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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5450.337B

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: MISSIONS, FUNCTIONS, AND TASKS OF COMMANDER, UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

Ref: (a) 10 U.S.C.
(b) JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, 25 March 2013
(c) OPNAVINST 5400.44A
(d) A Cooperative Strategy for the 21st Century Seapower, Mar 2015
(e) CJCSM 3500.04F, Universal Joint Task Manual, 1 Jul 2011
(f) SECNAVINST 7000.27B
(g) Global Force Management Implementation Guidance/ Assignment of Forces (Forces for Unified Commands)
(h) USPACOMINST S3020.2L (NOTAL)
(i) OPNAVINST 5400.45

Encl: (1) Functions and Tasks of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet
(2) Functions and Tasks of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet Theater-Joint Force Maritime Component Commander
(3) Activities Supporting Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet

1. Purpose. To publish the functions and tasks of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) under the missions established by references (a) and (b), per reference (c), aligned with reference (d) and assigned as theater-joint force maritime component commander (T-JFMCC) per reference (e). The assignment of COMPACFLT as the T-JFMCC constitutes the major change to the COMPACFLT mission, functions and tasks.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 5450.337A.

3. Authorities

a. Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) delegates to COMPACFLT authority under reference (a) to organize, man, train, equip, and maintain assigned Navy forces and shore activities to generate required levels of current and future fleet readiness.

b. COMPACFLT is the budget submitting office (BSO) with financial management authority and responsibility under reference (f) for assigned forces, shore activities, military and civilian personnel, budget, fleet training range sustainment, and environmental planning.

c. These authorities do not authorize the transfer of administrative control (ADCON) of forces and shore activities under Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), nor do they limit the execution of BSO authority for forces, shore activities, military and civilian personnel, infrastructure, or budget of COMUSFLTFORCOM.

4. Mission. The mission of COMPACFLT is to protect and defend the maritime interests of the United States in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region. By providing combat-ready naval forces and operating forward in global areas of consequence, COMPACFLT enhances stability, promotes maritime security and freedom of the seas, defends the nation's homeland, deters aggression, and when necessary, conducts decisive combat action against the enemy. In support of Commander, United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) Theater Campaign Plan, COMPACFLT will work alongside other USPACOM component commanders to accomplish USPACOM's mission. COMPACFLT will collaborate and partner with COMUSFLTFORCOM to ensure optimum warfighting capacity and capability.

5. Status and Command Relationships. COMPACFLT is a shore-based fleet activity in an active and fully operational status.

a. Operational control (OPCON) relationship is per references (g) and (h).

(1) Echelon 1: Commander, USPACOM

(2) Echelon 2: COMPACFLT

b. ADCON relationship is per reference (i).

(1) Echelon 1: CNO

(2) Echelon 2: COMPACFLT

c. Area coordination responsibility: USPACOM area of responsibility (AOR), Navy regions in the AOR, and local Navy base.

(1) Area coordinator: COMPACFLT and Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC).

(2) Regional coordinators: Commander, Navy Region Hawaii (COMNAVREG HAWAII); Commander, Joint Region Marianas (COMJTREG MARIANAS); Commander, Navy Region Japan (COMNAVREG JAPAN); Commander, Navy Region Korea (COMNAVREG KOREA); and Commander, Singapore Area Coordinator.

(3) Local coordinator: Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.

6. Command Relationships

a. ADCON. COMPACFLT has delegated ADCON of the assigned echelon 3 activities and their subordinates in subparagraphs 6a(1) through 6a(14), per reference (i).

(1) Commander, Naval Air Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet, who is also designated as Commander, Naval Air Forces (COMNAVAIRFOR).

(2) Commander, Naval Surface Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet, who is also designated as Commander, Naval Surface Forces (COMNAVSURFOR).

(3) Commander, Submarine Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

(4) Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command, Pacific.

(5) Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

(6) Commander, U.S. Third Fleet.

(7) Commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet.

(8) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Japan.

(9) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea.

(10) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Marianas.

(11) Commander, Logistics Group Western Pacific.

(12) Navy Munitions Command Pacific.

(13) Ship Repair Facility Yokosuka and Regional Maintenance Center Japan.

(14) Pacific Missile Range Facility Barking Sands for Range Operating Support.

b. OPCON. COMPACFLT exercises OPCON of assigned or attached forces per reference (h).

c. Other Relationships. COMPACFLT has special relationships with other activities as listed in subparagraphs 6c(1) through 6c(4).

(1) COMUSFLTFORCOM. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT are collectively responsible to organize, man, train, maintain, and equip Navy forces to support CNO and combatant commander requirements.

(2) CNIC. COMPACFLT exercises OPCON, and CNIC exercises ADCON of the following activities: COMNAVREG HAWAII; COMJTREG MARIANAS; COMNAVREG JAPAN; COMNAVREG KOREA; and Commander, Singapore Area Coordinator.

(3) Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSKOM). COMPACFLT is the BSO and establishes fleet maintenance requirements for Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility, and Southwest Regional Maintenance Center. COMNAVSEASYSKOM exercises ADCON of Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility, and Southwest Regional Maintenance Center.

(4) COMNAVAIRFOR and COMNAVSURFOR. In fulfilling the responsibilities listed in subparagraphs 6c(4)(a) through

6c(4)(e), direct line of authority with affected stakeholders is authorized. COMNAVAIRFOR and COMNAVSURFOR are responsible for:

(a) Leading the development and coordination of force-wide assessments of current and future readiness to support COMPACFLT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(b) Leading the development and coordination of force-wide plans, concepts, and policies to generate ready forces with force stakeholders to support COMPACFLT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(c) Leading the development of force-wide readiness, warfighting, and personnel requirements with force stakeholders to support COMPACFLT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(d) Serving as the primary advocate and unified voice for naval air forces and naval surface forces, respectively, to echelon 3 and above commands, ensuring alignment and synchronization with COMPACFLT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(e) Serving as the Navy's single process owner of the Naval Aviation Enterprise (NAE) and Surface Warfare Enterprise (SWE), respectively. The NAE and SWE are behavioral models that operate within existing command structures to facilitate force-wide efficient use of resources; promote enhanced coordination and collaboration among stakeholders in mission effectiveness; and streamline decision-making.

7. Overseas Representation. COMPACFLT is the Navy's chief representative, critical to the success of U.S. Government efforts in the Indo-Asia-Pacific, encompassing 42 countries, by fulfilling a variety of international roles for the Department of Defense (DoD). This includes conducting one-on-one interfaces with foreign officials and Navy chiefs to convey U.S. positions and requirements, as well as serving as a representative in international symposiums and naval events to improve collective security efforts in the theater.

8. Action. COMPACFLT will execute the assigned missions, functions, and tasks. COMPACFLT will recommend changes and revisions to this instruction when required.

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


R. L. THOMAS
Director, Navy Staff

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FUNCTIONS AND TASKS OF COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

1. Functions. COMPACFLT is assigned as the Navy component to Commander, USPACOM, and is designated per reference (e); JP 3-32, Command and Control of Joint Maritime Operations, 7 August 2013; and USPACOMINST 0530.1, and reports to CNO for responsibilities found in reference (a).

2. Tasks

a. Provide an interoperable, trained, and combat ready naval force, along with planning and operational support to USPACOM.

(1) Develop and issue deployment, employment, redeployment and operational orders, concepts of operations (CONOPS), sourcing solutions, and functional and supporting plans to provide Pacific Fleet forces to support USPACOM.

(2) Support USPACOM theater security cooperation strategy with robust forward presence and planning for, and participating in, exercises and real world contingencies in order to build trust and confidence among Indo-Asia-Pacific navies and enhance cooperation. Efforts include humanitarian assistance operations, peacekeeping operations, counter-narcotics operations, security assistance support, and counter-terrorism operations.

(3) Train and exercise COMPACFLT staff and joint forces (augmented) as a joint force commander to perform required wartime supporting Service component functions, to include the required planning and reach back support. Where feasible, integrate U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Marine Corps forces into COMPACFLT training and exercises to better capitalize on all Services' maritime strengths in executing real world operations.

(4) Identify and mitigate capability overmatches, gaps, and seams in support of USPACOM, through participation in joint and Service capability requirements processes.

(5) Determine and establish force protection condition measures for Navy forces throughout the USPACOM AOR, to include tactical control authority.

(6) Provide Pacific Fleet forces in support of defense support of civil authorities, as required.

(7) Provide Pacific Fleet forces in support of maritime homeland defense, as required.

(8) Direct the intelligence efforts of fleet units and ensure that the fleet's intelligence requirements are addressed through the effective employment of analytical and collections resources at the national, theater, and organic levels.

(9) Direct the assessment of the performance of Pacific Fleet naval forces in naval warfare areas to effect improvements in capability, CONOPS, and proficiency, in order to achieve dominance during major combat operations.

(10) Direct Pacific network control center network operations actions. Enable Pacific Navy command, control, communications, and communication systems (C4S) capability through doctrine. Manage COMPACFLT command information officer policy and actions. Provide C4S support for COMPACFLT AOR joint task forces, including communications security, training and certification.

(11) Provide oversight of operations, readiness, training, and current and future requirements development for outside of the continental United States support to the fleet.

(12) Develop and execute environmental plans, policies and programs to support fleet warfighting readiness, training ranges, operational areas (OA), and exercises to ensure full compliance with DoD and Navy policy, and environmental laws.

(13) Provide oversight of full-spectrum safety and occupational health requirements; develop, articulate and execute policy and guidance; and evaluate risk mitigation strategies in order to prevent the likelihood of mishaps and safety-related incidents in support of fleet operational requirements.

b. Organize, man, train, maintain, and equip Navy forces in support of the CNO in collaboration with COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(1) Develop and articulate Pacific Fleet positions to CNO and in collaboration with COMUSFLTFORCOM, for warfighting and operational readiness, and personnel requirements to support Navy's Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution process.

(2) Develop, articulate, and execute Pacific Fleet budgets as a BSO, per reference (f), for assigned forces, personnel, and resources.

(3) Execute manpower, personnel, and individual training and education policies, requirements, processes, programs, and alignments affecting active, reserve, and civilian personnel in support of operational readiness.

(4) Execute maintenance, logistics, ordnance, and infrastructure policies, requirements, processes, programs, and alignments in support of operational readiness.

(5) Execute the Optimized Fleet Response Plan and training policies, requirements, processes, programs, and alignments in support of operational readiness.

(6) Support COMUSFLTFORCOM in the execution of Navy global sourcing solutions as the Navy global force manager in response to combatant commander requests for general purpose forces, ad hoc forces, and individual augmentees.

(7) Evaluate the state of training of nuclear propulsion plant watchstanders, the adequacy of administrative procedures, and the material readiness of nuclear powered warships and support facilities assigned to the Pacific Fleet.

(8) Serve as primary commander in the event of a nuclear reactor or radiological accident associated with the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program within the AOR designated in OPNAVINST N3040.5D.

(9) Align readiness reporting processes and systems per OPNAVINST 8120.1 to provide a capabilities-based readiness reporting system based upon mission essential tasks (MET) and a means to manage and report readiness of the forces to execute operational plans and the National Military Strategy.

(10) Serve as the nuclear weapon certifying authority for all Pacific Fleet afloat nuclear weapons technical inspections, per OPNAVINST 3440.15C. Ensure the safe, secure, and reliable technical operation and maintenance of fielded nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon systems under COMPACFLT cognizance, per OPNAVINST 3440.15C and OPNAVINST 8120.1.

(11) Initiate and enable fleet transformation through operational concept development and experimentation and promote science and technology integration to address fleet capability gaps.

(12) Model and assess the ability of assigned forces to fight and win USPACOM operations plans.

(13) Provide an inspector general program to advise, investigate, inspect, audit, assess, analyze metrics, and inquire into all matters concerning the command and subordinate activities throughout the AOR.

(14) Develop and execute environmental plans, policies, and programs to support fleet operational units, training ranges, OAs, and exercises to ensure effective worldwide training and operations in full compliance with DoD and Navy policy and environmental laws.

(15) Provide shore infrastructure strategic and operational planning, requirements development, and assessment, to include energy capabilities assessments and advocacy and theater contingency engineer support.

(16) Develop and execute leader development for the enlisted force under COMPACFLT cognizance to enhance individual and unit operational readiness.

FUNCTIONS AND TASKS OF COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET, THEATER-
JOINT FORCE MARITIME COMPONENT COMMANDER

1. Functions. COMPACFLT serves as T-JFMCC per JP 3-32, Command and Control of Joint Maritime Operations, 7 August 2013, and USPACOMINST 0530.1, and executes maritime operations center (MOC) supported missions per Navy Warfare Publication 3-32 and Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedure 3-32.1.

a. COMPACFLT T-JFMCC MOC functions to support the commander's operational roles and responsibilities to employ forces to carry out combatant commander assigned missions across the range of military operations. The primary functions of the MOC relate to the capability to enable the commander's ability to command and control assigned forces by supporting an operational decision-making process within the headquarters (HQ), and to plan and coordinate operations with superior and supported peer, subordinate and supporting commands to set the conditions for subordinate's success.

b. The full operational capability of the MOC requires global interoperability with all other MOCs, with the joint community, with combatant command HQ, and with assigned tactical-level HQ elements. The Navy is responsible for manning, training, and equipping the HQ to enable the MOC to meet combatant commander requirements while maintaining a level of proficiency to conduct standard tasks across all MOCs.

c. As the fleet conducts theater security cooperation shaping missions, including phase 0 operations, the COMPACFLT T-JFMCC supports the planning, monitoring, coordination, execution, and assessment of operations in support of a combatant commander's theater campaign plan. This requires the monitoring, assessment, planning, direction, and coordination of subordinate operations using the core Navy capabilities of deterrence, maritime security, and forward presence. The MOC also plans and coordinates in advance for possible contingency operations, as designated by a combatant commander for the most likely or most dangerous anticipated contingencies.

d. As the fleet conducts contingency missions, the COMPACFLT T-JFMCC MOC transitions and surges as designed not only to plan

and coordinate expanded deterrence, maritime security, and forward presence operations, but also to enable major combat operations, execution of sea control, power projection, and humanitarian assistance operations. These types of missions can be broadly defined for COMPACFLT T-JFMCC MOC operations (organization and processes) as "offensive and defensive operations" and "non-combat support operations."

e. The specific COMPACFLT T-JFMCC contingency missions associated with "offensive and defensive operations" incorporate the employment of forces to conduct both offensive and defensive military actions, and includes theater and regional major combat operations; regional war on terror; homeland defense; homeland security; bi-multilateral defense agreements; ballistic missile defense; counter weapons of mass destruction; response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives; cyberspace operations (internal and external of Department of Defense information networks (DODIN)); stability operations; and hostile or uncertain noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO).

f. The specific COMPACFLT T-JFMCC contingency missions associated with "non-combat support operations" incorporate operations initiated primarily to address major humanitarian conflagrations, and includes the employment of subordinate forces in support of permissive NEO; support to civil administration; foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA); foreign consequence management; foreign disaster relief; humanitarian and civic assistance; crisis response; cyberspace operations (internal to DODIN); epidemic response; and migrant response operations.

g. The operational level capability of the MOC process enables subordinate success across these operational missions by planning and coordinating tactical missions using the Navy's core capabilities, per references (c), (d), (f) and (g). These mission capabilities include deterrence, maritime security and forward presence and sustainment for phase 0 operations. During contingency response missions (phases 1 through 5), operations will be augmented by sea control, power projection, and non-combat and humanitarian response mission capabilities, as required or appropriate.

2. MOC Functions and Tasks

a. The MOC differs from the fleet management organization as it functions to employ the force, rather than prepare and provide the force. Further, the MOC specifically functions to support the commander's decision making process and enable command and control while also setting conditions for subordinate success in support of the six core capabilities.

b. Navy capabilities include deterrence, maritime security, forward presence, sea control, power projection, and non-combat support operations per references (c), (d), (f) and (g). Based on these functions, it is essential for the MOCs to conduct specific tasks to ensure mission success.

Function	METs
Support the commander's decision-making process.	1. Monitor: gain and maintain situational understanding - (OP 2.5) 2. Assess: assess operational situation - (OP 5.2) 3. Plan: prepare plans and orders - (OP 5.3) 4. Direct: command subordinate forces - (OP 5.4) 5. Communicate: integrate information - (OP 5.1)
Set the conditions for subordinates' success	6. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize deterrence operations: conduct security cooperation and partner activity operations - (OP 7.3) 7. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize forward presence operations: sustain theater forces - (ST 4)

	<p>8. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize maritime security operations (MSO): promote regional security - (ST 8.1.2)</p> <p>9. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize sea control operations (contingency): provide maritime superiority - (OP 1.5.2)</p> <p>10. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize power projection operations (contingency): conduct operations in depth - (OP 1.2.4)</p> <p>11. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize non-combat crisis response operations (contingency): provide political-military (POLMIL) support - (OP 4.7)</p>
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Note: METs use the Universal Joint Task List as a common task language to describe the capability required for a military unit to perform its mission. Tasks are organized by the levels of war (SN-Strategic National, ST-Strategic Theater, OP-Operational, and TA-Tactical). These METs must be completed or the fleet cannot fulfill all assigned operational missions to employ the force. Each MET requires a number of supporting tasks, which can be characterized in subparagraphs 2b(1) and 2b(2).

(1) Staff Supported Tasks

(a) Support to Subordinate Tasks. Planning and coordination tasks the staff conducts to support tactical subordinate tasks.

(b) Command-linked Tasks. Tasks the staff conducts to operationally integrate and coordinate with peer and higher HQs, or mission partners.

(c) Task Integration. The MOC conducts staff supported tasks, plans and coordinates subordinate tasks, and operationally integrates plans to conduct command-linked tasks. (Note: while the MOC METs and supporting tasks are standard and based on OPNAVINST 3500.42 and OPNAV Manual 3500.42 of 6 November 2014, variation in specific language is authorized to describe regional, theater, or domain distinctions, based on the conditions of employing these tasks).

(d) Monitor (gain and maintain situational understanding - OP 2.5). The MOC observes, measures, collects, reports, and maintains situational awareness of the operational environment, execution of assigned forces, and coordinates the action of those forces. This task is essential to maintaining situational awareness and understanding to support the commander's decision-making. This is related primarily to those functions required to monitor operations to meet commander's intent, particularly within the current operations and intelligence functions of the staff.

1. Monitor the conduct of friendly operational maneuver units in the battlespace. The MOC supports the commander's decision-making by providing combat identification; collecting meteorological and oceanographic information; and monitoring the operational situation in the AOR, specified joint operation areas (JOA), and maritime AORs. Additionally, the MOC monitors and operationally integrates airlift plans with mission partners.

2. Conduct intelligence operations. This includes establishing and managing a federated joint force intelligence enterprise, enterprise interoperability, information technology architecture, intelligence staff, an intelligence support element, and cross-functional intelligence processes. The intelligence cross-functional teams (CFT) must provide information and support for the commander and staff to include counterintelligence and human intelligence support to operations; intelligence support to planning; intelligence estimate and joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) development; intelligence support to operations; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance management in the maritime AOR; and intelligence support to dynamic retasking. The MOC conducts intelligence support

operations and evaluates intelligence operations, and plans and directs intelligence operations in support of commander's intent.

3. Conduct cyberspace monitoring operations. The MOC monitors the network health and conducts defensive cyberspace operations, DODIN operations, active Computer Network Defense, and operationally integrates and synchronizes computer network exploitation enabling operations with mission partners.

(e) Assess (assess operational situation - OP 5.2). The MOC analyzes, identifies trends, and assesses the operational impact of force employment, determining whether the force is meeting the commander's intent and whether operational conditions are progressing per the maritime support plan. This task is essential to support the commander's ability to make sound operational assessments. This is related primarily to those functions required to assess ongoing or planned operations, particularly with the assessment and planning functions of the staff.

1. The MOC develops desired and undesired effects and assessment criteria based on commander's intent, and reviews the operational environment, the current situation, and trends in the environment. Additionally, the MOC formulates a crisis assessment, conducts a running effect and risk assessment, assesses the progressing maritime operations, and coordinates with subordinates to identify the maritime force's ability to fulfill commander's intent.

2. The MOC projects branches, as well as future campaigns and major operations (sequels). Additionally, the MOC operationally integrates assessment products with a training support center or campaign assessment conducted by the combatant commander or joint force commander, as required.

(f) Plan (prepare plans and orders - OP 5.3). The MOC conducts planning to capture the commander's guidance and intent, develop courses of action (COA), synchronize and integrate force capability, coordinate with mission partners, and publish maritime support plans. This task is essential to support the commander's ability to plan for complex maritime operations and issue intent. This is related primarily to those

functions required to plan for operations today (current operations), with the current phase (future operations), and in the next phase of operations (future plans).

1. Prepare Plans and Orders. The MOC frames operational missions and conducts center of gravity analysis; integrates JIPOE and intelligence estimate products into planning; conducts mission analysis; provides information to shape commander's planning guidance and intent; proposes commander's estimates; determines operational end state, objectives, effects, conditions, decision points, and decisive points; develops, analyzes and compares COAs; prepares staff estimates; assists the commander in selecting the appropriate COA for execution; and coordinates the approval of plans and orders. As a result of planning, the MOC proposes commander's critical information requirements, to include the development of friendly force information requirements, priority intelligence requirements and intelligence requirements, and develops targeting guidance for commander's approval. Additionally, the MOC integrates information operations (IO) capabilities into planning, coordinates coalition support for operations, and formulates deployment requests for additional forces, as the plan dictates. As plans are approved, the MOC coordinates the conduct of operational rehearsals with subordinate and supporting forces. As part of future planning, the MOC acquires, manages, and distributes supplementary funds for maritime operations, as necessary.

2. Special Technical Operations (STO) and Special Access Programs (SAP). The MOC primarily conducts planning and coordination at both the staff level and in support of subordinate operations to enable STO and SAP capabilities. (No associated Universal Joint Task List tasks).

(g) Direct (command subordinate forces - OP 5.4). The MOC directs forces through the commander's authority, ensuring that subordinates, supporting commands, and mission partners understand the commander's intent and execute per the tenets of unity of command, unity of effort, and mission command. This task is essential to support the commander's ability to direct assigned forces. This is related primarily to those functions required to drive approved plans, enforce command and control, and reinforce commander's intent (current operations). This MET differs from simply monitoring the force,

and requires the MOC to actively ensure subordinate forces are resourced to perform and complete tasks assigned. Additionally, this task includes those activities associated with commanding and controlling the MOC itself, and building MOC capability and capacity.

1. Enable the commander's ability to command subordinate operational forces. This includes providing rules of engagement, publishing and issuing commander's intent to subordinate forces, and determining the subordinate command and control structure for all phases of operations. The MOC ensures the commander's intent is clearly understood, and enforces operational decisions by synchronizing and integrating operations; issuing plans and orders; coordinating and integrating component, theater, and supporting command capabilities; and formulating deployment requests. As part of directing the force, the MOC must be closely involved in directing the conduct and coordination of personnel recovery operations.

2. Command and control of the MOC. This task requires the MOC to enable the commander's ability to command and control the MOC organization itself as a joint force staff. In return, the MOC must plan, coordinate, and execute transition and surge requirements in order to augment the HQ staff for complex contingencies. The MOC plans and executes training for personnel assigned to the fleet HQ for routine operations as well as staff, and augments for designated contingency missions.

3. Enable the commander's ability to provide effective guidance based on complex operational factors. The MOC advises the commander regarding legal issues and authorities, as well as religious, political, and social factors, and integrates these issues as a routine function of directing the force. (OP 4.4.6, OP 4.4.7).

(h) Communicate. (integrate information - OP 5.1). Information is the way the MOC communicates (architecture, business rules, messaging, public affairs and media interaction, or cyber domain) and determines the degree of command and control over command elements and friendly forces, as well as the degree of command and control available to an adversary. This task is essential to build the operational architecture, protect its use, and leverage the power to exchange information

and collaborate in support of the commander's decision-making process. This task ultimately enables the ability of the commander to effectively communicate with the staff, the force, military peers, higher HQ, as well as mission partners, non-DoD partners, and multinational partners.

(2) Supporting Tasks

(a) Integrate and protect relevant operational information within the decision-making process. The MOC communicates operational information within and outside the HQ; processes information; manages means of communicating operational information; provides foreign disclosure services; provides communications systems (CS) support to the MOC; assesses the operational impact of CS outages and degradations, and provides CS management to all CS entities that influence support of maritime operations. MOC CS executes communication systems policies and procedures, coordinates information assurance procedures, and implements electromagnetic spectrum management policy, plans, programs and direction.

(b) Conduct knowledge management. One of the most important features of the MOC is turning relevant information and data into decision-quality knowledge and understanding. The MOC identifies information exchange requirements, establishes a collaborative environment, and preserves historical information. This ensures the staff can collect, share, collaborate, integrate, produce, coordinate, and disseminate information to ensure the right knowledge reaches the right CFT and decision-makers at the right time to achieve understanding, unity of action, and decisional advantage during all phases of operations. Additionally, the MOC develops an information sharing structure between multinational non-DoD agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure the appropriate information is exchanged with mission partners.

(c) Coordinate information related capabilities in support of the commander's decision-making process. The MOC integrates information related capabilities into the planning process for all approved lines of operation. The MOC coordinates computer network operations, and plans and

coordinates electronic protection operations with subordinates. The MOC leads the HQ effort to conduct operational security at all times.

(d) Provide public affairs support to the commander's decision-making process. Public affairs supports the ability to communicate the commander's operational message; conducts communication synchronization with the MOC, higher HQ and other stakeholders; provides visual information or combat camera support to operations; and conducts external media operations in an established JOA.

(e) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize deterrence operations (conduct security cooperation and partner activity operations - OP 7.3). Deterrence occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phases 0 through 5), principally in support of theater security cooperation missions, but also to demonstrate resolve and commitment to theater partners. During phase 0 operations deterrence, forward presence, sustainment, and MSO constitute a "peacetime presence" to shape the theater environment. The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. This task is primarily related to those functions that plan and coordinate operations with subordinate points of contact (POC) and leadership as they conduct deterrent operations in all phases.

1. Operationally integrate strategic plans into maritime planning to execute theater security cooperation plans. The MOC develops maritime supporting plans in support of (combatant commander's) theater campaign plans for phase 0 operations, and coordinates the execution of these plans by subordinate forces.

2. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct security cooperation and partner activities operations. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes regional relations to support maritime operations, and promotes regional security to deter active threats. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution of civil military operations, and civil affairs.

3. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide operational air and missile defense (AMD). The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution of theater and JOA AMD.

4. Plan and coordinate subordinate force information related activity to achieve deterrence. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates military information support operations (MISO) to enhance deterrence during phase 0 operations. The MOC synchronizes messages and provides information to counter propaganda that interferes or impedes the progress of maritime subordinate operations.

5. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct maritime show of force. The MOC coordinates subordinate and supporting force execution of maritime show of force.

(f) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize forward presence and sustainment operations (sustain theater forces - ST 4). Sustainment of Navy forces is the primary focus of this task, which occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phases 0 through 5). During phase 0 operations deterrence, forward presence and sustainment, and MSO constitute a "peacetime presence" to shape the theater environment. The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. This task includes not only planning and coordinating the normal movement, assembly, logistical supply, and support infrastructure with subordinate forces, but also the preservation of capability and force protection during all phases of operation. For the purposes of this MET, presence operations pertain to operations of all deployed maritime forces, whether forward deployed or conducting domestic operations, homeland security, and defense.

1. Plan and coordinate the conduct of intra-theater deployment and redeployment of forces. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct intra-theater deployment of maritime forces; reception,

staging, onward movement and integration forces; and to position those forces for action. Additionally, the MOC coordinates water-space management for subordinate forces.

2. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide operational sustainment. The MOC coordinates support for assigned maritime forces, and manages logistic support in an established JOA. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to supply and sustain operational forces; provide supplies and field services for theater forces; coordinate supply of arms, munitions, and equipment; synchronize supply of fuel; provide field services requirements; provide personnel services; conduct patient evacuation; and provide for movement services. Additionally, the MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to coordinate support for forces in theater, provides equipment maintenance, and builds and maintains sustainment bases in an established or anticipated JOA.

3. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide operational force protection. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to provide protection, protect critical maritime systems and capabilities, provide security for operational maritime forces, and secure operationally critical installations, facilities and systems. Additionally, the MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution for protection of maritime theater forces. The MOC protects the use of the electromagnetic spectrum within an established JOA and maritime AORs, and coordinates electronic warfare operations, including electronic support.

(g) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize MSO (promote regional security - ST 8.1.2). MSO occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phases 0 through 5), primarily to monitor maritime conditions, maintain freedom of navigation, and free flow of trade, in coordination with maritime mission partners (multinational and non-DoD forces). During phase 0 operations deterrence, forward presence and sustainment, and MSO are characterized by a "peacetime presence" to shape the theater environment. The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of

action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. This task is primarily related to those functions that plan and coordinate operations with subordinate POCs and leadership as they conduct MSO in all phases.

1. Gain and maintain situational understanding. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to collect operational information, process and exploit operational information, analyze and produce intelligence, and disseminate and integrate operational intelligence.

2. Coordinate interagency and multinational support. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with strategic and interagency partners to obtain multinational support against threats, coordinates subordinate execution to provide POLMIL support, and provides support to DoD and U.S. Government departments and agencies.

3. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide counter-mobility. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to track contacts and remove operationally significant hazards, as required.

(h) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize sea control operations (provide maritime superiority - OP 1.5.2). Sea control occurs as a contingency mission for given length of time in a prescribed joint and combined area of operations, gains access in a denied environment, re-establishes freedom to maneuver and navigate in contested waters, and gains localized maritime superiority to enable follow-on operations.

1. The maritime force conducts sea control operations during offensive and defensive contingency missions (typically phases 1 through 4). The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success.

2. The MOC must exercise regularly to maintain proficiency in the planning, coordination, and synchronization of sea control actions in support of contingency missions. This mission is primarily characterized by coordination and planning

of maritime maneuver, enforcement, and maritime fires, while maintaining and protecting gained water space. This task requires operational planners with tactical maritime planning and operations background.

3. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to secure maritime superiority. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct operational maneuver and force positioning; overcome operationally significant barriers; conduct countermine operations; employ system of obstacles; enforce sanctions; conduct blockades; conduct maritime interception; conduct counter-mobility; enforce exclusion zones; control operationally significant areas; collect operational information; maritime deliberate and dynamic targeting (targets within the maritime domain); conduct air, surface, and subsurface interdiction, and interdiction of other maritime operational forces and targets; conduct air to air operations; provide operational force protection in the maritime AOR; provide operational air, space and missile defense in the maritime AOR and the JOA; protect and secure air, land, and sea lines of communication in the JOA; conduct undersea and antisubmarine warfare; and reconstitute forces or coordinate recovery and salvage operations, as required.

(i) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize power projection operations (conduct operations in depth - OP 1.2.4). Power projection occurs as a contingency mission for a given length of time in a prescribed joint and combined area of operations, to project the maritime force into other domains and take the operational initiative. The maritime force conducts power projection operations during offensive and defensive contingency missions (typically phases 2 and 3). The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. The MOC must exercise regularly to maintain proficiency in the planning, coordination, and synchronization of power projection actions in support of contingency missions. This often requires sea control to be accomplished prior to or in conjunction with power projection operations. This mission is primarily characterized by coordination and planning of lethal and non-lethal fires, requiring operational planners with tactical strike or non-lethal attack background.

1. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to attack operational targets. The MOC identifies target collection requirements, synchronizes maritime operational firepower, apportions maritime fires, conducts target development, coordinates military deception, and conducts battle damage assessment on operational targets. The MOC employs an operational fires process, to include fire support coordination measures, and plans and coordinates operations to conduct both lethal and non-lethal attacks in support of commander's intent. Additionally, the MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct targeting; attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counter-air); suppress enemy air defenses; and conduct precision engagement counter-countermeasures.

2. Coordinate IO information related capabilities to attack and impact operational threats. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning, collaborates with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct military deception, electronic warfare, and electronic attack. The MOC operationally integrates outside plans from supporting and supported commanders to conduct MISO, and coordinates subordinate plans to conduct MISO within an established JOA.

3. Conduct cyberspace operations to support the commander's ability to command and control forces. This includes the MOC's ability to integrate strategic plans to develop network targets, conduct offensive cyber operations (OCO), and coordinate with external stakeholders for the full range of computer network operations to support the staff.

4. Operationally integrate strategic plans to conduct OCO. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes cyber planning, as well as cyberspace attacks with mission partners. Additionally, the MOC may enable or conduct cyberspace attacks directly in coordination with a cyber-support element or similar supporting command.

5. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct amphibious operations. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning, collaborates with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct expeditionary and amphibious operations, reinforce and expand

lodgment, provide close air support integration for surface forces, and provide firepower in support of operational maneuver.

(j) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize non-combat crisis response operations (provide POLMIL support-OP 4.7). Non-combat crisis response occurs as a contingency mission related to supporting humanitarian operations, broadly described as non-combat crisis response operations for a given length of time in a prescribed joint and combined area of operations. The maritime force conducts non-combat crisis response operations during non-combat support contingencies (phases 1 through 5), as well as during offensive and defensive contingency missions (typically phases 4 and 5). The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. The MOC must exercise regularly to maintain proficiency in the planning, coordination, and synchronization of non-combat crisis response actions in support of contingency missions. This mission is primarily in support of an identified lead Federal agency other than DoD, and centers on providing logistics and transportation support, medical support, engineering and expeditionary capability support, and security.

1. Coordinate FHA. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to assist host nation in populace and resource control and provide host nation support, provide POLMIL support, and develop evacuation policy and procedures.

2. Coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance programs. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to establish disaster control measures, provide for health services, and provide civil-military engineering within an established JOA.

3. Coordinate civil support in the United States. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to provide support to DoD and other government agencies.

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4. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct NEO. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct NEO.

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ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

<u>ACTIVE UIC*</u>	<u>ACTIVITY NAME</u>
51050	COMPACFLT OPERATIONAL PLANNERS
53926	EXECUTIVE TRANSPORT DETACHMENT HICKAM (EXECTRANS DET HICKAM)
46479	COMPACFLT NUCLEAR PROPULSION EXAMINATION BOARD (COMPACFLT NUC PROP EXAM BD)
43670	JOINT MOBILE ASHORE SUPPORT TERMINAL PACIFIC (JMAST PAC)
41114	COMPACFLT HUMAN RESOURCES OFF
39495	AFLOAT PLANNING SYSTEM PACIFIC OPERATIONAL SUPPORT DETACHMENT SEA DUTY COMPONENT (COMPACFLT APSPAC OSD SEA DUTY COMP)
39493	COMPACFLT SURFACE STRIKE
3549A	COMPACFLT ANTI-TERRORISM FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS (COMPACFLT AT/FP OPS)
4499A	COMPACFLT OPERATIONAL SUPPORT
48903	COMPACFLT MOTOR (MTR) POOL/BOATHOUSE
62584	COMPACFLT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (PGM)
70020	EXTERNAL CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP) OFFICE SINGAPORE
45549	COMPACFLT MARITIME HOMELAND DEFENSE DETACHMENT (MHLD DET) COMPACAREA
48398	COMPACFLT MARITIME HOMELAND DEFENSE DETACHMENT (MHLD DET) ALASKA
33415	COMPACFLT MARITIME HOMELAND DEFENSE DETACHMENT (MHLD DET) EAST ASIA
30478	COMPACFLT INTEL READINESS CEL
35016	COMPACFLT IO SUPPLEMENT (SUPP) TO PLANNING
50370	COMPACFLT LOGISTICS READINESS SUPP
39305	COMPACFLT NUWEPINS DET BANGOR
32798	COMPACFLT RESERVED PERSONNEL, NAVY (COMPACFLT RPN)

*-unit identification code

<u>RESERVE UIC</u>	<u>ACTIVITY NAME</u>
82625	NAVY OFFICE OF INFORMATION PACIFIC FLEET (NAVINFO PACFLT)
83382	COMPACFLT LOGISTIC READINESS CENTER (LRC) 219
83383	COMPACFLT LRC HQ 120
83464	COMPACFLT JOINT FORCES COMPONENT COMMANDER PLANNING UNIT DETACHMENT 502 (JPU DET 502)
83705	COMPACFLT INTEL 0270
83874	COMPACFLT MOC DET 501
83924	COMPACFLT MOC DET 601
84032	COMPACFLT INTEL 0322
86267	COMPACFLT MOC DET 303
86295	COMPACFLT INTEL 0508
86507	COMPACFLT INTEL 0419
86858	JMAST PAC AURORA
86867	JMAST PAC TUCSON
86905	COMPACFLT MOC DET 302
86907	COMPACFLT MOC DET 301
86908	COMPACFLT MARITIME HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 101 (MHQ DET 101)
87694	PACFLT LEGAL
88098	COMPACFLT INTEL 0194