Cross-Domain Coordination Handoff

by Nick Clark | Published April 25, 2026

What It Specifies

Cross-domain handoff carries: source-domain coordination state, source-domain credential chain, target-domain admissibility evaluation, and signatures binding the transfer. The handoff record enters lineage in both domains.

Cross-domain mappings are governance-credentialed. The mapping authority signs the rules; participating domains admit the rules; handoffs proceed within the mapping framework.

Why It Matters Structurally

Cross-domain coordination without structural handoff produces operational discontinuity. Real operations span domains; the architecture must support the spanning structurally.

Cross-domain handoff produces structural continuity. Coordination begun in one domain transfers to another with declared mapping; the resulting coordination has continuous lineage across the boundary.

How It Composes With Mesh Operation

The architecture defines the handoff protocol, the cross-domain mapping format, and the dual-domain lineage retention. Implementations apply the protocol; cross-domain operations proceed structurally.

Handoffs compose with other features. Cross-domain handoff with role differentiation, cross-domain handoff under partial quorum, and cross-domain handoff within dynamic membership all build on the handoff primitive.

What This Enables

Cross-domain operations (defense-medical evacuation, civil-defense interface, medical-logistics handoff) gain structurally-coherent coordination. Civilian cross-jurisdictional operations gain the same.

The architecture also supports domain evolution. New domains emerging through operational specialization integrate through declared cross-domain mappings; existing operations continue under their original mappings.