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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3500.42

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: MARITIME OPERATIONS CENTER STANDARDIZATION

Ref: (a) OPNAV M-3500.42, Maritime Operations Center Standardization Manual, November 2014
(b) Maritime Strategy: A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower, Oct 2007
(c) NDP 1, Naval Warfare, Mar 2010
(d) Maritime Security Cooperation Policy: An Integrated Navy-Marine Corps-Coast Guard Approach, Jan 2013 (NOTAL)
(e) NWP 3-32, Maritime Operations at the Operational Level of War, Oct 2008
(f) NTTP 3-32.1, Maritime Operations Center, Apr 2013
(g) Navy Cyber Power 2020, Nov 2012

1. Purpose. To issue policy guidance and delineate responsibilities to implement the Navy's maritime operations center (MOC) standard per reference (a). Reference (a) describes the application and execution of the MOC standard, which is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3500.40A.

3. Scope. This instruction applies to fleet headquarters (HQ) MOCs as the operational level (OL) HQ warfighting capability within the Navy to employ the maritime force.

4. Background. Fleet HQ MOCs were developed as a warfighting capability belonging to the Navy component commander (NCC) and numbered fleet commander (NFC), to be organized, trained, manned, and equipped to support commander's decision-making and set conditions for operational command and control (C2) of naval, joint, interagency and combined forces, per reference (a), chapter 1. The complexity of C2 in an operational environment demands pronounced interoperability between the MOC and higher operational and strategic HQs, with peer organizations and mission partners, with other MOCs, and with

tactical level (TL) HQ. In order for MOCs to be fully interoperable, they must conform to a standard, developed to fulfill the expectations of a maritime OL HQ, per the Chief of Naval Operations' (CNO) Sailing Directions of 2012, and as published in references (b) through (g) while maintaining a high level of support to combatant commander (CCDR) designated missions. This MOC standard is represented by common missions, functions, and tasks (MFT) and procedures, and must be fully resourced and supported by the Navy in a standard manner to ensure fleet commanders can achieve their assigned mission(s). In order for the standard to be effective and resourcing strategies to accurately support the fleet commander, MOC must conform to a minimum 80 percent of the MOC standard, as described in reference (a). This MOC standard constitutes the "100 percent" solution for expectations (MOC supported MFTs) as well as support requirements (manning, training, and equipping).

5. Policy

a. The purpose of the MOC standard is to:

(1) define the overarching MFTs of the MOC within the fleet HQ construct to employ the total Navy force (active component, reserve component, and civilian component);

(2) identify the expected workload, capability, and capacity of the Navy's OL HQ warfighting element;

(3) align OL and TL HQ organizations, people, materiel, procedures, and proficiency expectations; and

(4) provide a basis for leadership to prioritize and resource the MOC in a more holistic fashion.

b. Each MOC shall conform to 80 percent of the defined MOC standard (missions, functions, mission-essential tasks (MET), supporting tasks, core baseline and mission build materiel, core positions, and proficiency). Each MOC shall be provided tailored manning, training, and equipping support for regional requirements, theater specific requirements, CCDR imposed requirements, domain requirements, and other approved non-standard requirements up to 20 percent, or as approved through MOC governance (see reference (a)).

c. All MOC support requirements shall be defined by each fleet commander's approved METs and supporting tasks, as defined by their respective command MFT instructions. The MOC standard, as defined within this directive, shall be resourced as follows:

(1) Governance. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMUSPACFLT) shall collaborate as lead to govern the MOC standard, to include resourcing strategies to man, train, and equip the MOCs, prioritization of resources, and approval of fleet HQ requests for non-standard support. Resource decisions directly related to standardization governance, which require the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) authority, shall be approved by COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT before being presented to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO) for decision. Resource decisions that are the authority of supporting echelon 2 commanders shall be coordinated with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT before submission to their resource sponsor. Reference (a) provides additional detailed information on the MOC standard and support requirements.

(2) Manning and Individual En Route Education. The MOC shall be provided up to 94 trained core MOC positions, based on the number of standard supporting tasks the MOC is required to conduct. Core MOC positions are MOC process leads, those personnel responsible for leading at least one significant standard MOC procedure as defined in reference (a), appendix A. These personnel shall fill positions as defined in reference (a), chapter 6, and provided individual en route education as discussed in reference (a), chapter 4, including Maritime Staff Operators Course (MSOC), Executive Level Operational Level Of War (OLW) Course (ELOC), Maritime Operational Planners Course, or Maritime Advanced Warfighting School for each core MOC billet. Additional courses for core MOC personnel are billet-specific. Additional fleet HQ personnel required to support MOC processes shall be identified through the U.S. Fleet Forces Command Manpower Analysis Team shore manpower requirements determination (SMRD), using the MOC standard as a guide to define personnel work statements. En route individual education for these additional support personnel shall be determined through negotiation with the Bureau of Naval Personnel major staff placement officer to ensure proper fit and fill for appropriate billets. The U.S. Fleet Forces Command Manpower Analysis Team shall standardize the process for identifying the

MOC manpower requirement above the 94 standard core MOC positions by using MOC standard supporting tasks and procedures (reference (a), appendix A), and the fleet HQ's signed MFT instruction.

(3) Equipping. Navy Information Dominance Forces (NAVIDFOR) shall coordinate through the MOC governance process to provide the MOC core baseline and mission builds discussed in reference (a), chapter 5. Through this process, installs, updates, refreshes, and support shall be managed to ensure the highest level of MOC-to-MOC interoperability, as well as MOC-to-subordinate (tactical) force, MOC-to-peer, MOC-to-mission partner, MOC-to-joint force commander, and MOC-to-CCDR. The core baseline and mission builds were developed to maximize the interoperability and collaboration with these organizations. These systems must be centrally managed to ensure interoperability, reduce vulnerabilities, and ensure C2.

(4) Collective Training. The MOC training continuum is the established process to support individual, functional team, and collective MOC training (see reference (a), chapter 4). The Navy MOC Training Team, provided by COMUSFLTFORCOM, supported by the President, Naval War College (NAVWARCOL), shall coordinate and provide collective training support, based on the MOC training continuum, and deliver proficiency observations directly to the fleet commander. These observations may be used to improve MOC performance, focus future training, or reported as readiness indicators as each fleet commander sees fit. During the MOC training continuum, the the Navy MOC Training Team shall assist in the discovery and dissemination of MOC effective practices across the fleet HQs to facilitate mission accomplishment and advance commonality and standardization among the Navy MOCs. In the past, the Navy has relied on the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff's Exercise Program, supported by Joint Exercise Program events to provide operational context to the MOCs during major exercise events. As resources are reprioritized, the focus of these events has shifted to a combatant command (tier 1) and or joint task force (tier 2) training audience, limiting the ability of the Navy's MOCs (typically component level, tier 3) to achieve required training objectives and proficiency in a reasonable timeframe (within a 2-year cycle). The Joint Staff Joint Force Development Directorate (J7) has directed that Services take more responsibility for training their OL capability. As a result,

COMUSFLTFORCOM Director, Fleet and Joint Training (N7), shall develop an OL and TL HQ exercise and training program, integrated within the optimized fleet response plan, to train MOCs and their direct subordinate HQ organizations as a primary training audience. The OL and TL HQ exercise program shall be developed from the ground up to train Navy OL and TL HQ staffs as a warfighting capability. This construct shall be based on the MOC training standard (reference (a), chapter 4), and integrated with established TL HQ standards to set the conditions for the success of the Navy's tactical forces. This training approach will fulfill the direction provided in references (b) through (g), and training guidance provided in reference (a), chapter 4.

(5) Certification. Fleet HQ currently receives inspections, reviews, certifications, and assist visits from independent Navy organizations. These visits focus on all aspects of MOC performance and construct, from C2 systems (e.g., cyberspace security inspections, Link Monitoring and Management Tool certification, tactical land-attack missile module certification), to manning (e.g., SMRD), to proficiency (e.g., major combatant command exercise events, ballistic missile defense operator certification). MOC certification will align these events to be complimentary and comprehensive, providing not only certifications based on the MOC standard, but a mechanism to identify shortfalls in standard Navy support delivery and raise them to an authority to prioritize resource and policy solutions. MOC certification will identify where MOCs require non-standard solutions to be fully mission capable, based on focused theater or regional requirements, and develop interoperability strategies to reduce operational risk. Observations of fleet HQs MOCs during MOC certification events shall occur at a maximum periodicity of every 2 years, and shall identify capability gaps at the OLW and inform standard solutions via the MOC warfighter improvement program and the MOC governance process across doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTMLPF-P) to enable the delivery of optimal naval capabilities to the CCDRs (see reference (a), chapter 8). MOC certification is discussed further in reference (a), chapter 7.

6. Responsibilities

a. CNO

(1) The VCNO acts as the overall warfare coordination authority for fleet HQ resourcing issues.

(2) The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Dominance (CNO N2/N6) annually approves the updated MOC core baseline and mission build and issues the MOC core baseline and mission build configuration for implementation by applicable program offices.

(3) The OPNAV Director, Communications and Networks Division Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Dominance (OPNAV N2/N6F1) acts as the OPNAV resource sponsorship coordination authority for MOCs.

(4) The Chief of Navy Reserve (CNO N095) acts as the coordination authority for reserve component manning and training.

b. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT shall:

(1) Act as the mutual authority to develop and set the MOC standard, to include standard MFTs, procedures, and organization.

(2) Develop, validate and provide the training, manning, and equipping of all MOCs, based on the MOC standard. Non-standard requirements for MOC manning, training, and equipping based on regional and theater requirements shall be approved through the COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT MOC governance process (see reference (a), chapter 8).

(3) Develop and maintain MOC policy and provide guidance for the conduct of fleet HQ support, training, proficiency and readiness.

(4) Program, budget and execute the funding required to conduct fleet HQ en route education and collective training, fleet HQ education, and fleet HQ manpower, per reference (a).

c. Commander, NAVIDFOR, shall:

(1) Establish, develop, update and manage the standard MOC materiel core baseline and mission builds.

(2) In conjunction with program offices, develop sourcing strategies to deliver materiel and systems, systems support, updates, and systems sustainment for the MOC.

d. President, NAVWARCOL, shall provide education and development for the following key fleet and MOC positions, as discussed in reference (a), chapter 4:

(1) Flag officers who are potential future NCCs and NFCs (joint force maritime component commander and combined force maritime component commander courses).

(2) Flag officers who are en-route maritime staffs that will interact with NCCs and NFCs as either a task force commander or supporting maritime force (tailored flag officer development).

(3) Senior officers assigned to maritime staffs (ELOC).

(4) Core MOC positions, those personnel who are MOC process drivers that lead standard MOC procedures, as well as identified prospective senior enlisted and officer personnel (MSOC).

(5) MOC operational planning team leads, lead planners, and functional planning leads (Maritime Operational Planners Course and Maritime Advanced Warfighting School).

e. Designated fleet commanders (COMUSFLTFORCOM; COMUSPACFLT; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe/Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe Africa; Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/Commander, U.S. Fifth Fleet; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command/Commander, U.S. Fourth Fleet; Commander, U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/Commander, U.S. Tenth Fleet; Commander, U.S. Third Fleet; and Commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet) shall:

(1) Implement the MOC standard per this directive, reference (a), and subsequent guidance issued by MOC governance.

(2) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT for the validation of manning, training, and equipping requirements, based on reference (a).

(3) Identify applicable MOC standard missions, MET, and supporting tasks (80 percent compliance to improve interoperability and delivery of MOC standard support).

(4) Participate in the MOC governance process to evolve and improve reference (a), develop requirements, identify DOTMLPF-P shortfalls, provide MOC priority inputs, and staff resource strategies.

(5) Identify non-standard manning, training, and equipping support required, based on regional and theater requirements.

(6) Coordinate with U.S. Fleet Forces Command Manpower Analysis Team for fleet HQ manpower solutions, per reference (a) and theater requirements.

(7) Coordinate with the Navy MOC Training Team for fleet HQ exercise and training support, as well as MOC functional team and collective proficiency development.

(8) Coordinate with Commander, NAVIDFOR for fleet HQ materiel delivery, support, and sustainment solutions.

(9) Establish and conduct liaison with the applicable CCDR to ensure reference (a) is consistent with theater requirements.

f. Commander, U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/Commander, U.S. Tenth Fleet shall designate assets from the appropriate regionally aligned task force to support special intelligence collection management at each fleet HQ.

7. Action. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT shall review this instruction annually for changes as required. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT shall coordinate to ensure MOC standard support to fleet HQ commanders (NCCs and NFCs), and their associated maritime staffs, are integrated and consistent with the

standards identified in reference (a), chapters 1 through 7. This guidance is provided to advance the commonality of Navy MOCs, based on their assigned missions.

8. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed per Secretary of the Navy Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.



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