Space Operations Branch **25 February 2026**

1. Introduction.

a. *Purpose.*

i. Army Space is an operations branch that meets Army and Joint Force needs by building and maintaining proficiency in the unique and specialized missions through managing, recruiting, and retaining talent; cultivating leaders with tactical and technical expertise and experience; and ensuring exquisite capabilities are protecting the Homeland and shaping the conflicts abroad. The United States Army is the largest user of space-based capabilities in the Department of War (DOW). Access to these capabilities is achieved through the Warfighting functions by Army Space Operations Soldiers and Civilians.

ii. At the core of the Army's Space Operations force, Functional Area 40 (FA40) Space Operations Officers provide in-depth expertise and experience to leverage space-related assets, which enable the Army across all warfighting functions down to the lowest echelon. Space operations have two distinct career paths: Space Operations Officer (FA40A) and Army Astronaut (FA40C). Selections to FA40A or FA40C are two different and separate processes. Space Operations Officers serve in operating and generating force positions supporting the Army and Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multinational (JIIM) organizations that focus on delivering space capabilities to the Warfighter today as well as developing and integrating space capabilities for the future.

iii. Space Operations Officers are integrated into operations and planning positions at all organizational levels and positions that influence/shape, research, and develop and acquire space-related capabilities. The majority of Space Operations Officer billets reside within the United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command (USASMDC), Joint, and interagency, with the remaining positions range from serving in a Special Operations Group to the Office of the Secretary of War (OSW). Included in those billets are National Space Defense Center (NSDC), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Department of the Army (DA) staff. FA40C allows officers selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to serve as astronauts for human space exploration.

b. *Proponent Information.*

i. The Office of the Chief of Space and Missile Defense (OCSMD), at 1555 N. Newport Road, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80916, OCSMD@army.mil or our Army Space Knowledge Management System (ASKMS) website https://armyeitaas.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/ASKMS.

c. *Functions.*

i. Space Operations Officers in operating force positions deliver space capabilities to the Warfighter. Space Operations Officers serve as the command's subject matter experts on all matters pertaining to space to fully understand the highly technical tools utilized in operational planning and execution. They plan and specialize in integrating Space Operations into the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP) and the Joint Planning Process (JPP). Space Operations Officers advise commanders and their staff concerning the availability, use, and interface of space capabilities integrated into Army and joint fires, including cyber, electronic warfare, and information operations. Training prepares and enables Space Operations Officers to understand the reliance of military units on space assets and the effects when those capabilities are unavailable, degraded, or denied and know how to prevent, mitigate, or work through and continue operations under such conditions.

ii. Space Operations Officers serving in generating force or capabilities development positions can influence the future of Army Space Operations through doctrine development, research and development, acquisition, policy development, concepts and capabilities development, and training and education. In addition to positions on the Army Staff or within USASMDC, Space Operations Officers serve in various JIIM organizations and positions.

iii. Officers selected to serve as Army Astronauts are detailed to NASA to support the Nation's human space flight programs. The Director of Flight Crew Operations at NASA's Johnson Space Center (JSC) determines astronaut areas of training and application, including the International Space Station (ISS) and any future space vehicle or mission. For more information on Army Astronauts, see paragraph 6.

2. Officer Characteristics Required.

a. ***Characteristics required of all officers.***

i. The Army expects all officers to possess the base characteristics that will enable them to develop into agile and adaptive leaders. Leaders must be grounded in Army Values and Warrior Ethos, competent in their core proficiencies, and broadly experienced to operate across the full spectrum of conflict. Officers must be able to translate vast amounts of complex data into abstract concepts and solutions. They must operate with JIIM partners and leverage capabilities beyond the Army to achieve their objectives. Officers must be culturally astute and able to use their awareness and understanding to conduct operations innovatively and courageously to exploit opportunities in the challenges and complexities of the operational environment. Officers will provide timely and accurate advice to commanders and staff on space events' operational impacts. Remain current on organizational structure, space doctrine (JP 3-14 and FM 3-14), and policy (AR 900-1), as well as military, civil, and commercial space activities as they relate to all levels of military operations. Additionally, they must understand how space capabilities enhance Army systems and enable all Warfighting functions.

b. ***Unique knowledge and skills of a Space Operations Officer.***

i. **Decision Making.** Makes decision based on accurate and appropriate assessment of the short-long term consequences of alternate action and solutions.

ii. **Critical Thinking.** The ability to generate new or original solutions to a situation or problem.

iii. **Complex Collaboration.** Individuals or groups from multiple disciplines of expertise work together across organizational, epistemological, and professional boundaries.

iv. **Reasoning.** Uses logic, creative thinking, inductive and deductive reasoning to draw conclusions based on analysis of information and understanding of underlying principles.

v. **Multi-tasker.** The ability to rapidly process and prioritize multiple demands simultaneously and takes appropriate actions.

c. ***Contribution to the Force.*** Army Space Operations Officers are vital contributors to the Joint Force, enabling military operations across all domains. They must understand how to apply space capabilities – encompassing military, civil, and commercial systems and their associated architecture, equipment, software, and tools – to support missions, particularly within Multi-Domain Operations (MDO). This knowledge is essential for integrating space effects into military planning processes like MDMP and JPP. Army space operations are uniquely land-centric, providing scalable, mobile, expeditionary, and forward-postured forces capable of keeping pace with maneuver forces in contested and austere environments. Army space integrates on-orbit and high-altitude capabilities to deliver effects and interdict adversary capabilities in support of land and joint operations. These efforts are focused on two key pillars: ***Integration*** of joint space capabilities – such as Assured PNT, communications, environmental monitoring, ISR, and targeting – to meet Army needs; and ***Interdiction*** of adversary space capabilities – including counter-SATCOM, counter-surveillance and reconnaissance, and NAVWAR.

d. ***Additional Unique skills of a Space Operations Officer.***

i. **Warfighter Capabilities.** The Army requires technically proficient and tactically experienced Space Officers to interdict adversary space capabilities in support of Large-Scale Combat Operations (LSCO).

ii. **Utilize and integrate space capabilities.** Army Space Operations integrate space capabilities with terrestrial, air, sea, cyber, and high-altitude systems operated by the Department of War, the Intelligence Community, civil agencies, and commercial partners. This integration provides timely and unified capabilities to the Warfighter, guided by the nine codified joint space capabilities defined in JP 3-14 and FM 3-14.

a) **Space Situational Awareness (SSA).** It is the requisite current and predictive knowledge of the space environment and the operating environment upon which Space Operations depend. SSA involves characterizing, as completely as necessary, the space capabilities operating within the terrestrial environment and the space domain. SSA relies on integrating space surveillance, collection, and processing; environmental monitoring, processing, and analysis; status of US and cooperative satellite systems; collection of US and multinational space readiness; and analysis of the space domain.

b) **Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT).** The space-based Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite-based radio navigation system operated by DOW to provide military, civil, and commercial users with precise PNT. GPS provides essential, precise, and reliable timing information, enabling forces to execute unified land operations more effectively. Space Officers must also understand other global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) and how those GNSS are utilized by allies, partners and adversaries.

c) **Space Control.** Maneuver, operations support, and force sustainment operations ensure freedom of action in space for friendly forces. When necessary, it is used to defeat adversary efforts that interfere with or attack US or allied space systems and negate adversary space capabilities in space. It includes the following functional areas:

1) Offensive and Defensive Space Operations

2) High Altitude (Balloon and Fixed Wing)

3) Counter Surveillance and Reconnaissance (CSR)

4) Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

d) **Satellite Communications (SATCOM).** Provides essential connectivity for worldwide communications and mobile forces operating in large, dispersed areas. SATCOM delivers critical connectivity for tactical maneuver forces and Soldiers operating beyond the reach of landlines and line-of-sight communications.

e) **Orbital Warfare.** Encompasses the maneuver, configuration, operation, and sustainment of on-orbit assets, including spacecraft and payload operations.

f) **Missile Warning.** Provides joint forces with early warnings to deter and defeat ballistic missile attacks.

g) **Environmental Monitoring.** Delivers data on meteorological, oceanographic, and space environmental factors impacting military operations. Space capabilities provide forecasts, alerts, and warnings regarding the space environment, mitigating potential impacts to space assets, Space Operations, and terrestrial users.

h) **Missile Defense.** Implement defensive measures to destroy attacking enemy missiles or reduce their effectiveness.

i) **Space-based Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR).** Space-based collection, primarily supported by enabling capabilities, includes the collection of diverse intelligence data across political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure systems, providing decision makers with timely, accurate data for information that can create a decisive advantage across the competition continuum. Army access to overhead information collection is provided through established intelligence channels.

e. *Space Operations Officer Essential Capabilities*.

i. Provide expert space analysis to support Army and Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multinational (JIIM) partner plans and operations.

ii. Coordinate with staff to integrate space capabilities supporting Information and Influence Activities (IIA), Information Operations (IO), Electronic Warfare (EW), Joint Intelligence, Surveillance, and Targeting Operations (IJSTO), and cyber activities.

iii. Demonstrate proficiency in space integration and interdiction operations, including Space Control Electronic Warfare (SCEW), Offensive operations (Counter-SATCOM and NAVWAR), and Defensive operations (SATCOM Monitoring and Assured Positioning, Navigation & Timing).

iv. Possess expertise in space systems and unified land operations, enabling effective performance in high-level positions (Army and JIIM partners) with minimal guidance and close interaction with senior decision-makers.

v. Conduct force and crisis intervention planning and operations related to space.

vi. Understand space procedures and infrastructure for tasking, processing, and utilizing space products, as well as telemetry, tracking, and commanding of space systems.

vii. Translate complex space concepts and systems into clear terms for warfighters and systems developers.

viii. Leverage current and future space-based technologies in innovative ways to address emerging military challenges.

ix. Utilize modeling, simulation, analysis, and other tools to develop and employ space capabilities.

x. Contribute to the development and integration of policy, concepts, requirements, and acquisition for space capabilities.

xi. Communicate technical information and concepts clearly and accurately, providing presentations, education, and training within organizations as required.

f. *Special Qualifications*. All Space Operations Officers must maintain a Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) security clearance.

g. *Accession into Space Operations Officer*. The Space Operations Officer community benefits from a diverse mix of officers from all branches and functional areas. Four accession programs are available:

i. **Voluntary Transfer Incentive Program (VTIP).** The primary source for Space Operations Officers for the Active Component (AC). Officers with experience in their basic branch seeking a career change can participate. Completion of the Captain's Career Course (CCC) is required prior to attending the Space Operations Officer Qualification Course (SOOQC). The preferred transfer timeline is between 4-6 years of service. The VTIP panel considers:

a) Proven performance (evaluation review).

b) Demonstrated technical knowledge.

c) Space-related training or experience.

d) Completion of the Captain's Career Course.

e) Basic branch and functional area strength (Year Group).

ii. **Assured Functional Area Transfer (AFAT).** Allows United States Military Academy (USMA) and Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) cadets, who's knowledge, skills, abilities, and other attributes (KSAOs) strongly align with FA40, to contract as Space Operations Officers. Qualified AC officers branch into an operational career field, then transfer to Space Operations after four years of service and completion of CCC.

iii. **Talent Based Career Alignment (TBCA).** Identifies, recruits, and selects AC officers based on an officer's KSAOs, to retain talented officers through the midpoint of their career. Officers can apply to TBCA prior to CCC and if selected, serve in a basic branch KD assignment before transferring to FA40.

iv. **Direct Commissioning**. The Department of the Army authorizes direct appointments of officers in all branches and functional areas to acquire necessary KSAOs aligned with the Secretary of the Army's guidance.

3. Officer Development Model with Core Competencies.

a. *Officer Development Model*. The model focuses on the quality and range of experience rather than specific gates or assignments required for progression.

i. Initial entry officers gain branch technical and tactical skills to develop a Warrior Ethos and important leadership experience in company-grade assignments.

ii. The model highlights the need to gain JIIM experience throughout an officer's career.

iii. AFAT, TBCA, or VTIP handle all functional area transfers, standardizing transfers, meeting dynamic requirements, and empowering informed career decisions.

iv. Lifelong learning, supported by civilian and military education, develops Army and Joint competencies.

v. Assignments expand a leader's capabilities by exposing them to different organizational cultures and environments. Assignments are grouped into four bins:

a) **Institutional and Functional Assignments.** MTOE unit; task force; Army Service Component Command and below assignments; ASCC/Corps/Divisions/Special Forces Groups; Space Support Elements; TDA unit; USASMDC, HQDA G-3/5/7.

b) **Joint and Multinational Assignments.** Joint Staff, USEUCOM, USAFRICOM, USSOCOM, USSTRATCOM, USCYBERCOM, USSPACECOM, USINDOPACOM, USNORTHCOM, USSOUTHCOM, Joint Navigation Warfare Center (JNWC), Theater Special Operations Commands (TSOCs), NORAD, and NATO.

c) **Inter-Agency and Inter-Governmental Assignments.** OSD, NRO, DISA, DIA.

d) **Civilian Enterprise and Academia Assignments.** ACS, TWI, instructor positions at NPS, USMA, AWC, CAC, and Army Scholarship/Fellowship/Internship program.

b. ***Space Operations Officer Functional Area Development*****.** Success depends on the quality of duty performance in every assignment.

i. **Initial Selection.** Active-Duty officers contact the Space Operations Career Manager at HRC. Officers assessing Space Operations who have not completed CCC attend combat arms, fires, aviation, or military intelligence CCC if available. CCC completion is required for SOOQC; officers who have not completed CCC will be admitted at the discretion of the FA40 career manager and the Director, OCSMD. Target grade for acceptance is 1LT(P)-MAJ(P); LTC and above require an Exception to Policy memorandum from the Space and Missile Defense School Commandant.

ii. **Space Operations Officer Qualification Course (SOOQC).** Required for FA40 qualification. Taught by US Army Space and Missile Defense School in Colorado Springs, CO. Focuses on Joint space capabilities: SSA, PNT, Space Control, SATCOM, Orbital Warfare, Missile Warning, Environmental Monitoring, Missile Defense and ISR.

iii. **Initial Assignment.** HRC assigns all new Space Operations Officers to a developmental position.

iv. **Follow-on Assignments.** IPPSA Marketplace aligns officers with jobs based on preferences and KSBs. Geographically diverse locations are recommended.

v. **Professional Military Education (PME).**

a) Captains Career Course (CCC)

b) Intermediate Level Education (ILE). 10-month residence, satellite course, or advanced distance learning plus SOOQC.

c) Senior Service College (SSC)

vi. **Joint Assignments.** Majors and above considered for worldwide joint duty assignments. JPME II TDY enroute. Fully joint qualified ASI (3L) upon tour completion.

vii. **Other Broadening Opportunities.** FA40s can participate in Broadening Opportunity Programs (BOP) through HRC or seek broadening opportunities listed below under Career Life Cycle.

viii. **Self-Development.** Continuous learning is encouraged and essential in career development.

ix. **Space Operations Centralized Select List (CSL) Positions.** HRC panel selects FA40s for key nominative billets.

a) LTC, Battalion Commander, Multi-Domain Effects Battalion Commander, 1st Space Battalion, O1A commands, and branch immaterial CSL positions.

b) COL, 1st Space Brigade Command, United States Army Kwajalein-Atoll Commander, USASMDC Transformation and Lessons Learned Manager Space and High Altitude (TLLM-SHA), Theater Strike Effects Group Commander, and branch immaterial CSL positions.

c. *Space Operations Career Life Cycle*.

i. **Captain Development.**

a) Education. CCC and SOOQC.

b) Key Developmental Assignments (KDAs). Space Organization Plans/Space Ops Officer, Space Organization HHC Commander, Non-Space Organization HHC Commander, Space Detachment/Platoon/Crew/Team OIC, Space Detachment/Platoon/Crew/Team Ops Officer, Fires Brigade (Space Ops Officer), Space Support Elements (SSE), Multi-domain Effects Battalion (MDEB), Multi-domain Task Force (MDTF), USSPACECOM (40A).

c) Developmental/Broadening. USASMDC/USSPACECOM Aide-de-Camp, General Officer XO, ACS/TWI, Fellowship/internships.

d) Self-Development. Tactical Space Operations Course (TSOC), Integrated Joint Special Technical Operations (IJSTO) Planner course, Space Control Courses, Advanced degrees.

e) Core Competencies. Tactical Proficiency, Leadership, Space Operations Fundamentals.

ii. **Major Development.**

a) Education. ILE, SOOQC.

b) KDAs. Space Organization S-3, XO, Detachment / Battery / Company Commander, Space Team OIC, Multi-Domain Task Force/Theater Strike Effects Group (S-3, XO), USASMDC (Senior Space Ops Officer, Plans Officer), SSEs at echelon to include TSOCs, USSPACECOM/Joint Assignments (40A), Combat Training Centers (CTC), United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC), and HQDA, G-3-5-7.

c) Developmental/Broadening. HRC Career Manager, Aide-de-Camp, General Officer XO, ACS/TWI (Space Ops Only), USASMDC NASA Detachment, and NRO.

d) Self-Development. SAMS, JPME II, IJSTO Planner course, Advanced degrees, TSOC (for SSE selection), Joint Targeting Staff Course, Joint Intermediate Target Development Course, and Joint Operational Fires & Effects (JOFEC).

e) Core Competencies. Operational Planning, Joint Warfare, Space Effects Integration.

iii. **Lieutenant Colonel Development.**

a) Education. SOOQC and Space Senior Leader Course (SSLC).

b) KDAs. CSL Positions (Reference Para 3.b.ix.a), SSE Chief or Deputy at Army Service Component Command (ASCC), USASMDC Senior Space Operations Officer/G3, Brigade S3/XO, MDTF Senior Space Operator, USSPACECOM/Joint Assignments (Senior Space Operator), HQDA, G-3-5-7, Joint Staff.

c) Developmental/Broadening. General Officer XO, O1A assignment, USASMDC NASA Detachment, Fellowships, Interagency/Deputy Assistant Secretary of War-Space (DASW), Assistant Secretary of War-Space (ASW), Office of the Secretary of War (OSW), and Instructor.

d) Self-Development. JPME II, SSC, Advanced degrees, Tactical Space Operations Course (TSOC), Defense Strategy Course, Army Force Management School, Space Senior Leader Course (SSLC), and Space 300.

e) Core Competencies. Strategic Leadership, Technical Expertise, Operational Command.

iv. **Colonel Development.**

a) Education. SSC, SSLC.

b) Key Billets. CSL Positions (Reference Para 3.b.ix.b), ASCC SSE Chief, and USASMDC G3, Space Chief: DAMO-SO, OSW-Policy, and USSPACECOM Deputy Director or Joint Directorate (JDIR) Division Chief.

c) Developmental/Broadening. O1A assignment, Fellowship.

d) Self-development. Postgraduate degree in space or technical discipline.

e) Core Competencies. Strategic Vision, Policy Implementation, Enterprise Leadership.

4. Warrant Officer Development.

a. Currently under analysis for feasibility.

5. Reserve Component Officers.

a. *General Career Development*. Development objectives, educational requirements, and training qualifications for Reserve Component (RC) Space Operations Officers parallel those of their Active Component (AC) counterparts. Junior officers should develop a strong foundation through assignments in their basic branches before specializing in Space Operations. They are also encouraged to establish credentials relevant to space operations in their civilian careers and keep their career managers informed of applicable competencies. The quality and quantity of training and assignment opportunities significantly contribute to the operational effectiveness of RC Space Officers.

b. *Functional Area Development Opportunities*. RC Space Operations Officers are encouraged to seek Space Operations positions within the Army National Guard (ARNG) and United States Army Reserve (USAR) through Troop Program Units (TPUs), the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), the Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) program, IRR-Augmentees, Army Joint Reserve Elements (ARE), and Active Guard Reserve (AGR) programs.

c. *Intent*. The goal is to provide as many officers as possible to serve in Space Operations leadership and staff positions. The ARNG and USAR assess the success of an RC officer based on their breadth of experience, duty performance, and completion of specific Space Operations requirements. If a Space Operations assignment is not feasible, officers should pursue challenging positions in their basic branch or related functional areas.

d. *Functional Area Qualification*. RC Space Operations Officers are considered functionally qualified upon completion of the SOOQC. Upon SOOQC graduation, Army National Guard (ARNG) service members will coordinate with their state Officer Personnel Management (OPM) office to validate recognition as a fully qualified RC Space Operations Officer with both the ARNG and Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC).

e. *Active Guard Reserve, Reserve Component, National Guard Officer Career Life Cycle*.

I. **Active Guard Reserve.** Talent Management Division (TMD) at HRC, ICW, the AGR Career Manager, provides guidance regarding assignments, schools, and promotions of AGR officers.

II. **Reserve Component.** Career Management Officers (CMOs) and Army Reserve Career Counselors (ARCCs) ICW the officer's chain of command, review officer career paths and control future assignments.

III. **National Guard.** ARNG at the state level conducts career management boards and controls ARNG officer assignments. RC and ARNG Officers are encouraged to be aware of the Active Component Space Officer Career cycle.

IV. **Captain to Lieutenant Colonel Development.** RC/ARNG and Active-Duty Space Officer's Career Life Cycles follow a similar career timeline.

V. **Colonel Development.** There are currently no Colonel positions within RC and ARNG FA40. Colonels should seek out positions aligned with Army Space Operations.

6. Army Astronauts.

a. *Purpose*. Army Astronauts are detailed to NASA to support the nation's human space flight programs, in accordance with the current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the DOW, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and NASA (dated June 17, 1987) concerning the detailing of military personnel as spacecraft crew members, and the MOU between NASA and the Department of the Army regarding the assignment of Army personnel to NASA. Army Astronauts perform space flight-related duties as directed by NASA, including roles such as: International Space Station (ISS) Commander or Flight Engineer; Ground support roles – Capsule Communicator (CAPCOM), Crew Support Astronaut, Kennedy Space Center Support Astronaut, or other technical positions assigned by the astronaut office.

b. *Unique Knowledge and Skills*. Astronauts are well-versed and trained in all aspects of human space exploration and development, as specified by NASA requirements. They must:

i. Possess detailed knowledge of spacecraft systems, operational characteristics, mission requirements, and objectives.

ii. Possess detailed knowledge of supporting systems and equipment for experiments on assigned missions.

iii. Be proficient in on-orbit operations, including extravehicular activity, robotic operations, experiment operations, and onboard maintenance.

iv. Have a functional understanding of orbital mechanics, mathematics, and physics, with an aptitude for engineering and communications.

v. Understand, acquire, and apply complex technical skills specified and required by NASA.

c. *Eligibility*. NASA selects Astronaut Candidates on an as-needed basis. Officers cannot directly access the Army Astronaut program. Being a Space Operations Officer is not a prerequisite. Eligibility requirements change with each selection board; refer to the NASA website at http://www.nasa.gov/careers/ for the most up-to-date criteria.

d. *Selection*. NASA selects Astronaut Candidates as needed, typically holding boards every 2-5 years. NASA selects astronauts from a diverse applicant pool.

i. The NASA website (Become an Astronaut - NASA) contains comprehensive information regarding the selection process.

ii. Once the Army Astronaut Candidate Screening Board convenes, qualified applicants are forwarded to the NASA board.

iii. NASA may request additional information from applicants.

iv. Final consideration requires a week-long process of personal interviews, medical screening, and orientation for both civilian and military applicants.

v. Upon NASA selection, Army Astronaut Candidates are assigned to NASA Johnson Space Center (JSC) in Houston, Texas, per the DOW and Army MOU with NASA. The selection process is irrespective of military rank, with responsibility levels increasing with space flight experience and demonstrated performance.

e. *Training*.

i. Astronaut Candidates undergo a two-year training and evaluation period to develop the knowledge and skills required for formal mission training. Astronaut Candidates with jet flight piloting backgrounds will maintain proficiency in NASA aircraft during this period.

ii. Final selection as an astronaut requires satisfactory completion of training and evaluation. Graduation from the Astronaut Candidate Program requires completing ISS systems training, extravehicular activity skills training, robotics skills training, Russian language training, and aircraft flight readiness training.

iii. Optional training may include attendance at SOOQC.

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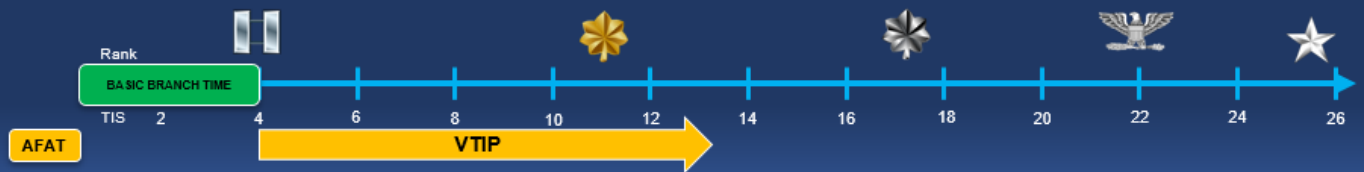
40A Career Map & Accessions Windows



Professional Military Education (PME)	CCC	ILE SAMS		SSC
Functional / Additional / Combat Skills Training	SOOQC	JPME II	Space Senior Leader Course	
Assignments Key Development *Positions listed are not all inclusive*	**Space Operations Officer Positions** Newly selected 40As should seek tactical assignments at the detachment, platoon, crew, and team levels. - Space Organization Plans/Space Ops Off. - Space Organization HHC CDR - Non-Space Organization HHC CDR - Space DET/Platoon/Crew/Team OIC - Space DET/Platoon/Crew/Team Ops Off. - Fires Brigade (Space Ops Officer) - Space Support Elements (SSE) - Multi-domain Task Force (MDTF) - USSPACECOM/(40A)	Newly selected 40As should seek tactical assignments in space units or SSEs. - Space Organization XO/S3 - CO / DET / Battery CDR - Space Team OIC - DIV / CORPS / SOF SSE positions - Multi-Domain Task Force - Theater Strike Effects Group - Theater Special Operations Command - Combat Training Centers (CTC) - USASMDC Plans Officer - Joint Assignments - HQDA G3/5/7	- CSL BN-Level Command - Division/Corps SR SSE Chief - USASMDC G3 Sr. Space Officer - CAC Instructor - Selected to fill an O-6 position - BDE or MDTF S3 / XO - Joint Assignments - HQDA G-3-5-7 - Joint Staff	- CSL BDE-Level Command - TLLM-SHA, Chief - ASCC SSE Chief - USASMDC G3 - USASMDC, Chief of Staff - USSPACECOM, JIST Director (EUCOM, CENTCOM, SOCOM) - Joint Staff - Army Staff - OSW-Policy
Broadening	- USSPACECOM/USASMDC, Aide-de-Camp - USSPACECOM/USASMDC, General Officer XO - O1A Position - ACS/TWI	- FA40 Career Manager - Aide-de-Camp to the CDR USASMDC - ACS/TWI - NRO - NASA Detachment	- XO to the CDR USASMDC - NASA Detachment - OSW/ASW-Space/DASW-Space - Instructor - O1A Position	- O1A Position
	Tactical Level	Operational Level	Strategic Level	
Self-Development / Education	Annual Training Forum, Special Technical Operations Planner course, NSSI Professional Development and Space Warfare courses, NSSI Space Professional Development reading list Formal training to expand tactical and technical proficiency, leadership skills and intellectual capital			

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