U.S. ARMY

Army Space Training Strategy
JULY 2024

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Foreword

The U.S. Army, as the dominant fighting force in the land domain, depends upon and enables the joint force across all domains, including air, land, maritime, space, and cyberspace. The SECARMY, CSA and SMA recently signed and released the *Army Space Vision Supporting Multidomain Operations* which stresses the importance of the space domain to ground force commanders. The effective integration of space capabilities, and the ability of the Army to interdict adversary space capabilities increases the protection, range, speed, and lethality of combat forces and enables us to communicate, navigate, find, and target the adversary, and to win the operational fight across the globe.

The Army relies on space capabilities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of warfare. It will continue to leverage these capabilities during competition, crisis, and conflict in all operational environments, and incorporate these capabilities into multiple training scenarios in preparation for future conflicts. Since the release of the 2013 Army Space Training Strategy, adversaries and competitors have integrated advanced space and counter-space technologies into warfighting strategies to challenge U.S. superiority and position themselves as space powers. This training strategy focuses on how Army Space will help build the Army of 2030 and beyond through space education and training; while enabling multidomain operations to challenge the adversary's freedom to observe and maneuver; and ensuring unfettered access for U.S. forces to operate in, from, and through the Space Domain.

Realistic training is key to Army and joint readiness to compete and win against peer threats. Education and leader development opportunities provide the foundation upon which the Army develops its training. Effective training must be rigorous and realistic, representing the conditions units expect to operate in during combat. Integrating space capabilities into training, education, and leader development prepares and enables our forces to mitigate adversary attempts to restrict freedom of maneuver and successfully fight and win future conflicts.

Army training is transforming to meet the challenge. Space-related scenarios, to include denied, degraded, and disrupted space operational environments at our combat training centers, and experimentation designed into exercises, support this transformation. These innovative approaches allow us to maintain a "fight tonight" readiness while accelerating our transformation and modernization.

The Army recognizes the space domain as a force multiplier and must train to protect its use of space to conduct multidomain operations, while confounding adversary efforts. The Army's training and leader development processes must include space domain capabilities and effects.

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, in close coordination with U.S. Army Forces Command, and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, serves as the Army's space proponent and executive agent for implementing the Army Space Training Strategy.

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Lieutenant General, USA
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I. Introduction

1. The Army Space Training Strategy (ASTS) provides a framework to educate and train Soldiers at all levels across the Total Army on current space capabilities and mitigation procedures for contested environments. It outlines efforts to train and educate the force not otherwise trained in space operations to fully integrate and leverage space domain capabilities and employ their effects at the time and place it chooses. The Army must anticipate and respond to these threats with innovative efforts to produce manned, organized, trained, and equipped formations and leaders capable of operating and winning in a complex and dynamic operational environment (OE), particularly a denied, degraded, and disrupted space operational environment (D3SOE). The ASTS outlines efforts to prepare the Army to deploy, fight, and win decisively against any adversary by developing a well-trained and educated force, equipped and able to fully integrate and leverage space capabilities within the OE. The Army leverages space capabilities through employment of space-enabled and space-dependent unit equipment, while also employing space expertise across the force. This strategy supports tenets of AR 900-1 (Department of the Army Space Policy), AR 350-50 (Combat Training Center Program), FM 3-0 (Operations), and the Army Space Vision Supporting Multidomain Operations, specifically ensuring the Army and combatant commanders can and will utilize space capabilities in the most effective manner and maintain a trained and ready cadre to execute space operations.

2. Investments in the Army of 2030 will enable land forces to leverage the space domain and achieve overmatch against adversaries, supporting multidomain operations and integrating previous stand-alone capabilities such as the emerging Triad of Space, Cyber, and Special Operations. Multidomain operations create multiple dilemmas for the adversary that enable commanders to defeat peer and near-peer adversaries and consolidate gains during competition, crisis, and armed conflict. Space capabilities also integrate with capabilities from other domains (land, air, sea, and cyberspace) to provide commanders the ability to exploit these assets in congested and contested environments against any threat, garnering a position of relative advantage. The ability to leverage space capabilities and effects will be critical to multidomain operations. Our adversaries will leverage their spaced based capabilities to maintain constant intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) over our formations from fort to port and to their forward deployed locations. They also seek to employ capabilities to create effects in multiple domains and the information environment to counter U.S. operations, influence U.S. decision-makers, and disrupt deployment of U.S. forces. Therefore, understanding both offensive and defensive capabilities provided by space-based and space-enabled systems is imperative to success during multidomain operations.

3. National leadership recognizes the criticality of space to national security and prosperity. Space, including space security, is a top priority and receives increased resources to ensure continued U.S. leadership in the space domain. The National Security Strategy, National Defense Strategy, National Military Strategy, Defense Space Strategy, and National Strategy for Space underscore the Nation’s vital interest in unfettered freedom to operate in space. The Army of 2030 and beyond must be able to plan and integrate offensive and defensive space operations as part of multidomain operations to deny, degrade, and disrupt an adversary’s access to space-based assets while simultaneously protecting Army assets across the competition continuum. Navigation warfare (NAVWAR) directly supports protection of space-based assets and allows the Army to take deliberate defensive and offensive actions to ensure U.S. forces’ access to positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information through coordinated employment of

special operations forces (SOF), space, cyberspace, and electromagnetic warfare (EW) operations. Critical PNT data enables the Army to precisely move, shoot, and communicate; extend its operational reach; control operations tempo; and perform command and control, all without adversarial interruption. NAVWAR activities are executed in contested PNT OEs and will be inferred throughout this document whenever contested PNT OEs are discussed. Additionally, in support of multidomain operations, the Army must be prepared to operate in a variety of contested OEs, to include a D3SOE independent of NAVWAR capabilities. To achieve optimal military utility from space-based and space-enabled assets, commanders and staffs must prioritize their focus on the four space mission areas with the biggest impact on mission accomplishment. As stated in the "Army Space Vision", we must produce a well-trained and educated Army capable of integrating friendly space capabilities and effects, while simultaneously interdicting adversary space capabilities.

II. Background

1. The ASTS, first published in November 2013, provided the Army's initial space training strategy to build the capacity to prepare for combat in a D3SOE. This revision acknowledges significant advancements over the past ten years focused on modernizing the Army to defeat near-peer challenges and to converge effects across all domains. It focuses on the Army's efforts to train and educate the Total Army to fight and win in an increasingly contested and congested space OE, where the joint force must be able to deny and degrade adversary space capabilities and protect our own.

2. To transform today's Army to the Army of 2030 and beyond, with new equipment, doctrine, and cutting-edge formations, the nation requires the Army to train with these capabilities now. Today, the Army is modernizing its force structure, concepts, and capabilities through five Multi-Domain Task Forces; the Space-Cyber-SOF Triad; the planned integration of additional space enabled and capable formations, such as the Theater Strike Effects Group (TSEG), providing the Theater Army with the ability to deliver multi-domain effects at range, speed, and precision using High Altitude platforms, Assured PNT systems, and Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR). As these formations and capabilities reach operational capability, Army forces at all echelons will require the education and training to integrate and employ them to dominate the land domain.

3. Implementing the ASTS, the Army will progress from an initial space training capability to a more robust, normalized, and institutionalized capability. To normalize space training and education, the Army must include space capabilities and a D3SOE as a normal part of training and education. Tactical and strategic commanders must leverage space-enabled assets to their maximum potential. Additionally, due to advances in adversarial capabilities, training in contested space OEs is now required to support multidomain operations. To institutionalize space training and education, the Army must stress to all Soldiers and leaders to consider the space domain as they would all other domains during planning, execution, and assessment. To normalize and institutionalize space training and education, the Army must emphasize integrating the space domain across the operations process as part of multidomain operations and ensure a robust space training and education capability and capacity as outlined in section VI below.

III. Purpose

> ***"Commanders must understand that space capabilities start and end on the ground and be fully aware of their importance in planning and operations."***
>
> Army Space Vision Supporting Multidomain Operations

1. The ASTS identifies Army-wide priorities to train and educate Soldiers, units, and Leaders to operate in a contested space OE. This includes planning, synchronizing, integrating, and leveraging offensive and defensive space capabilities in support of theater, national, and multinational objectives. To this end, this strategy identifies ways to ensure a Total-Army trained, educated, and led to fully integrate and leverage space capabilities.

2. The ASTS establishes an overarching framework and general principles that guide the assessment and improvement of space education and training across the force. Enabling supporting efforts include:

- Integrate space knowledge, skills, and tasks in all levels of institutional domain training, education, and leader development as part of Professional Military Education (PME) and functional training

- Integrate and reinforce space knowledge, skills, and tasks in all levels of operational domain training and leader development as part of home station training, Maneuver Combat Training Center (MCTC) training, and Army and joint exercises

- Build a ready, adaptive, and resilient Total Army force that is manned, organized, trained, equipped, and led to win in a complex and dynamic Electromagnetic OE, specifically a D3SOE

- Synchronize ASTS-related efforts through integration and collaboration with the SOF, cyberspace, EW, signal, and intelligence communities, and all information-related capabilities mission areas for development, integration, and coordination of space operations tactical-level training, impacts, requirements, and tasks

- Build a critical force of intelligence and space professionals who are trained and educated to provide timely and accurate Intelligence Support to Space as Intelligence Support is an integral and critical function to support timely and accurate finding, fixing, tracking, targeting, engaging, and assessing space related targets

- Develop and deploy enhanced training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS) capable of replicating realistic, normal, and contested space domain capabilities, conditions, complexities, and scenarios

- Develop expanded and enhanced opposing force (OPFOR) capabilities to create challenging and realistic space capabilities and contested space domain conditions in tactical-level training and scenarios

- Interdict OPFOR (adversary) space capabilities to protect friendly forces and assure use of friendly space-based capabilities

- Integrate friendly, adversary, and all other space capabilities not otherwise defined as friendly or adversary ("gray space capabilities") and effects into exercise simulations, multidomain operations ranges, and the synthetic training environment

- Support development of Army and joint requirements to assess and mitigate space-related warfighting gaps across Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leader development and Education, Personnel, Facilities, and Policy (DOTMLPF-P)

- Support a comprehensive risk-informed and affordable resourcing strategy across DOTMLPF-P

- Inform Army concepts and build modernized future force capabilities that fully integrate and leverage space training capabilities

- Evolve Army and joint doctrine to address space capabilities and operations

- Gain appropriate authorities during Competition and Crisis to execute space domain capabilities and effects; and realistically replicate them in the live, virtual, and constructive environments.

3. The ASTS enables Warfighting Functions by integrating space capabilities at echelon from an institutional and operational perspective.

a. As the Army implements multidomain operations as its warfighting doctrine, it must develop an understanding our adversary's space capability's. How do those capabilities enable them to conduct military operations or establish anti-access/area denial zones? This understanding will allow the Army to leverage organic or joint capabilities to deny adversarial use of space ultimately enabling friendly freedom of action and maneuver. Failure to identify and then target or exploit adversary space functions in all applicable domains will degrade the effectiveness of multidomain operations and increase risk to Army operations.

b. Space capabilities enhance all warfighting functions (figure 1). Adversaries will attempt to disrupt or deny U.S. Forces' use of space-enabled capabilities, including Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers; SATCOM radios and communications suites; fires systems; and ISR systems. Commanders must implement D3SOE as the expected operating environment during training, and develop supporting training scenarios that demand Soldiers recognize, react, report, and mitigate the effects of a contested space operating environment to continue operations across all warfighting functions. Commanders must execute their assigned mission essential tasks in a D3SOE as it will be the operational environment they will face. Failure in training enables our ability to develop SOPs and TTPs to counter adversarial capabilities. We must be prepared to challenge adversaries in similar ways in support of multidomain operations.

Space Capabilities	*WARFIGHTING FUNCTIONS*					
	Movement & Maneuver	**Fires**	**Intelligence**	**Command & Control**	**Protection**	**Sustainment**
Satellite Communications (SATCOM)	**Beyond Line of Site (BLOS), Non Line of Sight (NLOS)**	**BLOS, NLOS**	**Reach Back, BLOS, NLOS, Push Forward**	**BLOS, NLOS, Reach Back**	**BLOS, NLOS**	**BLOS, NLOS**
Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)	**Force Tracking (FT), GPS**	**Precision NLOS Fires, FT, GPS**	**FT, GPS**	**FT, GPS**	**FT, GPS**	**FT, In-transit Visibility, GPS**
Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance	**Imagery, Geospatial Information Systems, Terrain, and Electronic Signals**	**BDA, Terrain**	**GEOINT, MASINT, SIGINT, Terrain**	**Geospatial Information Imagery, Terrain**	**Geospatial Information Imagery, Terrain**	**Geospatial Information Imagery, Terrain**
Missile Warning	**Predicted Impact Point**	**Missile Launch Cueing**	**Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR), Operational Environment Awareness**	**Operational Environment Awareness**	**Theater Ballistic Missile (TBM) Warning**	**Predicted Impact Point**
Weather, Terrain, & Environmental Monitoring	**Operational Planning, Imagery for Mobility**	**Operational Planning**	**Weather**	**Weather**	**Operational Planning**	**Operational Planning**
Space Control	**Offensive, Defensive**	**Offensive, Defensive**	**Offensive, Defensive, Situational Awareness**	**Offensive, Defensive, Situational Awareness**	**Offensive, Defensive**	**Offensive, Defensive**

Figure 1. Space capabilities linked to warfighting functions

c. Army education and training must adequately reflect the Army's critical dependence on the space domain. The Army must transition from mere space concept exposure to competence in space operations, and then achieve confidence in employing space as an integrated part of combat operations. Contested space OE effects on Army equipment, weapon systems, and operations must be considered and codified during the planning process and across all warfighting functions. Formations must be exposed to a live and/or realistic contested space OE (i.e. live jamming) during training vice white card injects to ensure formations and their commanders and staff experience and overcome the effects and consequences of adversary space capabilities and effects.

IV. Desired End State

"A well-trained and educated Army capable of integrating friendly, joint, and coalition space capabilities and effects, while simultaneously interdicting adversary space capabilities enabling the Army to deploy, fight and win against any adversary."

Army Space Vision Supporting Multidomain Operations

1. Army formations possess thousands of pieces of space-enabled and space-dependent equipment to seamlessly integrate and synchronize organic and joint space capabilities in multidomain operations across all warfighting functions. Space-enabled equipment can operate without access to space assets, but with degraded functionality. Space-dependent equipment is inoperable without access to space assets. Army formations leverage these capabilities across the

competition continuum to secure military advantage against adversaries and competitors.

2. Developing and expanding space warfighting expertise and culture must be an integral part of Army training, education, and Leader development. To maintain lethality, speed, and decisiveness in combat, Soldiers and Leaders at all echelons require the knowledge and practical skills necessary to leverage space capabilities, and to know how and when an adversary capability or effect can be countered, mitigated, or interdicted. The ability to comprehend how the space domain enables multidomain operations is paramount to achieve positions of advantage and generate overmatch in an unpredictable OE. In figure 2, the ASTS links the ends, ways, and means with three lines of effort (LOEs).

- LOE 1, Institutional: Enable Army academic institutions to educate Soldiers to leverage and protect space domain capabilities, challenge adversary use, and analyze their impact on operations.

- LOE 2, Operational: Enable Army forces to train, integrate, and leverage space capabilities and effects at echelon and protect organic space-enabled equipment.

- LOE 3, Leader Development: Reinforce knowledge and awareness of space capabilities, effects, integration, and employment, both organic and external, in support of multidomain operations.

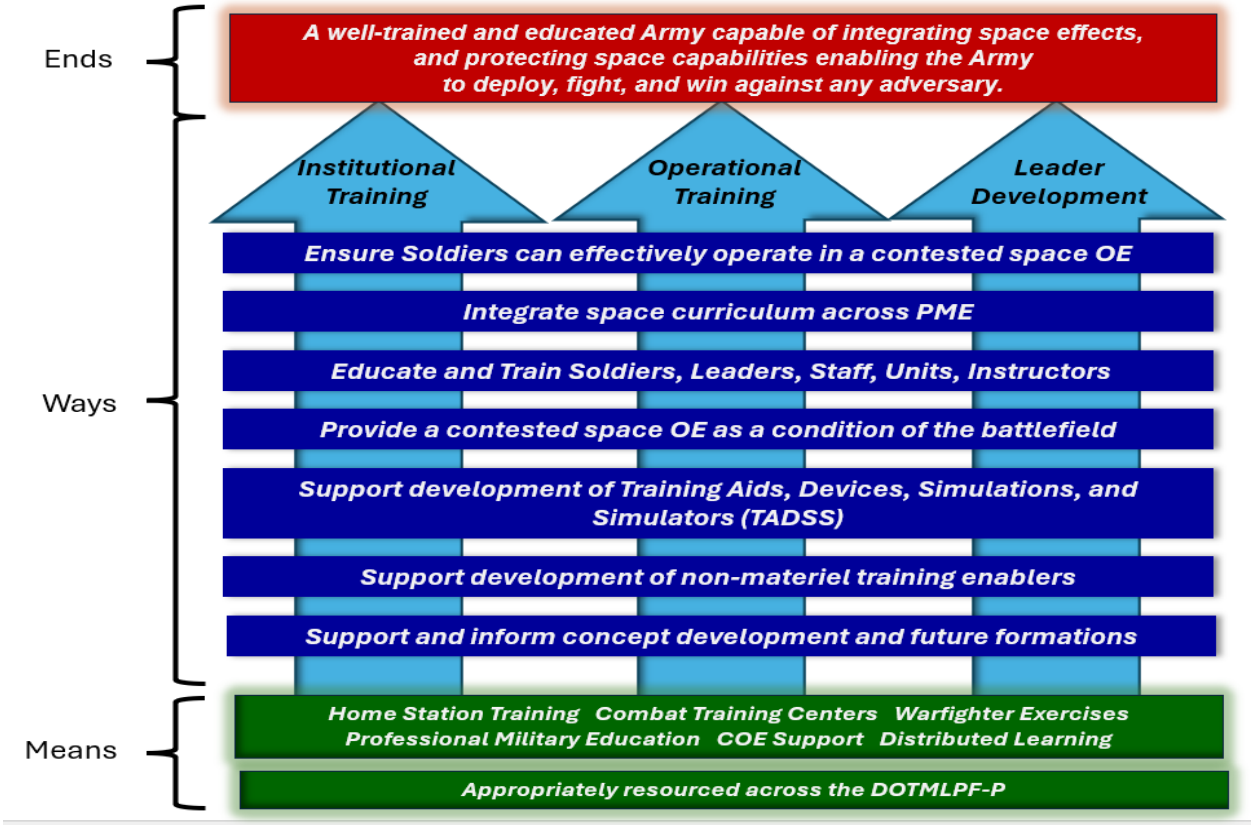

Figure 2. ASTS ends, ways, and means

V. Institutional Training, Operational Training, and Leader Development

> ***"The Army is focused on developing leaders who can effectively exercise mission command and operate in complex and decentralized operational environments."***
>
> **AR 350-1 Army Training and Leader Development**

1. Institutional training.

a. The space domain is a fundamental part of Army operations. Therefore, tailored space domain education must be appropriately integrated across all Army institutional training and education:

- Initial Military Training (IMT)
- PME
- Functional (Special Skills) Training

b. The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (USASMDC) Space and Missile Defense School (SMDS) will work in collaboration with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Centers of Excellence (CoEs), the U.S. Army Center for Initial Military Training (IMT), and Functional (Special Skills) Training school commandants to identify and integrate operationally focused space capabilities curriculum. Collaboration must focus on integrating D3SOE and space capabilities and effects into current and relevant lessons and programs of instruction, where appropriate, vice standalone lessons. When able, the space curriculum will include how space specifically supports the functional areas, and how the functional areas support Army space operations. Additionally, and where applicable, SMDS will collaborate with CoE course managers to identify installation range requirements to integrate live contested space OE training into academic and training curricula, thereby exposing Soldiers as early in their careers as possible. These efforts will be distributed and nested to minimize additional time requirements.

c. Distributed learning modules will integrate space-focused curriculum across IMT and PME. USASMDC and TRADOC will work closely to ensure all curricula are progressive and at echelon for the target audience. When required, distributed learning products will be made available to support both independent learning and resident education and training.

d. Space Operations Officers (FA40) are assigned to Army CoEs and, when able, support ASTS institutional training efforts. These officers assist in integrating space education and training into the CoEs and provide resident space education and training. SMDS cadre will provide train-the-trainer space instruction for CoE and proponent school personnel.

2. Operational training.

a. Space education, training, and leader development requires reinforcement at and during operational training venues and events. Training and preparing to "fight tonight" are strategic imperatives in the current threat environments. All units must train in the electromagnetic OE conditions they will likely encounter in combat. Additionally, echelons above brigade must be

able to integrate military space power into operations with organic (i.e., the Multidomain Task Force [MDTF] Multidomain Effects Battalion [MDEB] or Theater Strike Effects Group [TSEG]) and nonorganic space forces.

b. U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) units must train in a contested space OE at home station. Currently, the SMDS coordinates with units and the training support enterprise to support and integrate tailored classroom and live contested space OE training, including field training exercises (FTX), situational training exercises (STX), command post exercises (CPX), leader professional development (LPD), live contested space OE familiarization ranges, and classroom instruction.

(1) Training at home station is primarily tailored for brigade and below formations. It focuses on preparing for, recognizing, reacting to, and reporting electromagnetic interference, including unintentional interference, or because of enemy electronic attack (jammers) in those portions of the electromagnetic spectrum where space systems operate. Training for divisions, their down-trace units, MDTFs, and TSEGs not otherwise trained in space operations is tailored similarly.

(2) The SMDS is resourced and tasked to provide tailored classroom training and a live contested space OE for units at home station. Divisions have upwards of three categories of identified Soldiers who are knowledgeable on Army Space Operations: the division Space Support Element (SSE), the Personnel Development Skill Identifier (PDSI) Unit Space Trainers (S1A), and Skill Identifier / Additional Skill Identifier (SI/ASI) Space Cadre (3Y). These identified Soldiers should coordinate with the SMDS to provide support to classroom training and all other training events in preparation for an operational deployment or MCTC rotation.

(3) Training objectives will include a contested space OE as a condition of the environment. Collective and individual tasks will be accomplished in the contested space OE to drive the development of SOPs, TTPs, and battle drills to continue operations when facing a loss of PNT or SATCOM. This will ensure Soldiers are proficient on the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and protection of their organic space-enabled equipment. Future program-of-record TADSS will expand contested space OE effects based on adversary advancements and be capable of creating, replicating, and simulating a contested space OE.

c. The Army's MCTCs provide realistic training environments for brigade combat teams (BCTs) to enhance their mission readiness. The rotational training unit (RTU) will be exposed to and operate in and through a contested space OE throughout a rotation. D3SOE-focused training during the leader training program and other pre-rotational training emphasizes the importance of training in and responding appropriately to a contested space OE during their rotations. The Army has assigned FA40s to the CONUS MCTCs to help coordinate space effects during multidomain operations, which the MCTCs must create.

(1) SMDS will continue to support MCTCs with observer-coach/trainers (OC/T) to assess units' ability to prepare for, recognize, react to, and report impacts to operations attributed to a contested space OE. They will also support OPFOR personnel by training them on tactics, employment, and maintenance of portable live GPS jamming devices provided by SMDS. Additionally, SMDS will assist in the integration of live OPFOR and RTU SATCOM denial capabilities.

(2) MCTC rotations serve as an opportunity for commanders, staff, and leaders to focus on their unit's ability to operate in and through a contested space OE. MCTC rotations provide staffs the opportunity to account for capabilities, limitations, and vulnerabilities of space-enabled and dependent equipment; enemy capabilities as part of their planning processes; use of space capabilities to assist in defeating the enemy; and execute all phases of the Detect, Decide, Deliver, Assess (D3A) targeting process, of which space plays a critical role.

(3) To facilitate effective training, the RTU requires space support equivalent to that provided by the Division SSE, therefore requiring the Division SSE to provide Higher Command functions during the rotation. Additionally, the MCTCs will use all available TADSS to realistically replicate GPS and SATCOM denial throughout the rotation. National policy restrictions on live GPS jamming may not allow for continuous and realistic effects throughout the rotation, therefore MCTC staff and opposing forces will use as much of the approved GPS jamming windows as possible. The RTU will accomplish their mission essential tasks in the contested space OE to test their ability to meet their training objectives in the same environment expected in combat.

(4) The mid and final After-Action Report (AAR) will include the effects of a sustained contested space OE on RTU operations, normally captured by the MCTC FA40s and SMDS support personnel. It is critical to educate the unit on these effects and how they impact operations to enable a multidomain operations-capable Army. To ensure the Army can train in this environment, restrictive national and DoD policies must change to allow PNT denial in military training areas, with limited ability of non-DoD organizations to influence or cease critical training.

d. Mission Command Training Program (MCTP) and warfighter exercises (WFXs) are a key component of educating and training the Army to leverage the space domain in support of Large-Scale Combat Operations (LSCO) in a multidomain environment. MCTP supports collective training of Active Component and Army National Guard echelons above brigade, as well as select Army National Guard brigades. The Army assigns FA40s to MCTP to integrate space domain capabilities and effects into all exercises.

(1) SMDS will continue to support MCTP operations groups by providing SMEs who assess units' ability to integrate and employ space capabilities and effects and operate in and through a D3SOE. SMDS will also continue to provide exercise control group support to each WFX to support realistic and timely space-focused scenario injects and adjudication of space-focused events.

(2) MCTP World Class OPFOR (WCOPFOR) lacks a dedicated space SME to provide space expertise and support, which limits timely and realistic adversarial space effects and the tactics, techniques, and procedures associated with space and counter-space capabilities designed to challenge U.S. military superiority. MCTP and SMDS will identify options to build a WCOPFOR able to replicate the adversary's space capability.

(3) MCTP's live, virtual, and constructive capabilities do not provide realistic friendly or adversary space capabilities and effects. It is imperative the Army challenges RTUs with live, virtual, and constructive training that emulates the current environment with both friendly and adversarial capabilities. Friendly and adversary space capabilities and effects, to include new and

emerging formations and concepts, in live, virtual, and constructive environments are critical to training commanders and staffs on multidomain operations.

(4) The mid and final After-Action Report (AAR) will include the outcome of friendly and adversary space capabilities and effects, normally captured by the MCTP FA40s and SMDS support personnel. It is critical to educate the unit on their failures and successes when integrating and leveraging space capabilities, which include non-kinetic effects in support of multidomain operations.

(5) SMDS continues to identify proposed options to address ways to incorporate WCOPFOR capabilities with the MCTP leadership, and how to integrate space effects into simulations. Working closely with the MCTP staff, organizations responsible for developing and funding these efforts, and supporting a future way ahead, SMDS continues to identify the criticality of these requirements for resourcing and execution by the proper entities.

e. As the Army builds additional space formations and capabilities to support multidomain operations (e.g. MDTF MDEBs, TSEGs, etc.), it must invest in formal, tailored training to key space enablers (non-FA40s), such as intelligence, communication, and targeting personnel, to develop a deeper understanding of addressing the space domain. Training available through the institutional line of effort will give space enablers general concepts and a basic understanding of space. However, it will not build a cadre of space professionals with adequate knowledge and skills to integrate space capabilities. For example, Army intelligence professionals require additional advanced training and education to support space operations in a multidomain environment. The Army intelligence and space communities will collaborate and assess current capability and capacity to build a recognized cadre of space-focused professionals able to provide Intelligence Support to Space, a critical element in the Army of 2030 and beyond.

3. Leader development.

a. The Army Leader Development Strategy states, “Leader development is achieved through the lifelong synthesis of training, education, and experiences acquired through opportunities in the operational, institutional, and self-development domains.” Developing commanders and leaders competent in planning, executing, and assessing space operations requires robust training and education programs. Leader development opportunities exist in a variety of venues:

- Pre-Command Course
- IMT/PME
- WFX
- MCTC rotations
- Operational deployments
- Lessons learned programs
- Commanders’ conferences, forums, symposiums, etc.

b. As one of the least understood domains, it is critical the space domain and its requisite and unique capabilities be appropriately integrated into the range of leader development venues. It has never been more important than now for Army senior leaders to understand how space systems enable, enhance, and affect operations at all levels of warfare. Unique space capabilities

and effects and the D3SOE are not always readily accessible or available, which requires leaders at all echelons to actively seek experts, including SMDS and division/corps SSEs, to increase their knowledge.

c. Leader development on space operations requires Army-wide emphasis. Operationally, leaders will know how to actively leverage space capabilities. WFXs, MCTC rotations, operational deployments, and lessons learned programs will support this ability. Equally, PME and Pre-Command Course curriculum, lessons learned, conferences, and forums will also support leader development.

VI. Conclusion

1. The U.S. military invests heavily in space capabilities at all echelons and across all warfighting functions to provide and protect critical capabilities, as well as achieve and maintain overmatch against any adversary. The Army's ability to plan, communicate, maneuver, protect, and sustain the current and future force is inextricably linked to space. This training strategy aligns current and future space domain capabilities with education, training, and leader development programs. As such, the Army will train, educate, and professionally develop leaders and Soldiers across all warfighting functions to leverage, employ, and protect our space capabilities and space-enabled and dependent equipment.

2. The success of the Army Space Vision Supporting Multidomain Operations and this training strategy depends on all stakeholders, particularly USASMDC, TRADOC, and FORSCOM, forging collaborative relationships to integrate space education and training across the Army. This collaboration provides the Army with Soldiers able to employ space capabilities; mitigate attempts by adversaries to deny, degrade, and disrupt access; and challenge them with the same dilemmas. Through execution of this strategy, the Army will increase its readiness "to deploy, fight, and win our Nation's wars by providing ready, prompt, and sustained land dominance by Army forces across the full spectrum of conflict as part of the joint force."

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