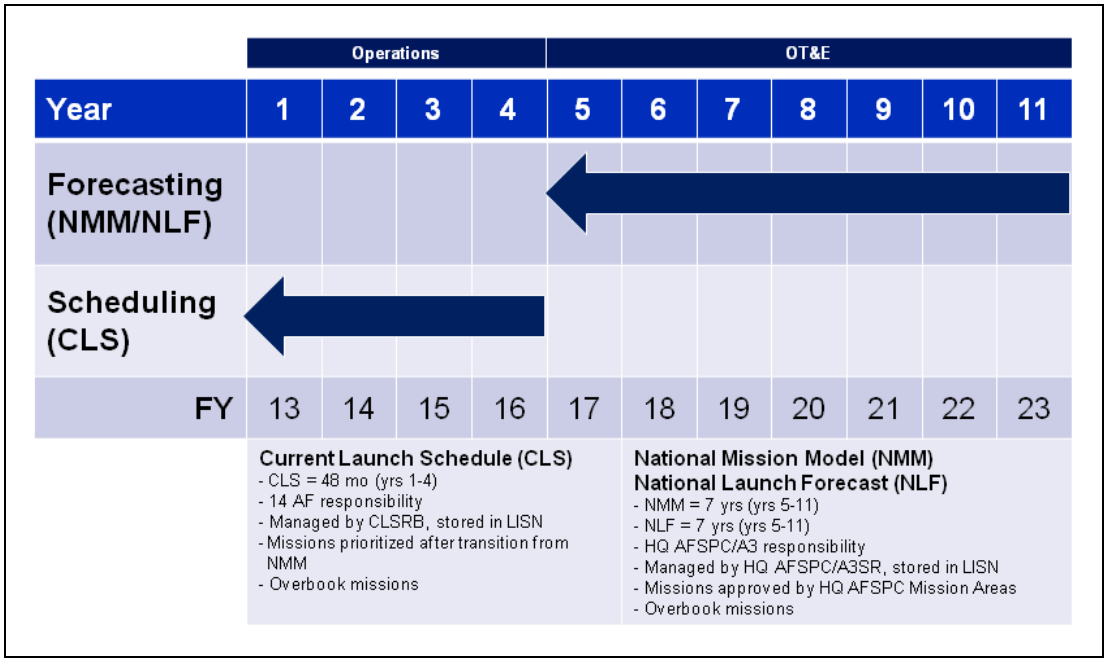
6.7.6. Provide launch slot information throughout the CLS timeframe to HQ AFSPC/A3SR.

6.7.7. Provide forecast information for missions requiring launches to HQ AFSPC/A3SR at each Program Data Call or NMM request for information.

6.7.8. Provide Test and Development support concerning missions/resources, as appropriate, to all CLSRB preparatory meetings.

7. Forecasting Process. The launch forecasting process is an ongoing, long-range, planning and programming process supporting production of the NMM and NLF. It is managed by HQ AFSPC/A3SR and is necessary for funding advocacy for launch services and launch capability. Launches on the ER and WR are forecasted within five to at least 11 years prior to launch. Forecasting includes the following activities: HQ AFSPC/A3SR issues an annual Program Data Call collecting all user requirements for future missions to be launched. The NMM is updated with Program Data Call results. When all requirements are collected, HQ AFSPC/A3SR finalizes the Program Data Call results with HQ AFSPC Directors/Branches and analyzes results to validate current launch capacity and determine launch requirements across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). The NLF is then updated in LISN. As changes occur throughout the year, HQ AFSPC/A3SR ensures mission projections for launches are maintained in the most currently projected fiscal year by updating missions in LISN due to official programmatic and operational decisions. **Figure 1** illustrates the relationship between launch forecasting and launch scheduling timelines.

Figure 1. Launch Scheduling and Forecasting Timeline



7.1. **NMM and NLF.** The primary forecasting product is the NMM, which is stored on LISN and maintained by HQ AFSPC/A3SR LSO. It is a projection of national space

missions, DoD, NRO, civil, other government and commercial, requiring launches from the ER and WR. The NMM displays missions within a given fiscal year, beginning five years in the future, or at the conclusion of the four-year CLS. HQ AFSPC/A3SR will manage the NMM according to user-provided predictions of launch requirements for their missions, constrained by fiscal and operational realities, then use the NMM to develop a projection of launches based on capability. This projection of launches per fiscal year is documented in the NLF. At every CLSRB, missions on the NMM are examined for possible transfer to the CLS and missions from the launch schedule may be returned to the NMM if requirements, readiness or priorities change accordingly.

7.2. **Mission Launch Requirements Collection.**

7.2.1. HQ AFSPC Program Data Call. All HQ AFSPC programs requiring launch will submit their constrained mission requirements to HQ AFSPC/A3SR during the annual Program Data Call. A POC for each satellite program will be assigned by appropriate HQ AFSPC Division Chief. POCs will be contacted by HQ AFSPC/A3SR to provide mission requirements. All associated organizations should funnel their requirements through the HQ AFSPC program POC. The data call will be published by HQ AFSPC/A3SR and posted on LISN.

7.2.2. Interagency Data Call. HQ AFSPC/A3SR will work with non-AFSPC customers, including other government agencies and launch service providers, to collect their missions requiring launch. Requirements will be collected from NRO and NASA, as well as other government agencies such as MDA, Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC), US Army, US Navy, etc. The FAA provides a commercial projection. Results of this data call are stored in LISN.

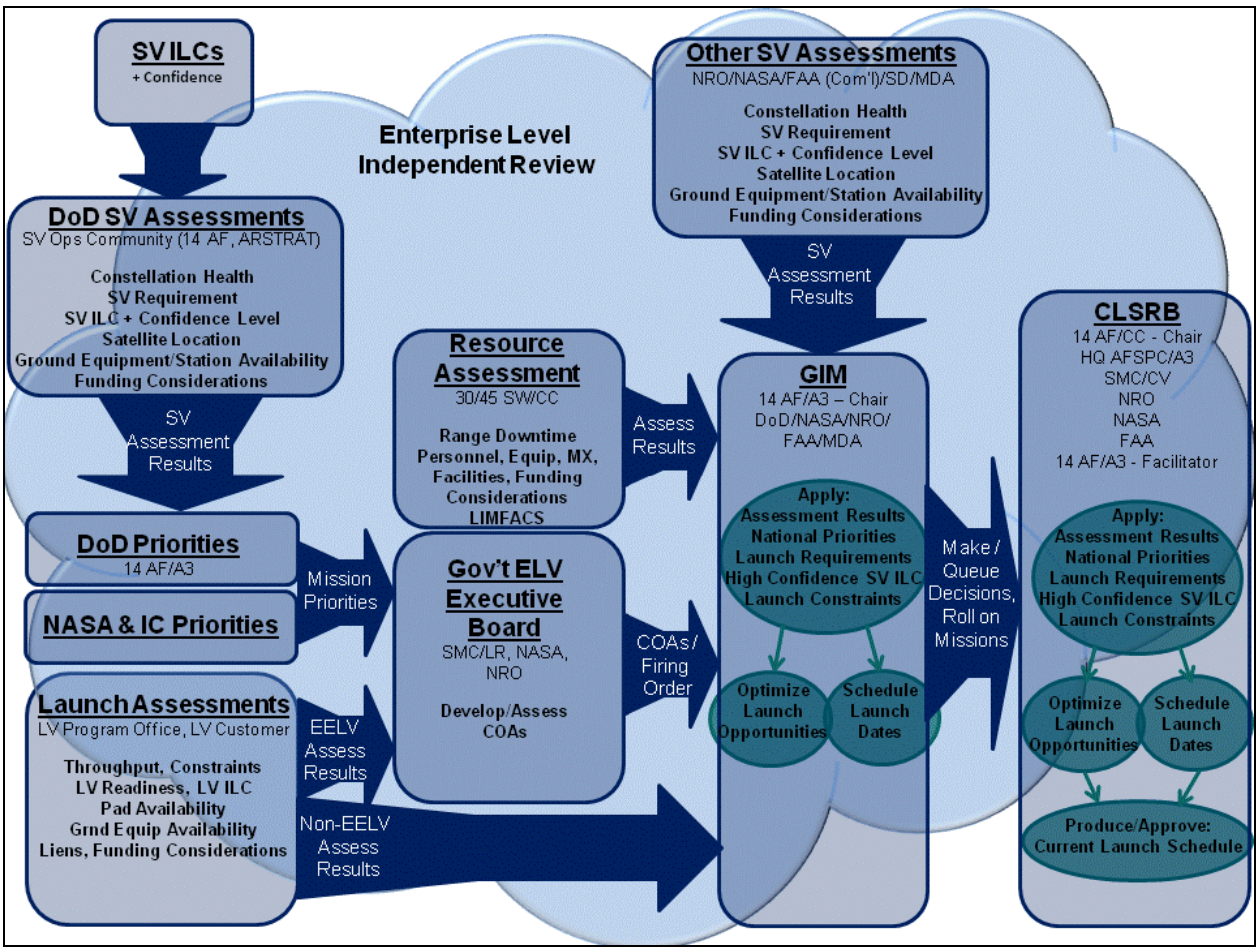
7.3. **NMM Analysis and Determining LV Requirements/Capability.** Analysis of the NMM feeds production of the NLF, which is stored on LISN. Mission requirements are examined to determine launch services and launch capability needed through the FYDP. Early identification of requirements is best to align launch need with contract actions and purchasing. Determining launch services/launch capability is key in the AF corporate process to develop POM inputs and an AFSPC advocacy plan to fund the NLF. The President's Budget finalizes the number of launches to be purchased by AFSPC and the NLF is updated in LISN.

8. Scheduling Process. HQ AFSPC/A3 manages the four-year scheduling process, which is executed by 14 AF in coordination with SMC. The semi-annual CLSRB, chaired by 14 AF/CC, is the governing body for launch scheduling and approval of the CLS. However, scheduling is usually very dynamic, requiring constant attention outside the CLSRB. Between CLSRBs, the 30 SW and 45 SW execute the CLS and 14 AF/A3, HQ AFSPC/A3SR and SMC coordinate on a daily basis to address issues as they arise. The CLSRB is the final determining body for launch assignment if a conflict cannot be resolved at a lower level. Launches from sites other than 30 SW and 45 SW might be addressed by the CLSRB if there are conflicts with other missions/assets. 14 AF/CC may convene an out-of-cycle CLSRB if a significant scheduling decision is required prior to the regularly scheduled meeting. SMC and the Space Wings share responsibility for entering information onto the CLS. SMC enters planning dates for missions as the LV acquisition is planned and refined. 30 OG and 45 OG personnel interface with range customers and maintain their respective schedules by entering/updating launch dates and

associated information in LISN. 30 LCG and 45 LCG personnel enter and update milestones and comments for respective missions as activities progress toward launch. Accuracy and currency of information contained in LISN and reflected on the CLS is essential for effective national security decisions. Therefore, all individuals and organizations entering launch related information in LISN are responsible for accuracy.

8.1. **Current Launch Schedule Review Board (CLSRB) Process.** The CLSRB occurs on a semi-annual basis to solidify and approve the CLS and produce an executable launch schedule based on national priorities. The CLSRB process includes assessing LV and SV readiness in achieving a launch date and available resources. Priorities are established and reviewed then missions are assigned launch opportunities and launch dates. Independent assessments are conducted to validate readiness. **Figure 2** illustrates the CLSRB Process.

Figure 2. CLSRB Process



8.1.1. Satellite Assessments. DoD satellite assessments review readiness, status, requirements and need. They are accomplished for the entire CLS timeframe. Results are used for DoD mission prioritization, COA development and GIM/CLSRB decisions. HQ AFSPC operational missions are the responsibility of 14 AF. 14 AF will ensure appropriate NRO, civil and commercial assessment results with appropriate level of detail are provided to the GIM/CLSRB. The satellite assessment process will be documented in a 14 AF supplement to this instruction.

8.1.2. Prioritization Review. Prioritization issues will be discussed, as necessary, leading into CLSRB decisions that will solidify the executable launch schedule and adjust the remainder of the CLS. 14AF/A3 prioritizes DoD missions. NASA and NRO prioritize their respective missions. Other launch customers, including those flying from other ranges schedule or asset sharing conflicts with ER/WR missions, are encouraged to prioritize their missions for consideration at the GIM/CLSRB. Most DoD, NASA and NRO priorities are reviewed at the GEEB and all priorities are considered in launch decisions made at the GIM and CLSRB.

8.1.3. Launch Assessments. Launch assessments evaluate the status of LVs. Assessment results are required at the GEEB leading to Government COA discussions at the GIM and CLSRB prior to assigning missions to slots/LVs and finalizing the launch schedule. 14 AF will ensure all appropriate launch assessment results not required at the GEEB are available to the GIM and CLSRB, with the appropriate level of detail for decision-making. The launch assessment process will be documented in 14 AF and SMC, as appropriate, supplements to this instruction.

8.1.4. Resource Assessments. Resource assessments evaluate range, launch facility, payload processing facility, personnel and resource status, including range down time and any applicable funding considerations. Assessment results will be provided to the GIM and CLSRB. 14 AF will document resource assessment process in a supplement to this instruction.

8.1.5. Launch Commit Review. SMC conducts a Launch Commit Review as an independent (independent from program offices) process, which provides an enterprise-wide assessment used to inform launch slot allocation decisions for the CLSRB. Risk is assessed in four areas: LV readiness, SV readiness, ground/control system readiness and operations readiness. SMC performs SV, LV and appropriate ground/control system assessments. 14 AF performs applicable ground/control systems and operational assessments and provides results to SMC. Assessment includes review of critical path schedule, margin, milestone progress, technical issues and available resources. Following the review and assessment, a confidence level is assigned reflecting the ability of a launch mission to meet the assigned launch opportunity. SMC briefs results to AFSPC/CC. The Launch Commit Review process will be documented further in 14 AF and SMC supplements to this instruction.

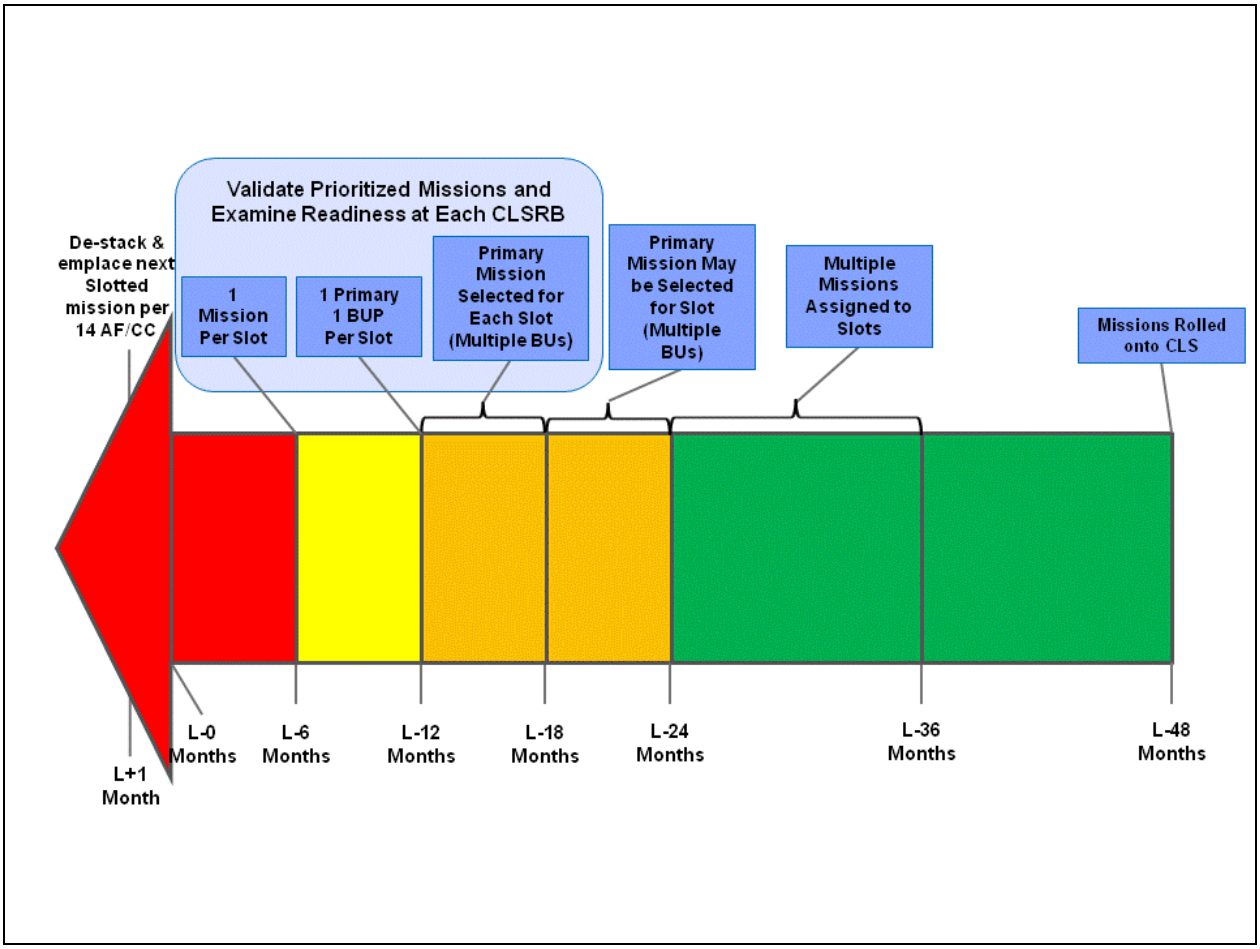
8.1.6. GEEB. SMC/LR, NRO/OSL and NASA Launch Services Program (LSP) Directors jointly chair the GEEB. Members of the GEEB coordinate their respective EELV launch requirements, priorities, programmatic issues affecting available launch opportunities, and their organization's perspective on potential firing orders to inform development of possible integrated courses of action to be assessed at the GIM and CLSRB. Other Government community members may be invited to the GEEB by any of the three principals in order to clarify organizational priorities or possible trades. The GEEB process will be documented further in an SMC supplement to this instruction.

8.1.7. Government Integrated Meeting. The GIM is chaired by 14 AF/A3 with participation from HQ AFSPC/A3S, SMC/LR, NRO and NASA. The GIM is held just prior to the CLSRB to make scheduling decisions as directed by 14 AF/CC and queuing appropriate decisions for the CLSRB.

8.1.8. Launch Assignments. The GIM and CLSRB will evaluate resulting requirements and constraints from the launch vehicle, satellite vehicle and resource assessments and consider national mission needs (priorities) to adjust/assign, as appropriate, launches on the CLS. Appropriate missions are moved from the NMM to the CLS and missions are overbooked within notional slots between L-25 to L-48 with no priority assignment. Slots within L-19 to L-24 may be assigned a primary mission and will have multiple backup missions. By L-12, all slots will have a primary mission and will have no more than one backup mission. At NLT L-6, only one primary mission is assigned. Every effort should be made to have only approved dates for all primary missions in the first 12 months unless a launch assignment has been delayed by the 14 AF/CC. All missions on the CLS will be deconflicted to reflect proper separations between launches (use the CLSFL as a guideline). Further details on launch assignments will be documented in a 14 AF supplement to this instruction.

8.1.9. CLS Management. HQ AFSPC/A3SR enters and/or adjusts slots on the launch schedule based on the latest information from SMC. Each CLSRB will re-validate every launch opportunity to ensure assignment of the most appropriate mission(s). In the interest of national priorities, it may become necessary for the 14 AF/CC to direct a mission de-stacking operation to allow another mission to move forward to launch. **Figure 3** illustrates the 48-month scheduling timeline. Further details on CLS management, including mission destacking, will be documented in a 14 AF supplement to this instruction.

Figure 3. Current Launch Schedule Timeline



8.1.10. CLS Approval. The CLSRB reviews and approves all launches on the CLS. When the CLSRB is adjourned, the CLS is approved and the approved dates on the CLS become the Executable Launch Schedule. While "approved" and "pending" dates are highly desirable within the first year of the CLS, the CLSRB Chair may choose to approve the CLS with "planning" and "indefinite" dates. CLSRB decisions are codified in minutes within 30 days. The Executable Launch Schedule directs the SW/CC to support the approved missions.

8.2. **Changes to the Current Launch Schedule (CLS) between CLSRB Meetings.**

8.2.1. Changes to Approved Launch Dates. The Space Wings approve changes to their launch schedule, normally within the first 24-months of the CLS. If a requested change constitutes a significant scheduling action as defined in **Attachment 1**, the SW/CC will coordinate with 14 AF/CC prior to implementation (see **Attachment 1**).

8.2.2. Changes to Planning Dates. HQ AFSPC/A3SR and 14 AF, SMC (and JSpOC for Other Domestic Launches) will work with customers to change planning dates. If the requested change constitutes a significant scheduling action, coordinate with 14 AF/A3 per **Attachment 1**.

8.2.3. Out-of-cycle CLSRB. 14 AF may convene an out-of-cycle CLSRB when interagency communication is required to resolve significant scheduling actions or when a conflict cannot be resolved at a lower level.

8.3. **Preemption.** If a government launch requirement results in preemption of a commercial mission, actions must be IAW Title 51 United States Code (USC) 50910 et. seq., CSLA, as amended.

8.3.1. AFSPC/CC will consult with Department of Transportation via the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation (FAA/AST) on preemption requirements/recommendations and prepare preemption rationale for Secretary of Defense preemption decision.

8.3.2. All preemption decisions must be made by the Secretary of Defense (responsibility cannot be delegated) in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation.

8.3.3. 14 AF/CC shall direct action according to Secretary of Defense preemption decision. The CLS will be updated accordingly.

8.4. **Other Domestic Launches.** Authorized JSpOC members update LISN as a means to track and report other domestic launches for JSpOC use/awareness.

8.4.1. JSpOC provides in writing to HQ AFSPC/A3SR a primary and alternate LISN POC as well as any other individuals authorized to update LISN information.

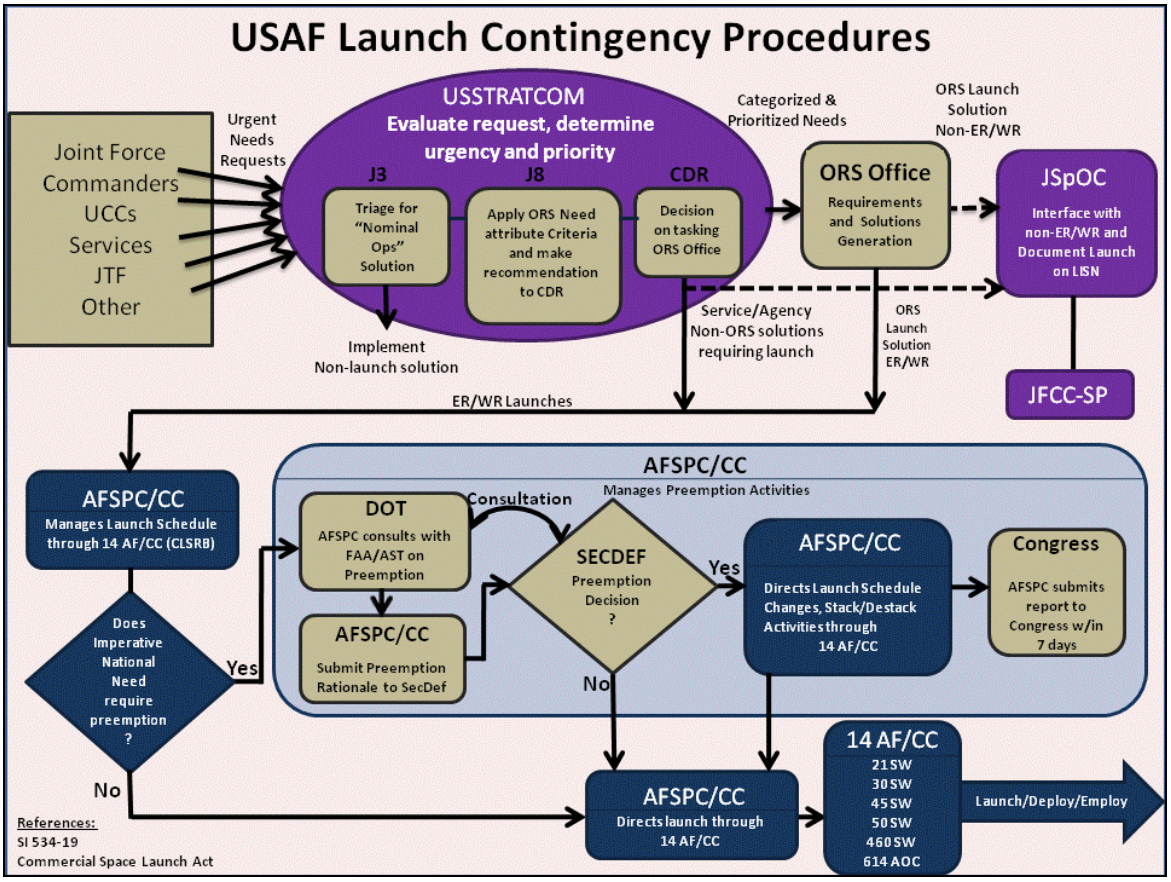
8.4.1.1. For other domestic launches, JSpOC inputs all general mission details, mission description, milestones, LCRs and comments to include range maintenance, launch results, and significant events in LISN. Populate LISN at the appropriate security level (NIPRNET & SIPRNET) and ensure proper classification markings for all data entered. Other domestic launches are launches with a primary range other than ER or WR.

8.4.1.2. JSpOC ensures information entered in LISN is current, following data review intervals provided in **Table 1**

8.4.1.3. JSpOC also provides a 24-hour call center to answer questions concerning LISN data.

9. USAF Contingency Launches. USAF may use contingency launches to implement LTR and LTA strategies. In contingency situations, consideration must be given to preemption set forth in Title 51 USC 50910 and imminent contract modifications. Specific procedures are detailed in the following paragraphs and **Figure 4** illustrates the USAF launch contingency procedures.

Figure 4. USAF Launch Contingency Procedures



9.1. **Schedule Responsibility.** AFSPC/CC will have overall responsibility for the launch schedule and direct all launch activities from the ER and WR. This authority is normally delegated to the 14 AF/CC.

9.2. **Implementing Launch-On-Demand/Urgent Need.** In the event of an unforeseen satellite failure or a need to augment a system above a constellation's DOC, the Government may implement launch-on-demand strategy to respond to a war, crisis or contingency situation.

9.2.1. Joint Task Forces (JTFs), services or other agencies will identify problems and needed capabilities via an existing urgent need request, such as a Joint Urgent Operational Need (JUON) or Evaluation Request Message (EReqM), to USSTRATCOM IAW SI 534-19.

9.2.2. USSTRATCOM evaluates the request and determines urgency and priority of the need, as well as how best to fulfill the need. Requests requiring a launch outside the "urgent" time constraints per SI 534-19 will follow the normal scheduling process further detailed in this instruction. If USSTRATCOM determines the request can be fulfilled with a nominal ops solution, examples might be satellite repositioning, new methods for data collection/distribution and "triage" of on-orbit assets, then no launch is required.

9.2.3. If HQ AFSPC solutions are needed, AFI 63-114 and AFSPCI 10-604 are the AF and HQ AFSPC instructions detailing the processes to rapidly acquire and field systems due to urgent needs. These launch requests will flow through HQ AFSPC and 14 AF.

9.2.4. Urgent need requests will be prioritized and categorized and forwarded to the ORS Office upon CDRUSSTRATCOM approval.

9.2.5. ORS Office will generate requirements, concepts and solutions per SI 534-19. Solutions will include identification of launch needs. ORS Office will coordinate all USAF ORS launch requirements with AFSPC/CC and will coordinate all urgent-need launch requirements with JSpOC.

9.2.6. The JSpOC documents non-ER/WR launches in LISN, including urgent need launches, to provide situational awareness to JFCC-Space.

9.2.7. 14 AF/CC will coordinate urgent launch needs on the ER or WR with the CLSRB members. 14 AF/CC will forward the results and recommendations to AFSPC/CC and USSTRATCOM, when appropriate, and identify launch execution conflicts or preemption requirements.

9.2.8. If a contingency launch requirement results in preemption of a commercial mission, actions must be IAW Title 51 USC 50910 et. seq., CSLA, as amended. The CLS will be updated accordingly.

DAVID J. BUCK, Brigadier General, USAF
Director of Air, Space and Cyberspace Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

51 U.S.C. 50910 et seq, *Commercial Space Launch Activities*

Joint Publication 3-14, *Joint Doctrine for Space Operations,* 6 Jun 09

Air Force Doctrine Document 3-14, *Space Operations,* 19 Jun 12

USSTRATCOMI 534-19, *Operationally Responsive Space,* 19 Jun 08

AFDD 2-2, *Space Operations,* 27 Nov 06

AFPD 10-12, *Space,* 1 Feb 96

AFI 10-1201, *Space Operations,* 25 Jul 94

AFI 10-1211, *Space Launch Operations,* 17 Jul 06

AFI 63-114, *Quick Reaction Capability Process,* 4 Jan 11

AFI 10-201_AFSPCSUPI, *Status of Resources and Training System,* 5 May 10

AFI 10-206_AFSPCSUPI, *Operational Reporting,* 1 Apr 09

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management,* 18 May 06

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records,* 1 Mar 08

AFSPCI 10-140, *Satellite Functional Availability Planning,* 23 Aug 12

AFSPCI 10-604, *Space Operations Weapon System Management,* 1 Oct 07

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFB—Air Force Base

AFGSC—Air Force Global Strike Command

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFPEO/SL—Air Force Program Executive Officer for Space Launch

AFS—Air Force Station

AFSPC—Air Force Space Command

AFSPCI—Air Force Space Command Instruction

AFSTRAT—Air Forces Strategic

AOC—Air and space Operations Center

CC—Commander

CDR—Commander

CDRUSSTRATCOM—Commander, United States Strategic Command

CLS—Current Launch Schedule

CLSFL—CLSRB Launch Scheduling Factors List

CLSRB—Current Launch Schedule Review Board

DARPA—Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

DOC—Designed Operational Capability

DoD—Department of Defense

EELV—Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle

ER—Eastern Range

EReqM—Evaluation Request Message

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration

FYDP—Future Years Defense Program

GEEB—Government Expendable Launch Vehicle (ELV) Executive Board

GIM—Government Integrated Meeting

HHQ—Higher Headquarters

IAW—In Accordance With

IC—Intelligence Community

ILC—Initial Launch Capability

JFC—Joint Forces Command

J3—Joint Operations Directorate

J8—Joint Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment Directorate

JSpOC—Joint Air and Space Operations Center

JTF—Joint Task Force

JUON—Joint Urgent Operational Need

LCR—Launch Change Request

LISN—Launch Information Support Network

LR—Launch and Range Systems Directorate

LSO—Launch Services Office

LSP—(NASA) Launch Services Program

LTA—Launch to Augment

LTD—Launch to Deploy

LTR—Launch to Reconstitute

LTS—Launch to Sustain

LV—Launch Vehicle

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

MDA—Missile Defense Agency

NASA—National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NLF—National Launch Forecast

NMM—National Mission Model

NRO—National Reconnaissance Office

NSS—National Security Space

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

ORS—Operationally Responsive Space

OSL—(NRO) Office of Space Launch

POC—Point of Contact

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

PPBE—Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution

PROPIN—Proprietary Information

ROPS—Range Operations Squadron

SD—Space Development and Test Directorate

SECDEF—Secretary of Defense

SMC—Space and Missile Systems Center

SMDC—(Army) Space and Missile Defense Command

SV—Space Vehicle

SW—Space Wing

TLD—Target Launch Date

UCC—Unified Combatant Command

URL—Uniform Resource Locator

USSTRATCOM—United States Strategic Command

WR—Western Range

Terms

Approved Launch Date—A launch date that has been approved by an approving official (i.e. Wing Commander).

Backup Mission—As designated by the CLSRB, a mission that continues to process toward launch in a specified launch slot/opportunity. Backup missions may be elevated to primary mission status based on readiness and/or priority, as determined by the CLSRB.

Combatant Command (COCOM)—Nontransferable command authority exercised only by commanders of unified and specified commands. Combatant Command is the authority of a Combatant Commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command.

Comments—In LISN, a brief, but descriptive narrative of events impacting or that could impact milestone and/or launch date. Comments should not be repeated, but enhanced to give a running history of events. They should describe an event or update a previous event with what occurred, reason for change, extenuating circumstances, etc.

Commercial Mission—Launch activity conducted under the authority of an FAA license IAW Title 9 USC 50910.

Current Launch Schedule (CLS)—The CLS is a fiscal-year-based, 48-month projection of launches from the ER and WR, approved by the 14 AF/CC at the CLSRB. It includes the Executable Launch Schedule. The first two years of the CLS are provided via standard report from LISN. The latter two years are used for operational planning purposes.

Current Launch Schedule Review Board (CLSRB)—A semi-annual forum chaired by 14 AF/CC and attended by senior officers, program managers and commercial representatives from the launch community. The purpose of the CLSRB is to review resource, satellite and launch assessments, prioritize launches and approve the CLS.

Designed Operational Capability (DOC)—A system that has completed Force Development Evaluation (FDE) and has been accepted by the specified operational command/agency. The system has completed all developmental tests, has demonstrated performance within specification and is providing the intended service to the user as defined in the system Operational Requirements Document and System Specification.

Executable Launch Schedule—A subset of the CLS, this schedule consists of range approved dates. It does not conflict with any; 1) scheduled Range maintenance periods, 2) range modernization contract activity periods, 3) launch system pad maintenance periods, 4) scheduled Range test, or 5) scheduled launches from other pads or scheduled launches from the same pad within prescribed time centers.

General Mission Details—In LISN, this information includes the payload/mission name, launch vehicle, operations number, launch range and pad, POC, mission owner, status, NET/NLT dates and launch window.

Government Expendable Launch Vehicle (ELV) Executive Board—An SMC/LR, NRO/OSL and NASA/LSP jointly-chaired board whereby members coordinate respective EELV launch requirements, priorities, programmatic issues affecting available launch opportunities and

perspective on potential firing orders to inform development of possible integrated courses of action to be assessed at the Government Integrated Meeting and the CLSRB.

Government Mission—A launch that does not require an FAA license under Title 9 USC 50101, i.e. a launch or other activity the Government carries out for the Government. This may include activities for which the Government contracts with a commercial entity.

Indefinite Launch Date—A launch that was once approved on the wing launch schedule and is no longer executable or a planning date that is no longer achievable. However, a new planning date has not been established due to the need for additional information.

Launch Assessment—An evaluation of all launch constraints including launch throughput, launch vehicle readiness including ILC, launch pad availability, ground equipment availability, understanding all liens, plus resolution date and any applicable funding constraints. Launch assessment results are presented to the CLSRB.

Launch Change Request—A formal request in LISN to change a launch date on the CLS.

Launch Commit Review—An independent process (independent from program offices), which provides an enterprise-wide assessment used to inform launch slot allocation decisions for the CLSRB. The LCR will assess risk in four areas: LV readiness, SV readiness, ground/control system readiness and operations readiness.

Launch Requirement—The date (best fidelity possible) a mission must be launched to satisfy operational/test capability, programmatics, functional availability (per AFSPCI 10-140) or satellite assessment requirements.

Launch Service Provider (LSP)—A generic term for the prime contractors providing launch services.

Launch Slot—A notional timeframe on the CLS representing a launch opportunity.

Launch Success—Initial separation/orbit injection is within proper limits (Spacelift) or achieves the proper trajectory (non-spacelift)

Launch to Augment (LTA)—A strategy to increase operational capability above the designed operational capability in response to war, crisis or contingency.

Launch to Deploy (LTD)—A strategy to achieve a satellite system's initial designed operational capability.

Launch to Reconstitute (LTR)—A strategy to respond to an unanticipated satellite failure where a launch is necessary to recover an operational constellation and maintain designed operational capability.

Launch to Sustain (LTS)—A strategy to maintain the designed operational capability of a constellation by replacing satellites that are predicted to fail.

Launch Vehicle (LV) Initial Launch Capability (ILC)—The earliest date an LV can be ready for launch, including nominal shipping and launch base processing time.

Milestones—Major events that must be accomplished prior to launch. Milestones may include, but are not limited to, Booster on Stand, SV Mate, etc.

National Launch Forecast—The NLF is a fiscal-year-based forecast of launches from the ER and WR.

National Mission Model—A projection of forecasted missions/spacecraft requiring launch opportunities within a given fiscal year on the ER and WR. The NMM extends at least seven years beyond the CLS

National Security Space Mission—An orbital mission contributing to national security that can include AFSPC, MDA, Navy, NOAA and NRO spacelift missions. It does not include suborbital, NASA, Research and Development or commercial missions.

Pending Launch Date—A launch date that is going through an approval process.

Planning Launch Date—The best available date that a mission can be launched. This launch date must consider resource availability and CLSRB-approved mission prioritization but does not require approval by an approval authority (i.e. Wing Commander).

Preemption—Preemption from access to a United States Government launch site, reentry site or launch property when a launch date commitment from the Government has been obtained for a launch under 51 USC 50910 et seq.

Primary Mission—The mission most likely to launch in a specified launch slot/opportunity, as designated by the CLSRB.

Resource Assessment—An evaluation of range and resource status, including range down time and any applicable funding considerations. Limiting factors are reported on range, maintenance periods, down time, personnel, funding, satellite processing facilities, etc. Resource assessment results are presented to the GIM/CLSRB.

Satellite Assessment—Agencies with upcoming launch requirements convene prior to the CLSRB to review SV requirement, SV ILC date and associated confidence level, satellite location, ground equipment/station availability and any applicable funding considerations. Satellite assessment results are presented to the DoD Priorities meeting/GIM/CLSRB.

Significant Event—Reportable mission-related activities/incidents that have or could have a scheduling impact. The LISN is not used in lieu of normal staff actions that are the subject of separate correspondence. Units should submit all required reports IAW AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting*, AFI 10-206_AFSPCSUP_I, *Operational Reporting***,** and/or AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System*.

Significant Scheduling Action—Significant scheduling actions must be coordinated with 14 AF prior to approving the change. A significant scheduling action is defined as a scheduling change affecting a mission that does any of the following; 1) Adds a launch date not previously presented at the CLSRB; 2) Adds a maintenance period that precludes operations for 72 hours or more not previously presented at the CLSRB; 3) Moves a launch date more than 3 days earlier or 10 days later from the approved launch date; 4) Changes the sequence of launches in the CLS; 5) Causes another mission to slip more than 30-days from last published CLS; 6) Reduces an SV ILC confidence level; or 7) Changes an SV ILC date by more than 30 days for missions assigned either backup or primary positions on the CLS.

Space Vehicle (SV) Initial Launch Capability (ILC)—The earliest date an SV can be ready for launch, including nominal shipping and launch base processing time.

Space Vehicle (SV) Requirement—Also "Launch Requirement" The date (best fidelity possible) a mission must be launched to satisfy operational/test capability, programmatics, functional availability (per AFSPCI 10-140) or satellite assessment requirements.

Spacelift—The ability to deliver satellites, payloads and material into space. Spacelift operations are conducted to deploy, sustain, augment or reconstitute satellite constellations supporting US military operations and/or national security objectives. Spacelift operations include operationally responsive launch capabilities (JP 3-14).

Target Launch Date—A scheduled launch date representing, in the case of the CLS, a resolution among operational need, programmatic availability, and contractual constraints, or in the case of the NMM, the best estimate of when an SV will launch primarily based on operational need/constellation sustainment. SV ILC may precede TLD by many months or possibly years depending upon priorities and launch manifest decisions.