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MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION C
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FROM: HQ USSF/COO
2020 Space Force Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330-2020

SUBJECT: Space Force Guidance Memorandum (SPFGM) 2025-10-02, *Operations Planning and Execution*

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

By Order of the of the Secretary of the Air Force, this Guidance Memorandum replaces SPFGM 2025-10-01, *Space Force Operations Planning and Execution*.

Compliance with this Memorandum is mandatory. To the extent its directions are inconsistent with other Department of the Air Force publications, the information herein prevails, in accordance with Department of the Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 90-160, *Publications and Forms Management* and Department of the Air Force Manual (DAFMAN) 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*. If this publication conflicts with Department of Defense (DoD) or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) guidance and policy, then those DoD and/or CJCS publications will take precedence.

This SPFGM provides Space Force guidance for operations planning and execution. This SPFGM applies to all civilian employees and uniformed members of the USSF and those with a contractual obligation to abide by the terms of Department of the Air Force (DAF) issuances, except where otherwise noted. This guidance does not apply to the USAF, allies or partners.

This SPFGM may require the collection and/or maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974, authorized by Title 10 United States Code, Section 9013, *Secretary of the Air Force*. Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to Air Force Instruction 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System.

The authorities to waive Delta or unit level requirements in this SPFGM are identified with a Tier (T-0, T-1, T-2, and T-3) number following the compliance statement. See DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures, Table A10.1*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to

the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items.

This Memorandum becomes void after one year has elapsed from the date of this Memorandum, or upon publication of a new publication permanently establishing this guidance, whichever is earlier.

DEANNA M. BURT, Lt Gen, USSF
Chief Operations Officer

Attachment:
Guidance Changes, *Space Operations Planning and Execution*

Attachment

GUIDANCE CHANGES

Chapter 1

GUIDANCE

1.1. Purpose. This SPFGM implements Space Force Policy Directive (SPFPD) 10-4, *Operations Planning: Global Force Management* and implements the Space Force Generation (SPAFORGEN) model in support of the Secretary of Defense's (SecDef) Global Force Management (GFM) processes. Force generation is a service level function. As a service, USSF publishes SPFI 10-401 to specify the responsibilities of organizations or offices involved in USSF GFM and SPAFORGEN. It describes processes and provides guidance on integration with Joint Staff processes. This chapter summarizes overarching guidance for Guardians and Space Force organizations required to meet current and emerging national security objectives. Unless stated otherwise, either within this or any other instruction, responsibilities of designated individuals may be delegated to subordinate organizations.

1.2. Joint Guidance. GFM processes are outlined in the SecDef Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG) as well as the many other Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Guides and Manuals which can be found in the references section of this document. These documents (unclassified documents can be found at <https://www.jcs.mil/Library/>) outline the policies, processes, and procedures, which govern joint planning and execution activities and provide the reference where detailed instructions on these activities are published.

1.3. GFMIG. The SecDef's GFMIG, published every two years, implements the strategic direction of the National Defense Strategy (NDS) by describing the business rules for directed readiness, assignment, allocation, apportionment, and assessment processes. The GFMIG ensures unity of effort for GFM across the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC). The GFMIG is a classified document available on the Secret Internet Protocol Routing Network (SIPRNet).

1.4. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Guide 3130. [CJCS Guide 3130](#), *Joint Planning and Execution Overview and Policy Framework*, provides policies and procedures to implement SecDef guidance for adaptive planning and execution of military activities, and provides the business rules for interacting with the JPEC.

1.5. Space Force Policy Directive (SPFPD) 10-4. [SPFPD 10-4](#), *Operations: Global Force Management* implements the GFMIG and CJCS Guide 3130 by delineating senior USSF leader roles and responsibilities related to GFM and SPAFORGEN.

1.6. Key Terms and Systems

1.6.1. Unit Type Codes (UTCs). The UTC is the way a Service's capabilities are codified within the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Automated Data Planning (ADP) system. A UTC is a 5-character alphanumeric code that represents a military capability. A UTC may consist of a manpower element only, equipment only,

or manpower and equipment. The USSF process for developing and managing UTCs is captured in SPFMAN 10-406, *UTC Management*.

1.6.2. Joint Requirements Code (JRC). Within Joint Capability Requirements Manager (JCRM), capabilities are aggregated under JRCs. JRCs are used to categorize, organize, and manage requested force requirements, and to assist Joint Force Coordinator (JFC) for the purpose of identifying and staffing global joint sourcing solutions.

Although there isn't a one-to-one correlation, JRCs are similar to functional areas. JRCs provide CCMD planners, Joint Staff, and JFC/Joint Force Providers (JFPs) the ability to easily track aggregate functional requirements and sourcing information. In developing requirements in JCRM, supported component headquarters planners will use JRCs which best define capabilities desired (e.g., functional JRCs that correlate to functional areas).

1.6.3. Planning and Execution Systems. There are several systems utilized in operational planning and execution. These systems are used to define requirements, report readiness, provide sourcing information, and indicate movement data. The below list is a planning and execution systems summary of some of these systems.

1.6.3.1. Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). JOPES applications and files are used for joint command and control. JOPES applications interface with Service applications for essential joint planning data. The Space Force utilizes the Air Force's interface, known as Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments (DCAPES), to provide data, such as Geographic Location files, Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA) files, and Type Unit Equipment Detail (TUDET) files. The major functions of JOPES include the Editing Tool and Rapid Query Tool.

1.6.3.2. Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). DRRS is the sole readiness reporting system for the DoD. DRRS is used by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), CCMDs, Services, and Combat Support Agencies. DRRS establishes a capabilities-based, adaptive, near real-time readiness reporting system for the DoD to measure the readiness of military units to meet missions and goals assigned by the Secretary of Defense. The USSF uses the Space Force Readiness Reporting page to input information into DRRS. The SF Readiness Reporting page contains tabs for a units' Mission Statement, Team Builder, Personnel Training Requirements, Space Force Input Tool (SFIT), Capability Assessment, and Top Concerns. Additional information on the USSF readiness reporting tools can be found in SPFI 10-201.

1.6.3.3. Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager (JCRM). JCRM is a web-enabled tool which facilitates the process to source operational requirements, in accordance with GFMIG. JCRM supports automatic requirements generation, validation, sourcing, and orders writing processes, in both planning and execution environments. Key elements of the tool are in direct support of JOPES. The primary functions of JCRM are to:

1.6.3.3.1. Account for forces and capabilities committed to ongoing operations and constantly changing unit availability.

1.6.3.3.2. Support the CDR's decision-making processes.

1.6.3.3.3. Identify the most appropriate and responsive force or capability to best meet the requirement.

1.6.3.4. Deployment Comparison Management Program (DCoMP). The Space Force planning and execution community utilizes DCoMP to plan, execute, and track deployment requirements. DCoMP is the USSF standard ADP system designed to provide communication of Operation Plan (OPLAN) requirements and resource monitoring capability by integrating planning data with operations, manpower, and personnel processes to enable planners to develop and access near-real time data from USSF. Major functions within DCoMP include deployment verification and tracking, deployment supportability analysis, unit mission requirements, and military personnel availability. The following are key elements of DCoMP:

1.6.3.4.1. Deployments. The Deployments Module contains information on all known deployments for Command Identification (CID) codes for which USSF oversees or establishes. SpOC/S335 maintains data by Unit Line Number (ULN) and line number (LNR), can access Military Personnel Data System (MilPDS) data of tasked individuals, integrates UTC data, and automatically records changes to any field within a ULN. SpOC/S335 emails Functional Area Managers (FAMs) of relevant information or changes, and records information and comments provided by the Installation Deployment Readiness Cell (IDRC)/Installation Deployment Office (IDO), or FAM. SpOC/S335 uses the Deployments Module to record and track UIC changes and reclaims. The module can automatically post newsgroups when JOPES verifying ULNs.

1.6.3.4.2. MilPDS. MilPDS data is displayed for all USSF personnel. Current and historical data is available to assist in the identification and sourcing of individuals for all specialties. This includes Professional Military Education (PME), civilian education, deployments, Special Experience Identifiers (SEIs), dwell, duty titles, and assignments. DCoMP does not create Personal Identifiable Information (PII) data, but displays data contained in DCAVES and MilPDS.

1.6.3.4.3. Electronic Justification (eJUST). This module captures minimum mission requirements for combat units by UTCs or teams.

1.6.3.4.4. Unit Manning Document (UMD). The UMD module contains current and projected manpower authorizations for active duty funded positions for all units associated with the USSF.

1.6.3.4.5. Capability Analysis (CA). The CA module gathers information from the ULN, authorizations, MilPDS, and eJUST to determine supportability for every unit within USSF that has the requested capability assigned. It utilizes this information to provide analysis to assist with sourcing deployment taskings.

1.6.3.4.5.1. If a unit can support a tasking, MilPDS must be examined to ensure that the unit has individuals that can deploy (i.e., not separating, retiring, PCS'ing, deployment availability (DAV) coded, deploy-to-dwell

(D2D), etc.) After identifying where capability exists, CA then provides data on all personnel meeting the deployment requirement. Individuals that cannot deploy are highlighted and can be excluded from consideration. This provides the ability to quickly determine not only unit supportability, but specific individuals that are able to deploy.

1.6.3.4.5.2. CA can support MilPDS sourcing. This uses many of the same functions as unit analysis, but begins with a prioritization of personnel using MilPDS sourcing rules. It identifies personnel meeting the deployment requirement, then sorts them by number of deployments, date returned from last deployment, number of short tours, short tour return date. This capability can also eliminate individuals with deployment limitations.

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Deputy Chief of Space Operations for Operations, Cyber, and Nuclear (SF/COO).

Serves as the Secretary of the Air Force (SecAF) and Chief of Space Operations (CSO) focal point for integrating Joint Force operational requirements, policies, guidance, and plans in support of Joint Force Commanders.

2.1.1. SF/COO is the primary representative of the USSF in the joint community on matters involving operational strategies, requirements, policies, guidance, and executing strategic plans. SF/COO is responsible for staffing GFM related products:

2.1.1.1. Forces For Unified Command memorandum (Force For)

2.1.1.2. GFM Allocation Plan (GFMAP)

2.1.1.3. Directed Readiness Tables (DRT)

2.1.1.4. DRT Quarterly Apportionment Tables

2.1.1.5. Revisions to the GFMIG

2.1.1.6. All GFM products will be worked ICW the USSF Force Provider.

2.1.2. As the primary USSF representative to the joint community, SF/COO is responsible for coordinating with SpOC to provide analysis and response to Joint Staff Operations (JS/J35) for changes to the GFMAP and Joint Individual Augmentees (JIA) requirements, providing risk analysis and response.

2.1.3. Creates and maintains Service Force Generation policy.

2.1.4. Communicates SPAFORGEN policy with DAF Public Affairs (PA).

2.1.5. Provides Service-level representation at the GFM Board (GFMB). Responsible for presenting USSF force availability to the Joint Force.

2.1.6. Coordinates with SpOC to provide risk assessments to the Joint Staff about sourcing CCDR requirements, when those requirements exceed force availability or capacity, in accordance with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3105.01b, Joint Risk Analysis Methodology (JRAM).

2.1.7. SF/COO is the focal point for all Space C-FLDCOMs for the planning, coordination, and support of the Combatant Commands' space forces sourcing requirements.

2.2. HQ USSF, Mission Sustainment Division (SF/COO/S40). Integrates logistics policies to support Integrated Deployment System (IDS) and Logistics Module (LOGMOD) processes.

2.3. HQ USSF, Cyber and Spectrum Operations Directorate (SF/S6). Leads development and coordination of policy, guidance, and strategy related to cyber operations, cybersecurity, enterprise satellite communications (SATCOM) and electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO) necessary for USSF Operations to succeed.

2.3.1. Coordinates cybersecurity efforts for FLDCOMs and serve as the focal point for all cybersecurity planning and execution activities in this instruction.

2.3.2. Coordinates with the Force Generation Division (SF/S7O) for timely inputs on cyber readiness of combat squadrons (CSqs) and combat detachments (CDets) for GFM.

2.3.3. Ensures USSF adherence to DoD policies on readiness in contested and congested cyberspace as defined below:

2.3.3.1. Contested Cyberspace: a disconnected, intermittent, or limited operational aspect of cyberspace in which malicious activity threatens or impacts mission effectiveness by degrading information, data exchange, or network capability.

2.3.3.2. Congested Cyberspace: a disconnected, intermittent, or limited environmental aspect of cyberspace where operations might be degraded by unintentional interference from private sector or military use, or by natural events.

2.4. HQ USSF, Force Generation Division (SF/COO/S7O). The USSF Force Generation Division (SF/S7O) is the focal point for supporting SF/COO as the primary representative to the Joint Staff on force generation and GFM. The responsibilities of SF/S7O include, but are not limited to:

2.4.1. Incorporates the readiness status of USSF operational units into GFM assignment, allocation, apportionment, directed readiness, and assessment processes.

2.4.2. SF/S7O will maintain GFM Input Tool (GFMIT) accounts to ensure USSF capabilities are submitted to JS/J8 in a timely and accurate manner. SF/S7O updates the USSF force elements in GFMIT with the products approved by HQ USSF. GFMIT is the primary tool for coordinating GFM products between Joint Staff Force Generation Division (JS/J8) and the Services. JS/J8 uses the readiness data listed in GFMIT to prepare the "Forces For" memorandum and DRT for approval by the Secretary of Defense.

2.4.3. Secretary of Defense Orders Book (SDOB). On behalf of SF/COO, SF/S7O leads the USSF coordination for the analysis and response for changes to the GFMAP, a process that culminates in the SDOB.

2.4.4. GFM Board. Acts as the focal point for coordinating, staffing, and preparing SF/COO for the GFMB.

2.4.5. Serves as the primary USSF JOPES (or appropriate follow-on system) and JCRM Functional Manager (FM) account.

2.4.6. Serves as the OPR for the coordination and staffing of all GFM products listed in paragraph 2.1.1. on behalf of SF/COO.

2.5. USSF Joint & National Security Matters office (SF/COO/S3J) serves as the Joint Action Coordinating Office (JACO). Supports the CSO and COO in the discharge of their statutory and assigned JCS functions and ensure USSF equities are wholly integrated into joint operations.

2.6. HQ USSF, Chief Strategy and Resourcing Officer (SF/CSRO).

2.6.1. Manages USSF inputs to the SecDef-directed Global Defense Posture process.

2.6.2. Supports SPAFORGEN by coordinating long-term planning for OCONUS forces and footprints with SF/S7O to ensure consistent and mutually supportive efforts across the GFM and Posture processes.

2.6.3. Coordinates changes to new and future Space Force capabilities in GFM processes.

2.7. Deputy Chief of Space Operations for Human Capital (SF/S1) integrates personnel policies and provides guidance to assist in quantifying and documenting wartime and contingency manpower requirements and organization structures.

2.7.1. Space Force Senior Leader Management (SF/S1L). Serves as the focal point in management and development of general officers, colonels, civilian Senior Executives, chief master sergeants and senior master sergeants. Responsibilities include analysis of Space Force and joint requirements to optimally assign and develop Space Force senior leaders; development of policies and plans related to the senior leader portfolio; and administration of a wide range of programs to access, train, support, develop, and utilize senior leaders.

2.7.2. Service Component Augmentation. Responsible for developing, maintaining, and executing policy and procedures to augment the staffs of Space Force Component Commands in response to increased operational tempo.

2.7.3 Manpower (SF/S1M) will:

2.7.3.1 Translate force design, program, and budgetary decisions into detailed, mission-specific force structures. This includes developing force structures that reflect operational needs, ensuring alignment with validated manpower models, and accounting for both full-time and part-time (when applicable) workforce requirements, consistent with force presentation strategies.

2.7.3.2 Develop, update, and disseminate manpower guidance that translates validated mission workload and program objectives into quantifiable manpower requirements. This includes coordinating with relevant stakeholders to ensure the guidance supports force readiness, operational execution, and the sustainment of the institutional workforce, while aligning with evolving mission demands and workforce.

2.7.3.3 Drive the USSF's manpower programming processes to strategically ensure senior leaders at all levels are informed of their Future Years Defense Planning (FYDP) demands and shortfalls to provide decision makers various risk mitigation options to execute within fiscal constraints and end strength limits.

2.7.3.4 Be responsible for the USSF's Organization Policy, to include the management of the Organization Change Request (OCR) process, which facilitates organization actions including, but not limited to, unit activations, inactivations, and redesignations

2.8. Deputy Chief of Space Operations for Intelligence (SF/S2). The SF/S2P, GFM and Force Design, coordinates with SF/S7O to assess and recommend the assignment and allocation of USSF intel units and Guardians, in support of GFM requirements.

2.9. Field Commands (FLDCOM). The USSF FLDCOMs are Space Training and Readiness Command (STARCOM), Space Systems Command (SSC) and Space Operations Command (SpOC). The FLDCOMs are responsible for establishing systems and processes within their FLDCOMs to support force generation (GFM, SPAFORGEN, training, and exercises).

2.9.1. Upon request, the FLDCOMs are to coordinate with SF/S7O on draft GFMIG related products; to include, but not limited to: Forces For, GFMAP, DRT, and DRT Quarterly Apportionment Tables.

2.9.2. FLDCOMs will synchronize planned readiness activities (e.g., training, exercises, inspections, etc.) with the SPAFORGEN cycle to the maximum extent possible.

2.9.3. STARCOM will coordinate with SpOC to align PME with the SPAFORGEN cycle, to ensure Guardians will have the opportunity to attend PME during the Ready and Prepare phases of SPAFORGEN, to the greatest extent possible.

2.9.3.1. PME that is designed and managed by USSF will be scheduled to occur during the Ready or Prepare phases of SPAFORGEN, to balance mission requirements with readiness and training.

2.9.3.2. PME that is designed and managed by DAF will be coordinated between STARCOM and DAF to provide availability to Guardians to the greatest extent possible.

2.9.3.3. GSUs that cannot attend USSF PME will work to align PME during the Ready or Prepare phases of SPAFORGEN when possible. GSU Commanders may allow Guardians who receive training Report on Individual Personnel (RIPs) during the Commit phase to attend PME when required.

2.10. Commander, Space Operations Command (SpOC/CC). SpOC is the USSF Service Force Provider (SFP). The SpOC/CC is responsible for creating and implementing sourcing solutions for CCMD requirements that have been approved by the SecDef. The SpOC/CC is also responsible for providing warfighter advocacy and coordinating on Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, Facilities, and Policy (DOTMLPF-P) solutions for fielded forces.

2.10.1. Executes and sources SPAFORGEN.

2.10.2. Manages the Space Operations Duty Order (SODO), which is the authoritative document for tasking, documenting, and tracking of individual Guardians that are assigned to CSqs that are assigned to a CCMD during the Commit phase of SPAFORGEN.

2.10.3. Tracks and tasks individual Guardians and USSF units who have been tasked through the GFM process to support a CCMD.

- 2.10.4. Upon SF/COO/S7O request, provides operational readiness analysis on the impact of providing additional force elements in support of SDOB process. Provides sourcing recommendations and coordinating a concur or non-concur response to SDOB.
- 2.10.5. Conducts operational analysis and reviewing of draft GFM products created by SF/COO/S7O, in support of GFMIG processes and the GFMBs.
- 2.10.6. Oversees all USSF deployment implementation guidance and execution actions.
- 2.10.7. Coordinates sourcing solutions with SF/S7O and SF/S7O notifies C-FLDCOM.
- 2.10.8. Executes reclama and Unit Identification Code (UIC) changes for USSF.
- 2.10.9. Provides data and analysis on the operational readiness of space force units and equipment to USSF and C-FLDCOMs, in support of GFM processes.
- 2.10.10. Certifies readiness of USSF forces to meet combatant command warfighting requirements.
- 2.10.11. Implements USSF readiness assessment processes to measure effectiveness of SPAFORGEN cycles, and to identify combat force mission needs and capability gaps required to meet current and future CCMD warfighting requirements.
- 2.10.12. Provides deployment orders for USSF forces through GFM processes in the GFMIG.
- 2.10.13. Provides at least one alternate functional manager for both JCRM and JOPES.
- 2.10.14. Provides processes for alternate sourcing waivers including but not limited to non-standard deployment rotations and non-standard institutional force sourcing.
- 2.10.15. Coordinates on Single Mobility System (SMS) (previously LOGBOOK) requests as the SFP.

2.11. Component Field Commands (SPACEFOR/C-FLDCOM). Space Force Component Commands (SPACEFOR) are assigned to a CCMD by the Forces For. The CCDR may delegate command authority (OPCON/TACON) over assigned Space Force elements in the Forces For within their respective AOR to their assigned Space Force Component Commander (COMSPACEFOR). The COMSPACEFOR may serve as the Component Commander for space force elements within that CCMD AOR and support the Joint Force Commander in fulfilling responsibilities outlined in the Unified Command Plan (UCP).

- 2.11.1. In a supported role, COMSPACEFOR advises their assigned CCDR on SPAFORGEN and communicates requirements for space force elements to ensure timely sourcing and/or mitigation of CCDR force requests. The COMSPACEFOR owns the demand signal for space forces in theater.
- 2.11.2. The COMSPACEFOR must be able to access JOPES, JCRM and provide GFM expertise on space forces either through internal manpower or through memorandums of agreement with other service components.
- 2.11.3. The COMSPACEFOR coordinates with SF/S7O to ensure CCMD requirements for space force elements are accurately identified and submitted to the JS IAW GFMIG

processes. The COMSPACEFOR coordinates with S7O on updates to Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) OPLANs that impact GFM processes and drafting of standard GFM products; Forces For, GFMAP, DRT, and Quarterly Apportionment Tables.

2.11.4. The COMSPACEFOR coordinates with SpOC to ensure that USSF requirements to CCMDs, approved by the SecDef, are properly resourced to their respective CCMD this includes but is not limited to:

2.11.4.1. Routinely evaluate if forces in theater have the ability to effectively accomplish mission requirements. The deployed commander will notify the COMSPACEFOR of any changes to the deployed unit's mission, equipment or weapons system, operating location, or a reduction in forces. The COMSPACEFOR will assess the impact and submit an RFF/ request for capability (RFC) or Change Request (CR) through the CCMD process, if required.

2.11.4.2. Revalidate requirements as part of the GFMAP Planning Order (PLANORD) process.

2.11.4.3. Conducts an annual rotational requirements submission by communicating and receiving feedback with tactical commanders to validate current requirements including revalidating JIA requirements as directed by the CJCSI 1301.01G. In validating requirements, components ensure standard UTCs are used when possible.

2.11.4.4. Use standard UTCs registered in the TUCHA to expedite timely sourcing and minimize tailoring actions. If the desired UTC is not in the TUCHA, consider a suitable standard UTC in the Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging (MEFPAK). Standard UTCs may be reasonably tailored, if necessary. As a last resort, use a non-standard UTC (i.e., "Z99").

2.11.4.5. Responsible for ensuring the TPFDD is updated using the appropriate ULN construct when an RFF is approved.

2.11.4.6. Will ensure the JOPES supporting verification date stamps are removed if changes are made to a requirement after the SFP has verified the tasking so that the SFP can examine the changes and ensure the originally sourced unit can meet the new requirements or can fill the tasking with another unit within the timeframe.

2.11.4.7. Update Line remarks to further define capability requests. Line remarks that require end of tour overlap will be counted to determine total time spent in the AOR without adjustment to the Estimated Tour Length (ETL).

2.12 SPACEFORSPACE. SPACEFORSPACE will accomplish all responsibilities listed for Component Field Commands as well as 2.9.1 and 2.9.2 for Field Commands.

Chapter 3

GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT

3.1. Global Force Management (GFM). The GFM process is the way the Department of Defense (DoD) links Combatant Command requirements to Service and force provider capacities. GFM helps resolve the natural tension of balancing force demand with limited force resources using the guidance in the Global Posture Review (GPR) and the National Defense Strategy (NDS). The GFM process presents comprehensive insight into the global availability of U.S. military forces-and provides decision makers a vehicle to quickly and accurately assess the impact and risk of proposed allocation, assignment, and apportionment changes.

3.1.1. The Global Force Management Board (GFMB) implements the DoD's strategic guidance and directs development of force management options and recommendations. The GFMB is chaired by Director Joint Staff (DJS) and consists of Joint Directors, Service Operations Deputies, CCMD Directors of Operations, and select OSD agencies. The USSF representative is a general officer or senior executive from the COO. The GFMB provides an assessment of force allocation, apportionment, and assignment proposals in support of the GFM process. At the GFMBs, the USSF provides an assessment of USSF force availability and capacity. SF/S7O is responsible for staffing the assessment and any risk assessments for fulfilling CCDR requirements which exceed force availability/capacity.

3.1.2. Joint Force Providers (JFPs) and Joint Force Coordinator (JFC). In accordance with the GFMIG, USTRANSCOM, USSOCOM, USCYBERCOM, and USSPACECOM are the designated JFPs for conventional forces, mobility forces, special operations forces, cyber forces, and space forces, respectively. JFC and JFP roles and responsibilities are outlined in the UCP, GFMIG, and CJCSM 3130.06. The Joint Staff tasks the JFC and JFPs to develop sourcing solutions for global CCDR requirements; these sourcing solutions may be from assigned forces, forces assigned to other CCDRs, or Service-retained (unassigned) forces. JS/DJ3 designated JS/J35 as the JFC and delegated responsibility for coordinating with the Services, CCDRs, other JFPs, and DoD agencies to identify and recommend global conventional joint sourcing solutions to fill CCDR annual and emergent requirements.

3.2. Directed Readiness. Directed Readiness provides the Secretary's guidance to the DoD in order to manage risk to strategy with risk to force during a given fiscal year. This process allows the Secretary to balance risk by directing the expected readiness of specific force elements for proactive and scalable operations, while modernizing and preserving force availability in the event of a major contingency. Directed Readiness allows the Services to prioritize resources and dedicate a portion of their forces to the Immediate Response Force (IRF), Contingency Response Forces (CRF), or Follow-on Forces (FOF). This process also allows the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC) to formulate force plans that are realistic and efficient, because all service planners will be working off the same assumed available force picture.

3.2.1. Dynamic Force Employment (DFE). The Directed Readiness process supports the DFE Force Management Framework, implemented by the SecDef in FY19, to achieve strategic objectives at acceptable risk. The DRT lists force elements directed by the

SecDef to be available in response to a major combat requirement. The DRT informs CCMD operational planning as well as budgetary planning and programming processes. The SecDef specifies IRF in the DRT as a ready and available force prepared to rapidly transition to combat and contest enemy objectives until the CRF can be employed. The FOF addresses longer-term requirements.

3.2.2. UICs are required for all CSqs and CDets listed on the DRT including employed-in-place (EiP) forces.

3.2.3. The DRT portrays a picture of force readiness. For EiP forces, DRT Force Management is dependent on equipment availability. The representation of equipment availability due to required maintenance is the amount of equipment multiplied by the planned downtime due to maintenance in the FOF and the amount of equipment multiplied by the planned-up time in the Threshold Forces (THF).

3.3. Apportionment. Apportionment is the process of estimating what forces will be available for near-future planning. The apportionment process is a refinement of the estimates made in the DRT process. Apportionment estimates are made every quarter, representing the forces CCMDs could reasonably request for deployment or allocation by RFF and SDOB. Apportionment Tables are published quarterly and provide CCMDs an authoritative estimate of forces available in the near term.

3.4. Assignment. Title 10 United States Code Section 162, *Combatant commands: assigned forces*; chain of command tasks the Service Secretaries, directed by the SecDef, to assign forces to the unified and specified CCMDs to perform missions assigned to them. Assigned forces are assigned to a CCMD via the “Forces For” memorandum. Service Retained forces are also annotated on the Forces For by their respective military department for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the Service Secretary (e.g., organizing, training, and maintaining ready forces - IAW Title 10 United States Code Section 9013, *Secretary of the Air Force* but may be available for allocation through GFMAP. The SecDef provides guidance on the level of forces that will be permanently assigned to the CCMDs in the annual Forces For. Combatant commanders exercise COCOM authority over their assigned forces. Forces can only be deployed out of the CCMD AOR by agreement between CCMDs (for 45 days maximum) or by a SecDef decision through the SDOB process.

3.5. Allocation. Allocation is the process whereby the SecDef temporarily adjusts the worldwide force structure where assigned forces are insufficient for CCMD missions. In allocation, the SecDef considers readiness, as well as strategic and operational objectives. SecDef directs a level of forces available for temporary assignment in the annual GFMAP Base Order.

3.5.1. GFMAP. A Secretary of Defense-approved document that authorizes force allocation in support of a CCDR force or JIA requirements.

3.5.2. GFMAP Spreadsheets. The GFMAP is published in a spreadsheet format containing all the information inherent within a written order. The annual space force requirements for the CCMDs are included in the baseline GFMAP. New or emerging

requirements, or changes to the baseline GFMAP, are documented in GFMAP Mods, which are published in approved SDOBs.

3.5.3. GFMAP Annexes. The GFMAP contains six main Annex Schedules which includes the four major force categories.

3.5.3.1. Annex A, “Conventional Forces,” includes all requirements for which JFC is designated JFP.

3.5.3.2. Annex B, “Special Operations Forces,” includes all special operations forces for which USSOCOM is the designated JFP.

3.5.3.3. Annex C, “Mobility Forces,” includes all forces for which USTRANSCOM is the designated JFP.

3.5.3.4. Annex D includes all JTF-JMD JIA requirements.

3.5.3.5. Annex F includes all forces for which USCYBERCOM is the designated JFP.

3.5.3.6. Annex G includes all forces for which USSPACECOM is the designated JFP.

3.6. SDOB. The SDOB is the JS process for gaining SecDef approval for adjusting the GFMAP and temporarily allocating additional U.S. military forces to a CCMD, in response to the ever-changing strategic geopolitical environment. If conditions in the world change after the GFMAP is signed, CCMDs may submit an RFF requesting additional forces, as an amendment to the GFMAP. For emergent requirements, CCMD staffs initiate the RFF or RFC to the Joint Staff. JIAs are requested via an out-of-cycle request for JIA manpower. These new requirements are validated by the Joint Staff. If the new requirement is validated by JS, the requirement is passed to the respective JFP/JFC, who in turn tasks all Force Providers (FPs) who possess the requested capability (e.g. Services, CCMDs, etc.) to provide sourcing nominations and/or risk assessments. If the FP have sufficient resources to meet the validated requirement, the CJCS recommends the sourcing solution to SecDef via the SDOB for SecDef approval. HQ SpOC has been designated as the SFP and may work with the JFP/JFC to provide a sourcing solution to JS when required.

3.7. Assessment. Planning processes will be checked for validity when the time-period of the plan arrives. The DRT is assessed annually. On a quarterly basis, the Forces For memo and GFMAP are assessed to ensure the Department is being efficient and successful at assigning forces to meet CCMD missions while preserving capacity for readiness. These assessments inform SecDef’s Top-Down Guidance and the Joint Staff Planning Order that begins the annual GFM planning processes.

Chapter 4

USSF FORCE GENERATION (SPAFORGEN)

4.1. SPAFORGEN. The USSF is responsible for maintaining readiness to meet CCDR (either through allocated or assigned forces) and Title 10 institutional requirements. SPAFORGEN is the force generation model for both EiP and deployable forces which allows the service to build readiness. Through SPAFORGEN, the Space Force establishes a predictable, standardized battle rhythm ensuring rotational forces are properly organized, trained, equipped, and ready to sustain capabilities while rapidly responding to emerging crises.

4.2. USSF Force Structure. The USSF will present two types of combat formations to the Joint Force: CSq for EiP missions and CDet for deployable missions. These combat formations are capable of operating as distinct units of action that accomplish combatant commander missions. Each unit of action is cross-functional in nature and may include personnel from multiple Force Generation Squadron (FGS)s.

4.2.1. Force Generation Squadron (FGS). The FGS is responsible for the Title 10 requirements to organize, train and equip forces that are assigned or allocated to a CCMD. The FGS generates and presents personnel and capabilities by conducting training, evaluations, maintenance, personnel administration and providing professional development.

4.2.2. Combat Squadron (CSq). The CSq is the operational unit of action that is assigned to a CCMD as an EiP force via the “Forces For” memo.

4.2.3. Combat Detachment (CDet). A CDet is a deployable operational unit of action allocated to a CCMD via the GFMAP.

4.3. Space Mission Task Force (SMTF). A group of USSF units, comprised of CSqs or CDets, under the operational control of a Service component commander, to conduct a military operation on behalf of a Joint Force Commander. Every SMTF is comprised of a commander (i.e., the COMSPACEFOR), an element that performs command and control on behalf of the commander, and combat formations that conduct military space operations.

4.4. Force Elements. USSF organizes five primary types of force elements. Force elements can be led by an officer or non-commissioned officer depending on the size of the formation and scope of responsibility. Additional force elements could be considered on a case-by-case basis. CSq and CDet force elements can be tailored as required. CDet tailoring is dependent on the validated requirement from the CCMD. Force elements can be resourced for 24/7 or 12/7 activities, depending on mission and function.

4.4.1. Operations Crew (OC): Perform weapon system operations in support of mission activities.

4.4.2. Mission Planning Cell (MPC): Plan and schedule operational activities. There is one MPC in Commit and one in dwell (Prepare or Ready Phases).

4.4.3. Mission Support Element (MSE): Conduct support activities like engineering, analysis, and communication. There is one MSE in Commit and one in dwell (Prepare or Ready Phases).

4.4.4. Cyber Operations (CO): Provide cyber protection capabilities for mission systems.

4.4.5. Intelligence Support Team (IST): Provide intelligence support for mission activities.

4.5. Command and Control Centers (C2 centers). The USSF will assign C2 centers through GFM processes to the required CCMD. Members assigned to C2 centers will participate in SPAFORGEN readiness requirements as directed by their commander.

4.6. Remote Assignments. The USSF personnel at remote CSq are in the Commit phase the entire assignment. Members assigned to remote assignments will participate in SPAFORGEN readiness requirements as directed by their commander. To the maximum extent possible, members will not be deployed 6 months prior to a Report No Later Than Date for a remote assignment or be deployed within 6 months after a remote assignment. **(T-2)**

4.7. The Three Phases of SPAFORGEN. CSqs and CDets follow a three-phase model: Prepare, Ready, and Commit, with forces performing the CCMD mission during the Commit Phase. Forces in Prepare and Ready phases are Service retained to perform common Military Department functions (e.g., organizing, training, and equipping) in accordance with DODD 5100.01 (Enclosure 6). To the maximum extent possible, CSqs will execute an eight-operations crew model force presentation structure with one operations crew in Prepare phase, two operations crews in Ready phase, and five operations crews in the Commit phase. All force elements are expected to perform all three phases of the SPAFORGEN model. The Service Force Provider will determine phase lengths for EiP and coordinate with the CCMD.

4.7.1. **Prepare Phase (6 months for CDets).** During the Prepare Phase, force elements focus on personnel reconstitution, leave, and replenishment of supplies and equipment. Force elements also conduct Service-led activities such as individual training and positional upgrades, professional military education, and qualification training.

4.7.2. **Ready Phase (1 year for CDets).** During the Ready Phase, force elements conduct advanced training, squadron-level validations, Readiness Exercises, and other preparations for operations in a contested space domain against a peer adversary.

4.7.3. **Commit Phase (6 months for CDets, personnel at remote locations are in the Commit phase the entire assignment).** During this phase, force elements are fully resourced, validated, and ready to conduct combat operations and are allocated or assigned to an operational mission. USSF offers either EiP CSqs assigned to CCMDs or deployable CDets available for allocation to CCMDs.

4.8. Unassigned Forces. Forces "Not Assigned to CCMDs" or "Unassigned" remain assigned to the Chief of Space Operations (CSO) with an ADCON relationship. Unassigned forces consist of operational forces, labeled "Service Retained" on the Forces For and "Service Institutional Forces." Unassigned forces do not have a command relationship (COCOM) with any CCDR until allocated. Forces in the Ready and Prepare phases are unassigned forces.

4.8.1. **Institutional Force.** The Institutional Force consists of those forces assigned to organizations responsible to carry out the SecAF Title 10 functions at the Space Force level (i.e., organize, train, equip, recruit, supply, etc.). These forces are not intended to deploy and remain under administrative control (ADCON) only with their Military Departments or Service. If the Secretary chooses to transfer institutional forces, the command relationship is specified in the allocation process. Institutional Forces will be the primary source for filling USSF JIA requirements.

4.8.2. **Service Retained Force.** Service retained forces are those operational forces not assigned to a CCMD that remain assigned to the Secretary of the Military Department and are identified on the “Forces For” memorandum.

4.9. D2D Policy. The SecDef D2D policy constrains availability of forces to ensure enduring mission requirements do not exhaust the force. While in dwell, unit capabilities and personnel are not deployable, unless a “D2D Waiver” is approved by the SecDef or SDOB. D2D waivers will only be sought as a last resort. Waivers will be submitted to SpOC/S33 who will staff and coordinate with SF/S7O for SecDef approval. Once dwell has been achieved, unit capabilities and personnel are available for deployment. The SPAFORGEN phase length for deployed units and individuals is based on this policy. The standard USSF deployment rotation length is six months. Alternate rotations must be approved by the SFP process and notification to the supported COMSPACEFOR.

4.10. Individual Responsibility for SPAFORGEN. SPAFORGEN ensures that the USSF provides combat ready forces to CCMDs. Combat Mission Ready (CMR)-eligible Guardians assigned to FGSs will maintain readiness through full participation in each phase as their primary responsibility. This takes precedence over Individual qualifications or certifications (e.g. Instructor, Evaluator, Weapons Officer/NCO).

4.11. Personnel Early Return/Release and Replacement Sourcing. Deployed commanders have the authority to curtail a deployment and return entire UTCs or individual members to home station. CSq Commanders may request replacements for individual members from FGS Commanders when required. HQ SpOC/S335 must be notified of any curtailed USSF deployment. EiP replacements will be documented on the SODO.

4.11.1. Deployed commanders may require the replacement of an entire UTC or individual members of a UTC prior to the completion of their tour. Reasons for return must be either associated with problems beyond the member’s control (medical, emergency leave, etc.) or for documented substandard duty performance, or not be qualified for duty as defined by the UTC MISCAP or TPFDD’s level-4 detail. If there are 30 or more days left on the tour and a replacement is required, the providing unit will deploy another qualified member or team.

4.11.2. When the home unit is unable to provide a replacement, the Delta will submit a reclama. Delta commanders will submit reclaims through their IDRC/IDO to SpOC/S335 only after exhausting all other options; Delta must attempt to re-source taskings from forces within the same Delta prior to submitting a reclama (NOTE: Not required for taskings sourced “to the name” via MilPDS).

4.11.3. When deployed commanders voluntarily release members for reasons other than listed in para 4.10.1, a replacement will not be provided.

4.11.4. In all early return cases, the required delivery date (RDD) of the subsequent rotation will not be adjusted. Replacements will only serve the remainder of the replaced member's tour length and will be replaced as scheduled by the next rotation.

Chapter 5

MISSION ANALYSIS

5.1. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the background, guidance, and procedures for determining Space Force employment and deployment capability requirements.

5.2. Standard UTCs. Standard UTCs represent a package of capability with a specific Mission Capability (MISCAP) statement, as defined in the MEFPK system and are designed to reduce the amount of detailed planning and coordination needed by combatant commander in requesting forces. Standard UTCs provide the most detail to Service planners and will be used to the greatest extent possible.

5.3. Mission Analysis. Mission analysis is identified in eJUST as follows:

5.3.1. Assigned/committed. The minimum number of personnel required to accomplish the assigned/committed missions. Also, included in this category are Combat Support (CS)/Combat Service Support (CSS) requirements that must be accomplished, or failure would result in either a CCDR's or an external organization's/agency's mission (e.g., National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), etc.). If supporting a CCDR, the unit is assigned to (as defined in the Forces For memo), then assigned mission requirements are registered in JCRM by the supported CCDR as Assigned Force Demand (AFD).

5.3.2. Generate, Present, and Sustain (GP&S). These requirements will be captured with SPAFORGEN UTCs.

5.3.3. Determining the minimum. A unit's authorizations are based on a 40-hour work week with time off possible for unscheduled absentees. When determining the minimum number of personnel required, the unit must consider a 60-hour workweek unless a functional instruction/regulation prohibits, or if otherwise directed by USSF leadership. Additionally, any mitigating factors to reduce the workload must be considered during the mission analysis.

5.3.4. Workforce Mix. Units will utilize DODI 1100.22 Policy and Procedures for Determining Workforce Mix to determine the appropriate combination of manpower to perform the required work: (1) military personnel, (2) in-Service civilian employees, and (3) contracted services.

5.3.5. The Space Force will use a variety of manpower availability factors to determine and quantify the number of full-time equivalents a given workload requires regarding man-hours. When this occurs, the number of military personnel required to accomplish the mission will be adjusted. Exception: CSq "minimum" requirements are determined by their UTCs.

5.3.6. Coordination. After a Delta's mission analysis has been updated, SpOC/S335 will brief the chain-of-command through the FLDCOM commander of the results. This briefing will serve as coordination/approval.

Chapter 6

INDIVIDUAL DEPLOYMENTS

6.1. Purpose. To articulate the methodology, policies, rules, and procedures the Space Force uses to meet and sustain CCDR mission requirements for individual allocation within the service. This chapter also identifies the organizations and considerations involved in planning and is applicable to scheduled and tasked-to-deploy individuals.

6.2. Joint Individual Augmentation (JIA) Requirements. CJCSI 1301.01G, *Joint Individual Augmentation Procedures*, governs JIA. JIA represents unfunded temporary duty positions (military or civilian) requested to augment a supported CCDR's or governmental agency's staff operations during contingencies. Like the RFF process in support of contingencies, JIA requirements are inherently temporary in nature and are not to be used to solve permanent manning or capability shortages. They are not to be used to source joint training or exercise requirements. [Note: "Supported Command" is intended to mean a supported CCDR, the supported component headquarters, or a governmental agency approved by the Joint Staff to receive JIA support from the Services]. Supported Commands must first evaluate their ability to fulfill contingency staff requirements using organic/assigned manpower; only then will they request JIA support to cover any identified mission gaps. Once the supported commander develops, validates, and forwards a JIA Joint Manning Document (JMD) to the Joint Staff, the Joint Staff initiates the prioritization and sourcing process described in CJCSI 1301.01G, and the Space Force sources JIA requirements it commits to or is directed to fill.

6.2.1. JIA requirements for a particular joint operation and organization are developed by the supported commander, associated with the appropriate TPFDD, and assigned to Services for fill as a Joint Action tasking in accordance with CJCSI 1301.01G. The Joint Staff relays validated JIA requirements for Space Force fill (via a JMD per CJCSI 1301.01G) to the Space Force Joint Action Coordinating Office (JACO) as a Joint Action. Upon accepting the Joint Action tasking, the JACO relays the USSF's portion of the JIA JMD and the associated Joint Action instructions to SF/S7O for further processing.

6.2.2. Space Force Review of JIA Requirements. Upon receipt of the Joint Action from the JACO, SF/S7O then relays the JMD to SpOC/S335 for detailed review and analysis. SpOC/S335 performs an initial JMD scrub to ensure format/content compliance with CJCSI 1301.01G. SpOC/S335 makes a preliminary determination regarding the Space Force's ability to source and sustain the requirements and forward their analysis back to SF/S7O. With this information, SF/S7O (working with JACO) develops and coordinates a formal Space Force position and response to the Joint Staff. Upon compiling Service positions regarding their ability to source and sustain the requirements, the Joint Staff will broker JIA sourcing solutions, and/or elevate unresolved sourcing issues. Once issues are resolved, the Joint Staff secures formal tasking of the Services to fill their allocated JIA requirements.

6.2.3. JIA Rotational Tour Lengths. JIA rotational tours lengths will be in accordance with USSF rotation policy. Longer tour lengths may be approved by the USSF Service Force Provider or as delegated. SecDef-approved tour lengths are posted in GFMAP Annex D. (T-1)

6.2.4. The supported commander may request longer/non-standard JIA tour lengths to meet position continuity or other requirements in the base GFMAP order. The request must include the positions and justification. The requesting command submits the request to the Joint Staff who tasks the Space Force to respond via the USSF JACO office. The JACO assigns a Space Staff Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) and Offices of Collateral Responsibility (OCRs) to evaluate the request and develop a Space Force position. The OPR documents the Space Force position in a Space Force Position Memorandum (SFPM) and Joint Action Brief Sheet (JABS). The SFPM and JABS are routed through SF/S7O for staffing but are developed and approved by the SFP. (T-1)

6.2.5. JIA Sourcing Procedures. Once the supported commander, Joint Staff and the Service(s) agree to the sourcing commitments, the supported COMSPACEFOR ensures the requirements are entered in the appropriate TPFDD for sourcing and identifies the tasking type as JIA. The requirement(s) will use standard UTCs to the maximum extent possible. The use of non-standard UTCs is only authorized when standard tailored UTCs cannot match the requirement(s). SpOC/S335 will source these requirements.

6.2.6. JIA Requests Not IAW CJCSI 1301.01G. To ensure global visibility and centralized management of all joint JIA requirements, any requests for JIA support that are not sent by a supported commander via the Joint Staff to the Services in accordance with CJCSI 1301.01G will not be supported by the USSF. When the SFP becomes aware of such requests, they will be redirected to the requestor to the Joint Staff/J1 for further processing.

6.3. Estimated Tour Length (ETL). The standard USSF deployment rotation length is six months. Alternate rotations must be approved by the SFP process and notification to supported COMSPACEFOR.

6.4. Notification Process. SpOC/S335 provides oversight of the DCoMP tasking notification process for all USSF Deployments.

6.4.1. Assigning Names. Assigning names to requirements is critical to the entire deployment process. Deploying members must be identified and updated in system to ensure name visibility of members projected to deploy, to facilitate any training requirements, and schedule an appropriate airlift mission to meet the supported commander's RDD.

6.4.1.1. The USSF Name-In-System (NIS) timeline is 10 calendar days. In addition to the USSF NIS timeline, units must meet their servicing IDRC's NIS timeline which may be shorter. This includes providing a name within those timelines even if the unit intends to submit a reclama or waiver. If the unit has a member that meets the qualifications of the tasking, they must provide the name of such qualified member to the IDRC even when seeking a waiver from the deployed unit commander. For example, if a tasking calls for a minimum grade

E5 and the unit is requesting a waiver to send an E4, they must provide the name of an E5 until a waiver is approved. Upon waiver approval the unit can change the name. Ultimately, units must select a member for each deployment tasking that will definitively deploy should a reclama or waiver be disapproved. Until relieved, the originally tasked unit will continue to take all measures to fulfill the deployment tasking (e.g., pre-deployment training, out-processing, medical clearance, etc.). If units fail to meet the IDRC's suspense, the IDRC will elevate to their Delta or Wing (if being serviced by USAF) leadership for resolution.

6.4.1.2. The IDRC's primary point of contact for the unit is the Unit Deployment Manager (UDM). Every L2 and Delta, or their delegate, will ensure a UDM program is established for their UIC and all subordinate UICs. Each UDM program must have the necessary amount of certified primary and alternate UDMs designated and trained to ensure a UDM is always available. UDMs will maintain a SIPR email account. UDMs will comply with AFI 10-403 until USSF specific guidance is published.

6.5. Retention Beyond Normal Tour Completion Date. Tour length or rotation guidance will be directed in the SecDef approved Deployment Order (DEPOD). Guardians will not be retained more than 14 days beyond the normal tour length (ETL) plus additional time depicted via line remarks).

6.5.1. When members are retained, the RDD of the subsequent rotation will not be adjusted.

6.5.2 The SFP will approve all tour length changes while coordinating with the tasked unit's leadership and impacted COMSPACEFOR. **(T-1)**

6.6. Voluntary Extension (Deployed Forces).

6.6.1. Personnel who wish to extend their current deployment must first obtain their home unit and deployed commander concurrence and provide concurrence documentation to the Personnel Support for Contingency Operations (PERSCO) team.

6.6.2. Extensions must be for the entire length of the next rotation.

6.6.3. Extensions will be requested no later than 60 days prior to end of member's normal return date to allow time for proper processing.

6.6.4. Processing Guidance.

6.6.4.1. The PERSCO team reviews and obtains local approval based on existing policy and forwards approved requests to SpOC/S335 for further review and coordination.

6.6.4.2. If the extension is approved, SpOC/S335 will coordinate with the appropriate organizations to adjust the current ETL and delete the next rotation.

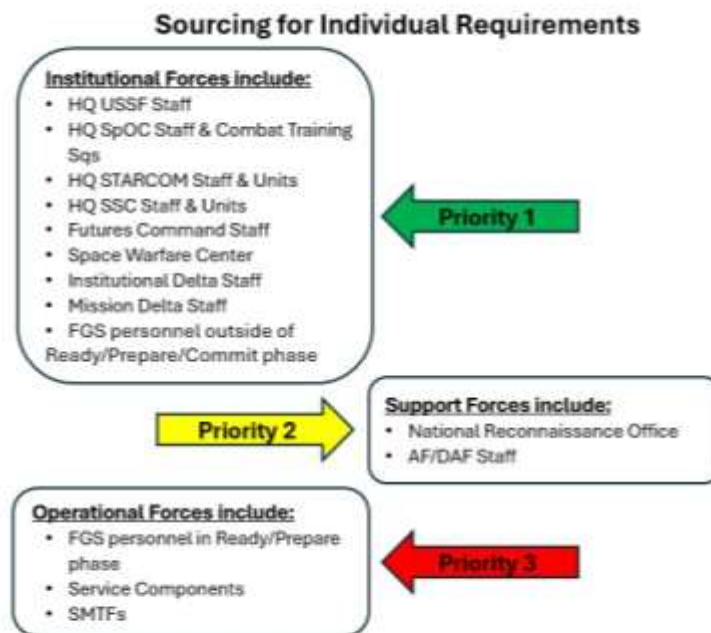
6.7. Split Tours. Guardians tasked to fill requirements are expected to fill the entire tour unless a non-standard or mid-tour rotation is approved NLT 60 days prior to RDD of original tasking by the SFP and the gaining supported component commander.

6.8. The USSF does not have specific deployment vulnerability periods for individuals. All military members are expected to be ready; this includes maintaining physical fitness, ensuring medical status is up to date and documented, and ensuring personal, legal, and family affairs are in order. Commanders and supervisors will ensure their personnel meet deployment requirements. The goal is to provide the deployment tasking to the member with as much notice as possible.

6.9. Ready Airman Training (RAT). RAT doesn't apply to Guardians in the same manner that it does to Airmen, but until a USSF policy is approved, Guardians tasked to deploy must still comply with all applicable reporting instructions and supported component commander guidance. If the applicable guidance direct accomplishment of RAT, Guardians will complete it at the Category 1 level.

6.10. Sourcing for Individual requirements. The priority of sourcing for individual requirements is unit dependent. No unit has a blanket exemption from deployments. SpOC as the SFP will source individual requirements from institutional forces first, then support forces and then in times of conflict or if approved by the SpOC Commander, operational forces. Individual Guardians detailed to OSD components, defense agencies, DoD field activities, Joint and CCDR staffs will not be tasked for individual requirements without prior coordination (**T-1**).

Figure 6.1. Sourcing for Individual Requirements.



Note: Detailed lists of units and UICs for this chart will be maintained by SpOC/S335.

6.11. Determining Deployable Capability for individuals. For both planning and execution purposes, determining deployable capability is a 2-part process. The sourcing methodology and pool from which requirements are drawn will be guided by the first character of the tasking type code assigned to each requirement. If the tasking type is K (i.e., IA requirement), the primary

sourcing pool is the Institutional Force and the MilPDS sourcing methodology will be followed; if the tasking type is other than K (i.e., unit-like requirement), the primary sourcing pool is the warfighting force and the C/CS/CSS sourcing process will be followed (See Table 6.10.). Sourcing methodology used will be determined by SpOC/S335.

Table 6.10. Tasking Type, Sourcing Methodology and Appropriate Resource Pool Matrix.

Tasking Type	Primary Pool	Sourcing Methodology	Alternate Pool	Alt. Pool Sourcing Methodology
F, G, J	C, CS, CSS	CA/eJUST	IF	CA/MilPDS
H	C, CS, CSS	CA/eJUST	IF	CA/MilPDS
K	IF	CA/MilPDS	C, CS, CSS	CA/eJUST
NOTE: Some requirements may be better suited to MilPDS sourcing methodology				

6.11.1. Unit Manning. This is determined by looking at the anticipated manning for the unit over the deployment period and subtracting the number of personnel required to accomplish the mission. If manning minus mission requirements is positive over the deployment period, then the unit has the capability, but it does not mean they have someone available.

6.11.2. Determining Mission Requirements. Within DCoMP, the eJUST module provides SpOC/S335 with details on the minimum forces required for a unit’s mission, by focusing on assigned/committed, and mission requirements. The eJUST module enables SpOC/S335 to conduct a thorough mission analysis, and determine what forces are available for deployment.

6.11.3. Unit Analysis. USSF’s DCoMP software suite is designed to focus on USSF’s mission requirements and identify forces available to meet CCDR missions. It accomplishes this through unit analysis to determine if there are personnel exceeding mission requirements that would be available to deploy without undue risk to CCDR missions.

6.11.4. Units can determine their known taskings from the IDO who can extract the information from DCAPEs.

6.11.5. Service-retained and Institutional forces perform SecAF statutory functions outlined in 10 USC § 9013(b), or support to outside the USSF agencies that they are tasked to support. The personnel in these units can also be tasked to deploy if the deployment does not break their required missions.

6.11.6. Personnel Availability. To determine personnel availability, all members of the unit that meet the deployment requirements must be examined for D2D restrictions, pending personnel actions, or other factors such as a DAV codes that would prevent them from deploying.

6.11.7. Deployable Capability Results. If unit analysis over the deployment period is positive and someone is available to deploy, then the unit can be tasked.

6.12 Deployment Funding. Deployments are inherently unit funded. If the unit lacks funds, they will request funding up their chain of command (e.g. unit, Delta, FLDCOM).

Chapter 7

WAIVERS AND RECLAMA PROCEDURES

7.1. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to outline the processes, responsibilities, and approval mechanisms for obtaining waivers for deployment tasking and outlining reclama procedures.

7.2. TPFDD Line-level Detail/Deployment Requirement Manning Document (DRMD)

Waivers. Prior to submitting a reclama, the tasked unit will coordinate the request with the deployed unit commander to waive any requirement that precludes the unit from filling the tasking (e.g., remarks, SEI, grade, skill level, etc.) or expand substitution rules that will still meet the UTC's MISCAP. Substitutions of 1 grade/skill-level/officer qualification level up or down is permitted and does not require a waiver unless precluded by the UTC MISCAP.

7.2.1. The Installation Personnel Readiness (IPR) office will route the waiver request to SpOC/S335 prior to submission to the deployed PERSCO team.

7.2.2. If the deployed unit commander approves the waiver request, the unit and SpOC/S335 will be notified through the IPR/IDRC and will continue to process the member for deployment.

7.2.3. If the deployed unit commander disapproves the waiver request, and there aren't any other members that meet the tasking requirements, the unit will begin the reclama process.

7.2.4. If the TPFDD Line-level Detail waiver has not been received within 5 duty days of submission, and there aren't any members that meet the tasking requirements, the tasked unit is authorized to initiate the reclama process by forwarding the reclama to the Delta commander/equivalent for decision.

7.3. Shortfall/Reclama/UIC Change. All L2s at the HQ/Staff level and Deltas at the FLDCOM level will make every effort to meet all deployment taskings they receive. Relief will only be sought when a tasked unit does not possess sufficient or qualified personnel to support a tasking or the tasking will cause severe impact to mission requirements where there is not an alternative solution, as determined by the Delta Commander for deployment taskings received at the FLDCOM level, or L2 (or their delegate) for deployment taskings received at the HQ/Staff level. IDOs will submit reclamation to SpOC/S335 only after exhausting all other options; L2s and Deltas must attempt to make UIC changes from forces within the same Delta or L2 prior to submitting a reclama (Note: Not required for taskings sourced to the name via MilPDS). The shortfall/reclama/UIC change process will be initiated as soon as a unit is aware that a shortfall condition exists that will prevent deployment of all or part of the required capability to meet a tasking. Exercises/inspections do not take priority over operational deployments. Exercise ETLs of less than 45 days and exercise participation directed by the CCMD to which the unit is assigned is not subject to mission analysis restrictions.

7.3.1. Medical Conditions. Commanders and supervisors must be cognizant of situations where tasked individuals could have a medical condition that would render the individual unable to meet deployment qualifications. Commanders and supervisors must ensure tasked individuals received all required medical evaluations for deployment as soon as possible to ensure timely notification should a replacement be required.

7.3.2. All reclamation initiated by units will be submitted to the local IDO for coordination and review prior to approval by the HQ/Staff L2 (or their delegate) or Delta commander. Commanders will submit all reclamation and UIC changes for their units to the local IDO. The HQ/Staff L2 or Delta commander's local IDO will forward the reclama to SpOC/S335, who will staff and forward the reclama to the appropriate decision authority (e.g. FLDCOM/CC, HQ USSF L2). Commanders will not forward reclamation directly to their Field Commander/Staff for a decision.

7.3.2.1. Units will ensure members are assigned to the correct PAS code and that DAV codes are always accurate in order to minimize shortfall issues. L2s (or their delegates) and Delta commanders will ensure reclamation are submitted via the IDO as soon as possible to allow SpOC/S335 sufficient time to re-source requirement within the timelines depicted in Table 7.1.

7.3.2.2. All correspondence associated with reclamation and UIC changes will be conducted on SIPR or secure phone lines as LIMFACs and deployment tasking information is classified. Failure to do so could result in a classified message incident (CMI).

7.3.2.3. Any reclamation submitted outside of the timelines identified in Table 7.1. that are approved by the unit's approving authority will be re-sourced to another member from that Directorate or FLDCOM. Unforeseen circumstances that arise after the initial timelines are considered a new shortfall condition and restart the timeline as soon as known.

7.3.2.4. If the unit has overages (assigned personnel exceeding UMD authorization), then those personnel are inherently deployable.

7.3.3. UIC Change: Although not considered a reclama, L2s (or their delegates), Delta commanders, and USSF FAMs with justification may request that SpOC/S335 change the unit originally sourced to support a deployment requirement, through their local IDO.

7.3.4. Reclamation Reasons: The two conditions the Space Force considers as justification for a reclama are (1) capability not available or (2) severe mission impact.

7.3.4.1. Capability Not Available. Unit does not have personnel assigned and trained and/or does not have equipment on-hand and serviceable. The tasked unit will consider every possible resource to meet mission requirements prior to submitting a reclama. Capability not available would also be used if the tasking exceeds the unit's mission requirements.

7.3.4.2. Severe Mission Impact (SMI). The unit has the capability and sufficient personnel to meet requirements, but deployment of personnel or equipment would cause a severe mission impact on the tasked unit.

7.3.4.2.1. SMI reclamation must address the necessary information for every eligible member within the Delta. The current USSF SMI questions will be addressed for all USSF SMI reclamation and can be obtained from HQ SpOC/S335 or the Space Force Base IDO.

Table 7.1. Reclama/UIC Change Submission Timelines (Calendar Days).

Action	Suspense Timeline (all days are calendar days)
Unit or FLDCOM declares shortfall condition	---
Delta/FLDCOM staff/ HQ USSF L2 provides reclama to SFP (SpOC/S335) via IDO	7 days
SpOC/S335 evaluates reclama and either accomplishes UIC Change or prepares reclama package for FLDCOM/CC approval	4 days
FLDCOM/CC or HQ USSF L2 approval	3 days
If approved, SpOC/S335 re-resources requirement	4 days
If reclama disapproved, SpOC/S335 notifies IDO	1 day

Chapter 8

USSF SOURCING CONSIDERATIONS

8.1. Purpose: The purpose of this chapter is to identify processes and procedures for conditions that require sourcing outside of the normal sourcing processes for the USSF.

8.2 MilPDS. All USSF Guardians, regardless of assignment will be given an AEF Indicator (AEFI) of “XX” in MilPDS.

8.2.1. Individuals will be assigned a DAV Code of 64 (Operational Deferment) only in association with an approved SMI reclama for a deployed mission. Individuals with a DAV 64 will not be included in the normal rack-and-stack tasking methodology for deployments but may be tasked as part of a forced-to-source solution with SFP approval.

NOTE: DAV 64s will generally have an expiration date of 12 months from the specific deployment’s RDD.

8.3. Senior Officer Sourcing Procedures. For the purpose of sourcing, a senior officer is defined as a general officer or colonel. SF/S1L nominates (sources) senior officer requirements for rotational operations, JCS/joint exercise requirements, and crisis operation requirements after coordination, as required, with respective senior officer POCs at HQ USSF. All colonel nominations are approved by the nominated member’s senior rater. All general officer nominations are approved by the Chief of Space Operations before the sourcing is entered into JOPES/DCAPES by SpOC/S335.

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

Title 9 United States Code Subtitle D, *Air Force and Space Force*

Title 10 United States Code Section 9013, *Secretary of the Air Force*.

Title 10 United States Code § 162, *Combatant Commands assigned forces; chain of command*

DoDI 1100.22 *Policy and Procedures for Determining Workforce Mix, Change 1*, 1 December 2017

Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 5100.01, *Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components, Change 1*, 17 September 2020

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Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 1301.01G, *Joint Individual Augmentation Procedures*, 16 July 2022

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Manual (CJCSM) 3105.01B, *Joint Risk Analysis Methodology*, 22 December 2023

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Guide 3130, *Joint Planning and Execution Overview and Policy Framework*, 12 April 2023

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual 3130.06D, *Global Force Management Allocation Policies and Procedures*, 20 June 2024

Space Force Policy Directive (SPFPD) 10-4, *Global Force Management*, 22 June 2023

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution*, 16 April 2020

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADP—Automated Data Planning

AFD—Assigned Force Demand

AOR—Area of Responsibility

AT—Apportionment Table

C—Combat

CA—Capability Analysis

CCDR—Combatant Commander

CCMD—Combatant Command

CDelta—Combat Delta

CDet—Combat Detachments

C-FLDCOM—Component Field Command
CJCS—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSM—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CID—Command Identification
CMR—Combat Mission Ready
CO—Cyber Operations
COCOM—Combatant Command
COMSPACEFOR—Commander, Space Forces forces
CRF—Contingency Response Forces
CR—Change Request
CS—Combat Support
CSO—Chief of Space Operations
CSq—Combat Squadron
CSS—Combat Service Support
D2D—Deploy to Dwell
DAF—Department of the Air Force
DAV—Deployment Availability
DCAPES—Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments
DCoMP—Deployment Comparison Management Program
DEPORD—Deployment Order
DFE—Dynamic Force Employment
DJS—Director Joint Staff
DoD—Department of Defense
DRMD—Deployment Requirement Manning Document
DRRS—Defense Readiness Reporting System
DRT—Directed Readiness Table
EiP—Employed-in-Place
eJUST—Electronic Justification
ETL—Estimated Tour Length
EMSO—Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations
FAM—Functional Area Managers

FGS—Force Generation Squadron
FLDCOM—Field Command
FM—Functional Manager
FOF—Follow-On Forces
FP—Force Provider
FY—Fiscal Year
GFM—Global Force Management
GFMAP—GFM Allocation Plan
GFMB—GFM Board
GFMIG—Global Force Management Implementation Guidance
GFMIT—Global Force Management Input Tool
GPR—Global Posture Review
GP&S—Generation, Presentation, And Sustainment
IDO—Installation Deployment Officer
IDRC—Installation Deployment Readiness Cell
IDS—Integrated Deployment System
IPR—Installation Personnel Readiness
IRF—Immediate Response Force
IST—Intelligence Support Team
JACO—Joint Action Coordinating Office
JABS—Joint Action Brief Sheet
JCRM—Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager
JCS—Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFC—Joint Force Coordinator
JFP—Joint Force Provider
JIA—Joint Individual Augmentees
JMD—Joint Manning Document
JOPES—Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JPEC—Joint Planning and Execution Community
JRAM—Joint Risk Analysis Methodology
JRC—Joint Requirements Code

JS—Joint Staff
JS/J35—Joint Staff Operations
LOGDET—Logistics Detail
LOGMOD—Logistics Module
MEFPAK—Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging
MiLPDS—Military Personnel Data System
MISCAP—Mission Capability
MPC—Mission Planning Cell
MSE—Mission Support Element
NIS—Name-In-System
NASA—National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NDS—National Defense Strategy
NRO—National Reconnaissance Office
OC—Operations Crew
OCR—Organization Change Request
OPLAN—Operations Plan
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
OSD—Office of the Secretary of Defense
PA—Public Affairs
PERSCO—Personnel Support for Contingency Operations
PLANORD—Planning Order
PME—Professional Military Education
PII—Personal Identifiable Information
RAT—Ready Airman Training
RDD—Required Delivery Date
RFC—Request For Capability
RFF—Request For Forces
RIP—Report on Individual Personnel
SATCOM—Satellite Communications
SDOB—Secretary of Defense Orders Book
SECAF—Secretary of the Air Force

SECDEF—Secretary of Defense
SEI—Special Experience Indicator
SFIT—Space Force Input Tool
SF/COO—Chief of Space Operations for Operations
SF/COO/S3A—Deputy Chiefs of Space Operations for Force Assessments
SF/DCS—Deputy Chiefs of Space Operations
SF/FC—USSF Force Coordinators
SF/FD—USSF Functional Directors
SFP—Service Force Provider
SF/S1—Deputy Chief of Space Operations for Human Capital
SF/S1L—Space Force Senior Leader Management
SF/S1M—Manpower
SF/S2—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Directorate
SF/S4O—Mission Sustainment Division
SF/S6—Cyber and Spectrum Operations Division
SF/S7O—Force Generation Division
SFPD—Space Force Policy Directive
SFPM—Space Force Position Memorandum
SIPRNet—Secret Internet Protocol Network
SMI—Severe Mission Impact
SMS—Single Mobility System
SMTF—Space Mission Task Force
SODO—Space Operations Duty Order
SPACEFOR—Space Force Component Commands
SPAFORGEN—Space Force Generation
SPFI—Space Force Instruction
SPFMAN—Space Force Manual
SPFPD—Space Force Policy Directive
SpOC—Space Operations Command
SSC—Space Systems Command
STARCOM—Space Training and Readiness Command

THF—Threshold Forces
TPFDD—Time-Phased Force Deployment Data
TUCHA—Type Unit Characteristics
TUDET—Type Unit Equipment Detail
UCP—Unified Command Plan
UDM—Unit Deployment Manager
UIC—Unit Identification Code
UMD—Unit Manning Document
ULN—Unit Line Number
USAF—United States Air Force
USSPACECOM—US Space Command
USSF—United States Space Force
UTC—Unit Type Code

Terms

Allocation – The temporary adjustment, or deployment, of available forces to support CCMD, on a as needed, basis for non-enduring missions. The SecDef directs the allocation of available forces through the annual GFMAP Base Order, to provide temporary forces. Allocation or deployment, can change significantly from year to year, depending on geopolitics and changes in the national strategies.

Apportionment – Apportionment is the process of estimating what forces will be available for near-future planning. Apportionment estimates are documented and published quarterly, as the Apportionment Tables (AT). The AT represents the forces a CCMD could reasonably expect to be available for deployment or allocation through the RFF and SDOB process. The AT process is a refinement of the estimates made during the annual DRT process.

Apportionment Table (AT) – The AT is a quarterly process, led by the Joint Staff, J8, that refines the estimate of forces a CCMD could reasonably expect to be available for deployment or allocation through the RFF and SDOB process. The quarterly AT is derived from the annual DRT process.

Assignment – Term used for the assignment of forces to the unified and specified CCMDs to perform missions assigned to them, in support of national strategic objectives documented in the National Military Strategy (NMS) and National Defense Strategy (NDS). [Section 162 of US Title 10](#) directs the Service Secretaries, with approval from SecDef, to assign forces to the CCMDs. The SecDef provides guidance on the level of forces that will be permanently assigned to the CCMDs in the annual Forces For memo. The tables attached to the Forces For memo list the minimum number of forces that a CCMD can expect to be dedicated to their area of responsibility (AOR). Combatant commanders have OPCON of the assigned forces to them, and exercise CCMD authority over those assigned forces; meaning those forces may only be

deployed out of the CCMD AOR by an agreement between the CDRCCMDs (for 45 days maximum) or by a SecDef decision.

Automated Data Planning (ADP) - The applications and technical component of JOPES that supports a Service's requirement for joint planning and development of OPLANs and OPORDs.

Conventional Forces – Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons and forces other than designated special operations forces. Also called CF.

Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments (DCAPES) - System of record for USSF deployment requirements.

Deployable Forces - These are forces that are designed, trained, and equipped to deploy to a CCMD AOR in support of CCDR requirements.

Deploy To Dwell (D2D) – SecDef policy designed to ensure units have the time required to reconstitute readiness after a deployment. While in dwell a unit is not deployable unless D2D limits are waived by the SecDef. Once dwell has been achieved, capability remains available until tasked. This applies to both combat and institutional forces.

Directed Readiness Table (DRT) - Fills out and submits the “initial assessment and force offering” for the DRT build to JS/J8. This tool is an Excel spreadsheet provided by JS/J8 to collect and organize force numbers from the Services. SF/S7O coordinates force numbers with CCMDs for assigned forces through USSF C-FLDCOMs. The names of the Force Elements, the number of units, and their equipment will mirror the Forces For memo.

Employed-in-Place (EiP) - These are forces who execute their mission from home station. Typically, EiP missions are conducted in orbit, and whose operational affects are global.

Force Structure - Numbers, size, and composition of the units that comprise our Defense forces; e.g., divisions, ships, air wings.

Generation, Presentation, and Sustainment (GP&S) – Those requirements related to the generation, presentation, and sustainment of the unit to accomplish its mission. These requirements include, but are not limited to, training, maintenance, administration, budgetary, and professional development. The GP&S requirements are not associated with, nor would result in failure, to accomplish the assigned/committed mission.

Global Force Management Implementation Guide (GFMIG) - The SecDef approved and signed, guidelines and procedures for GFM processes. The GFMIG is published every two years and ensures unity of effort for GFM across the JPEC. The GFMIG is a classified document available on the Secret Internet Protocol Routing Network (SIPRNet).

Global Force Management Implementation Tool (GFMIT) – The online collaboration tool, provided by the Joint Staff, J8, for the purpose of collecting input from the Services for the Forces For Unified Commands memorandum, DRT, and AT. SF/S7O is the lead for timely inputs from USSF on CSq and CDet readiness for GFM processes. SF/S7O updates the USSF tables via the GFMIT website. SF/S7O will coordinate data for force elements, unit numbers, and equipment with assigned CCMDs.

Institutional Force - Those forces assigned to organizations responsible to carry out the SecAF Title 10 functions at the Space Force level (i.e., organize, train, equip, recruit, supply, etc.). Although these organizations as a whole do not represent a warfighting capability, the members assigned to these organizations can be deployed if the deployment does not break USSF mission requirements.

Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager (JCRM) – The DoD program of record and database for all CCDR operational force requirements. It is used to register, staff, and record CCDR rotational and emergent unit and capability-based force requirements.

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) – The applications and files used by the Joint Staff to interface with the Services in the development of products essential for joint planning.

Joint Requirements Code (JRC) - JRC are used to categorize, organize, and manage requested force requirements, and to assist JFC in identifying and staffing global joint sourcing solutions. JRC provides CCMD planners, Joint Staff, and JFC/JFPs the ability to easily track aggregate functional requirements and sourcing information. Supported component headquarters planners use JRC to develop requirements in JCRM.

Readiness—The ability of forces, units, weapon systems, or equipment to deliver the outputs for which they were designed (includes the ability to deploy and employ-in-place without unacceptable delays).

Reclama—A request to duly constituted authority to reconsider its decision or its proposed action when a valid shortfall exists, or the task would cause a severe adverse impact on the unit’s mission.

Risk – The probability that a hazard will occur, and severity of the impact of that hazard.

Rotational Operations – Any operations that requires a continuous rotation, for an EiP or deployed location. Standard deployments are completed after a standard tour length and are replaced by a unit with the same capability. Rotational operations are sustained indefinitely, by a rotating crew.

Secretary of Defense Orders Book (SDOB) – The document that codifies the SecDef approval of a CCMD requests for forces (RFF) that exceeds the GFM Apportionment Plan (GFMAP) Base Order.

Space Force Generation (SPAFORGEN) – The construct that enables USSF to meet Title 10 institutional Service requirements and present forces to CCMD, at the highest possible level of readiness. SPAFORGEN is the battle rhythm for all USSF forces, designed to ensure USSF units can accomplish their day-to-day mission, and still have capacity and time, to conduct high-end readiness-building activities, that cannot be accomplished while committed to missions in support of CCMDs. Through SPAFORGEN, the Space Force establishes a predictable, standardized battle rhythm, ensuring rotational forces are properly organized, trained, equipped, and ready to sustain capabilities, while rapidly responding to emerging crises.

Unit Type Code (UTC) – A capability focused on accomplishing a specific mission. It consists of a mission capability (MISCAP) statement and a combination of two additional UTC elements: manpower force element (MFE) and/or logistics detail (LOGDET). UTCs are rightsized, modular and scalable, and are not theater or unit specific unless approved by SF/S7O.

Waiver – A request to not fulfill specific requirements or criteria for a justifiable reason.