MARITIME OPERATIONS CENTER
STANDARDIZATION MANUAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON D.C.
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FOREWORD

This manual implements the policy set forth in Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 3500.42, Maritime Operations Center Standardization.

This manual contains the Navy’s policy guidance for a maritime operations center (MOC) standard, to include standard MOC missions, functions, mission essential tasks (METs) and supporting tasks, procedures, organization, manning training, and materiel requirements.

Effective immediately, it is mandatory and applicable to all fleet Headquarters (HQs).

This manual may be accessed through the DON Issuances website: http://doni.daps.dla.mil/.

TED N. BRANCH
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Dominance
# MARITIME OPERATIONS CENTER STANDARDIZATION MANUAL

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

(b) NDP 1, Naval Warfare, Mar 2010
(c) Maritime Security Cooperation Policy: An Integrated Navy-Marine Corps-Coast Guard Approach, Jan 2013
(d) NWP 3-32, Maritime Operations at the Operational Level of War, Sep 2008
(e) NTTP 3-32.1, Maritime Operations Center, Apr 2013
(f) Navy Cyber Power 2020, Nov 2012

101. Purpose. To provide the basis of the MOC Standard missions, functions, tasks, and organization, as well as the planning considerations used to develop the MOC Standard.

102. Background. The Chief of Naval Operations’ (CNO’s) Sailing Directions (2012) directs the way the Navy will prepare, provide, and employ forces. It reiterates the use and support of five of the six core Navy capabilities defined in references (a) and (b): Deterrence, Maritime Security, Forward Presence, Sea Control, and Power Projection. The sixth capability identified in references (a) and (d) (non-combat crisis response, which refers to foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), foreign consequence management (FCM), foreign disaster relief, and humanitarian/civic assistance (HCA)) is not specifically mentioned in the CNO’s Sailing Direction, but implied in the focus on the Navy’s response options in peacetime, flexibility to adapt to challenging missions, and ability to provide access and freedom of movement in coordination with international partners. The force must be prepared to meet future challenges with innovative processes and technologies; provided anywhere in the world to respond appropriately; and employed effectively and efficiently across the globe to deter aggression in phase 0, while preparing to win our nations wars and respond appropriately to mission requirements if deterrence fails (phase 1-5).

   a. Reference (b) provides that deterrence is supported by forward presence and maritime security to maintain the peace, sustaining phase 0 operations. If “deterrence fails”, power projection and sea control are conducted to seize the initiative and dominate, following a joint-phasing construct. During
typical offensive or defensive response operations, the Navy responds by maintaining a level of deterrence and maritime security throughout a theater, but increasing forward deployment into a joint operations area in phase 1-5 of operations to apply sea control and power projection capabilities. If necessary, the Navy provides support to non-combat crisis response operations in phase 4, then redeloys to (routine) phase 0 deterrence, maritime security and forward presence shaping operations.

b. If a contingency arises that doesn’t require offensive or defensive responses, sea control, or power projection, the operation can be considered broadly as a non-combat crisis response. Although non-combat crisis response does not fit the model of failed deterrence, it does align well with the NDP 1 definition of a humanitarian assistance/disaster relief (HA/DR) Navy core capability application. In an expanded view, not everything that fails to fit into offensive or defensive responses can be categorized as non-combat crisis response, but the force is required to respond to any non-combat support contingency identified by their higher headquarters (HHQ). Therefore, it is prudent to widen the Navy’s aperture regarding tactical application against missions assigned that would involve the core non-combat crisis response capability.

c. References (a) and (b) outline the critical requirement to command and control tactical forces that employ the six core Navy capabilities. This is also consistent with the approach between maritime services defined in reference (c). Command and control is a duty of the commander; inherent in that responsibility, whether at the tactical or operational level, are certain authorities and requirements for planning and coordination, direction of execution, monitoring progress, and providing estimates and assessments regarding the progress of operations. In order to effectively and efficiently command and control, the commander must rely on the close support of a capable and proficient staff, with the organization and process that allows rapid and accurate coordination with the subordinate force, peer components and supported/supporting commands, and HHQ. The most important duty of the commander is to establish operational intent in order to set the conditions for subordinates’ success. Therefore, the commander’s staff must not only support the commander’s responsibility for making effective command and control decisions; they must also
coordinate with subordinates, as well as supporting and supported commands, to set the conditions for success in execution. Staff requirements exist at the strategic, operational, and tactical command levels. Support requirements to enable the commander’s ability to make sound decisions are identical at every level; the degree of planning and coordination in support of subordinates differs based on the level of coordination required to fulfill commander’s intent (strategic intent, operational intent, or tactical intent). These often differ in the degree of execution specificity and the breadth of synchronization across the force (span of control).

d. The MOC was instituted by the Navy to provide fleet commanders with an organization and process suited to support the role as a Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (JFMCC), Coalition Force Maritime Component Commander (CFMCC), and/or Naval Force (NAVFOR) Commander, and establish a framework that could be leveraged for joint task force (JTF) support, if assigned. This organization was developed to “bridge” the command and control gap between strategic level guidance and tactical execution, ensuring the commander’s operational intent was fulfilled by the supporting force. In the past six years, Navy MOCs have operated on the sole guidance to respond to any mission required of their respective theater combatant commanders (CCDRs). The MOCs have been guided in their organization and process by two primary documents (references (d) and (e)). As a cyber functional MOC was introduced as an operational capability, Commander, U.S. Tenth Fleet (COMTENTHFLT) used guidance contained in reference (f) to align their efforts. Although these references were loosely followed, each MOC became “tailored” to the specific requirements provided by their CCDR, differing in organizational alignment, manpower footprint, systems and architecture, facilities, training approach, and standard processes and procedures. This was owed largely to the manifest that MOCs would be “flexible, tailorable, scaleable”. In fact, the original intent was never for the MOCs to be tailorable in phase 0 operations, but to be fully interoperable, flexing and scaling up to tailor their organization and process to fulfill necessary contingencies based on the mission requirements.

e. As it stands, the Navy has eight MOCs responsible to eight fleet commanders. MOC organizations are embedded in the
holistic fleet organization, which not only has the responsibility to employ the fleet (a MOC organizational role), but also the responsibility to prepare and provide fleet resources (largely, a Fleet Management organizational role). MOCs are not independently resourced (manned, trained, or equipped) apart from the Fleet Management organization, and fleet personnel are often “dual-hatted” with responsibility for both MOC and Fleet Management tasks. In many cases, it is difficult to discern which billets, systems, facilities, and organizational roles are MOC or Fleet Management; some personnel prepare, provide and employ the force at the same time, but don’t categorize themselves as belonging to both (or either) organization, as identified in figure 1-1, below. In short, there is no distinction in the fleet headquarters (HQ) between the warfighter and Navy support.

![Diagram](f1-1.png)

**Fig 1-1. Functional differentiation between the Fleet Management and MOC organizations**

f. The three basic functions of a Navy fleet HQ, or OL HQ, are to prepare the force, provide the force, and employ the force. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMUSPACFLT) are primarily responsible for preparing the force for forward deployment based on service Title 10 requirements. COMUSPACFLT is supported by Commander, U.S. Third Fleet (COMTHIRDFLTL) to help man, train and equip forces. All assigned Navy component commanders (NCCs) have a role in providing the force, although a good portion of that responsibility also falls to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT. COMTENTHFLTL has a supporting staff that has emerged as the Navy HQ that prepares and provides the Navy cyber
and information capabilities used by deployed forces. In
essence, although some HQ prepare the force, and most provide
the force, they do not all conduct these functions in equal or
near-equal measure. The intent of this instruction is not to
standardize the fleet management organization or functions, as
fleet management activities cannot reasonably be standardized to
an 80 percent standard across the fleet HQs.

g. Although the role of providing and preparing the force
may differ from fleet to fleet, the role of employing the force
does not. Although each MOC has organized differently and has a
different physical plant, the processes and tasks expected by
CCDRs and peer mission partners are largely the same.
Additionally, forces trained for forward deployment are trained
on the east and west coast, which differ somewhat based on
expected United States Pacific Command versus United States
Central Command theater missions, but these tactical forces
experience different procedures in coordinating with their
respective HHQ fleets as they “chop” around the world. Although
the general theater process expectations are the same, and the
joint environment requires the same level of command, control,
planning and coordination from area of responsibility (AOR) to
AOR, the MOCs have lacked a central mission, function, task or
procedural standard to ensure they are aligned globally, as
intended by the CNO.

103. Standard Fleet HQ Missions. A common refrain from fleet
HQ personnel is that each Maritime HQ is assigned very different
missions as the Navy’s OL HQ. However, missions amongst fleet
HQ are common, based on a mission analysis of assigned fleet
missions.

a. In varying degrees, fleet HQ are assigned the role of
fulfilling service Title 10 requirements, which falls largely on
the shoulders of COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT.

b. All NCCs are required to provide maritime forces, per
“Forces For” and the force management process.

c. Every fleet HQ supports a HHQ theater security
cooperation (TSC) mission, which may differ in scope and scale
based on the size of the theater.
d. Fleet commanders are assigned a variety of contingency support missions, including major combat operations (MCO), both theater and regional; regional war on terrorism (RWOT); homeland defense (HLD); homeland security (HLS); bilateral and multilateral defense agreements; ballistic missile defense (BMD) response options; counter-weapons of mass destruction (C-WMD); response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives (CBRNE); stability operations; non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO) (hostile/uncertain/permission); defense support of civil authorities (DSCA); foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA); foreign consequence management (FCM); foreign disaster relief (FDR); humanitarian/civic assistance (HCA); non-combat crisis response; epidemic response; and migrant response operations. Contingency missions, as used in the context of this directive and all subsequent mission descriptions herein, refers to any operations conducted in advanced phases (phase 1 through 5) of force employment. Contingency missions in this context are not limited to short-duration missions.

e. Although the majority of contingency missions assign the commander as a JFMCC, some fleet commanders are also assigned contingency roles as a “JTF-capable HQ”, which is often accompanied by designated missions. When contingency missions are not specifically designated by a HHQ, it implies the HQ must be “ready for anything” from major combat to non-combat response options. Additionally, although the MOC was instituted primarily to employ maritime capabilities, the command and control of forces within a joint construct across multiple domains may require MOCs to employ forces in not only the maritime, but cyber, space, air, and littoral domains. Domains aside, the standard MOC mission construct applies independent of the force capabilities employed.

f. Given the capability and capacity requirements of the MOC regarding missions that would employ the force (TSC/phase 0, as well as the contingency missions listed above), we could graphically depict the missions assigned to fleet HQ in figure 1-2:
Fig 1-2. The five standard missions of an operational level headquarters (OL HQ)

These groupings are based on the premise that the missions may be different in tactical execution; but the basic organization and processes of the HQ during contingency operations typically differ dramatically based on whether the contingency is offensive/defensive in nature, or a non-combat crisis response. This is not to say that the subordinate force structure will not be significantly different for each of these contingencies, which would require some differences in MOC skillsets for coordinating and planning in support of the subordinate force. MOC standard processes and organization, and the basic differences between phase 0 and phase 1-5 operations for these mission types, are discussed in detail in chapter 2 and appendix A.

104. Standard Fleet HQ Functions. As previously mentioned, all HQ elements - whether Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps service HQ; strategic, operational, or tactical; joint, multinational, or combined - must fulfill two universal functions: (a) Support the Commander’s decision-making process in order to enable effective command and control, and (b) Set
the conditions for subordinate success in order to enable unity of command/unity of effort.

a. In addition to these, the Navy has specifically designated the eight fleet HQ to perform the following functions: Prepare the maritime force, Provide the maritime force, and Employ the maritime force.

b. These functions are not counter to each other; they complement each other, and define the specific functions of the HQ as a whole, and the organizational functions within the HQ:

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**Fig 1-3. Inter-relationship between universal HQ functions and Navy-specific fleet HQ functions**

---

c. Within the Navy HQ function of employing the force (far right red box in figure 1-3), the HQ functions can be visualized in a more operational view in figure 1-4:
d. Those tasks related to the recognized decision-making process (monitor, assess, plan, direct, communicate) fall under the universal HQ “enable command and control (C2)” function. The MOC performs associated tasks that serve primarily to inform the commander’s decisions, allow him to make commander’s estimates and assessments, approve plans, create intent, direct forces, and communicate that information effectively with HHQ, mission partners, and supporting commands.

e. Those MOC tasks related to “condition setting” for subordinates as they employ core Navy capabilities serve primarily to allow the MOC to gain collective awareness and understanding with subordinates, coordinate adjustments, conduct collective planning, and coordinate execution to attain unity of effort. These core Navy capabilities (deterrence, maritime security, forward presence, sea control, power projection, and non-combatant crisis response) are discussed in detail in the CNO’s Sailing Directions and references (a) and (b), which also describes the employment of these capabilities, primarily in the
maritime domain. In today’s highly networked world each one of these core capabilities is enhanced by effective Navy cyberspace operations, which permeates all physical domains and is fundamental to their operations (reference (f)). The MOC must have a sense of the subordinate capabilities to be employed in each phase of operations (0-5), as depicted on the lower right of figure 1-4. The six operational functions (C2, fires, movement and maneuver, intelligence, sustainment, and protection) are incorporated into these tasks, but the MOC conducts tasks that include both operational and tactical functionality; thus the tasks are much more reflective of those responsibilities.

105. Standard Fleet HQ Mission Essential Tasks (METs). Based on mission analysis, the MOC must perform a set of METs to meet the aforementioned mission requirements. These tasks are discrete to the function of employing the force, and are separate from the METs associated with providing or preparing the force (Fleet Management functions). Standard Fleet Management and MOC METs associated with standard fleet HQ missions and functions are shown in figure 5:
Fig 1-5. Standard fleet HQ METs

a. As essential tasks, each of these are essential to their relevant missions, identified on the left side of the figure. Essential tasks that enable the commander’s decision-making process are directly related to the attributes of the decision-making process: monitor, assess, plan, direct, and communicate. Essential tasks that set the conditions for subordinates’ success are directly related to the core Navy capabilities, as directed by the CNO (see figure 4, bottom). Supporting tasks for each of these METs are based upon analysis of all fleet HQ assigned operation plan (OPLAN) and concept plan (CONPLAN) missions as identified in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) or combatant command (CCMD) designation documentation. Future modifications to this directive must first consider revised mission assignments and CCDR designations for each fleet HQ. Each essential task is supported by a number of conditional supporting tasks that are identified as one of three types: staff tasks, support to subordinate tasks, and command-linked...
tasks. A more detailed discussion and list of supporting tasks and associated procedures can be found in appendix A.

b. It is important to understand some of the facts and assumptions made during the mission analysis to identify the Standard MOC METs, based on commander’s guidance (COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMUSPACFLT).

(1) Facts, based on commander’s guidance:

(a) The OL HQ is a weapon system; the fleet HQ is the Navy’s OL HQ, and the MOC is the construct (organization, tasks, procedures, people, equipment) within the fleet HQ that enables the commander to operationally employ the force.

(b) Designation as a weapon system is intended to define the standard capability, not impose Joint Capabilities Integration Development System (JCIDS) process requirements.

(c) The Navy will standardize the MOC’s capability and capacity to increase interoperability with operational mission partners and allow standard Navy resourcing support.

(d) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT has determined the MOC standard, which represents the full standard set (100 percent) of MOC supported missions, functions, and tasks.

(e) MOCs will conform to a minimum 80 percent of the MOC Standard (missions, functions, and tasks – see chapter 2).

(f) All decisions regarding MOC governance must be coordinated between COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT for OPNAV approval (chapter 8).

(g) CCDRs will continue to certify the mission readiness of assigned forces.

(h) COMUSFLTFORCOM, in coordination with COMUSPACFLT, is responsible to OPNAV for certifying the delivery of support (manning, training, and equipping) to ensure HQs can achieve mission requirements.

(2) Assumptions:
(a) Fleet management is the construct (organization, tasks, procedures, people, equipment) within the fleet HQ that prepares and provides the force.

(b) MOC personnel and fleet management personnel are not mutually exclusive. While some personnel may spend significant time leading processes in support of either the MOC or Fleet Management (“core” process drivers), a large portion of the staff supports both Fleet Management and MOC tasks.

(c) 80 percent conformance to standard MOC expectations is applied equally to all MOCs, and is defined by:

1. Standard missions (all three MOC-supported missions - see chapter 2).

2. Standard functions (all standard MOC functions - see chapter 2).

3. Standard METs (9 of 11 - see chapter 2 and appendix A).

4. Standard supporting tasks (142 of 177 - see appendix A).

5. Standard missions, functions, METs and supporting tasks are applicable to all fleet HQ that employ a MOC, including those within the same C2 structure, such as the Theater-JFMCC command relationship established for COMUSPACFLT, supported by Commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet (COMSEVENTHFLT) and COMTHIRDFLT. In this case, fleet HQ may establish supporting and supported relationships between them to determine the appropriate level and degree of work accomplished to fulfill 80 percent of standard MOC tasks.

(d) Navy requirements to support the standard include:

1. Standard materiel core baseline/mission builds (see chapter 5).

2. Standard core MOC positions/process drivers (see chapter 6).
3. Standard training support (proficient in likely missions, exercised every two years – see chapter 4 and appendix A).

(e) The MOC weapon system will retain its programmatic designation as a “System of Systems”.

(f) Standard “Capability” and “Capacity” definitions:

1. Capability is the ability to achieve standard tasks and procedures and achieve standard proficiency with standard manning, training, and equipping delivery.

2. Capacity is the required competence (en route education of core MOC positions, individual and collective training / proficiency of core and supporting MOC personnel) to achieve MOC tasks and procedures, based on common missions, functions, and organization.

(g) By establishing a standard MF&T, procedures, and organizational framework, U.S. Fleet Forces Command Manpower Analysis Team (CMAT) can quantify MOC support manpower requirements for each MOC.

(h) By establishing a standard MF&T, procedures, and organizational framework, Navy Cyber Forces (NAVCYBERFOR) can identify the resulting number of clients, facilities, and necessary architecture.

(i) Capacity differs for each phase of operations, i.e. Phase 0 capacity is not as robust as Phase 2 or Phase 3 contingency operations capacity. Not all MOCs operate in Phase 0 during enduring operations. It is important to understand the MOC’s routine requirements, based on the tasks and phase conducted (see appendix A).

106. Standard Manning, Training, and Materiel support to the MOCs. The Navy is responsible for ensuring the standard MOC manpower strategy, standard materiel support, and standard training support will ensure each fleet commander can continue to fulfill their CCDR-designated missions. Specifically:
a. Each fleet HQ is required to have a MF&T, per OPNAVINST 5400.44A and OPNAVINST 1000.16K, with the exception of COMSEVENTHFLT, which operates from a signed required operational capability/projected operational environment (ROC/POE). Each MOC will use the standard fleet HQ MF&T (chapter 2) to identify standard missions, functions, and tasks the MOC is required to conduct. The use of a standard MF&T ensures fleet HQs are resourced in a common manner. The use of the standards within this document helps both CMAT and NAVCYBERFOR to better support manpower and materiel requirements for all phases of operations, and standard use of METs and tasks helps the Navy develop a useful training and exercise program to support all MOCs. A tailored approach to MOC support is no longer sustainable. Using a standard MF&T is critical to ensuring a common MOC resource strategy will support all MOCs and fleet command missions.

b. MOC core process drivers (up to 94 positions) will be provided to each MOC, based on the supporting tasks the MOC is required to conduct during enduring and contingency operations (see chapter 6 and appendix A).

   (1) Based on the standard tasks and procedures the MOC identifies for enduring operations, fleet HQ personnel required to support the MOC will be determined by CMAT Shore Manpower requirements determination (SMRDS), and activity manning documents (AMDS) will be adjusted accordingly.

   (2) The MOC is responsible for determining the augmentation support required to conduct contingency operations beyond enduring operations identified in the fleet HQ activity AMD. Manning strategies for contingency manning must be coordinated through a joint manning document (JMD) validation process with the appropriate CCDR J1, and sourced in coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT N1 and appropriate request for forces (RFF) procedures.

c. MOC standard materiel core baseline and mission build will be provided to each MOC, based on supporting tasks the MOC is required to conduct during enduring and contingency operations. Equipping strategies will be developed by NAVCYBERFOR, and approved through the MOC governance process (see chapter 5, chapter 8, and appendix A).
d. MOC standard individual en route education will be provided to MOC core process drivers, as identified in 6.a., based on the supporting tasks the MOC is required to conduct during enduring and contingency operations. Individual en routed education for MOC support personnel will be provided as funding allows, based on MOC governance approval (see chapter 4, appendix 4F, and chapter 8). Education and training occurs and is practiced in a variety of forums for the different maritime staff positions. The various forums must be closely interlinked to ensure accurate, timely and consistent information is being provided to staff personnel. Education and training will occur as a continuum in order to maintain maritime force readiness and proficiency. It is critical that the President, Naval War College (NAVWARCOL) and COMUSFLTFORCOM work closely to ensure education provided to en route and potential MOC personnel is consistent with the training provided to MOC personnel working within their fleet organization.

e. MOC standard team and collective training will be conducted using the MOC Training Continuum. As part of COMUSFLTFORCOM’s mission to prepare the force, the CNO has designated COMUSFLTFORCOM with the authority and responsibility for providing MOC training to the fleet using the resources identified in chapter 4, appendix 4E, to include the MOC Training Continuum. The MOC Standard Training Plan (chapter 4) will be used to determine training requirements over a two-year period to ensure proficiency to accomplish select training objectives, based on most likely missions and supporting tasks the MOC is required to conduct during enduring and contingency operations. The MOC Training Team will develop a MOC Training Agreement with each MOC to ensure proper training and exercise support is available. Specifically:

(1) CCMD exercises must be used to the maximum extent to exercise the proficiency of MOC contingency personnel. CCMD exercises are normally robust events that involve a large number of mission partners. In cases where CCMD exercise events do not support the completion of MOC training objectives, the MOC must rely on Navy-sponsored training to develop proficiency.

(2) The Navy, through COMUSFLTFORCOM N7, COMUSPACFLT N3T, and Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command (COMNAVWARDEVCOM), is developing an operational-to tactical-level HQ exercise program. The objective of this program is to
conduct exercise events specifically for the MOCs and their immediate subordinate force HQ elements (Commander, Task Force (CTF) tactical level HQ). These elements will be designated as primary training audiences. This program will be integrated into the optimized fleet response plan (OFRP). See chapter 4, appendix 4E.

(3) The MOC Training Team will coordinate and provide support to functional team training, as prioritized with fleet training representatives and codified in MOC Training Agreements. Team training may include academics, seminars, table-top exercises, planning exercises, and staff exercises (STAFFEXs). See chapter 4.

f. MOC certification will focus on the Navy’s delivery of Manning, training, and materiel resources to each fleet HQ. Certification will align existing reviews, inspections, and assist visits, such as the SMRD, Cyberspace Security Inspection (CSI), CCMD and Navy-sponsored exercises, LMMT certification, tactical land attack missile module certification, BMD operator certification, etc. From these inspections, certifications, reviews, and assists, the MOC certification product will identify shortfalls in Navy resourcing, and recommend strategies to improve the level of support provided to the MOC.

g. Certification of mission proficiency is a CCDR responsibility. The MOC Training Team will continue to provide training and observation during exercise events, focused on improving the proficiency of the staff and providing feedback directly to the fleet commander. Although the MOC Standard defines the expected level of proficiency to accomplish designated tasks and procedures (chapter 4 and appendix A), the MOC certification is not designed to certify the proficiency of MOC personnel. If Navy-sponsored training fails to fulfill identified training objectives, shortfalls in the Navy training provided to the MOC up to and including the exercise event will be noted, and corrections to training strategy will be part of the MOC certification.
CHAPTER 2
STANDARD FLEET HQ MISSIONS, FUNCTIONS, AND TASKS (MF&T)
INSTRUCTION

201. Purpose. This chapter includes a standard Navy fleet HQ “boilerplate” format for a MF&T Instruction. Each fleet is required to have an MF&T instruction, which must be reviewed and submitted semiannually. The exceptions are those fleets embarked in ships which are expected to develop a ROC/POE instruction. Currently, only COMUSSEVENTHFLT requires a ROC/POE (Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT) is based both ashore and embarked, and submits an MF&T). Those fleets required to submit a ROC/POE shall embed the basic precepts of this Standard MF&T into mission, function, and task descriptions, particularly those tasks supported by the MOC.

202. Background. The lack of a common Navy fleet HQ MF&T instruction has led to “tailored” solutions for supporting each of the eight fleet HQs with manning, training, and materiel support. This chapter has been developed to provide the MF&T baseline for each fleet instruction to set an expectation level for the fleet HQs and their supporting organizations: the Fleet Management and Maritime Operations organization.

203. Discussion. The instruction below lists the standard missions of a fleet HQ, with liberty to add administrative or theater specific mission language or references, as approved through the MOC governance process. The standard MF&T contains two enclosures, which describe the specific functions and tasks of the Fleet Management and MOC organizations within the fleet HQ. This is to aid the Navy in providing HQ manning, training, and equipping support that is common across the force, and identifies the specific manning, training, and equipping requirements of each organization. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT guidance requires fleets to be 80 percent common in missions, functions and tasks. As each fleet HQ uses this template to develop a tailored MF&T, guidance dictates that each MOC’s missions, functions and tasks will be 80 percent compliant with this standard instruction template. 80 percent compliance requirements:

a. All three MOC missions: TSC/Phase 0 shaping mission, offensive/defensive contingency mission, and non-combat support contingency mission;
b. MOC functions: support the commander’s decision-making process and set the conditions for subordinate success in order to employ the force;

c. No less than 9 of 11 Standard MOC METs to Employ the Force.

d. No less than 142 of 177 Standard MOC supporting tasks to Employ the Force.

e. Additional missions, functions, and tasks of each fleet HQ above and beyond these requirements will be approved by the CNO through individual MF&Ts.

NOTE on format: *blue/ital.* writing represents fleet specific language, numbers, or references. Black writing represents the boilerplate for all fleet HQs.
OPNAV INSTRUCTION 54X0.XX

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: MISSIONS, FUNCTIONS, AND TASKS OF COMMANDER, ________ FLEET/COMMAND

Ref: (a) 10 U.S.C. §5032
     (b) SECNAVINST 7000.27A
     (c) Global Force Management Implementation Guidance FY 2014-2015
     (d) CNO’s Sailing Directions
     (f) Naval Doctrine Publication 1 (NDP 1), 1 Mar 2010
     (g) (Theater and Regional Guidance)

Encl: (1) Fleet Management Functions and Tasks of ____________ FLEET/Command
     (2) Maritime Operations Functions and Tasks of ______________ FLEET/Command

1. Purpose. To publish the delegated authorities to Commander, ____________ FLEET/Command under the authority of the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and the missions, functions, and tasks of ______________ FLEET/Command.

2. Authorities

   a. (As appropriate) Service title 10 authorities to man, train, equip, and maintain assigned Navy forces, per reference (a).

   b. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT) Budget submitting office (BSO) with financial management authority under reference (b) for assigned forces, shore activities, military and civilian personnel, infrastructure and budget. These authorities do not authorize the transfer of administrative control (ADCON) of forces and shore activities under COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT,
nor do they limit the execution of BSO authority for forces, shore activities, military and civilian personnel, fleet training, infrastructure, or budget of COMUSPACFLT/COMUSFLTFORCOM.

c. (As appropriate) Authorities as Navy component commander (NCC) responsible to given combatant commander, per reference (c), for all Navy activities in the given area of responsibility (AOR).

d. (COMUSFLTFORCOM) CNO delegates authority to generate and communicate Navy global force management solutions concerning general purpose forces and ad hoc forces retained by the Secretary of the Navy in reference (c). (All others) Authority to manage assigned Navy forces and conduct contingency planning with allocated forces per reference (c).

3. Responsibilities. Fleet commanders are responsible for the preparation and readiness of their respective fleets, for providing ready Navy forces, and employing maritime forces in support of theater and contingency requirements. In accordance with reference (a), the fleet commander must prepare the force, to ensure the force will be ready for employment. In accordance with reference (c), the fleet commander must provide the force, deploying forces to operate forward or organize and direct forces in response to operational requirements. In accordance with references (d) through (f), the fleet headquarters is a “weapon system” that supports the operational level commander’s decision-making process, enabling command and control, and setting the conditions for the tactical force to employ the Navy’s core capabilities in order to put warfighting first.

4. Missions

a. The Commander, ____________ Fleet/Command is assigned the following missions and appropriate roles by the CNO. The CNO provides the commander with a HQ Fleet Management organization to support this mission: Commander, ____________ Fleet for the conduct of Navy ADCON (as appropriate), service Title 10, and force management responsibilities and authorities stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 to prepare, provide, and deploy a ready Navy force.
b. The Commander, ____________ Fleet/Command is assigned the following missions and appropriate roles by (combatant commander), per reference (c) and appropriate contingency planning guidance. The CNO provides the operational level commander with a HQ MOC organization in order to plan, monitor, direct, assess, communicate, and coordinate operations to enable command and control and set the conditions for subordinate success in the following missions:

   (1) (As appropriate) COMUSNAV____ (formal NCC name, as per reference (c), table III-1) for the conduct of enduring operations in the ________ AOR to execute maritime support to the ________ (combatant command) theater campaign plan (TCP). Additionally, COMUSNAV____ will execute designated phase zero operations within the AOR, and monitor, assess, plan and coordinate for possible transition to the following phased contingency missions.

   (2) (As appropriate) Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (JFMCC) and/or Combined Force Maritime Component Commander (CFMCC) within a designated Joint Operations Area (JOA) in support of (named combatant command) designated joint and/or combined offensive and defensive operations contingency missions, to include (list as appropriate: theater and/or regional major combat operations (MCO); regional war on terror (RWOT); homeland defense; homeland security; bi-/multilateral defense agreements; ballistic missile defense (BMD); counter weapons of mass destruction (C-WMD); response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE); cyberspace operations (internal and external of DODIN); stability operations; and/or hostile/uncertain Non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO).

   (3) (As appropriate) Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (JFMCC) and/or Combined Force Maritime Component Commander (CFMCC) within a designated Joint Operations Area (JOA) in support of (named combatant command) designated joint and/or combined non-combat support operations contingency missions, to include (list as appropriate: permissive non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO); support to civil authorities; foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA); foreign consequence management (FCM); foreign disaster relief; humanitarian/civic assistance (HCA); crisis response; cyberspace operations (internal to Department of Defense information
network (DODIN); epidemic response; and or migrant response operations.

(4) *(If so designated by CCMD)* Commander, Joint Task Force (JTF) within an identified JOA in support of *(named combatant command)* designated contingency missions, to include offensive and defensive operations and/or non-combat support operations *(choose as appropriate)*.

(5) *(If so designated by CCMD)* Commander, Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) within an identified JOA in support of *(named combatant command)* designated contingency missions, to include offensive operations and non-combat support operations *(choose as appropriate)*.

(6) *(Additional operational missions and support requirements, as required)*

5. Status and Command Relationships. *(as per current MF&T – describe status, operational and administrative chain of command/echelon, Immediate Supervisor in Charge (ISIC) duties, area coordination responsibilities)*.

6. Overseas Diplomacy. *(as required)* COMUSNAV serves as an effective instrument of U.S. foreign policy by initiating and continuing action programs which promote positive relations between the command and foreign nationals, and which assist individual naval personnel and their families to work effectively, live with dignity and satisfaction, and function as positive representatives of the Navy and the United States while overseas.

7. Functions and Tasks. Functions and tasks of the __________ Fleet/Command HQ Fleet Management organization are delineated in enclosure (1). Functions and tasks of the __________ Fleet/Command HQ MOC organization are delineated in enclosure (2).

8. Action. COMUSNAV will execute the assigned missions, functions and tasks and will recommend changes and revisions to this document when required.
9. 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.

(Current DNS)
Director, Navy Staff

Distribution:
Electronic only, via Department of the Navy Issuances Web site http://doni.daps.dla.mil
(ENCLOSURE 1)
FUNCTIONS AND TASKS OF __________, FLEET MANAGEMENT

1. Fleet Management Supported Missions. The COMUSNAV____’s HQ Fleet Management organization functions to support the commander’s ADCON and service Title 10 roles, responsibilities and missions to prepare and provide ready deployable forces for employment.

2. Fleet Management Functions and Tasks. The Fleet Management organization functions to (1) support the commander’s decision making process and enable command and control while (2) setting conditions for subordinate success. Although these are the same functions of the MOC, the Fleet Management organization conducts these functions for the purpose of preparing and providing maritime forces.

3. Function: Prepare the Force. Man, train, equip, organize, and maintain the readiness of Navy forces, to ensure the force will be ready for employment, per reference (a). The associated tasks are to coordinate support for forces (as required), specifically:

   a. Procure, train, supply, transport and maintain personnel  
   b. Acquire, manage, and distribute funds  
   c. Provide global command, control, communications, and computers (C4) services  
   d. Establish training programs and allocate resources

4. Function: Provide the Force. COMUSNAV____ must provide ready forces to deploy and operate forward in response to operational requirements, per reference (c). The associated tasks are (as required):

   a. Provide forces for employment  
   b. Coordinate protection for theater forces and means

(NOTE: COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT do not expect or intend an 80 percent commonality between Fleet Management Organizations. This enclosure is for general format guidance only).
FUNCTIONS AND TASKS OF ________, MARITIME OPERATIONS CENTER (MOC)

1. MOC Supported Missions. COMUSNAV’s 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: (1) enable the commander’s ability to command and control assigned forces by supporting an operational decision-making process within the HQ, and (2) to plan and coordinate operations with superior / supported, peer, subordinate and supporting commands to set the conditions for subordinates’ success.

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

   b. As the fleet conducts theater security cooperation shaping missions, including phase 0 operations, the COMUSNAV MOC 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 (combatant commander) for the most likely or most dangerous anticipated contingencies.

   c. As the fleet conducts contingency missions, the COMUSNAV MOC will transition and surge as designed not only to plan and coordinate expanded deterrence, maritime security, and forward presence operations, but to enable execution of sea control, power projection, and / or humanitarian assistance operations. These types of missions can be broadly defined for COMUSNAV MOC operations (organization and processes) as “offensive and defensive operations” and “non-combat support operations.”
d. The specific COMUSNAV____ 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/or regional major combat operations (MCO); regional war on terror (RWOT); homeland defense; homeland security; bi-/multilateral defense agreements; ballistic missile defense (BMD); counter weapons of mass destruction (C-WMD); response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE); cyberspace operations (internal and external of DODIN); stability operations; and/or hostile/uncertain Non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO) (select all that apply).

e. The specific COMUSNAV____ 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 non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO); support to civil authorities; foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA); foreign consequence management (FCM); foreign disaster relief; humanitarian/civic assistance (HCA); crisis response; cyberspace operations (internal to Department of Defense information network (DODIN)); epidemic response; and or migrant response operations (select all that apply).

f. 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 (d) through (f). These mission capabilities include deterrence, maritime security and forward presence/sustainment for phase zero operations; during contingency response missions (phase 1-5), operations will be augmented by sea control, power projection, and non-combat/humanitarian response mission capabilities, as required.

2. MOC Functions and Mission Essential Tasks. 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 (1) support the commander’s decision making process and enable command and control while (2) setting conditions for subordinate success in support of the six core Navy capabilities: deterrence, maritime security, forward
presence, sea control, power projection, and non-combat support operations per references (d) through (f). Based on these functions, it is essential for the MOCs to conduct specific mission essential tasks (METs) to ensure mission success:

a. **Function:** Support the Commander’s Decision-Making Process. Associated mission essential tasks (METs):

   (1) Monitor.
   (2) Assess.
   (3) Plan.
   (4) Direct.
   (5) Communicate.

b. **Function:** Set the Conditions for Subordinates’ Success. Associated mission essential tasks (METs):

   (1) Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize Deterrence Operations.
   (2) Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize Forward Presence Operations.
   (4) Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize Sea Control Operations (Contingency).
   (6) Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize Non-Combat Crisis Response Operations (Contingency).

c. 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 as one of three types:
(1) Staff supported tasks.

(2) Support to subordinate tasks: planning and coordination tasks the staff conducts to support tactical subordinate tasks.

(3) Command-linked tasks: tasks the staff conducts to operationally integrate and/or coordinate with peer and higher headquarters, or mission partners.

d. The MOC conducts staff supported tasks, plans and coordinates subordinate tasks, and operationally integrates plans to conduct command-linked tasks.

3. MOC METs and Associated Supporting Tasks. Note: while the MOC METs and supporting tasks are standard, variations in specific language, below, is authorized to describe regional, theater, or domain distinctions, based on the conditions of employing these tasks.

a. Monitor. 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. Essential task: OP 2.5. Supporting tasks:

(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 (METOC) information; and monitoring the operational situation in the AOR, specified JOAs, and maritime areas of operations (AOs). Additionally, the MOC monitors and operationally integrates airlift plans with mission partners. (Supporting tasks: ST 2.2.3, OP 1.1.2.1, OP 5.1.5, OP 5.1.11).

(2) Conduct Intelligence operations. This includes establishing and managing a federated joint force intelligence enterprise, enterprise interoperability, information technology
(IT) architecture, intelligence staff, an intelligence support element, and cross-functional intelligence processes. The intelligence cross-functional team (CFT) must provide information and support for the commander and staff to include counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations; intelligence support to planning; intelligence estimate and joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPPOE) development; intelligence support to operations; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) management in the maritime area of operations (AO); 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. (Supporting tasks: OP 2.1, OP 2.1.5, OP 2.2.1, OP 2.2.2.1, OP 2.2.3, OP 2.4, OP 2.6, OP 2.7, OP 2.7.1, OP 2.7.3).

(3) Cyberspace Monitoring operations. The MOC monitors the network health and conducts defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), Department of Defense information network (DODIN) operations, active computer network defense (CND), and operationally integrates and synchronizes computer network exploitation (CNE) enabling operations with mission partners. (Supporting task: OP 5.6.5.3, OP 5.6.5.4).

b. Assess. The MOC analyzes, identifies trends, and assesses the operational impact of force employment, determining whether the force is meeting the commander’s intent and operational conditions are progressing as 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. Essential task: OP 5.2. Supporting tasks:

(1) Assess the operational situation. The MOC develops desired and undesired effects and assessment criteria based on commander’s intent, reviews the operational environment, the current situation, and trends in the environment. Additionally, the MOC formulates a crisis assessment, conducts a running effects and risk assessment, assesses the progressing maritime operation and coordinates with subordinates to identify the maritime force’s ability to fulfill commander’s intent. As a
result the MOC projects branches, as well as future campaigns and major operations (sequels). Additionally, the MOC operationally integrates assessment products with a TSC or campaign assessment conducted by the CCDR or Joint Force Commander (JFC), as required. (Supporting tasks: OP 5.2.1, OP 5.2.2, OP 5.2.3, OP 5.3.1.1, OP 5.3.1.3, OP 5.3.1.4, OP 5.3.1.5, NTA 5.2).

c. Plan. The MOC conducts planning to capture the commander’s guidance and intent, develop courses of action (COAs), synchronize and integrate force capability, coordinate with mission partners, and promulgate maritime support plans. This task is essential to support the commander’s ability to plan for complex maritime operations and promulgate 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). Essential task OP 5.3. Supporting tasks:

(1) Prepare plans and orders. The MOC frames operational missions and conducts center-of-gravity (COG) 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 course of action (COA) for execution; and coordinates the approval of plans and orders. As a result of planning, the MOC proposes commander’s critical information requirements (CCIR), to include the development of friendly force information requirements (FFIRs), priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and intelligence requirements (IRs), 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. (Supporting tasks: OP 1.1.1, OP 2.6.1, OP 2.6.2, OP 3.1.1, OP 5.1.3, OP 5.3.1, OP 5.3.2, OP
5.3.3, OP 5.3.4, OP 5.3.5, OP 5.3.6, OP 5.3.7, OP 5.3.8, OP 5.4.1, OP 5.4.6, OP 5.6.1, OP 5.7.6, OP 4.8).

(2) Special technical operations (STO)/special access programs (SAP). Fully-informed effects-chains within the targeting and fires process are not comprised of a simple collective of individual capabilities or specific programs. The MOC will utilize a comprehensive means to conduct all-access assessments to inform decision making, and all-access planning to enable subordinate success. Consideration of such fully-informed-effects-chains is nascent in MOC implementation and requires close scrutiny to ensure success. STO/SAP Integration serves a central role regarding targeting and fires processes, supporting Commander’s decision making while also setting conditions for subordinate success. Integration of STO/SAP, Space, and Cyberspace Operations into deliberate and crisis action planning optimizes the use of appropriate capabilities in weaponeering and fires allocation processes.

(3) The MOC will also coordinate counter-reconnaissance, precision engagement counter-counter measures, and defensive countermeasure operations, tactical warning, and attack assessment derived from all-access assessments. The MOC will horizontally integrate targeting and fires processes, communications system processes, and intelligence processes by integrating Space capabilities, according to Space Missions described in Joint Publication 3-14, Space Operations, and USFF Fleet Space Effects Warfighting CONOP. Working from a knowledge base founded upon all-access-level knowledge, STO/SAP informed processes (i.e. targeting, fires, and space effects) are optimized and will favorably contribute to the operational relevance of the MOC. Although this MOC task spans several standard MOC supporting tasks (OP 3.1, OP 3.4, OP 5.6.1, ST 2.2.3), this is an emerging capability within the MOCs which is not fully realized, requiring further augmentation of tasks and procedures.

d. Direct. The MOC directs forces through the commander’s authority, ensuring subordinates, supporting commands, and mission partners understand the commander’s intent and will execute in accordance with 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, building MOC capability and capacity. Essential task: OP 5.4. Supporting tasks:

(1) Enable the commander’s ability to command subordinate operational forces. This includes providing rules of engagement, promulgating 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. (Supporting tasks: OP 5.4.2, OP 5.4.3, OP 5.4.4, OP 5.4.5, OP 5.5.1, OP 6.2.9).

(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. (OP 5.5, OP 5.5.3, OP 5.5.7, OP 4.4.5).

(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).

e. Communicate. Information is the way the MOC communicates (architecture, business rules, messaging, public affairs and media interaction, cyber domain) 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 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, and HHQ; as well as mission partners, non-Department of Defense (DoD) partners, and multinational partners. Essential task: OP 5.1. Supporting tasks:

(1) 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 system (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 command, control, communications, and computers (C4) policies and procedures, coordinates information assurance (IA) procedures, and implements electromagnetic spectrum management policy, plans, programs and direction. (Supporting tasks: OP 2.2.2.2, OP 5.1.1, OP 5.1.2, OP 5.1.2.1, OP 5.1.2.2, OP 5.1.2.3, OP 5.1.4, OP 5.1.8, OP 5.1.9, OP 5.1.10). [NOTE: OP 5.1.2.1, OP 5.1.2.2, and OP 5.1.2.3 are not universal joint task list (UJTL) tasks, but have been developed as a result of observed MOC effective practices].

(2) 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 CFTs 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 a multinational/non-DoD agency/intergovernmental organization (IGO)/nongovernmental organization (NGO) information sharing structure to ensure the
appropriate information is exchanged with mission partners. (Supporting tasks: OP 5.1.0, OP 5.1.6, OP 5.1.14, OP 5.7.3). [NOTE: OP 5.1.0 is not a UJTL task, but has been developed as a result of observed MOC effective practices].

(3) 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 (LOOs). 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 (OPSEC) at all times. (Supporting tasks: OP 5.6.4.4, OP 5.6.5.1, OP 5.6.7).

(4) Provide public affairs support to the commander’s decision-making process. The MOC supports the ability to transmit the commander’s operational message, manages public affairs and public relations, coordinates with other message stakeholders, and conducts external media operations in an established JOA. (Supporting task: OP 5.8.1).

f. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize deterrence operations. Deterrence occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phases 0-5), 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 maritime security operations 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 POCs and leadership as they conduct deterrent operations in all phases. Essential task: OP 7.3. Supporting tasks:

(1) Operationally integrate strategic plans into maritime planning to execute theater security cooperation plans (TSCP). 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. (Supporting task: OP 5.7.11).
(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 (CMO), and civil affairs (CA). (Supporting tasks: ST 8.1, ST 8.1.2, OP 4.7.2, OP 4.7.6).

(3) Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide operational air and missile defense. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution of theater and/or JOA air and missile defense. (Supporting tasks: OP 6.1.5).

(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. (Supporting tasks: OP 5.6.6, OP 5.6.10).

(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. (Supporting task: OP 1.2.4.1).

g. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize forward presence and sustainment operations. Sustainment of Navy forces is the primary focus of this task, which occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phases 0-5). During Phase 0 operations deterrence, forward presence/sustainment, and maritime security operations 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. Essential task: ST 4. Supporting tasks:

(1) Plan and coordinate the conduct of intratheater deployment and redeployment of forces. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct intratheater deployment of maritime forces, RSOI forces, and position those forces for action. Additionally, the MOC coordinates waterspace management for subordinate forces. (Supporting tasks: ST 1.1.3, OP 1.1.3, OP 1.2.3, OP 1.3.3).

(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. (Supporting tasks: ST 4.3.2, OP 1.6, OP 4, OP 4.1, OP 4.2, OP 4.3, OP 4.4.1, OP 4.4.2, OP 4.5, OP 4.5.1, OP 4.5.2, OP 4.6, TA 4.2).

(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. Protects the use of the electromagnetic spectrum within an established JOA and maritime AOs, and coordinates electronic warfare operations, including

h. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize maritime security operations (MSO). MSO occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phase 0-5), 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/sustainment, and maritime security operations 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. Essential task: ST 8.1.2. Supporting tasks:

(1) Gain and maintain situational understanding (SU). 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. (Supporting tasks: OP 2.3.2, OP 2.3.3, OP 2.3.4, OP 2.3.5).

(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, and coordinates subordinate execution to provide politico-military support, and provide support to DoD and U.S. government departments and agencies. (Supporting tasks: ST 8.3.4, OP 4.7, OP 4.7.3, OP 4.7.5, NTA 4.8.3).

(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. (Supporting tasks: OP 6.2.2, NTA 2.2.1.2).

i. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize sea control operations. Sea control occurs as a contingency mission for
given length of time in a proscribed joint/combined area of operations, to gain access in a denied environment, re-establish freedom to maneuver and navigate in contested waters, and gain localized maritime superiority to enable follow-on operations. The maritime force conducts sea control operations during offensive and defensive contingency missions (typically phase 1-4). 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. 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 waterspace. This task requires operational planners with tactical maritime planning and operations background. Essential task: OP 1.5.2. The supporting tasks are all related to planning and coordinating 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 & targets; conduct air to air operations; provide operational force protection in the maritime AO; provide operational air, space and missile defense in the maritime AO and the JOA; protect and secure air, land, and sea Lines of Communication (LOCs) in the JOA; conduct undersea & antisubmarine warfare; and reconstitute forces or coordinate recovery and salvage operations, as required. (Supporting tasks: OP 1.2, OP 1.3.1, TA 1.3, OP 1.4.1, OP 1.4.2, OP 1.4.3, OP 1.4.4, NTA 1.4, NTA 1.4.7, OP 1.5, OP 2.3.2, OP 3.1, OP 3.1.9, OP 3.2.5, OP 3.2.5.1, OP 3.2.5.2, TA 3.2.7, TA 3.2.8, OP 4.4.4, OP 4.5.4, OP 6.1, OP 6.2, NTA 6.3.1.4, NTA 1.5.10.2).

j. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize power projection operations. Power projection occurs as a contingency mission for a given length of time in a proscribed joint/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 phase 2-3). 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. Essential task: OP 1.2.4. Supporting tasks:

(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 (OCA)); suppress enemy air defenses (SEAD); and conduct precision engagement counter-countermeasures. (Supporting tasks: OP 2.8.1, OP 2.8.2, OP 2.8.4.1, OP 3.1, OP 3.1.2, OP 3.1.7, OP 3.2.2, OP 3.2.3, OP 3.2.4, OP 3.2.7, OP 3.4, OP 5.6.3.1).

(2) Coordinate information operations (IO) information-related capabilities (IRC) to attack and/or impact operational threats. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning, collaborates with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct military deception (MILDEC), conduct electronic warfare (EW), and conduct electronic attack (EA). 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.
(Supporting tasks: OP 5.6.3, OP 5.6.4, OP 5.6.4.2, OP 5.6.6, OP 5.6.6.1).

(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. (Supporting tasks: OP 5.6.5, NTA 2.2.7.1).

(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 (CSE) or similar supporting command. (Supporting tasks: OP 5.6.5.2).

(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. (Supporting tasks: OP 1.2.4.4, OP 3.2.1, OP 3.2.6, MCT 1.12, MCT 1.12.1).

k. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize non-combat crisis response operations. 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 proscribed joint/combined area of operations. The maritime force conducts non-combat crisis response operations during non-combat support contingencies (phase 1-5), as well as during offensive and defensive contingency missions (typically phase 4-5). 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 logistic and transportation support, medical support, engineering and expeditionary capability support, and security. Essential task: OP 4.7. Supporting tasks:

(1) Coordinate FHA. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to assist host nation (HN) in populace and resource control and provide HN support, provide politico-military support, and develop evacuation policy and procedures. (Supporting tasks: OP 1.5.5, OP 4.7.5, OP 5.7.5, OP 4.5.3).

(2) Coordinate HCA. 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. (Supporting tasks: OP 4.4.3, OP 4.6.2, OP 4.7.8).

(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. (Supporting task: OP 4.7.3)

(4) Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct NEO. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct NEO. (Supporting task: TA 6.4).
CHAPTER 3
STANDARD MOC ORGANIZATION

301. **Purpose.** In order to enable MOCs to be fully interoperable, the standard HQ organization was developed to facilitate highly interchangeable HQ personnel, allowing for easier augmentation of MOCs, easy communication and collaboration between MOCs, and to standardize the way peer components, mission partners, combatant commands, and supporting/supported commands and agencies interact with the fleet HQ. This also helps align TL and OL HQs as carrier and expeditionary strike groups, air wings, destroyer squadrons (DESRON), CTFs, and independent deployers (TL HQ) transition from AOR to AOR, thus MOC to MOC.

302. **Background.** Commanders have the inherent right and responsibility to organize their staffs in any way they deem fit to fulfill their missions. This MOC standard in no way restricts that responsibility, but provides a baseline organization for departure, and will be the standard organization TL HQs will be familiarized through training. The MOC will be supported to maximize the efficiencies of the standard organization. Any variation from this standard will require the MOC to provide extra training to incoming personnel from other OL organizations, from TL HQ, or from mission partners. Additionally, changes in the organization may not be well aligned with the standard manning, training, and equipping provided to the MOCs. Changes from the organizational structure will make it more difficult to request additional resources to address organizational requirements outside of the standard.

303. **Discussion.** This annex includes a standard organization of MOC functional teams (centers and cells) and MOC cross-functional teams (CFTs or working groups (WG) and decision boards). This organization is promulgated as a “standard” only to maximize the efficiency of the organization’s ability to implement the standard MOC manning, training, and equipping support, as well as to better enable MOC-to-MOC interoperability. The commander retains the authority to organize the fleet HQ in any way that best suits fulfillment of assigned missions. The standard organization of the fleet HQ is heavily impacted by its functions:
Fig 3-1. Functional differentiation between the Fleet Management and MOC organizations

a. The resulting fleet HQ standard organization, based on interviews with fleet HQ leadership and real-world common organizational constructs includes the following organizational elements, directorates, and functional teams (centers and cells):

Fig 3-2. List of standard Fleet Management directorates and MOC functional teams (centers, cells)
b. A standard arrangement of these fleet HQ organizational elements is illustrated below:

![Diagram of fleet HQ organizational structure]

**Fig 3-3: Standard fleet HQ organizational arrangement**

c. Functional Teams (Centers and Cells) and Cross-Functional Teams (CFT) depicted in figures 3-3 and 3-4, respectively, are described in detail in NTTP 3-32.1, except as noted at the end of this chapter. This standard organization is designed to ensure MOC functions are fully supported internally to fulfill their core tasks. The centers and cells are where MOC personnel with the same functional skill sets sit and work on a day to day basis (i.e. a “Navy workcenter”). It is where individuals sit at a workstation with systems, clients, tools and applications, coordinating with others that speak the same “language”. This differs slightly from an “N-code”. People are assigned to an N-code directorate, which fits the description of a functional team described above, but the N-directorate organization supports Fleet Management supported missions and functions. Because most fleet HQ personnel conduct tasks to both prepare/provide the force (N-code) and employ the force (MOC functional teams), most (if not all) personnel assigned to the
fleet HQ fulfill a job in each organization (i.e. wear at least “two hats”). It is not unusual for fleet HQs to align MOC functional teams to N-codes (as shown in figure 3-3) to ensure personnel supporting both Fleet Management and MOC tasks can be flexible enough to do both in a hybrid organization, without necessarily reporting to a different organizational hierarchy. The alignment of N-codes and functional teams depicted in figure 3-3 is not prescriptive, as the arrangement of organizational elements, their relationships and reporting requirements is a fleet commander responsibility.

d. The effectiveness of a MOC organization relies on a fully cross-functional process. Developing CFT that must meet regularly by getting out of their functional teams and having discussions with people with different functional backgrounds are what make processes and products useful to support the commander’s decision-making process. If CFTs are ineffective, the organization becomes “stove-piped”, and products are a result of one center’s individual “plan” or “assessment”. The standard generic CFTs are listed below:
### Fig 3-4: Standard fleet HQ CFTs

e. The list of standard CFTs has been designed to be generic. Each MOC may modify the naming conventions and lexicon used to describe these CFTs, though the generic use of the CFT remains similar throughout the fleet. Although NTTP 3-32.1 lists many of these CFTs as “Maritime” in nature, the characterization of the CFT as maritime, joint, interagency, combined, etc. was omitted to allow commands the ability to tailor these events to their own battle rhythm requirements. There may also be additional CFTs the MOC develops to suit coordination requirements outside the HQ. These are the common CFTs observed within the MOC that primarily serve to support the commander’s own decision-making process and set conditions for subordinate success. Battle rhythm events for outside coordination with mission partners will not be standardized.
f. The “Decision CFTs” are dedicated to eliciting guidance and intent from a decision-maker. Discussions are based on products that have been developed through “Staffing CFTs” and/or functional teams (centers, cells). Typically, more effective decisions are those that are informed by multiple CFTs as opposed to a singular functional team.

g. Some functional cells and CFTs may not be established until contingencies occur (phase 1-5). Although all listed MOC functional teams (figure 3-3) and CFTs listed above conduct a list of standard procedures in phase 0, contingency operations often demand more capacity for the additional procedures required for phase 1-5 coordination, planning, synchronization, and support to the commander’s decision-making. Therefore, a phase 0 “cell” may consist of a smaller footprint (sometimes, a singular individual or lead) who plans for future contingencies, and monitors the phase 0 environment for indicators of contingency operations. This small footprint becomes the anchor point for larger augmentation as contingency operations develop. The commander has the inherent right and responsibility to organize the staff to fulfill mission requirements. This standard for CFTs was developed to provide a basis for support and improve interoperability between the MOCs. The more “unique” the CFTs are to the individual fleet HQ, the more likely it will be that the Navy’s manning, training, and equipping support will be ill-suited. Additionally, Navy augments will require more information when they report to their new MOC, as the HQ will operate differently than the standard.
Table 3-1: MOC Director and Shared Staff functions: role description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOC Director</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page A-2. For the tasks related to employing the force (appendix A), personnel assigned to these functional and cross-functional teams report to the MOC Director. [For tasks related to preparing and providing the force, similar (dual-hatted) personnel may report to the Chief of Staff (COS) for Fleet Management tasks through their N-codes.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge Management</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page A-3 and 3-30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page A-7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Affairs Officer (PAO)</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page A-5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page A-10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller</td>
<td>Although the Comptroller is not discussed in NTTP 3-32.1, the Comptroller is added as a shared position within the HQ who acts as a core MOC position (see chapter 6). The Comptroller is crucial to managing operational funds and is involved in those functions related to financial allocation and distribution, contracting, and any other management of operational funds that belong to the Commander for the purpose of advancing his intent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-2: Functional Teams (Centers and Cells): role description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Services Support Cell (HSS Cell)</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page A-11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration/Personnel Center</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 7-2 under description of “Admin/Pers Cell” – changed to reflect permanence of a center, as it is used in this directive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 2-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel Ops Cell</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 2-10; as used in this directive, the Intel Ops Cell is a breakout cell from the Intelligence Support Element (ISE). The cell is composed of personnel central to the intelligence operations procedures described in NTTP 3-32.1, and includes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel Plans Cell</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 2-5; as used in this directive, the Intel Plans Cell is a breakout cell from the Intelligence Support Element (ISE). The cell is composed of personnel central to the intelligence operations, JIPOE, and HUMINT procedures described in NTTP 3-32.1, and includes production, analysis, and dissemination procedures described on pages 2-20 and 2-21, as appropriate to intelligence planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Management Cell (CM Cell)</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 2-18; as used in this directive, the Intel Ops Cell is a breakout cell from the Intelligence Support Element (ISE). The cell is composed of personnel central to the intelligence operations procedures described in NTTP 3-32.1, and includes ISR task, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination procedures described on page 2-23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting Cell</td>
<td>IAW Joint Publications (JP 2-01, JP 3-32, and JP 3-09), this cell satisfies the component intelligence procedures described to support targeting. This cell was required to support the significant procedures related to target development and support described in this directive (see appendix A related tasks within the MET “Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize Power Projection Operations”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleet Command Center (FCC)</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 3-3. For the purposes of this directive, the FCC also includes the execution coordination and personnel recovery procedures listed under the Maritime Air Operations Cell (MAOC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Operations (COPS)</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 3-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fires Cell</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 3-15. For the purposes of this directive, the Fires Cell also includes the targeting coordination procedures listed under the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3-8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cellitori</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information Operations Cell (IO Cell)</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 3-25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meteorological and Oceanographic Cell (METOC Cell)</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 3-34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Technical Operations/Special Access Programs Cell (STO/SAP Cell)</strong></td>
<td>Plans, coordinates, and integrates STO/SAP into MOC processes to (a) support the commander’s decision-making and (b) set the conditions for subordinate success. This cell primarily manages and integrates capabilities within STO/SAP lanes while maintaining strict programs’ security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logistics Readiness Center (LRC)</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 4-2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logistics Plans Cell</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 4-4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainment and Services Cell</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 4-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Readiness Cell</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 4-14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maritime Planning Group (MPG)</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 5-1. Although the MPG may be a cross-functional team that meets within a normal battle rhythm, this reference to the MPG relates to the “core” managers of the process. In many cases, the MPG relates to the “planning director” and operational support staff (may be dual-hatted as the N5 for preparing and providing the force). The MPG may still be used as a cross-functional team by the MOC, but to capture the operational planning leadership in the organization the MPG was used as a functional team, as described.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future Plans</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 5-1, Future Plans Cell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JOPES Cell</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 5-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessment Cell</strong></td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 5-15, “Assessment Cell” and “MAG”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theater Security Cooperation Cell (TSC Cell)</strong></td>
<td>IAW the procedures identified in NTTP 3-32.1, Appendix F; as used in this directive, the TSC Cell is an independent planning breakout cell. The cell is composed of personnel central to the TSC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The CAB is generally accepted as the venue that the Commander uses to provide operational assessment, guidance, and intent for future planning efforts, based on staff analysis and assessment briefs. This is sometimes combined with the CUB or the CDB.

The CUB is often a “Commander’s Update Board/Brief”, but is considered a “board” as decisions are made in this event. It is acknowledged in NTTP 3-32.1, but not described in detail; it is generally accepted as the venue where the current situation is presented to the Commander to provide the latest situational awareness and operational impact of events.

The CDB is generally accepted as the venue that the Commander uses to review planning efforts, provide guidance and intent, approve mission analysis, select COAs, and approve concept of operations (CONOPS), plans, and orders. This event is not often
called a CDB, and goes by many names. Sometimes this is combined with the CUB, but more often, these are considered “Commander’s planning touchpoints” with OPTs and lead planners.

<p>| <strong>Targeting/Effects Coordination Board</strong> | IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page E-12, “Maritime Targeting Coordination Board”. For the purposes of this directive, Targeting/Effects Coordination Board is used to generically describe this board, as the functionality of the decisions made at the board impact targeting, allocation, and the effects desired for prioritized targets. |
| <strong>Collection Management Board (CM Board)</strong> | Although referenced in NTTP 3-32.1, page 1-9, as well as NTTP 3-60.2, the collection management board follows the basic premise of the Joint Collection Management Board described in JP 2-01, but makes decisions at the level which the Commander has C2 authority (i.e. maritime/JFMCC, joint/JTF). |
| <strong>Logistics Coordination Board (LCB)</strong> | IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 4-15. |
| <strong>Operational Planning Team (OPT)</strong> | IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 5-5. For the purposes of this directive, the OPT also includes the procedures of a Red Cell, as described on page 5-10. |
| <strong>Assessment Working Group (AWG)</strong> | IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page 5-15, described as an “Effects Assessment Working Group (EAWG)”. |
| <strong>Intelligence Fusion Working Group (IFWG)</strong> | The IFWG was developed as a result of MOC effective practices, bringing all elements and stakeholders of intelligence support together to review the latest situational update, Commander’s guidance, develop common understanding of intel support to staff processes, divide intel labor appropriately, and identify outstanding issues. |
| <strong>Collection Management Working Group (CMWG)</strong> | The CMWG is an action officer level group convened to develop products for CMB approval. |
| <strong>Knowledge Management Working Group (KMWG)</strong> | IAW NTTP 3-32.1, 3-30, Knowledge and Information Management Working Group (KIM WG). |
| <strong>Information Operations Working Group (IOWG)</strong> | The IOWG as described in this directive operates similarly to the IOWG described in JP 3-13, reflective of the definitive |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Group</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fires / Targeting Working Group</td>
<td>IAW NTTP 3-32.1, page E-12, &quot;Maritime Targeting Working Group&quot;. For the purposes of this directive, Fires / Targeting Working Group is used to generically describe this CFT, as the functionality of the work done during this event delivers targeting, allocation, and the effects desired for prioritized targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Technical Operations (STO) Working Group</td>
<td>The STO WG provides planning, coordination, synchronization, and integration of STO/SAP capabilities into current planning efforts and ongoing operations, in order to manage and integrate capabilities within STO/SAP lanes while maintaining strict programs’ security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Strategy Working Group (CSWG)</td>
<td>The CSWG is not found in doctrine, but has been established as a MOC effective practice to ensure maritime operations are aligned with JFC strategic communication objectives, and ensure operations are consistent with HHQ intent, particularly from a “messaging” perspective. This group may also be called a (Commander’s) Communication Synchronization Working Group, IAW Joint best practices and OASD guidance for joint HQs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interagency Working Group (IAWG)</td>
<td>Similar to the concept of a Joint Interagency Coordination Group (JIACG) described in JP 3-33, page I-8. An IAWG would be established only when the Commander has been given authority for direct coordination with interagency groups in order to fulfill the assigned mission(s).</td>
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CHAPTER 4
STANDARD MOC TRAINING PLAN

401. Purpose. The standard training plan for all MOCs has been developed in Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS) format. In accordance with joint instruction (CJCSM, 3500.03D), all commands that support a CCMD or act in a joint role must develop a training plan to support the tasks the CCDR has assigned and ensure readiness to fulfill METs. Training plans must be approved by the relevant commander and posted to JTIMS. The following JTIMS tabs are included or referenced, and are intended as the “starting point” template for all MOC staff training plans:

Commander's Training Guidance (Training Plan, Tab A)
Appendix 4A

Mission Capability Matrix (Training Plan, Tab B)
Appendix 4B

Training Assessment Methodology (Training Plan, Tab D)
Appendix 4C

Training Objective / Training Audience / Methods Matrix
(Training Plan, Tab E)
Appendix 4D

a. JTIMS tabs C, F, G, and H are tailored to the CCMD or HHQ the fleet HQ is assigned, and must reflect theater conditions, current schedules, timelines, and priorities. For more information regarding the development of a training plan or these particular tabs, refer to enclosure D, appendix A of CJCSM, 3500.03D, Joint Training Manual (JTM), 15 Aug 12.

b. In addition to the enclosed tabs, a MOC Training Continuum and OL/TL HQ Exercise Program tab is included (appendix 4E). This is not a JTIMS tab, and is not necessary to include in the fleet HQ JTIMS training plan, but describes the initiative to align MOC training support requirements, MOC Training Team capabilities, and the evolution of a Navy-sponsored OL to TL HQ training program.

c. Appendix 4F is provided to describe an individual en route education support strategy, prioritizing training for MOC process leads, and identifying individual education and training
opportunities and resources available to MOC Directors and MOC Training Officers. This strategy will be used to shape future individual accounts for those en route to MOCs, based on the MOC Standard.
APPENDIX 4A
COMMANDER’S TRAINING GUIDANCE:
THE NAVY’S INTENT FOR TRAINING MOCs
(JTIMS Training Plan, Tab A Template)

Ref:  
(b) Naval Warfare, NDP 1, Mar 2010  
(c) NWP 3-32, Maritime Operations at the Operational Level of War, Change 1, Aug 10  
(d) NTTP 3-32.1, Maritime Operations Center, Apr 2013  
(e) CJCSI, 3500.01G, Joint Training Policy and Guidance for the Armed Forces of the United States, 15 Mar 12  
(f) CJCSM, 3500.03D, Joint Training Manual (JTM), 15 Aug 12  
(g) CJCSM, 3500.04F, Universal Joint Task List (UJTL), 1 Jun 11  
(h) CJCSI 3401.01E, Joint Combat Capability Assessment, 13 Apr 10  
(i) CJCS Notice 3500.01, Chairman’s Joint Training Guidance, 10 Oct 13

1. Purpose. This training guidance provides goals, priorities, methods, and responsibilities for the standard training of all Navy MOCs, identifies the linkage between operational and tactical level training, and discusses the relationships between the fleet commander and the commander’s MOC in relation to other MOCs, peer components, mission partners, and particularly higher headquarters (HHQ), as well as the required proficiency to achieve a MOC standard. These standard fleet headquarters (HQ) missions were developed per Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) guidance (specifically, CNO’s Sailing Directions, 2012), as well as approved warfighting principles contained in references (a) and (b).

2. Fleet Mission and Mission Essential Tasks (METs). All fleet HQs have a distinct mission statement, given the guidance and direction they receive from combatant commanders (CCDRs) and/or HHQ. The fleet commanders are responsible to their CCDRs for the missions they are assigned. They are also responsible to the Navy to achieve a standard of operational proficiency, to be able to respond to all operational HQ requirements. For this reason, the Navy has developed standard missions, functions, and METs that the MOC supports, and for which the Navy supports manning, training and equipping for the MOCs.
a. The overarching basic fleet HQ mission, based on standardized fleet missions, functions and tasks (MF&T), is as follows:

(1) "The fleet headquarters will prepare, provide, and employ the maritime force by supporting their commander’s decision-making process, thus enabling command and control of forces; and setting the conditions for subordinate success by planning, synchronizing, and coordinating the activities of assigned forces given commander’s intent. Specifically:

   (a) The fleet HQ will develop a Fleet Management capability to prepare and provide maritime forces per Service Title 10 authorities, the current Global Force Management Implementation Guidance, and joint global and theater requirements, as directed by the Chief of Naval Operations.

   (b) The fleet HQ will develop a Maritime Operations capability to employ the force for theater operations focused on enduring theater security activities, including deterrence, maritime security, and forward presence, while monitoring, planning, and preparing for assigned contingencies. If assigned contingency missions are assessed as likely or imminent, the Maritime Operations capability within the fleet HQ will employ the force for contingency operations within an established Joint Operations Area (JOA) to provide sea control, power projection, and/or non-combat crisis response capabilities, as required by their respective CCDR and/or supported commander/agency."

(2) Although the above mission statement applies to the entire fleet HQ, this training guidance applies only to the Maritime Operations capability, as Fleet Management activities cannot reasonably be standardized to an 80 percent standard across the fleet HQs.

(3) The minimum acceptable adherence to the Navy MOC standard is 80 percent. This minimum applies to:

   (a) The missions expected of a fleet HQ (minimum four of five discrete missions).

   (b) The METs the Navy expects a fleet HQ to fulfill (minimum 9 of 11).
(c) The associated supporting tasks associated with those METs (minimum 142 of 177).

(4) The Standard fleet HQ missions, as derived from the fleet HQ standard mission statement are:

(a) Service Title 10 (man, train, and equip) mission.

(b) Force Management mission.

(c) Enduring Theater Security operations mission (Includes Phase 0 requirements for assigned plans).

(d) Contingency Offensive and Defensive military operational missions.

(e) Contingency Non-combat Crisis Response operational missions.

(5) Missions (a) and (b) are Fleet Management supported missions to prepare and provide the force, and are identified only to differentiate these missions and activities from those of the MOC. Missions (c), (d), and (e) are MOC supported missions to employ the force, which is the focus of this training guidance.

b. METs. In order to achieve operational missions to employ the force, training will be based on proficiency necessary to perform the following METs:

(1) OP 2.5 Gain and Maintain Situational Understanding
(2) OP 5.2 Assess the Operational Situation
(3) OP 5.3 Prepare Plans and Orders
(4) OP 5.4 Command Subordinate Forces
(5) OP 5.1 Integrate Information
(6) OP 7.3 Conduct Security Cooperation and Partner Activity operations
(7) ST 4 Sustain Theater Forces
(8) ST 8.1.2 Promote Regional Security
(9) OP 1.5.2 Provide Maritime Superiority
(10) OP 1.2.4 Conduct Operations in Depth
(11) OP 4.7 Provide Political-Military Support

c. The 177 supporting tasks associated with these METs are listed in detail in tab B (appendix 4B) of this training plan, as well as appendix A of the MOC Standard. MOC personnel must be proficient to conduct the associated procedures for each supporting task, which can also be found in the MOC Standard, appendix A.

3. Training Intent.

a. Purpose. Use actual contingency operations, combatant command (CCMD) exercises, and Navy-sponsored operational-level to tactical-level exercises to ensure the collective MOC staff are trained and ready to support the commander across all missions that employ the maritime force and set the conditions for subordinates’ success using the core Navy capabilities described in references (a) and (b). The MOC’s training will focus on the staff’s proficiency to support the commander’s decision-making processes within the HQ; collaboration with HHQ, peer components and mission partners; and the planning, coordination, and synchronization of Navy core warfighting tasks, as well as those tasks essential for civil and interagency coordination and assistance, per references (c) and (d).

b. Method.

(1) Develop and execute training consistent with The Basic Tenets of MOC Training:

(a) The Commander is the Primary Trainer
(b) Apply Effective MOC Practices and Doctrine
(c) Train the Way You Intend to Operate
(d) Centralize Planning, Decentralize Execution
(e) Training Conducted without Assessment is Incomplete
(2) Optimize joint, interagency, combined, and multinational training opportunities to identify and resolve interoperability issues between the MOC and all mission partners, HHQ, other MOCs (as appropriate), and subordinate/supporting forces. Maximize the use of joint and Navy operational level (OL) training and education resources, particularly the Navy MOC Training Team (see appendix 4E).

(3) Continuously define and refine training expectations for each major exercise and training event. Readiness relies on defining performance parameters. Standard performance requirements to fulfill mission and MET demands are identified in appendix 4D of this training guidance.

(4) When the MOC is identified as a training audience, ensure exercise scenarios reflect likely CCDR-assigned mission requirements to the highest degree possible.

(5) Individual competency: each member of the MOC should exhibit proficiency in:
   
   (a) The operational level of war
   
   (b) CCDR-assigned missions
   
   (c) Their specific position description within the MOC
   
   (d) Key MOC individuals are identified by billet in the appendix A. Some of these individuals require en route education to be fully proficient in their MOC responsibilities. These individual en route education expectations are listed in appendix 4F. Additionally, MOC personnel should be given indoctrination at the beginning of their tour to familiarize new personnel with the assigned missions and responsibilities of the fleet HQ. Job Qualification Requirements (JQRs) are a tool often used by MOCs to track individual training expectations.

(6) Team training: MOC functional teams (centers and cells) will train together on a regular basis to become familiar with each other and their contingency augments, update the standard operating procedures (SOPs) and their own tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), and provide depth in each of the operational functions required to support informed decision-making. Each MOC is responsible for developing a team training schedule to enable
functional teams to gather and discuss contingency mission requirements, and train within their functional area.

(7) Collective MOC training: the MOC shall operate in a cross-functional manner as a single entity to:

(a) Define and set AOR and JOA maritime conditions;

(b) Monitor the force and maintain situational awareness;

(c) Enable the commander to direct apportioned forces appropriately;

(d) Enable the commander to promulgate intent to supporting commands, peer components, mission partners and HHQ;

(e) Provide real-time planning, synchronization, and coordination to subordinates, in accordance with commander’s intent, to execute the Navy’s core capabilities;

(f) Assess the progress of the plan, and operational risks involved in execution;

(g) Adjust the plan continuously;

(h) Communicate effectively internally with the commander and cross-functional teams (CFTs);

(i) Communicate effectively externally with HHQ, all supporting and supported commands/agencies, and mission partners;

(j) Prepare individuals and teams to conduct this process flawlessly prior to collective training events, exercises, and operations;

(8) Develop an objective after action review (AAR) program to identify lessons learned, assess progress, identify operational gaps and seams, develop plans to correct deficiencies, and validate readiness.

(9) The Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) will be the primary vehicle by which to build, assess and manage each fleet’s specific MET list (METL) as well as to gain visibility on
readiness resource information. Within DRRS, MET assessments will be used to identify readiness deficiencies, provide periodic input to responsible CCDRs, and provide focus for planning and executing training and exercises. Each fleet will develop their own METL, per references (e) through (i); a minimum of 80 percent of this METL must be directly linked to MOC standard missions and METs, as this represents the Navy’s minimum MOC operational capability and capacity.

c. Desired Endstate. A ready and proficient MOC manned, trained, and equipped to provide a HQ element to operationally employ Navy forces in a joint, multinational, and interagency environment.

4. MET Assessment. The Standard MOC METs were designed with a specific purpose. The assessment of the MOC’s ability to achieve these essential tasks is critical to operating in today’s environment. An operational level exercise and training program is imperative to the development of the MOC as an operational headquarters in a complex joint, multinational and interagency environment that can provide definitive support to subordinates to ensure they can fulfill the mission. The operational staff must master the ability to set operational conditions with limited resources, organize in the most efficient manner, and stay abreast an AOR and CCMD priorities that are rapidly transitioning. The MOC will need to be well-versed in the implementation of tactical military capabilities, kinetic fires and lethal effects, but there is increased focus on integration with mission partners who manage non-lethal capabilities, such as financial and economic agencies, political and interagency leads, and partners in the cyber and information domain. Training must reflect DoD, non-DoD, and international partnerships, in order to sustain peace, create national and international collaboration, and maintain a secure AOR. The principal means to assess and maintain a high level of readiness and prepare the MOC to work with military and non-military stakeholders is to execute a realistic and stressful training program to support all levels of crisis and conflict, from the theater strategic to the operational, and down to the tactical level. Interdependence between various joint, interagency, and multinational partners within a given mission or mission set relies upon habitual relationships, interoperability, architecture, information flow, capability sharing, common analysis and assessment mechanisms, and collaborative planning. Leadership is
necessary to take the first steps in associating with the right stakeholders, and train the way we intend to operate.

a. **Goals.** The MOC’s overarching training goal is a headquarters support staff element capable and ready to support the commander in all assigned CCDR missions, while maintaining an 80 percent commonality of MOC mission, functions, and METs, per the MOC Standard.

b. **Priorities.** The overarching priority of training is to attain proficiency required to fulfill all assigned operational missions on a minimum two-year cycle.

   (1) **Train like you fight.** The first order training priority for all MOCs is to attain the proficiency to coordinate, synchronize, and plan at the operational level to set the conditions for tactical subordinates’ success. The second order training priority is the readiness and proficiency to support the commander’s decision-making through proper cross-functional processes. These processes include the ability to maintain operational situational awareness (SA), assess the operational environment, continually plan to the complex environment, communicate, project intent, and direct forces based on that intent. The third order training priority requires MOCs to be proficient at coordinating and synchronizing commander’s intent with mission partners, and facilitate the authorities and operational roles assigned to the commander. Although these training priorities are in a specific order to emphasize the purpose of the MOC, all three are required for full operational level readiness.

   (2) **Train to the current most effective MOC and Joint practices.** In order to be responsive to the expanding skill sets required to support the commander’s command and control (C2) responsibilities in a Joint Force Maritime Component Command (JFMCC) role, as well as coordinate horizontally and vertically, it will be necessary to focus training on joint effectiveness. It will be incumbent upon each MOC to train new personnel regarding MOC effective practices and joint best practices, while expanding the knowledge of those already on the staff into new areas of MOC and joint proficiency. Additionally, the MOC must monitor their own particular AOR and be responsive to their CCDR’s operational initiatives, remaining
flexible to changing mission requirements as the priority and intent of the theater commander changes.

(3) **Leadership led and defined training.** Each fleet commander must define their own list of specific MOC training priorities, based on their individual HHQ intent, high priority training and operational issues; regional and theater requirements; and the proper balance between employing the operational force in a joint/multinational/interagency construct and preparing/providing the operational force in a service role.

(4) **Mission-based training.** All training opportunities (exercises, table tops, STAFFEXs, seminars, etc.) must relate to the MOC’s most relevant missions (most likely/ most dangerous assigned contingencies and enduring theater security requirements). As a Navy HQ operational staff, mission training priority guidelines are as follows:

(a) **Theater Security Cooperation Engagement.** Bilateral and multilateral training opportunities designed to sustain and/or improve theater relations and exercise deterrence, maritime security, and forward presence operations are considered a priority for mission training. Not only do these training opportunities strengthen the ability to work in a complex mission partner setting in an enduring fashion, but they also provide the opportunity for the MOC to develop regular partnerships and identify operational requirements for potential/likely contingencies.

(b) **Offensive and Defensive Contingency Mission Rehearsals.** The MOC must develop regular “muscle memory” to transition to higher tempo contingency operations, based on the likelihood of these missions. Offensive and defensive contingency missions must employ processes not normally conducted by the MOC, including a heavy emphasis on supporting subordinate sea control and power projection operations. These missions include: theater and/or regional major combat operations (MCO); regional war on terror (RWOT); homeland defense; homeland security; bi-/multilateral defense agreements; ballistic missile defense (BMD); counter weapons of mass destruction (C-WMD); response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE); cyber operations (external/internal of DODIN); stability operations; and/or hostile/uncertain non-combatant evacuation operations.
The MOC must regularly schedule training opportunities for team and collective HQ training against the most likely offensive and/or defensive contingency missions assigned to the fleet commander.

(c) Non-combat Crisis Response Support Contingency Mission Rehearsals. The MOC must also develop an ability to transition quickly to crisis response missions that are not DoD-led or military in nature, based on the likelihood of these missions. Non-combat crisis response missions incorporate operations initiated primarily to address major humanitarian conflagrations, and includes the employment of subordinate forces in support of permissive non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO); support to civil authorities; foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA); foreign consequence management (FCM); foreign disaster relief; humanitarian/civic assistance (HCA); crisis response; cyber operations (internal to DODIN); epidemic response; and/or migrant response operations. The MOC must also schedule training opportunities for team and collective HQ training against the most likely non-combat support missions assigned to the fleet commander.

(5) Sustained exercise opportunities. Each mission training priority will require an annual major organizational training event to demonstrate the staff’s collective proficiency to achieve that mission type. Appendix 4D provides training objectives and associated METs for each type of mission. Training opportunities may include major combatant command (CCMD) exercises, which emphasize the staff’s ability to coordinate and synchronize with HHQ and mission partners, but not normally with tactical forces or HQ elements. They might also include tabletop exercises and staff exercises (STAFFEXs), which emphasize support to the commander’s decision-making process, but also does not emphasize coordination with tactical forces. The Navy is in the process of developing a service-sponsored exercise program to emphasize the engagement between the MOCs/operational level HQ, and assigned tactical level HQ and forces. This program is anticipated to exercise both the HQs support to their respective commander’s decision-making process, as well as their proficiency to set conditions for subordinate force success.

(6) Strengthening Collective Operations.
(a) Mission Partners. The MOC will not know all of the interagency and mission partners and capabilities available in a given crisis before it occurs. There is little time to build relationships once a JOA has been created and a joint force formed. Therefore, it is incumbent upon MOC personnel to identify interagency, interorganizational, and non-DoD personnel and organizations, equip them with the necessary information to participate in an operation, and give them equity in assessments, planning, and execution. The MOC will always operate in an environment that includes other government agencies and political partners. Just as a joint force commander cannot have appropriate span of control without knowing what assets he has command over, he cannot hope to be successful without knowing what other mission partners bring to the fight, and how he can engage them to combine efforts. These partners will feel less obligated to participate in a DoD process unless they are informed ahead of time through participation in exercises and discussion.

(b) Multinational Cooperation. The fleet HQ must leverage relationships with coalition and multinational partners. With responsibility to a CCDR comes an opportunity to expand both multinational involvement and develop new relationships with theater partners. The focus on sharing is crucial; documentation should be classified to the broadest audience possible, and the MOC must be prepared to "write for release", while observing responsible operational security (OPSEC) practices. This growth is positive, and will require a great deal of training for all personnel within the MOC.

(c) Liaison Officers. The MOC must receive LNOs from supporting HQ staffs and interagency, but must also make an investment to send their best and brightest to supported commands and agencies. This requires that the MOC send trained individuals who can speak for commander and represent the commander’s intent. It is crucial that these Navy Liaison Officers (LNOs) are fully trained, qualified and versed in MOC processes, missions, and plans prior to their deployment.

5. Training Philosophy. The MOC training plan follows the principles of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Training System (JTS) set forth in references (e) through (i), and as managed within the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS). The JTS provides a multi-phase methodology to
align the command’s training program with assigned missions, while optimizing the application of scarce resources. JTIMS supports the JTS process by providing a set of integrated information management tools necessary to identify, collect, analyze, store and disseminate the data required to plan and execute the MOC’s training plan, and identify training resources required a year prior to execution. The MOC will develop an exercise and training program that institutes adherence to the ref (e) prescribed Joint Event Life Cycle (JELC), supported by CCDRs and Navy-sponsored operational level exercises. If a fleet commander is assigned a joint responsibility to establish a Joint Task Force (JTF) Capable HQ, the Joint Staff J7 provides the training resources required to develop that capability and capacity, which is normally supportable within the framework of the MOC Standard for an operational level HQ.

6. **Training Principles.**

   a. This MOC Training Plan, including this overarching training guidance, will be the basis of all individual MOC Training Plans posted to JTIMS.

   b. All training will be conducted to achieve training objectives (appendix 4D) on a routine cycle, not to exceed two years.

   c. Training will reflect real-world conditions, HQ organization, and actual subordinates, mission partners, and HHQ to the maximum extent possible. Operations must also be used to reflect on improving processes, without diminishing from the assigned mission.

   d. Training will maximize resources, and relate to as many expected contingency tasks (METs and supporting tasks) as practical (see appendix 4B).

   e. Training will stress all MOC processes associated with the mission(s) being rehearsed; training shall not “exempt” MOC functional areas, individuals, or cross-functional teams and their processes. If the MOC is an identified “training audience”, the whole MOC will participate.

   f. MOC training and exercises shall be diverse, seeking to challenge the staff to improve their processes. Excessive
repetition of mundane tasks will not train the MOC. Likewise, failing to schedule exercises and training to challenge the MOC on little-used essential tasks within a two-year cycle is equally damaging.

g. Security cooperation (bilateral and multilateral engagements, collective security and deterrence training, forward basing and sustainment events, etc.) must be part of the MOC training program.

h. Each MOC’s training program will ensure MOCs learn the lessons discovered during each event. The MOCs will develop a program of action to identify, assess, and improve on training gaps and seams discovered during training opportunities and exercise events in an attempt to continuously improve the MOC.

7. Training Responsibilities and Procedures.

a. The Fleet Commander. The commander is the primary trainer of the HQ staff, and ultimately responsible for their proficiency to perform in an operational environment.

b. The MOC Director (MOC-D). The MOC-D is responsible for the overall training program and performance of the staff to support the commander’s decision-making process and set the conditions for subordinate success. The MOC-D ensures the MOC staff can fulfill a minimum of 80 percent of MOC Standard missions and METs.

c. The MOC Training Officer. A key billet on every MOC staff is a MOC Training Officer. This is a separate function from the Fleet Management Service Title 10 responsibility to train subordinate forces. The MOC Training Officer:

(1) Develops the MOC internal HQ training program and writes the plan to attain training goals;

(2) Develop and execute a MOC individual training program that includes indoctrination for all new MOC personnel, and ensure individuals are trained on the operational level, the fleet commander’s assigned missions and theater requirements, and their own specific billet requirements;
(3) Ensure key MOC billet-holders attend en route education as necessary;

(4) Develop a team training schedule and training resources to continuously improve functional proficiency;

(5) Develop a MOC exercise plan to ensure the MOC receives collective training to conduct all relevant cross-functional processes. Exercises must be coordinated such that all relevant training objectives (appendix 4D) are realized within a minimum two-year cycle, or the typical MOC billet turnover rate, whichever is less;

(6) Lead the planning and execution of collective training events and exercises for the MOC, to include training objective development, scenario development, staff augmentation requirements, training resource requests, and collection management of lessons learned and training issues;

(7) Execute an assessment plan to collect lessons learned and training proficiency observations, conduct a mission assessment, contribute to readiness reporting of training standards, and develop a program of action and milestones (POA&M) to correct any operational or staff deficiencies.

d. MOC functional team leads (center and cell leads). MOC center and cell leads are responsible for individual and team training of the personnel within their own functional organization. It is incumbent upon these leads to:

(1) Coordinate with N1 to ensure incoming personnel within their center/cell are afforded the appropriate en route education;

(2) Develop enduring and contingency organizational constructs;

(3) Develop and improve functional training objectives;

(4) Provide functional tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP) training specifically to the center or cell they are responsible for, more generally to the MOC;
(5) Act as a "trusted agent" for developing exercise scenarios and injects;

(6) Collect lessons learned and training proficiency observations during collective training events in support of the MOC Training Officer’s assessment plan.

e. **MOC staff.** The MOC staff is responsible for their own individual training, attending scheduled functional training, participating fully in MOC exercises and training opportunities, and providing feedback to the MOC-D through the MOC Training Officer to improve proficiency and readiness.

8. **Assessment Plan.** Training without assessment is not effective. The assessment phase of the Joint Training System (JTS) provides continuity in MOC development. The MOC training assessment is described in appendix 4C. Evaluation of the effectiveness of a given training objective results in identification of new training requirements and validated lessons learned. JTIMS will be the primary tool for training assessment, feeding into the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) as the training aspect of overall MOC readiness and proficiency.

   a. Appendix 4D defines the MOC Standard Training Objectives. Each training objective is directly linked to a task that supports MOC standard METs. Fulfillment of training objectives indicates an ability to conduct a MOC supporting task; therefore, all MOCs will identify relevant training objectives (minimum 80 percent compliance with the MOC standard, corresponding to the identified MOC Standard supporting tasks, appendix 4B). MOCs will demonstrate proficiency in all relevant training objectives within a two-year cycle. Each supporting task has a corresponding set of common procedures, as identified in the MOC Standard, appendix A. Likewise, the training standard associated with training objectives is related to levels of performance, which directly correspond with the ability to achieve each task’s procedures. The specific measures associated with this training standard are described in appendix 4C.

   b. Take every opportunity to observe, evaluate, and document activities consistent with METs as they occur. The MOC's METs are not written to fulfill exercise requirements, but
were developed to encompass real-world mission requirements. Training must always reflect real-world conditions, or it becomes a lost opportunity for mission readiness.

9. Summary. The MOC’s principal means of maintaining a high level of readiness and preparing our forces to face the challenges of warfighting and contingency response is execution of realistic and stressful training programs that support the CCDR’s intent, emphasizing the most likely assigned mission(s). This requires the MOC to transition and expand their normal processes as the organization conducts more tasks, coordinates with more mission partners and subordinate force commands, and realizes a higher battle rhythm and operational tempo (OPTEMPO). MOCs must strive to participate in exercises that will realistically stress every aspect of operational engagement, with the understanding that these exercises are inherently limited in their ability to completely reproduce all elements of actual operations.

   a. The MOC Standard was developed to help define the Navy’s expectation of their operational level HQ elements, as well as determine the level of support the Navy must provide the fleet commanders in order for them to achieve their assigned operational missions. It was not developed to take capability or capacity away from the MOCs. It was designed to encompass the operational expectations of all CCDRs, based on current assigned missions. Since the standard cannot be expected to be all-encompassing, the intent is for each MOC to adhere to at least 80 percent of the standard, to maximize efficiencies, ensure interoperability, and provide the flexibility for the Navy to use these operational level HQ as a weapon system. If this vision is to come to fruition, the MOCs must train in a standard manner.

   b. The Navy must provide training resources for this to become reality. Some of these are defined in appendix 4E, which includes MOC Training Team resources. As CCMD exercises become more centered on strategic level staffs and issues, the components are left to their own service-level programs. The Navy is responsible for developing an operational level exercise and training program that is connected to our robust tactical level training programs, to support the operational to tactical level engagement, particularly as forces deploy to interact with multiple MOCs. This program must leverage all the MOCs, as it
leverages all tactical units and their HQ elements. The transition of tactical forces from theater to theater must not be impacted by differences in MOC organization, manning, training, or equipping. The MOCs must be standardized, in order to achieve efficiencies, but more importantly to ensure seamless transition over space, time, and force.
1. Purpose. To present a summary of METs to support specific training for assigned missions and phases.

2. Description. This matrix identifies the command’s mission capability requirements for the MOC, specifically those necessary by discrete mission and phase requirements, and forms the basis for the command’s MOC training program (mission-based training). As per the Joint Training Manual, CJCSM 3500.03D, core missions are defined as “those which a unit is designed for”. The MOC Standard defines the missions that the MOC is designed to complete; therefore, all listed METs and supporting tasks are identified as “core”. Additionally, some standard METs and tasks are relevant to accomplishing TSC/Phase 0 missions, while some are specifically relevant to accomplishing offensive/defensive contingency missions, and others are relevant to non-combat crisis response missions. The tasks associated with these types of missions are identified in the far right columns.

   a. This is not a substitute for DRRS reporting requirements. Each staff must conduct a mission analysis on each mission that the fleet commander is assigned by HQ (see CJCSM 3500.03D, enclosure (C)). These missions will contain specified tasks that the fleet commander must accomplish. The MOC Standard missions, functions, METs, and supporting tasks may be used as a guide to help the staff determine what a MOC is expected to achieve. However, fleet commanders must report their HQ readiness through DRRS, based on their own approved mission analysis, METs, and conditions, within the limitations of their CCDR’s reporting guidance. DRRS reporting standards are not part of the MOC Standard, though the standard may be used to inform proper mission analysis to determine reporting requirements.

   b. As part of each fleet’s mission analysis process, these tables should be used as a starting argument for implied tasks. The METs and supporting tasks identified on these pages represent what the Navy has “designed” the MOC to provide for each type of mission. For example, Fourth Fleet planners may conduct a mission analysis for their commander’s assigned role
to defend a partner nation. The staff may assume that this role falls into a bilateral defense agreement, which would place this mission in an “offensive/defensive contingency operations” category, according to this MOC Standard. Looking through this table, there are a number of METs and supporting tasks identified for offensive/defensive operations. Using these as implied tasks, the OPT conducting the mission analysis may quickly realize that, although the defense of a strategic canal or strait would be categorized as an offensive/defensive military operation, there may not be a requirement for all the listed supporting tasks, i.e. “Plan and coordinate undersea/antisubmarine warfare”, a supporting task under MET OP 1.5.2, Plan, Coordinate and Synchronize Sea Control Operations (Provide Maritime Superiority). The OPT may also identify other tasks they must perform which are “non-standard”. This list is intended to provide the OPT with a “starting point” from which to deviate, based on the tasks the MOC was designed to fulfill for these type of operations.
**Table 4B-1: Standard MOC mission capability matrix**

*Note: Supporting tasks relate “one-for-one” with training objectives listed in appendix 4D.*

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<th>MET</th>
<th>Supporting Task #</th>
<th>Task Title</th>
<th>Support Type</th>
<th>Relevant Office of Primary Responsibility OPR(s)</th>
<th>Relevant Office of Coordinating Responsibility OCR(s)</th>
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<th>Offensive / Defensive Ops Contingency Missions</th>
<th>Non-combat Crisis Response Ops Contingency Missions</th>
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<td>OP 1.1.2.1</td>
<td>Operationally Integrate plans to Conduct Airlift</td>
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<td>Establish Intelligence Cross Functional Teams (CFTs)</td>
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<td>OP 2.6</td>
<td>Provide Intelligence Support to Plans</td>
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<td>OP 2.7</td>
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<td>Monitor Strategic Situation</td>
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<td>OP 5.6.5.3</td>
<td>Conduct Computer Network Defense</td>
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<td>Operationally integrate plans to Conduct Computer Network Exploitation (CNE) Enabling Operations</td>
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<td>OP 5.4</td>
<td>OP 5.5.3</td>
<td>Integrate Joint Force Staff Augmentees</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>Admin/Pers Center</td>
<td>MOC Training Officer, KM Cell</td>
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<td>OP 5.4</td>
<td>OP 5.5.7</td>
<td>Conduct Joint Force Staff Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>MOC Director</td>
<td>FCC, LRC, Intel Ops Cell, CS COPS Cell, MPG, Admin/Pers Center, CS MOC Support Cell, Sustainment &amp; Svcs Cell, SJA</td>
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<td>OP 5.4</td>
<td>OP 4.4.5</td>
<td>Train Joint Forces and Personnel</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>MOC Training Officer</td>
<td>FOPS, FPLANS, Admin/Pers Center</td>
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<td>OP 5.4</td>
<td>OP 4.4.6</td>
<td>Integrate Religious Support</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>FOPS, MPG, Admin/Pers Center, SJA</td>
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<td>OP 5.4</td>
<td>OP 4.4.7</td>
<td>Provide for Legal Services</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>SJA</td>
<td>COPS</td>
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<td>OP 5.4</td>
<td>OP 6.2.9</td>
<td>Coordinate Personnel Recovery</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>FCC</td>
<td>COPS, FOPS, MIQC, CS Plans Cell, SJA, Health Svcs Support Cell, Chaplain</td>
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<td><strong>OP 5.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>COMMUNICATE (Integrate Information)</strong></td>
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<td>OP 5.1.2.2</td>
<td>Provide Foreign Disclosure Services</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>MIOC</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.0</td>
<td>Identify Information Exchange Requirements (IERs)</td>
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<td>KM Cell</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.1</td>
<td>Communicate Operational Information</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>KM Cell</td>
<td>MIOC, FCC, LRC, NCCC, CS COPS Cell, CS Plans Cell, CS MOC Support Cell</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.10</td>
<td>Implement Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Policy, Plans, Programs and Direction</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>CS COPS Cell</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.14</td>
<td>Establish a Collaborative Environment</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.2</td>
<td>Manage Means of Communicating Operational Information</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>KM Cell, MIOC, FCC, IO Cell, CS COPS Cell, CS Plans Cell, CS MOC Support Cell</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.2.1</td>
<td>Provide Communications System (CS) Support to the MOC</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>CS MOC Support Cell</td>
<td>NCCC, CS MOC Support Cell</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.2.2</td>
<td>Assess Operational Mission Impact of CS Outages and Degradations; Provide CS Management to all CS Entities that Influence Support of Maritime Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>CS COPS Cell</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.2.3</td>
<td>Provide CS Planning Support to Future Operations and Plans</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>CS Plans Cell</td>
<td>NCCC</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.4</td>
<td>Process Information</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.6</td>
<td>Preserve Historical Information</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>FCC</td>
<td>KM Cell, SJA, PAO, COPS, CM Cell</td>
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<td>OP 5.1.8</td>
<td>Execute Command Control Communications and Computers (C4) Policies and Procedures</td>
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<td>CS Plans Cell</td>
<td>NCCC, FPLANS, COPS, FOPS</td>
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<td>OP 5.1</td>
<td>OP 5.6.4.4 Plan and Coordinate Subordinate Operations to Conduct Electronic Protect (EP)</td>
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<td>OP 5.1</td>
<td>OP 5.6.5.1 Coordinate Computer Network Operations (CNO)</td>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>STO Cell, SJA</td>
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<td>OP 5.1</td>
<td>OP 5.6.7 Conduct Operations Security</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>IO Cell</td>
<td>COPS, FOPS, FPLANS</td>
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<td>OP 5.1</td>
<td>OP 5.7.3 Develop Multinational/non-DoD agency/IGO/NGO Information Sharing Structure</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>KM Cell</td>
<td>MIOC, FPLANS, NCCC, CS COPS Cell, CS Plans Cell, CS MOC Support Cell</td>
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<td>OP 5.1</td>
<td>OP 5.8.1 Conduct External Media Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>PAO</td>
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<td>OP 7.3</td>
<td>Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize <strong>DETERRENCE Operations</strong> (Conduct Security Cooperation and Partner Activity Operations)</td>
<td>Support to Coordinating Activity</td>
<td>TSC Cell</td>
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<td>OP 7.3.1</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate Subordinate Operations to Conduct Show of Force</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>FOPS</td>
<td>COPS, FCC, FPLANS, Assessment Cell, IO Cell, CM Cell, Intel Ops Cell</td>
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<td>OP 7.3.2</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate Subordinate operations to Conduct Civil Military Operations (CMO)</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>FPLANS</td>
<td>FOPS, Log Plans Cell, COPS, FCC, SJA, Sustainment and Services Cell</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate Civil Affairs Operations</td>
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<td>OP 7.3.4</td>
<td>Counter Propaganda</td>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>MIOC, IO Cell, FOPS, FPLANS, SJA</td>
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<td>OP 7.3.5</td>
<td>Coordinate Military Information Support Operations (MISO)</td>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>FCC, COPS, FOPS, FPLANS, Fires Cell</td>
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<td>OP 7.3.6</td>
<td>Operationally integrate strategic plans to Execute Theater Security Cooperation Plans (TSCP)</td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>TSC Cell</td>
<td>FCC, COPS, FOPS, FPLANS, Assessment Cell, PAO, IO Cell</td>
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<td>OP 7.3.7</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Area Missile Defense</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
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<td>MIIOC, COPS, FOPS, MPG, Intel Ops Cell, CS Plans Cell, CS COPS Cell, SJA, IAMD Cell</td>
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<td>OP 7.3.8</td>
<td>Operationally integrate strategic plans to Coordinate Regional Relations</td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>TSC Cell</td>
<td>FOPS, FPLANS, IO Cell, SJA, PAO, Chaplain</td>
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<td>OP 7.3.9</td>
<td>Promote Regional Security</td>
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<td><strong>Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize FORWARD PRESENCE AND SUSTAINMENT Operations (Sustain Theater Forces)</strong></td>
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<td>OP 1.1.3 Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct JRSOI</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>COPS LRC</td>
<td>Admin/Pers Center, FOPS, FCC, FPLANS, TSC Cell</td>
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<td>OP 1.2.3 Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Position Forces</td>
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<td>OP 1.3.3 Plan and Coordinate Waterspace Management</td>
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<td>FOPS COPS</td>
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<td>OP 1.6 Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to conduct Patient Evacuation</td>
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<td>Health Services Support</td>
<td>LRC, FCC, COPS FOPS</td>
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<td>OP 4.5 Manage Logistic Support</td>
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<td>OP 5.6.4.3 Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Electronic Support (ES)</td>
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<td>OP 6.2 Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Protection</td>
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<td>OP 6.2.3 Protect Use of Electromagnetic Spectrum</td>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>OP 6.3 Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Protect Systems and Capabilities</td>
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<td>OP 6.5 Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Security for Operational Forces</td>
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<td>OP 6.5.3 Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Secure Critical Installations, Facilities, and Systems</td>
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<td>ST 1.1.3 Operationally integrate strategic plans to Conduct Intratheater Deployment of Forces</td>
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<td>FPLANS LRC</td>
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<td>ST 6.2 Operationally integrate strategic plans to Coordinate Protection for Theater Forces and Means</td>
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## Supporting Task #3 (continued)

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<td><strong>Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize FORWARD PRESENCE AND SUSTAINMENT Operations (Sustain Theater Forces)</strong></td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Operational Sustainment</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate Ammunition and Equipment Supply</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate Field Services Requirements</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide for Movement Services</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Supply Operational Forces</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Interdict Operational Forces/Targets</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Firepower in Support of Operational Maneuver</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>FOPS</td>
<td>Fires Cell, FPLANS, COPS, FCC, Targeting Cell</td>
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<td>Synchronize Operational Firepower</td>
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<td>Fires Cell</td>
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<td>IO Cell</td>
<td>MIIO, Intel Ops Cell, CM Cell, CS COPS Cell, COPS, FCC</td>
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<td>OP 5.6.3</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Military Deception (MILDEC)</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>IO Cell</td>
<td>COPS, FCC, FOPS, MIIO, SA</td>
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<td>Coordinate MILDEC in the JOA</td>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>FPLANS, FOPS, MIIO, Intel Ops Cell, COPS, Assessment Cell, CS COPS Cell</td>
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<td>CS COPS Cell</td>
<td>IO Cell, COPS, FCC, FOPS, MIIO</td>
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<td>Conduct Computer Network Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>CS COPS Cell</td>
<td>IO Cell, Intel Ops Cell, FOPS, FPLANS, NCCC</td>
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<td>Operationally integrate plans to Conduct Computer Network Attack</td>
<td>Command-linked</td>
<td>IO Cell</td>
<td>CS COPS Cell, FOPS, STO/SAP Cell, CM Cell, Targeting Cell, Fires Cell</td>
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<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>IO Cell</td>
<td>FOPS, COPS, FCC, FPLANS, Fires Cell</td>
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<td>Non-combat Crisis Response Ops Contingency Missions</td>
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<td>OP 1.5.5</td>
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<td>COPS</td>
<td>FCC, FOPS, FPLANS, IO Cell, SJA</td>
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<td>Staff</td>
<td>Health Services Support Cell</td>
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<td>MPG, FCC, COPS, Admin/Pers Center, MIOC, LRC, NCCC, JOPES Cell, SJA, Chaplain</td>
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APPENDIX 4C

TRAINING ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY
(JTIMS Training Plan, Tab D Template)

1. Purpose. This tab of the training plan describes how training evaluations can be converted into a training assessment of mission readiness based on MET proficiency. This includes the methodology for conducting a mission training assessment, documenting the results and distributing those results both internally and externally for action. The methodology is dependent upon three key factors:

   a. Clear guidance from the MOC-D and Training Officer to the staff regarding training assessment methods (assessment plan).

   b. Well documented output from the execution phase (lessons learned and training proficiency observations (TPO)).

   c. Disciplined support from the staff for the training assessment.

2. Discussion. A training assessment is the analytical process to determine an organization's proficiency to accomplish their tasks and procedures, as defined within the construct of a MET. The goal of the training assessment phase is to provide a clear structure to institutionally capture those insights and create a learning environment. The training assessment plan describes how the training results over time are:

   a. Developed into lessons learned.

   b. Used to identify and resolve issues.

   c. Translated into future training requirements for subsequent training cycles.

   d. Made available to other users of training information. Ultimately, this training assessment will result in a MET assessment, consistent with JTIMS requirements.

3. Evaluation. During the execution phase, trusted agents evaluate a specific training audience's performance in relation to a supporting task and its associated training objective,
using levels of performance that measure the procedures associated with the task (see figure D-5 at the bottom of this tab). During the exercise, trusted agents provide their evaluations regarding the proficiency of the staff to conduct procedures and accomplish training objectives, both objective and subjective (left side of figure). Evaluations of individual procedures are known as levels of performance, and are reported in JTIMS as TPOs. These are the most basic form of training feedback. Objective and subjective TPOs related to a particular training objective are assembled together to provide a weighted evaluation of the whole training objective, known as a training proficiency evaluation (TPE). Just as a MET consists of a number of supporting tasks, every training objective is associated with a specific MET. The collective TPEs for training objectives associated with a MET are also used to determine the MET’s overall training proficiency assessment (TPA). The collective training assessment of the TPAs together are used to determine the overall mission training assessment (MTA) for a particular mission being exercised or rehearsed. In the end, the commander is the only one who can assess the MOC’s proficiency, and the commander ultimately approves the TPAs and MTAs and makes the mission training assessment that is posted as readiness. An evaluation is a "snapshot" of an organization’s actual performance. An assessment applies the commander's judgment to those collective data points to determine the organization’s capability to perform the mission in the future. Evaluation looks backward at a specific activity, while training assessment looks forward to readiness. For this reason, the weighting of specific training objectives, METs, and missions may be considered, based on commander’s guidance and the overall proficiency figures may be further weighted by the commander’s experience and judgment.

4. Inputs, processes and outputs. The input and types of output are consistent from command to command; process methodologies will vary because of unique command training assessment plans. There are four types of inputs; the current MOC training plan, data gathered during execution, staff lessons learned and observations from outside training teams, and lessons from actual operations that may be applicable to the training assessment process. The processes' outputs support initial development of the commanders training guidance for the next cycle or year.
5. **Training Assessment process flow.** The steps relevant to training assessment can be found in CJCSM, 3500.03D, the Joint Training Manual, and the JTIMS Quick Reference Guide. These steps are listed in condensed form, below, and are related specifically to the guidance contained in this Standard MOC Training Plan:

   a. **Develop a collection plan.** Based on the training objectives chosen for the event from appendix 4D. Each training objective listed in appendix 4D is directly related to a specific supporting task, found in appendix 4B. For each supporting task, there are a number of procedures, listed by task in Appendix A. These procedures are the basis of levels of performance, and will be evaluated as the most basic form of training feedback and observation. The collection plan should contain, at a minimum, the mission and METs to be exercised, the supporting tasks and training objectives to be exercised, the training audience or operational functions to be observed, and the name of the observer or trusted agent for each training objective. Levels of performance/procedures for each task need not be listed in a collection plan if they are captured in a standard operating procedure (SOP), or the MOC Standard procedures are used (appendix A). When identifying trusted agents, consider utilizing individuals who have experience in their functional area, understand the dynamics of the staff and leadership, and can relate well to the context of the mission. Trusted agents will often be embedded in the training audience, and may be conducting some of the procedures themselves, but must be able to critique functional processes fairly and contribute to a learning environment.
b. Collect TPOs and develop TPEs. During the exercise, trusted agents and/or observers will track the staff’s progress and the procedures they conduct during the natural course of events. They will make objective evaluations regarding the staff’s ability to conduct each procedure, whether they are conducting the procedures well right from the start of the event, they develop proficiency during the event, or the staff fails to conduct the procedures associated with the supporting task/training objective. Subjectively, trusted agents and observers may provide the Training Officer with a written observation, discussion, and recommendation, describing the staff’s proficiency with more detail, providing further context to any objective evaluations. Lessons learned provided directly from the training audience may also serve to provide context for the training objective. The TPOs should be considered together when determining the fulfillment of the overall training objective, developing the TPE (figure 4C-1). Objective TPOs may be weighted by subjective TPOs to give a better sense of the overall evaluation in the TPE.

Fig 4C-1, Objective TPOs, adjusted by subjective TPOs and lessons learned, collectively determine a TPE

4C-4
Fig 4C-2, the collective of associated TPEs, weighted by commander’s guidance, determines the overall TPA of an exercised MET

d. Develop an overall MTA for the exercised mission. Once all the TPAs for the exercised METs are determined, the MOC-D and Training Officer will provide the commander with an overall MTA, again weighting the MET evaluations (TPAs) based on commander’s guidance and training priorities (figure D-3). The overall MTA serves as an input to mission readiness in DRRS. The commander makes the ultimate assessment of TPAs and METs that are approved in JTIMS and DRRS. Until the commander approves the TPAs and METs, they are simply staff evaluations or observer inputs.

Fig 4C-3, the collective of associated TPAs, weighted by commander’s guidance, determines the overall MTA of an exercised mission
e. Prepare staff readiness training assessment. Once all the training assessments have been completed the staff prepares a recommendation for the commander that includes the refined issues, lessons learned, critical training issues, and potential inputs for the commander's training guidance for the next cycle. The staff also publishes a plan of actions and milestones (POA&M) to address training issues, as necessary.

f. Publish the approved commander's training assessment. The commanders training guidance outlines the commander's objectives and plan for training the force during the current and future training cycles. Most of the information contained in the commanders' training assessment can be derived by answering three questions; where have we been, where are we now and where are we going? Drafting answers to these three questions and publishing the commander's training assessment completes the training assessment phase. The Commander’s training assessment will be posted in JTIMS and referenced for DRRS training readiness assessments. Figure 4C-4 illustrates an example JTIMS METL assessment matrix using the MOC Standard METs:
6. The products derived during the training assessment phase are the primary tools the commander uses to improve training proficiency. These products will be used to make immediate changes to the current MOC training plan, or for input into future plans.

**Fig 4C-4, JTIMS JMETL assessment matrix: example using standard MOC METs**
Fig 4C-5, Example training assessment process for a training objective

Example Context: assessing Mission Analysis during an exercise designed to rehearse the fleet HQ mission for an Offensive/Defensive Contingency mission:
APPENDIX 4D
TRAINING OBJECTIVES
(JTIMS Training Plan, Tab E Template)

1. Purpose. This tab identifies Standard MOC training objectives (TOs), associated missions and METs, phases of TO/task employment, training venues, training audiences and offices of primary responsibility (OPRs) for each TO. It is a tool to determine the minimum training required over a two-year period, helping MOC Directors and Training Officers maintain a cyclic training plan to sustain proficiency.

2. Description. Each training objective is directly related to a discrete supporting task and its procedures, as defined in the appendix A of the MOC Standard. These training objectives are designed to exercise staff proficiency to fulfill METs and missions, in the appropriate phases of operation. Training objectives are a “catalogue” from which to choose training focus areas based on the context of the exercise mission, the commander’s training guidance, and the refresh rate for proficiency, typically a minimum two-year cycle. Some training objectives will be exercised often, such as those associated with support to the commander’s decision-making process. Others may be mission-specific and exercised less often, such as those uniquely associated with non-combat support mission or offensive/defensive operations mission exercises. For each exercise event, the MOC Director and Training Officer must solicit commander’s approval for identified training objectives. These approved training objectives must be provided at exercise planning conferences, and shared with other training audiences through JTIMS. Training objectives are the basis for exercise design, scenario development, and modeling and simulation to ensure the exercise construct supports not only the rehearsed mission and operational context, but also stimulates the processes that each training audience expects to exercise. To be effective, training objectives must (at a minimum) identify the training audience(s) and expected levels of performance. Often, a Training Situation is also identified, specifying the inputs (injects or stimulations) required to initiate the supported task.

3. Method. Training audiences are grouped as collective, team, and individual. For individual en route education related to key MOC process drivers, refer to appendix 4F. MOC process
drivers use the knowledge they gain in en route OL education to inform their MOC team members once they are a member of their organization. Individual training occurs once a member of a fleet HQ MOC has been received onboard, and is managed by the MOC Training Officer, using a combination of indoctrination, JQRs, online training resources, and team training opportunities provided by core MOC positions to advance the understanding of each individual. For team training, training objectives are used to define seminar and table-top points of learning, and are often referred to at the beginning of functional training breakout sessions. For collective training, training objectives are used to shape an exercise event provided to stimulate cross-functional processes across the entire MOC. A training audience for a full-scale exercise event requires two key aspects: a fully-functioning, cross-functional staff; and responsiveness at all horizontal and vertical coordination points, as depicted in figure E-1. When a MOC is exercised to “train the way it intends to fight,” it is crucial to give the staff all the interactive external coordination links that the staff would normally have during an actual contingency event. Although these external staffs, commands, and agencies can be response cells, it is always preferable to have a live HQ or force in those roles. During small scale events, such as STAFFEXs or table-top training events, it is often unfeasible to include external coordination points without significant expenditure of external training resources or significant liaison officer (LNO) inclusion.

Fig 4D-1, “Surrounding the training audience” during exercise events
a. Collective training events are full-scale MOC exercises supported by extensive outside training resources, and normally include:

(1) CCMD exercise events where the specific MOC is identified as a primary or secondary training audience. These are often referred to as command post exercises (CPXs). MOCs do not receive collective cross-functional training or provide training objectives when they are identified as a “response cell” or “white cell,” as their purpose will be to provide a training aid to a primary and/or secondary training audience.

(2) Navy operational-to-tactical level exercise events where the MOC is identified as a primary or secondary training audience. These may be referred to as operational level fleet synthetic training (FST-O) events. This is an emerging capability that is anticipated to be fully operational no later than FY17.

(3) Bilateral exercise events where the MOC is identified as a primary or secondary operational level training audience.

b. Team training events are functionally-oriented, focusing on center or cell functional proficiency in a formal or informal training environment (breakout group, classroom, conference center, etc.). These events normally include:

(1) Regularly scheduled functional seminars, training lectures, academics, or classroom training sessions. Each functional area will normally identify training required on a routine basis. Training is sometimes repeated annually to ensure a high refresh rate and adaptability to emerging practices. These events are normally self-sustained by using staff SMEs, but can be augmented by external training resources and academic sessions.

(2) Table-top training events. These types of events are sometimes supported by outside training resources, but are normally limited in scope, often to train planners. Typically, an exercise planning problem (context) will be provided to cause an OPT or CFT to “convene” and work through procedures associated with a specific set of tasks. Table-top exercises are not designed to be fully responsive to staff inquiries, and
are limited in scope and scale. Once additional training resources are required to answer RFIs, address assumptions, provide further guidance, etc., the table-top becomes a larger staff exercise event.

(3) Staff exercise (STAFFEX) events. These types of events are often supported by limited outside training resources, and fall between a table-top event and a full-scale exercise. Though a STAFFEX will exercise cross-functional processes, it will normally fall short of a full exercise, due largely to the limited exercise control, simulation, and response cell resources.

4. MOC Standard Training Objectives. MOC Standard Training Objectives are provided on pages E-7 through E-50. This table includes the following information (JTIMS requirements are noted by (J)):

a. (J) MOC Standard MET number and title.

b. (J) MOC Standard supported Mission(s) associated with the essential task.

c. MOC Standard Supporting task number and title.

d. MOC Standard Supporting task type.

e. (J) Training audience(s).

f. (J) Performance - NOTE: this is the title of the Training Objective.

g. (J) Training Situation.

h. (J) Method / Mode: will be categorized as follows:

(1) CPX - command post exercise, a collective training event (exercise).

(2) FST-O - Navy-sponsored operational-tactical level training, a collective training event (exercise).

(3) STAFFEX - Staff Exercise, a team or limited collective training event.
(4) TTX – Table-top Exercise, a team training event.

(5) SEMINAR – includes subject matter expert (SME)-facilitated seminars, academic sessions, functional center/cell/CFT training, SOP review, or other classroom training sessions, a team training event.

i. (J) Levels of performance: these are based on the proficient completion of the procedures for each supporting task, which are listed in Appendix A of the MOC Standard. Due to the volume of these procedures, they are not listed individually in this tab, and can be referred to the MOC Standard for the purposes of JTIMS entry. Each Level of Performance is measured against an objective Training Standard for completing procedures, and becomes an individual training proficiency observation (TPO):

(1) (100 percent) Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTTEX/commencement of operations.

(2) (75 percent) Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX/within 96 hours of ops commencement.

(3) (50 percent) Limited cross-functional procedure or functional procedure just within a center or cell is in place by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement.

(4) (25 percent) General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented.

(5) (0 percent) Procedure not understood or implemented.

j. (J) Notes to fulfill remaining JTIMS Training Objective requirements (not included in this chapter):

(1) Classification: All Standard MOC Training Objectives are unclassified.

(2) Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR): must be assigned by the Training Officer. OPRs are listed in JTIMS, by name.
(3) **Focus, theme, and events:** based on each specific exercise event, and must be completed by the MOC Training Officer.

(4) **Function:** an optional field that is not part of the MOC Standard for Training Objectives. The related function(s) are implied by the training audience(s) identified. For more information related to TPOs, TPEs, TPAs, and MTAs, refer to appendix 4C.

5. **Identifying Training Objectives for a particular event.**

   a. Determine the mission(s) to be exercised, based on required training cycles (minimum proficiency: two-years between exercises that rehearse likely assigned missions and associated tasks). Use standard MOC Missions defined in the MOC Standard.

   b. Determine the METs associated with mission(s) to be exercised (appendix 4B).

   c. Identify the supporting tasks associated with the appropriate METs (appendix 4B).

   d. Use the supporting tasks to identify the appropriate training objectives (appendix 4D). **NOTE:** supporting task and training objective verbiage are identical for ease of identification.

   e. Brief the commander on proposed training objectives and receive approval (MOC Director, Training Officer).

   f. Submit training objectives to the exercise director through JTIMS. With the help of MOC trusted agents, use exercise planning events and workshops to ensure fleet HQ/MOC training objectives can be met, and brief the commander on anticipated training shortfalls.

   g. Based on appendix 4D, identify:

      (1) The trusted agents (OPRs and Office(s) of Coordinating Responsibility (OCR(s))) that will help develop the appropriate scenario, events, injects, and implementers to
stimulate the training objective and required procedures. Use training situation, as appropriate.

(2) The training audience for each training objective. Develop an exercise manning document to support the procedures that will be exercised during the event.

(3) Training methods and modes to be used to present the scenario context. Although large-scale CCMD exercises tend to provide the greatest level of realistic operational context, the staff may require training prior to the exercise event (seminars, TTX, STAFFEX, academics, planning exercises), or may require a different method to address all procedures if the large-scale exercise fails to “trigger” required procedures.

(4) The proper facilities, materiel, and integration plans to ensure staff and augments can function within the operational context of the rehearsed mission/mission phases. Ensure all personnel involved in the event have access to a workstation and appropriate access to information, based on need-to-know and the billet they are fulfilling.

(5) The collection and training assessment plan for trusted agents and outside observers during and after the event. Ensure procedural gaps are addressed, and a “get well” plan can be developed to address proficiency shortfalls. Schedule an after action review immediately following “FINEX” to debrief the staff. See appendix 4C for further guidance regarding training assessments.
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<td><strong>Gain and Maintain Situational Awareness</strong></td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td><strong>Establish the Intelligence Enterprise</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitor</strong></td>
<td>OP 2.5</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td><strong>Gain and Maintain Situational Awareness</strong></td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td><strong>Establish Intelligence Cross Functional Teams (CFTs)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Training Situation
- (CPX, FST-O, STAFFLEX or TTX possible "trigger" conditions)

### Levels of Performance
- 12 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.
- 24 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.
- 9 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

### Method/Mode
- Command-Linked

### Training Audience(s)
- Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3)
- OP(s) in Bold
- LRC
- MIOC
- LWG
- CMWG
- STO WG
- CUB
- CMWG
- IAWG
- FWG
- KF
- KWWG

### Functional Teams
- Log Plans Cell
- COPs
- JOPES Cell
- JISE
- Intel Plans Cell
- CM Cell
- Targeting Cell

### CFTs
- LRC
- LC8
- CUB
- CM Board
- IAWG
- CM Board
- FWG
- CMWG
- STO WG
- CUB
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>OP 2.5</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
<td>Manage the Intelligence Enterprise</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 2.2.1</td>
<td>1) JISE operational. 2) Collaboration with service, theater, and national intelligence organizations ongoing. 3) Collaboration processes with coalition and/or regional country intelligence organizations ongoing. 4) Secure communications links and processes functioning. 5) Overall intelligence effort federated across multiple echelons.</td>
<td>29 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>MIOC Intel Ops Cell Intel Plans Cell CM Cell Targeting Cell CM Board</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>OP 2.5</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
<td>Provide Counterintelligence (CI) and Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Support to Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 2.2.2.1</td>
<td>1) Crisis escalation within the AOR necessitates increased OPSEC procedures. 2) Increased Force Protection measures enacted. 3) Relationships established with theater and national CI and HUMINT agencies.</td>
<td>10 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>MIOC Intel Ops Cell CM Cell COPS FOPS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>OP 2.5</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
<td>Evaluate Intelligence Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 2.2.3</td>
<td>1) Joint Intelligence Enterprise established to support the Commander’s operational objectives. 2) Collaboration with service, theater, national intelligence organizations, coalition, and/or regional country intelligence organizations established. 3) Secure communications links and processes in place to enable robust information exchange. 4) Overall intelligence effort federated across multiple echelons.</td>
<td>9 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>MIOC Intel Ops Cell Intel Plans Cell</td>
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Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3) 
OPR(s) in Bold
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<td>Training OBJECTIVE</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) HHQ in receipt of Warning Order from the supported GCC/HHQ to conduct operations in the AOR/JOA.</td>
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<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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<td>2) HHQ provides initial JIPOE situational input.</td>
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<td>3) ISR assets, including national assets, are available to monitor the JOA, but are limited.</td>
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<td>4) MIOC planners assigned to B2C2WGs</td>
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<td>5) Evolving threat changes intel picture and current estimate</td>
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<td>6) Incomplete reporting occurs, intel-related reporting provided to MIOC (only)</td>
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<td>7) Open-source reporting available to all participants</td>
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**X** Monitor

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<td>OP 2.5</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
<td>Provide Intelligence Support to Operations</td>
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<td>X X X X</td>
<td>Manage Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)</td>
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<td>X X Monitor X X X X X</td>
<td>X X Monitor X X X X X</td>
<td>X X Monitor X X X X X</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Provide Intelligence Support to Dynamic Retasking</td>
<td>Monitor Strategic Situation</td>
<td>Provide Combat Identification</td>
<td>Conduct Computer Network Defense</td>
<td>OP 5.1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) FCC/Watch-Floor receipt of crisis information through sensors and assigned tactical forces 2) Friendly and enemy force data available to Commander</td>
<td>1) Friendly and enemy force composition and disposition data available to Commander and staff 2) OPTASKS, airspace coordination order (ACO), special instructions (SPINS) 4) Intelligence updates received</td>
<td>1) Adversary possesses network capabilities to exploit and attack friendly C2 network(s). 2) Adversary attempts to leverage specific comms mediums to plan/coordinate hostile activities. 3) Adversary conducts multiple probes/attacks on blue networks. 4) C10F directs change in information condition (INFOCON) level.</td>
<td>CMCWG FWG STO WG CM Board CUB</td>
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Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3) OPR(s) in Bold

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6 Nov 2014
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| 1  | Standard HQ Mission  | Control                            | OP 2.5| X X X X X                  | Operationally integrate plans to Conduct Computer Network Exploitation (CNE) Enabling Operations | Command-Linked | OP 5.6.5.4 | 1) HHQ directs components to plan for contingency operations in theater.  
2) HHQ provides strategic objectives and effects.  
3) HHQ establishes a Joint Cyberspace Component Command.  
4) Intelligence community provides JIPOE which includes C2 nodes and adversary capabilities/vulnerabilities to CNE operations. | 3 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X | IOWG, Fires/Targeting, WG, OPT, STO, CM Board, CUB |
| 2  | Standard HQ Mission  | Control                            | OP 2.5| X X X X X                  | Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Information | Staff ST 2.2.3 | 1) Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Operational Information is available for operating area  
2) Unexpected weather change impacts or jeopardizes operations in the operating area. | 4 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X | METOC Cell, COPS, CUB |
| 3  | Standard HQ Mission  | Control                            | OP 5.2| X X X X X                  | Review Current Situation (project branches) | Staff OP 5.2.1 | 1) Operational environment indicates a level of unacceptable risk, based on commander's intent  
2) Indications fulfilled to trip an established CCIR  
3) Decision point reached  
4) Phased operational plan approved by HHQ and fleet commander | 11 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X | FOPS, Assessment Cell, MP, AWG, CAB, CUB |
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| X X X X X | Assess | Operational Situation | OP 5.2 | X X X X X | Formulate Crisis Assessment | Staff | OP 5.2.2 | 1) HHQs provides objectives, intent, and design to address contingency  
2) HHQs provides Theater Cooperation Plan for phase 0 operations  
3) MOC establishes an OPT to develop maritime operational approach to complex crisis (internal to MOC)  
4) Subordinates provide regular task accomplishment reports / SITREPs  
5) Supporting / supported command relationships established  
6) MPG stood up (internal to MOC) | 17 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X | | FOPS Assessment Cell  
MPG  
Intel Ops Cell  
COPS  
PAO | AWG  
OPT  
CAB  
CUB |
| X X X X | Assess | Operational Situation | OP 5.2 | X X X X X | Project Future Campaigns and Major Operations (Sequels) | Staff | OP 5.2.3 | 1) Operational environment indicates opportunity of moving to the next phase of operations, based on commander’s intent  
2) “Trigger” event that causes a decisive point in the operation to be reached  
3) Risk of failure to mission if action is not taken to advance to the next phase of operations  
4) HHQ or Supported commander for next phase of operations decides to move to sequel phase  
5) Supporting / supported relationships established  
6) Phased operational plan approved by HHQ and fleet commander | 13 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X | | FPLANS Assessment Cell  
MPG  
SJA  
Intel Ops Cell  
PAO | AWG  
OPT  
CAB  
CUB |
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<th>Method/Mode</th>
<th>Training Audience(s)</th>
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| X                    | X                                | X                                      | X     | X                        | X                                      | Identify Desired and Undesired Effects in Developing Operational Objectives | Staff    | OP 5.3.1.1 | 1) New operational objectives in development  
2) Operational approach developing or changing | 10 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | OP-UJTL | X                 |
| OPNAV M-3500.42       |                                   |                                        |       |                          |                                        |          |             |                                 |                      |             | FPLANS AWG MPG |
| 6 Nov 2014            |                                   |                                        |       |                          |                                        |          |             |                                 |                      |             | Assessment Cell PAO |
| X                    | X                                | X                                      | X     | X                        | X                                      | Operationally Integrate plans to Conduct Campaign Assessment | Command-Linked    | OP 5.3.1.3 | 1) HHQ conducting operational or campaign assessment against approved operational approach, operation order (OPORD), or other operational level plan  
2) HHQ collecting indicators and assessments from functional components | 7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | OP-UJTL | X                 |
|                      |                                   |                                        |       |                          |                                        |          |             |                                 |                      |             | FPLANS AWG MPG |
| X                    | X                                | X                                      | X     | X                        | X                                      | Conduct Effects Assessment | Staff    | OP 5.3.1.4 | 1) Indicators provided that indicate a changing operational environment that indicates operational opportunities and / or risk that requires commander’s insight | 12 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | OP-UJTL | X                 |
|                      |                                   |                                        |       |                          |                                        |          |             |                                 |                      |             | Assessment Cell PAO |
| X                    | X                                | X                                      | X     | X                        | X                                      | Develop Effects Assessment Criteria | Staff    | OP 5.3.1.5 | 1) Effects identified requiring active assessment during the execution of operations | 6 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | OP-UJTL | X                 |
|                      |                                   |                                        |       |                          |                                        |          |             |                                 |                      |             | Assessment Cell CAU |
| X                    | X                                | X                                      | X     | X                        | X                                      | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Analyze and Assess (tactical) Situation | Support to Subordinate | NTA 5.2 | 1) Subordinates conducting directed actions and activities in AOR / JOA  
2) Subordinates and supporting commands / agencies creating operational effects in the battlespace | 6 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | OP-UJTL | X                 |
|                      |                                   |                                        |       |                          |                                        |          |             |                                 |                      |             | Assessment Cell CAU |
| X                    | X                                | X                                      | X     | X                        | X                                      | Formulate Deployment Request | Staff    | OP 1.1.1 | 1) Receipt of PLANORD/execute order (EXORD)/FRAGO/HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting/supported CDRs and tasks  
2) Operational Planning Team determines requirements. | 7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | OP-UJTL | X                 |
|                      |                                   |                                        |       |                          |                                        |          |             |                                 |                      |             | JOPES Cell OPT |

### Actions
- **Assess Operational Situation**  
  - New operational objectives in development  
  - Operational approach developing or changing

- **Operationally Integrate plans to Conduct Campaign Assessment**  
  - HHQ conducting operational or campaign assessment against approved operational approach, operation order (OPORD), or other operational level plan  
  - HHQ collecting indicators and assessments from functional components

- **Conduct Effects Assessment**  
  - Indicators provided that indicate a changing operational environment that indicates operational opportunities and / or risk that requires commander’s insight

- **Develop Effects Assessment Criteria**  
  - Effects identified requiring active assessment during the execution of operations

- **Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Analyze and Assess (tactical) Situation**  
  - Subordinates conducting directed actions and activities in AOR / JOA  
  - Subordinates and supporting commands / agencies creating operational effects in the battlespace

- **Formulate Deployment Request**  
  - Receipt of PLANORD/execute order (EXORD)/FRAGO/HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting/supported CDRs and tasks  
  - Operational Planning Team determines requirements.
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<td></td>
<td>TRAINING OBJECTIVE</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 2.6.1</td>
<td>1) Baseline JIPOE reviewed and updated as required. 2) MIoC reps assigned to Plans B2C2WG's 3) Intelligence and planning information gaps on the adversary identified. 4) ISR assets, including national assets, identified. 11) Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>MIoC Intel Plans Cell Intel Ops Cell FPLANS FOPS</td>
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<td>Develop Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs) and Intelligence Requirements (IRs)</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 2.6.2</td>
<td>1) GCC warning order (WARNORD) provides guidance and direction for JFMCC operations. 2) Intelligence database is current and adequate. 3) Theater intelligence organization is established and robust. 4) HQ provides guidance regarding decision points and associated priority intelligence requirement (PIR). 11) Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>MIoC Intel Ops Cell Intel Plans Cell CM Cell CM Board CUB</td>
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<td>Develop Targeting Guidance</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 3.1.1</td>
<td>1) JFMCC conducts operations in an uncertain to hostile environment. 2) JFMCC receives targeting guidance from HHQ. 3) Available lethal and nonlethal capabilities identified 10) Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Fires Cell FPLANS FOPS COPS IO Cell SJA</td>
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<td>Determine Commander’s Critical Information Requirements</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.1.3</td>
<td>1) Phase 0 operations (Routine operations) - CCIR developed in planning to address TSC and phase 0 of assigned contingency plans 2) Contingency operations - CCIR developed in planning for each phase of operations 3) HHQ CCIRs developed/promulgated 17) Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>COPS FOPS PFLANS MPG FCC</td>
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| 0  | X X X X  | Plan                            | Prepare Plans and Orders                  | OP 5.3 | X X X X X                 | Conduct Mission Analysis                | Staff    | OP 5.3.1    | 1) HHQ plans, orders, and/or guidance received 
2) fleet commander guidance to conduct planning 
3) Operational intelligence indicates evolving mission 
4) Operational assessment recommendation to conduct campaign / branch / sequel planning 
5) RFF request for support (RFS) received from supported subordinate commander / agency 
6) Stakeholder request for mission support 
7) JIPOE developed (internal MOC process) |
| 1  | FPLANS   | FOPS                            | SJA                                       |       |                          | 21 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X       | FPLANS      | CDB |
| 2  | COPS     | COPS                            | MPG                                       |       |                          | 15 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X       | COPS        | MPG |
| 3  | JOPES Cell | JOPES Cell                      | MPG                                       |       |                          |                                           | X         | JOPES Cell  | MPG |
| 4  | MPs      | PAO                             |                                           |       |                          |                                           | X         | PAO         |     |
| 5  | OPT      |                                 |                                           |       |                          |                                           | X         | OPT         | CDB |

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<th>Training Situation</th>
<th>Levels of Performance</th>
<th>Method/Mode</th>
<th>Training Audience(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Prepare Plans and Orders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Determine End State</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.3.3</td>
<td>1) Contingency operations in planning (endstate does not relate to Phase 0 operations or TSC - these are normally gauged in the context of a five-year plan to support a CCDR).</td>
<td>9 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FPLANS FOPS MPG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Prepare Plans and Orders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop Courses of Action/Prepare Staff Estimates</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.3.4</td>
<td>1) WARNORD or PLANORD received 2) JFMCC provides planning guidance 3) Forces available for planning are known</td>
<td>7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FPLANS FOPS SJA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Prepare Plans and Orders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Analyze Courses of Action</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.3.5</td>
<td>1) WARNORD or PLANORD received 2) JFMCC provides planning guidance</td>
<td>16 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FPLANS FOPS MIOS Intel Ops Cell SJA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Prepare Plans and Orders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compare Courses of Action</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.3.6</td>
<td>1) WARNORD or PLANORD received 2) JFMCC provides planning guidance</td>
<td>5 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FPLANS FOPS SJA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Prepare Plans and Orders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Select or Modify Course of Action</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.3.7</td>
<td>1) WARNORD or PLANORD received 2) JFMCC provides planning guidance</td>
<td>8 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FPLANS FOPS MPG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard HQ Missions</td>
<td>MOC Plain Language Essential Task</td>
<td>MET #</td>
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<td>Task Type</td>
<td>Training Situation (CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX possible “trigger” conditions)</td>
<td>Level of Performance</td>
<td>Method/Mode</td>
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<td>OPNAV M - 3500.42</td>
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<td>TRAINING OBJECTIVE</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issue Commander’s Estimate</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.3.8 1) WARNORD or PLANORD received  2) JFMCC provides planning guidance</td>
<td>5 Proficiency Level</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FPLANS POPS MPG CDB</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approve Plans and Orders</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.4.1 1) HHQ provides planning guidance.  2) OPT assembled.  3) Navy Planning Process conducted.</td>
<td>10 Proficiency Level</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FPLANS POPS COPS MPG SJA CDB CUB</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Operational Rehearsals</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 5.4.6 1) Receipt of PLANORD / EXORD / FRAGO; HHQ dentity assigned forces and dentity supporting /supported CDRs and tasks  2) Subordinate unit completes mission planning and conducts rehearsal for assigned mission</td>
<td>26 Proficiency Level</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COPS POPS FCC MOC Intel Ops Cell Fires Cell Log Plans Cell IO Cell CS Plans Cell PAO ROEWG CUB</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Integrate Information Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.6.1 1) HHQ directs components to plan for contingency operations in theater.  2) HHQ provides strategic objectives and effects.  3) Operational Planning Group conducts crisis action planning.  4) OPG generates desired endstate, objectives, and desired/undesired effects.</td>
<td>16 Proficiency Level</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>POPS FPLANS IO Cell COPS PAO TSC Cell CS Plans Cell IOWG CUB</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Coordinate Coalition Support</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.7.6 1) Commander’s guidance/intent and mission require coordination with CCDR JIACG, embassy.  2) Economic, diplomatic, informational partnerships required for plan to be executed</td>
<td>14 Proficiency Level</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COPS FCC POPS LRC MPG FPLANS CS COPS Cell KM Cell PAO OPT LWG IAW FP/Threat WG CUB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Standard HQ Missions</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acquire, Manage, and Distribute Funds</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 4.8</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that involves requires funding. 2) Incident that causes significant disruption or degradation to the funding of operations.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct Special Technical Operations (STO)</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>1) HHQ orders broad COA development 2) Sensitive planning has been directed 3) WARNORD or PLANORD received 4) JFMCC provides planning guidance 5) HHQ provides targeting guidance and objectives 6) Operational Planning Group conducts crisis action planning 7) OPG generates desired endstate, objectives, and desired/undesired effects 8) Risk of failure to mission if action is not taken</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Special Technical Operations (STO)</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>1) Sensitive planning has been directed 2) WARNORD or PLANORD received 3) JFMCC provides planning guidance 4) HHQ provides targeting guidance and objectives 5) OPG generates desired endstate, objectives, and desired/undesired effects 6) Risk of failure to mission if action is not taken</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Issue Plans and Orders</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.4.2</td>
<td>1) Guidance and intent received from commander 2) Approved plans received from MPG/OPT</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Provide Rules of Engagement / Rules for the Use of Force</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.4.3</td>
<td>1) Adversary action stresses approved ROE 2) Subordinate HQs request supplemental ROE</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Title</td>
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|               |                     |                                  |                                          |       |                          | Synchronize and Integrate Operations       | Staff    | OP 5.4.4     | 1) Friendly and enemy force composition and disposition data fused and displayed on watchfloor  
2) Enemy actions conducted concurrently through multiple domains (air, land, sea, space)  
3) Battle Rhythm established to include all pertinent participants | 7 | X | X
|               |                     |                                  |                                          |       |                          | Coordinate and Integrate Component, Theater, and Other Support | Staff    | OP 5.4.5     | 1) Operation requires collaboration between US military, other US government agencies, non-government organizations, and/or foreign governments.  
2) Participating organizations or supporting units identify shortfalls in capabilities/assets to conduct assigned missions  
3) NGO and/or other Govt organizations submit RFA to DoD lead  
4) HHQ Battle Rhythm incorporates all pertinent participants | 10 | X | X

Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3)
OPR(s) in Bold

3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.
3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.
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<th>Method</th>
<th>Training Audience(s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct (assigned forces)</td>
<td>Command Subordinate Operational Forces</td>
<td>OP 5.4 X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>Command and Control Joint Force Headquarters</td>
<td>Staff OP 5.5</td>
<td>1) Commander assigned as a Joint Force Commander (for the purposes of this training objective -- JFMCC) 2) Maritime and/or joint forces assigned to the commander to accomplish actions and create conditions within a Joint Operating Area 3) HQs staff assigned to the commander to enable C2 function 4) HHQ assigns mission requiring maritime HQ to perform as JFMCC staff 5) C2 structure established and promulgated 6) Assigned mission necessitates additional staff capacity and or capability than permanently resident in the fleet HQ or MOC entities within the staff</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>FPLANS FOPS COPS MPG NCCC CS MOC Support Cell KM Cell Admin/Pers Center JOPES Cell MOC Training Officer SJA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct (assigned forces)</td>
<td>Command Subordinate Operational Forces</td>
<td>OP 5.4 X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>Develop a Joint Force Command and Control Structure</td>
<td>Staff OP 5.5.1</td>
<td>1) fleet commander is designated by higher authority as a Joint or Combined Force Commander (JTF, JFMCC, CFMCC, etc.), requiring development of a new C2 structure</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>MPG FPLANS NCCC COPS FOPS KM Cell SJA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct (assigned forces)</td>
<td>Command Subordinate Operational Forces</td>
<td>OP 5.4 X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>Integrate Joint Force Staff Augmentees</td>
<td>Staff OP 5.5.3</td>
<td>1) Contingency mission requires additional personnel from outside of the HQ to support additional tasks and procedures 2) MOC personnel cannot surge effectively to complete operational tasks 3) Staff augment / LNOs are assigned / provided to the fleet HQ 4) Augments may or may not be &quot;battle rostered&quot; on a pre-planned contingency manning document.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>Admin/Pers Center MOC Training Officer KM Cell</td>
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6 Nov 2014
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Conduct Joint Force Staff Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.5.7</td>
<td>1) HQ staff required to change organizational structure and manpower requirements to address emerging joint contingency operations 2) Physical aspects of the HQ facility, systems, materiel are inadequate to address new organizational structure and/or additional augments</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Train Joint Forces and Personnel</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 4.4.5</td>
<td>1) Commander assigned as a Joint Force Commander (for the purposes of this training objective -- JFMCC) 2) Maritime and/or joint forces assigned to the commander to accomplish actions and create conditions within a Joint Operating Area 3) HQs staff assigned to the commander to enable C2 function</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Integrate Religious Support</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 4.4.6</td>
<td>1) Ongoing contingency operations 2) Defined cultural and religious conditions within the AO</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Provide for Legal Services</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 4.4.7</td>
<td>1) Event or contingency requiring the interpretation of the legal use of military force or military support 2) Resolution required involving the appropriate authority or legal justification or the use of assigned or supporting forces</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<th>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</th>
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<tr>
<td>X X X Direct (assigned forces)</td>
<td>Command Subordinate Operational Forces</td>
<td>OP 5.4 X X X X X</td>
<td>Coordinate Personnel Recovery</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 6.2.9</td>
<td>1) Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) is formed 2) Incident of missing or isolated personnel within the JOA 3) Incident of missing or isolated personnel from a friendly organization/agency within the JOA 4) CCDR directs recovery of missing or isolated personnel not covered by the above situations</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>FCC, COPS, FOPS, MIOC, CS Plans Cell, SJA, Health Svcs Support Cell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X X Communicate</td>
<td>Integrate Information</td>
<td>OP 5.1 X X X X X</td>
<td>Provide Foreign Disclosure Services</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 2.2.2</td>
<td>1) Operations require information sharing with coalition, interagency and Partner Nation representatives. 2) U.S. Information requirements mandate exchanges with non-DoD organizations. 3) CCDR promulgates foreign disclosure policy for contingency operations.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>MIOC, NCCC, FWG, CUB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X X X Communicate</td>
<td>Integrate Information</td>
<td>OP 5.1 X X X X X</td>
<td>Identify Information Exchange Requirements (IERs)</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.1.0</td>
<td>1) Information / products identified which must be shared internally and/or externally in order to support decision-making or set conditions for subordinate success. 2) Critical information must reach the appropriate decision-maker before operationally relevant deadline.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>KM Cell (ALL), KMWG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X X X Communicate</td>
<td>Integrate Information</td>
<td>OP 5.1 X X X X X</td>
<td>Communicate Operational Information</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.1.1</td>
<td>1) C2 during day to day MOC operations 2) C2 during heightened MOC operations 3) C2 in potentially hostile or uncertain cyberspace environment (all phases of operations) 4) C2 in potentially denied and degraded environment including A2/AD environment</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>KM Cell (ALL), C2 of C2 WG, KMWG</td>
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</table>

Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3) OPR(s) in Bold
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Title 1G</th>
<th>Force Management</th>
<th>Standard HQ Mission (MET)</th>
<th>Task(s) Relative to Task</th>
<th>Phase(s)</th>
<th>Performance (Standard MOC Supporting Task)</th>
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<th>Levels of Performance</th>
<th>Method/Mode</th>
<th>Training Audience(s)</th>
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</table>
|               |                  |                          |                          | 0 1 2 3 4 5 | Manage Means of Communicating Operational Information | Staff    | OP 5.1.2           | 1) Critical node failure  
2) Disabling a specific C2 system by trusted agent or OPFOR.  
3) C2 during day to day MOC operations  
4) C2 during heightened MOC operations  
5) C2 in potentially hostile or uncertain cyberspace environment (all phases of operations)  
6) C2 in potentially denied and degraded environment including A2/AD environment | 8 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | KM Cell  
NIOC  
IO Cell  
NCCC  
CS COPS Cell  
CS Plans Cell  
CS MOC Support Cell | C2 of C2 WG  
KMWG  
CUB |
|               |                  |                          |                          | 0 1 2 3 4 5 | Provide Communications System (CS) Support to the MOC | Staff    | OP 3.1.2.1         | 1) Critical node failure  
2) Disabling a specific C2 system by trusted agent or OPFOR.  
3) C2 during day to day MOC operations  
4) C2 during heightened MOC operations  
5) C2 in potentially hostile or uncertain cyberspace environment (all phases of operations)  
6) C2 in potentially denied and degraded environment including A2/AD environment | 4 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | CS MOC Support Cell | C2 of C2 WG  
CUB |
|               |                  |                          |                          | 0 1 2 3 4 5 | Assess Operational Mission Impact of CS outages and degradations; provide CS management to all CS entities that influence support of maritime operations | Staff    | OP 3.1.2.2         | 1) Critical node failure  
2) Disabling a specific C2 system by trusted agent or OPFOR.  
3) C2 during day to day MOC operations  
4) C2 during heightened MOC operations  
5) C2 in potentially hostile or uncertain cyberspace environment (all phases of operations)  
6) C2 in potentially denied and degraded environment including A2/AD environment | 11 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | CS COPS Cell  
CS MOC Support Cell  
NCCC | C2 of C2 WG  
CUB |
## TRAINING OBJECTIVE

**Provide CS Planning Support to future operations and plans**

- Critical node failure
- Disabling a specific C2 system by trusted agent or OPFOR.
- C2 during day to day MOC operations
- C2 during heightened MOC operations
- C2 in potentially hostile or uncertain cyberspace environment (all phases of operations)
- C2 in potentially denied and degraded environment including A2/AD environment

### Performance

- **OPNAV M-3500.42**, appendix A within 5-7 days.

### Task Type

**Staff**

### Training Situation

- CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX possible "trigger" conditions

### Levels of Performance

- **Proficiency Level**

### Functional Teams

- CS Plans Cell
- NCCC

### CFTs

- C2 of C2 WG

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## Process Information

**Preserve Historical Information**

- Information must be collected/archived based on business rules to preserve operational decisions, intent, and supporting arguments.
- Saved information is required to determine lessons learned, identify key decisions/decision-makers, determine effective practices, or identify past decisive points/timing of operations.

### Training Situation

- CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX possible "trigger" conditions

### Levels of Performance

- **Proficiency Level**

### Functional Teams

- KM Cell
- FCC
- MIOC
- Intel Ops Cell
- LRC
- Assessment Cell
- NCCC
- CS COPS Cell

### CFTs

- C2 of C2 WG

---

## Execute Command Control Communications and Computers (C4) Policies and Procedures

- C2 during day to day MOC operations
- C2 during heightened MOC operations
- C2 in potentially hostile or uncertain cyberspace environment (all phases of operations)
- C2 in potentially denied and degraded environment including A2/AD environment

### Training Situation

- CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX possible "trigger" conditions

### Levels of Performance

- **Proficiency Level**

### Functional Teams

- NCCC
- CS Plans Cell
- FPLANS
- COPS
- FOPS

### CFTs

- C2 of C2 WG
  - KMWG
  - OPT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard HQ Missions</th>
<th>MOC Plain Language Essential Task</th>
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<th>Levels of Performance</th>
<th>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</th>
<th>Training Audience(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X X X X X Communicate</td>
<td>Integrate Information OP 5.1 X X X X X Coordinate Information Assurance (IA) Procedures</td>
<td>Staff OP 5.1.9</td>
<td>1) C2 in a potentially hostile or uncertain cyberspace environment (all phases of operations) 2) C2 in an A2/AD environment that includes various combinations of space and cyberspace threats to commander’s ability to C2 forces (all phases) 3) C2 in a degraded environment (sensor/network/decision aid degradation) (all phases) 4) C2 in a denied environment (sensor/network/decision aid denial and/or exploitation) (all phases)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NCSC CS COPS Cell</td>
<td>C2 of C2 WG</td>
<td>CUB</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X X X X X Communicate</td>
<td>Integrate Information OP 5.1 X X X X X Implement Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Policy, Plans, Programs and Direction</td>
<td>Staff OP 5.1.10</td>
<td>1) Deconfliction of friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum promulgated. 2) Joint Frequency Management separation.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NCSC CS COPS Cell</td>
<td>C2 of C2 WG</td>
<td>CUB</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X X X X X Communicate</td>
<td>Integrate Information OP 5.1 X X X X X Establish a Collaborative Environment</td>
<td>Staff OP 5.1.14</td>
<td>1) Ongoing process - no training situation required</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>KM Cell MIOC FCC NCSC CS COPS Cell CS Plans Cell CS MOC Support Cell</td>
<td>KMWG</td>
<td>CUB</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X X X X X Communicate</td>
<td>Integrate Information OP 5.1 X X X X X Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Electronic Protect (EP)</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate OP 5.6.4.4</td>
<td>1) Adversary possesses capabilities to exploit and attack friendly C2 network(s). 2) Adversary attempts to leverage specific communications mediums to plan/coordinate hostile activities. 3) Intel indicates impending adversary attack on command, control, communications, computers, and information (C4I) systems. 4) HHQ directs change in</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IO Cell NCSC FOPS CS COPS Cell CS Plans Cell</td>
<td>IOWG</td>
<td>C2 of C2 WG</td>
<td>CUB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Coordinate Computer Network Operations (CNO)

**Staff**

1. HHQ establishes a Joint Cyberspace Component Command.
2. Adversary possesses network capabilities to exploit and attack friendly C2 network(s).
3. Adversary attempts to leverage specific comm networks to plan/coordinate hostile activities.
5. HHQ establishes PIRs for adversary networks.

**Proficiency Level**

To complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

**Training Audience(s)**

- IO Cell
- SJA
- IOWG
- C2 of C2 WG
- CUB

## Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC)

**Staff**

1. HHQ directs components to plan for contingency operations in theater.
2. Adversaries attempt to collect info on friendly intentions and capabilities.
3. Operational Planning Group conducts crisis action planning.
4. Commander approves Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFI) list.

**Proficiency Level**

To complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

**Training Audience(s)**

- IO Cell
- COPS
- FOPS
- FPLANS

## Develop Multinational / non-DoD agency / IGO / NGO Information Sharing Structure

**Staff**

1. Stakeholders outside of the DoD construct require information exchange opportunities in order to contribute to planning or help fulfill commander's intent.
2. Information requires cognitive process to identify and classify releasable "need

**Proficiency Level**

To complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

**Training Audience(s)**

- KM Cell
- MIOC
- PPLANS
- NCC
- CS COPS Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC Support Cell
- KMWG
- IAWG
- C2 of C2 WG
- OPT
- CDB
- CUB
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<tr>
<td>X X X X Communicate</td>
<td>Integrate Information</td>
<td>OP 5.1 X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct External Media Operations</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 5.8.1</td>
<td>1) HHQ conducts contingency operations in the AOR. 2) Public affairs guidance received from HHQ. 3) Local media requests information regarding U.S. deployment / operations. 4) Negative message (“bad news”) story /incident occurs without warning.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>X PAO SJA CSWG IOWG CUB</td>
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<tr>
<td>X X X X Set Conditions for Deterrence Operations</td>
<td>Conduct Security Cooperation and Partner Activity Operations</td>
<td>OP 7.3 X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate Subordinate Operations to Conduct Show of Force</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 1.2.4.1</td>
<td>1) Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting supported CDRs and tasks 2) Surface Combatant is required to transit known mine threat area during hours of daylight and/or hours of reduced visibility 3) Identify maritime assigned forces in theater with sufficient capability/capacity to conduct assigned mission</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>X COPS FOPS FCC FPLANS Assessment Cell IO Cell CM Cell Intel Ops Cell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X X X X Set Conditions for Deterrence Operations</td>
<td>Conduct Security Cooperation and Partner Activity Operations</td>
<td>OP 7.3 X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate Operations to Conduct Civil Military Operations (CMO)</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.7.2</td>
<td>1) Required to conduct activities in support of military operations in a JOA that foster the relationship between the military forces and civilian authorities and population, and that develop favorable emotions, attitudes, or behavior in neutral, friendly, or hostile groups. 2) Requirement includes establishing a joint civil military operations center (CMOC).</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>X Log Plans Cell FOPS FPLANS COPS FCC SJA Sust &amp; Svcs Cell</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Phase(s) Relative to Task</td>
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<td>Levels of Performance</td>
<td>Method/Modality</td>
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<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.7.6</td>
<td>Situation requires units to conduct civil operations to support local governance, humanitarian assistance and consequence management</td>
<td>7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X FOPS</td>
<td>OPT, IAWG</td>
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<td>OP 5.6.6</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>MISO Support Element established. 2) IO Working Group activated. 3) Department of State (DoS) provides guidance for U.S. Information Operations. 4) HN requests support for public information dissemination.</td>
<td>10 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X FOPS</td>
<td>IOG</td>
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<td>OP 5.6.10</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>MISO Support Element established. 2) IO Working Group activated. 3) DoS provides guidance for Information Operations. 4) HN requests HQ support for public information dissemination.</td>
<td>7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X MIOC</td>
<td>CSWG, IAWG</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>OP 5.7.11</td>
<td>Conduct a bilateral or multilateral exercise with regional partner nations in the AOR to improve regional capabilities to counter piracy, terrorism and/or proliferation of WMD. 3) Conduct bilateral or multilateral maritime security operations in the AOR to counter piracy, terrorism and/or proliferation of WMD. 4) Interoperability with partner nations is limited. 5) Agreements are in place to allow sharing of information between US and partner nations.</td>
<td>9 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X FOPS</td>
<td>IA WG, CUB</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Set Conditions for Deterrence Operations

#### Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Area Missile Defense

**Objective:** Support to Subordinate

- **Task:** Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Area Missile Defense
- **Task Type:** OP 7.3
- **MET:** X X X
- **Phase(s) Relative to Task:** X X X X
- **Training Situation:** (CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX possible “trigger” conditions)

**Levels of Performance:**

- **Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.**

**Method/Mode:**

- **Fires/Targeting:** MIOC, MAOC, IAMD Cell, COPs, FCC, FOPS, MPG
- **Board:** Intel Ops Cell, CS Plans Cell, CS COPS Cell, SJA

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### Operationally Integrate strategic plans to Coordinate Regional Relations

**Objective:** Command-Linked

- **Task:** Operationally Integrate strategic plans to Coordinate Regional Relations
- **Task Type:** OP 7.3
- **MET:** X X X
- **Phase(s) Relative to Task:** X X X X
- **Training Situation:** ST 8.1

**Levels of Performance:**

- **Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.**

**Method/Mode:**

- **Fires/Targeting:** FOPS, FPLANS, TSC Cell, CS Cell, SJA, PAO
- **Board:** Chaplain

---

### Promote Regional Security

**Objective:** Staff

- **Task:** Promote Regional Security
- **Task Type:** OP 7.3
- **MET:** X X X
- **Phase(s) Relative to Task:** X X X X
- **Training Situation:** ST 8.1.2

**Levels of Performance:**

- **Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.**

**Method/Mode:**

- **Fires/Targeting:** TSC Cell, FOPS, FPLANS, Assessment Cell, SJA

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### Operationally Integrate strategic plans to Conduct Intratheater Deployment of Forces

**Objective:** Command-Linked

- **Task:** Operationally Integrate strategic plans to Conduct Intratheater Deployment of Forces
- **Task Type:** ST 4
- **MET:** X
- **Phase(s) Relative to Task:** X X X
- **Training Situation:** ST 1.1.3

**Levels of Performance:**

- **Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.**

**Method/Mode:**

- **Fires/Targeting:** COPs, FCC, FOPS, FPLANS, LRC
- **Board:** Log Plans Cell, JOPES Cell
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<td></td>
<td>PLAN AND COORDINATE SUBORDINATE OPERATIONS TO CONDUCT JRSOI</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 1.1.3</td>
<td>1) Contingency is on-going with the requirement to deploy US forces into an area of operations 2) JFMCC assigned Joint Reception Center (JRC) responsibilities for operation 3) JRC was established 4) JRC is capable of functioning</td>
<td>8 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Admin/Pers Center POP</td>
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<td>PLAN AND COORDINATE SUBORDINATE OPERATIONS TO POSITION FORCES</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 1.2.3</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that requires transit of maritime forces into an established joint operations area 2) TPFDD published 3) Deployment order published</td>
<td>9 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FCC COPS LRC LOP</td>
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<td>PLAN AND COORDINATE WATERSPACE MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 1.3.3</td>
<td>1) Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting supported CDRs and tasks 2) Subsurface forces available 3) Maritime Commander identifies potential adversary sub-surface threat to maritime forces 4) Subsurface forces available</td>
<td>8 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FCC COPS FOPS LOP</td>
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<td>PLAN AND COORDINATE SUBORDINATE OPERATIONS TO CONDUCT PATIENT EVACUATION</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 1.6</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that involves potential friendly force casualties that require patient evacuation 2) Incident that causes friendly force casualties which require patience evacuation</td>
<td>9 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Health Svcs Support LRC</td>
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<td>PLAN AND COORDINATE SUBORDINATE OPERATIONS TO PROVIDE OPERATIONAL SUSTAINMENT</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that involves assignment of forces/units that will require sustainment 2) Incident that causes significant disruption or degradation in the sustainment of operational forces, limiting the Commander’s operational reach</td>
<td>7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LRC COPS FOPS LOP</td>
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<td>Phase(s) Relative to Task</td>
<td>Performance Objective</td>
<td>Task Type</td>
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<td>Training Situation (CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX possible &quot;trigger&quot; conditions)</td>
<td>Levels of Performance</td>
<td>Method/Mode</td>
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<td>ST 4</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate Ammunition and Equipment Supply</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.1</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that involves expenditure of ammunition (supply and resupply of ammunition). 2) Incident that causes significant damage or loss of arms or equipment (arms or equipment replacement, or is problematic and challenging, limiting the Commander’s operational reach.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LRC</td>
<td>LRC, LCB, CUB</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Synchronize Fuel Supply</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.2</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that involves consumption of fuel 2) Fuel supply / resupply issue that requires an operational response, or is problematic and challenging, limiting the Commander’s operational reach.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LRC</td>
<td>LRC, LCB, CUB</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Sustainment</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>TA 4.2</td>
<td>1) Key replenishment node unavailable due to enemy action, political turmoil or natural disaster. 2) Loss of satellite communication (SATCOM) limits normal requirements channels from tactical units to support activities.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LRC</td>
<td>LRC, LCB, CUB</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Operationally integrate strategic plans to Provide Equipment Maintenance</td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>OP 4.3</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that involves assignment of forces/units with equipment. 2) Maintenance issue that requires an operational response, or is problematic and challenging, limiting the Commander’s operational reach.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LRC</td>
<td>LRC, LCB, CUB</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Supplies and Field Services for Theater Forces</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>ST 4.3</td>
<td>1) Multiple numbered fleets providing support guidance to same forces along JOA/OJOA team. 2) Reports from subordinates indicate inadequate understanding of command and control of logistics forces.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>POPS</td>
<td>POPS, LCB, CUB</td>
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Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3)
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<tr>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations</td>
<td>Sustain Theater Forces</td>
<td>ST 4</td>
<td>X x X X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate Field Services Requirements</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.4.1</td>
<td>1) Navy forward expeditionary base requests more support than organic JFMCC resources can provide. 2) Other Service or HHQ requests Navy support for other Service or coalition/allied field service requirements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations</td>
<td>Sustain Theater Forces</td>
<td>ST 4</td>
<td>X x X X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Personnel Services</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.4.2</td>
<td>1) C2 structure established and promulgated 2) HHQ personnel support services and accountability/strength reporting guidance is published through appropriate orders to include HHQ Annex E 3) Casualties are reported, medical, mortuary evacuees and dislocated personnel 4) In/outflow of units into the AO; units have modifications to personnel numbers that initiate changes to accountability and strength reporting of subordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations</td>
<td>Sustain Theater Forces</td>
<td>ST 4</td>
<td>X x X X</td>
<td>Manage Logistic Support</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 4.5</td>
<td>1) Command and control structure approved 2) HHQ Logistics process and collaboration established 3) Subordinate or supporting forces submit logistics requirements 4) Complex supply chain management requirements 5) Large AOR / JOA</td>
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<td>Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations</td>
<td>Sustain Theater Forces</td>
<td>ST 4</td>
<td>X x X X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide for Movement Services</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.5.1</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that requires the movement of personnel, equipment or supplies to sustain the force. 2) Incident that causes significant disruption or degradation in the movement of personnel, equipment or supplies, limiting the</td>
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<td>Commander's operational reach.</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Supply Operational Forces</td>
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<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
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<td>OP 4.5.2</td>
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<td>1) Operational mission that requires forces to be supplied and resupplied.</td>
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<td>2) Incident that causes disruption or significant degradation in the provision of supplies to operational forces, and limits the Commander's operational reach.</td>
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<td>3) CTF identifies critical requirement for improvement of sustainment in JOA to execute OPORD</td>
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<td>4) HHQ requires expeditionary maritime force base at designated location(s).</td>
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<td>6) HHQ establishes a joint frequency management office (JFMO) or joint spectrum management element (JSME).</td>
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<td>11) HHQ establishes a joint frequency management office (JFMO) or joint spectrum management element (JSME).</td>
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<td>12) HHQ establishes a joint frequency management office (JFMO) or joint spectrum management element (JSME).</td>
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### Training Audience(s)

- **LRC**: Sust & Svcs Cell
- **LPC**: Log Plans Cell
- **LCB**: Readiness Cell
- **COPS**: FCC
- **FOPS**: POPs
- **FPLANS**: POPs

### OP(s) in Bold

- **LRC**: Sust & Svcs Cell
- **LPC**: Log Plans Cell
- **LCB**: Readiness Cell
- **COPS**: FCC
- **FOPS**: POPs
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### Levels of Performance

1) Operational mission that requires forces to be supplied and resupplied.
2) Incident that causes disruption or significant degradation in the provision of supplies to operational forces, and limits the Commander's operational reach.
3) CTF identifies critical requirement for improvement of sustainment in JOA to execute OPORD.
4) HHQ requires expeditionary maritime force base at designated location(s).
5) CTF identifies critical requirement for improvement of sustainment in JOA to execute OPORD.
### Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations

#### Sustain Theater Forces

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3)</th>
<th>OPR(s) in Bold</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| X X X                | Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations | Sustain Theater Forces | ST 4 | X X X X X X | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Electronic Support (ES) | Support to Subordinate | OP 5.6.4.3 | 1) HHQ develops collection management plan  
2) CASREP’s on various blue force EW capabilities  
3) Other components request EW support | 9 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X | IO Cell  
NCC  
CS Plans Cell  
MOIC  
FCC  
COPS  
FOPS  
Intel Plans Cell | OPT  
IOWG  
CDB  
CUB | |
| X X X                | Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations | Sustain Theater Forces | ST 4 | X X X X X X | Operationally integrate strategic plans to Coordinate Protection for Theater Forces and Means | Command-Linked | ST 6.2 | 1) Increased risk to force/mission  
2) Undesired effect identified  
3) Component employment plans developed | 10 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X | COPS  
FCC  
FOPS  
PPLANS  
CS Plans Cell | FP/Threat WG  
OPT  
CUB | |
| X X X                | Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations | Sustain Theater Forces | ST 4 | X X X X X X | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Protection | Support to Subordinate | OP 6.2 | 1) HHQ conducts ongoing contingency operations in a permissive to hostile environment.  
2) Adversary forces pose imminent threat to surface point of debarkation (SPOD) / aerial point of debarkation (APOD)  
3) Adversary forces pose imminent threat to ISB/FOB.  
4) Terrorists attack friendly forces in the JOA.  
5) Subordinate commands acknowledge receipt of force protection condition (FPCON) change. | 19 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X X | COPS  
FCC  
FOPS  
PPLANS  
Fires Cell  
IO Cell  
CS Plans Cell | FP/Threat WG  
OPT  
CUB | |
| X X X                | Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations | Sustain Theater Forces | ST 4 | X X X X X X | Protect Use of Electromagnetic Spectrum | Staff | OP 6.2.3 | 1) Adversary capability to degrade friendly electronic systems  
2) Adversary familiarity with operating area, climatological environment, and geography | 3 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | NCC  
CS  
PPLANS  
C2 of C2 WG  
CUB | | |
| X X X                | Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations | Sustain Theater Forces | ST 4 | X X X X X X | | | | | | | | |

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<tr>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations</td>
<td>Sustain Theater Forces</td>
<td>ST 4 X x X X x</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Protect Systems and Capabilities</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 6.3</td>
<td>1) C2 in a potentially hostile or uncertain cyberspace environment (all phases of operations) 2) C2 in an A2/AD environment that includes various combinations of space and cyberspace threats to commander's ability to C2 forces (all phases) 3) C2 in a degraded environment (sensor/network/decision aid degradation) (all phases) 4) C2 in a denied environment (sensor/network/decision aid denial and/or exploitation) (all phases)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X</td>
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<td>X X X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations</td>
<td>Sustain Theater Forces</td>
<td>ST 4 X x X X x</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Security for Operational Forces</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 6.5</td>
<td>1) Forces have received deployment orders 2) Force employment indicates elevated risk 3) Outside stakeholders require HHQ/JFMCC assistance to mitigate risk</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations</td>
<td>Sustain Theater Forces</td>
<td>ST 4 X x X X x</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Secure Critical Installations, Facilities, and Systems</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 6.5.3</td>
<td>1) Conduct Force Protection within the CJOA. 2) Lodgment and seabase established 3) Provide Vulnerability Assessments, site surveys and staff assistance visits to evaluate readiness, crisis response and consequence management capabilities to protect and respond to threats against installations, facilities and systems</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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<td>Off/Def Contingency</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Track Contacts</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Collect Operational Information</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Process and Exploit Operational Information</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
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</tbody>
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Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3), OPR(s) in Bold.

CFTs:
- FCC
- COPS
- MIOC
- C2 of C2 WG
- CM Board
- CMWG
- ROEWG
- CUB
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<td>FWG, OPT, CUB</td>
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<td>X X X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Maritime Security Operations</td>
<td>Promote Regional Security</td>
<td>ST 8.1.2</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Analyze and Produce Intelligence</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 2.3.4</td>
<td>1) JISE established and begun operations in response to a developing crisis in JOA. 2) Maritime collection plan and priorities in progress. 3) National intel provides time sensitive reports of threat activities and CCIR-relevant events. 4) SPOTREP's received from within AOR.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>MIOC, Intel Ops Cell, Intel Plans Cell, FCC, FOPS</td>
<td>FWG, OPT, CUB</td>
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<td>Set Conditions for Maritime Security Operations</td>
<td>Promote Regional Security</td>
<td>ST 8.1.2</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Disseminate and Integrate Operational Intelligence</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 2.3.5</td>
<td>1) JISE established and conducting operations in response to a developing crisis in JOA. 2) Maritime collection plan and priorities in progress. 3) National intel provides time sensitive reports of threat activities and CCIR-relevant events. 4) Secure collaboration and linkages established among all relevant intelligence entities.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>MIOC, Intel Ops Cell, Intel Plans Cell, FCC, FOPS</td>
<td>FWG, OPT, CUB</td>
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<td>X X X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Maritime Security Operations</td>
<td>Promote Regional Security</td>
<td>ST 8.1.2</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>Provide Politico-Military Support</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 4.7</td>
<td>1) Requirement exists to provide assistance to other nations, groups, or government agencies that support strategic and operational goals within the JOA. 2) Tasked to provide security assistance, civil-military operations support (such as humanitarian assistance, environmental cleanup, disaster relief), and other assistance from military forces to civilian authorities and population. 3) Assistance authorized as personnel, materiel, or services.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COPS, FOPS, FPLANS, FCC, LRC, Assessment Cell, Admin/Pers Center, SJA</td>
<td>IAWG, CDB, CUB</td>
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<td>ST 8.1.2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Provide Support to DoD and U.S. Government Departments and Agencies</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 4.7.3</td>
<td>1) JFMCC tasked via OPLAN and OPORD from HHQ to execute missions in support of DoD and Other Government Agencies</td>
<td>13 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COPS POPS AWG</td>
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<td>ST 8.1.2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Operationally Integrate strategic plans for Politico-Military Support</td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>OP 4.7.5</td>
<td>1) HHQ conducts operations in a coalition or multinational environment. 2) U.S. government (USG) agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and/or international organizations (IO) participate in joint/combat operations.</td>
<td>8 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COPS FPLANS CUB</td>
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<td>ST 8.1.2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Provide Interagency Coordination</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>NTA 4.8.3</td>
<td>1) Joint force forms 2) IA representatives populate the staff 3) Outside IA coordination is required</td>
<td>12 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FCC COPS SJA</td>
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<td>ST 8.1.2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Remove Operationally Significant Hazards</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 6.2.2</td>
<td>1) Given CBRNE hazard and resources to remove/neutralize hazard.</td>
<td>11 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FCC COPS FPLANS</td>
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<td>ST 8.1.2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Operationally Integrate strategic plans to Obtain Multinational Support Against Threats</td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>ST 8.3.4</td>
<td>1) Mission develops requiring COA that includes other than military action 2) Assessment dictates actions that require assets outside of the joint structure</td>
<td>14 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FOPs ROEWG CSWG CUB</td>
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<td>OP 1.5.2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate Operational Maneuver and Force Positioning</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 1.2</td>
<td>1) Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting/supported CDRs and tasks</td>
<td>7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COPS FCC OPT ROEWG CUB</td>
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| X                    | Set Conditions for Sea Control Operations | Provide Maritime Superiority | OP 1.5.2 | x X X x | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Countermining | Support to Subordinate | TA 1.3 | 1) Receipt of PLANORD / EXORD/FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting/supported CDRs and tasks  
2) Surface Combatant is required to transit known mine threat area during hours of daylight and/or hours of reduced visibility  
3) MCM forces in theater with sufficient capability/capacity to conduct assigned mission | 8 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | COPS FCC FOPS SJA | OPT CUB |
| X                    | Set Conditions for Sea Control Operations | Provide Maritime Superiority | OP 1.5.2 | x X X x | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Overcome Operationally Significant Barriers | Support to Subordinate | OP 1.3.1 | 1) Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting/supported CDRs and tasks  
2) Adversary force employs obstacles (e.g. mines, underwater obstructions) to delay/disrupt maritime freedom of movement in the operating area  
3) Natural or manmade obstructions impede sea lines of communication (SLOC) within the operating area | 10 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | COPS FCC FOPS SJA | OPT CUB |
| X                    | Set Conditions for Sea Control Operations | Provide Maritime Superiority | OP 1.5.2 | x X X x | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Countermobility | Support to Subordinate | NTA 1.4 | 1) Receipt of PLANORD / EXORD / FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting / supported CDRs and tasks  
2) Vulnerability assessment identifies key enemy Lines of Communication | 7 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | COPS FCC FOPS SJA | OPT CUB |
| X                    | Set Conditions for Sea Control Operations | Provide Maritime Superiority | OP 1.5.2 | x X X x | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Employ System of Obstacles | Support to Subordinate | OP 1.4.1 | 1) Receipt of PLANORD / EXORD / FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting / supported CDRs and tasks  
2) Enemy LOCs identified  
3) Enemy forces identified and located - High payoff, or COG units | 9 | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | COPS FCC FOPS SJA | OPT CUB |
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<th>Standard HQ Missions</th>
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<td>Misc (Phase 0)</td>
<td>Mission Control</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Maritime Superiority</td>
<td>x X X x</td>
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<td>Support</td>
<td>Maritime Superiority</td>
<td>x X X x</td>
<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Blockades</td>
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1) Submarines, surface combatants and maritime air forces able to deny/deter the enemy from transiting critical sea lanes.
2) JFMCC conducts maritime operations in a permissive to hostile environment.
3) Legitimate friendly ("blue"), neutral ("white"), and suspect ("grey") merchant vessels transit/operate in the JOA.
4) Naval coordination and guidance for shipping (NCAGS) Shipping Coordination Team (SCT) is integrated into the JFMCC staff to coordinate/deconflict military and merchant traffic.
5) JFMCC releases OPTASK NCAGS.
6) Adversary attempts to disrupt merchant sea lines of communication (SLOCs) in the JOA with conventional and asymmetric means.

13 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

11 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.
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<td>TRAINING OBJECTIVE</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>DP 1.4.4</td>
<td>1) Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting supported CDRs and tasks 2) ORDER identifies potential threats 3) CCI identified within area of operations</td>
<td>11 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Support</td>
<td>NTA 1.4.7</td>
<td>1) Submarines, surface combatants and maritime air forces able to deny/deter the enemy from transiting critical sea lanes. 2) HHQ assigns ATO to JFMCC. 3) JFMCC receives OPCONT/TA/CION of assigned joint forces. 4) Subordinate commanders submit reports and RFI to JFMCC MOC.</td>
<td>13 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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<td>Support</td>
<td>DP 1.5</td>
<td>1) Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting supported CDRs and tasks 2) Operating area defined by HQ 3) Enemy forces threaten friendly movement within area of operations</td>
<td>7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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<td>Support</td>
<td>NTA 1.5.10.2</td>
<td>1) Existence of ASW threat that can effectively impact friendly operations or counter commander's intent.</td>
<td>9 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>FCC, COPS, FOPS, Targeting Cell SJA</td>
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</table>

Acronyms: see MOE Standard, Enclosure (3)
### Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Collect Operational Information

**Support to Subordinate**

**OP 2.3.2**

1. HHQ activated to conduct contingency operations in the JOA.
2. Gaps or shortfalls in intelligence coverage are identified.
3. National/theater assets are available to provide collection coverage.
4. Maritime collection priorities are promulgated.
5. National/theater assets report pertinent SIGINT collection per established OPTASK Cryptology and Communications Supplement.

#### Levels of Performance

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<td>CM Board</td>
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### Plan and Coordinate Maritime Targeting

**Support to Subordinate**

**OP 3.1**

1. Receipt of HHQ commander's guidance and ROE in effect.
2. JFMCC commander has issued targeting guidance.
3. ISF fires resources and capabilities are available and known.
4. ISR collection plan coordinated in support of kinetic and non-kinetic targeting and strike.
5. PIRs updated and targeting-support products requested and sourced to the appropriate collection agency.

#### Levels of Performance

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### Training Objective

**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Dynamic Targeting**

**Support to Subordinate**

- **Task Type**: OP 1.1.2
- **UJTL Task #**: OP 1.1.2

**Training Situation**

1. In receipt of HHQ commander’s guidance and ROE.
2. Joint fires resources and capabilities are available and known.
3. Targets meeting dynamic targeting criteria require prosecution.
4. JFMCC dynamic targeting guidance has been promulgated.
5. Required authorities/approvals requested.
6. ISR collection plan coordinated in support of kinetic and non-kinetic strike.
7. Pre- and post-strike analysis (BDA) process established and integrated into targeting cycle.

**Levels of Performance**

- **Proficiency Level**: To complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

**Method/Mode**

- **Purpose**: OPNAV M-3500.42
- **Support**: Fires Cell
- **Training Audience(s)**: Fires/TargetingWG, Targeting/FX Board, Intel Plans Cell, OPCTargeting Cell, SJ

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**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Interdict Operational Forces/Targets**

**Support to Subordinate**

- **Task Type**: OP 1.2.5
- **UJTL Task #**: OP 1.2.5

**Training Situation**

1. Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting/supported CDRs and tasks.
2. Maritime assigned forces in theater identified with sufficient capability/capacity to conduct assigned mission.
3. Subordinate planning guidance (air taking order (ATO), SPINS, etc.) reflect HHQ guidance and JFMCC CDR’s intent.

**Levels of Performance**

- **Proficiency Level**: To complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

**Method/Mode**

- **Purpose**: OPNAV M-3500.42
- **Support**: Fires Cell
- **Training Audience(s)**: Fires/TargetingWG, Targeting/FX Board, Intel Plans Cell, OPCTargeting Cell, SJ

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**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Air Interdiction of Operational Forces/Targets**

**Support to Subordinate**

- **Task Type**: OP 1.3.2
- **UJTL Task #**: OP 1.3.2

**Training Situation**

1. Receipt of HHQ planning guidance and ATO.
2. Joint fires resources and capabilities are available and known.
3. Targeting guidance (air taking order (ATO), SPINS, etc.) reflect HHQ guidance and JFMCC CDR’s intent.

**Levels of Performance**

- **Proficiency Level**: To complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

**Method/Mode**

- **Purpose**: OPNAV M-3500.42
- **Support**: Fires Cell
- **Training Audience(s)**: Fires/TargetingWG, Targeting/FX Board, Intel Plans Cell, OPCTargeting Cell, SJ

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### Functional Teams

- **Fires Cell**: FCC, COPS, FOPS
- **Targeting**: Intel Plans Cell, CM Cell, Targeting Cell, SJ

### CFTs

- **Fires/TargetingWG**: Targeting/FX Board, OPCTargeting Cell, SJ
- **CUB**: Targeting/FX Board, OPCTargeting Cell, SJ

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<td>OP 1.5.2</td>
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<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 3.2.5.2</td>
<td>1) JFMCC commander’s targeting guidance and ROE promulgated. 2) Joint fires resources and capabilities are available and known. 3) Required authorities/approvals requested</td>
<td>14 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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<td>OP 1.5.2</td>
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<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>TA 3.2.7</td>
<td>1) Fully coordinated Area Air Defense Plan is in place. 2) AMD forces deployed. 3) Critical AMD C2 systems operational. 4) PDAL is defended to required LOP</td>
<td>11 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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<td>OP 1.5.2</td>
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<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>TA 3.2.8</td>
<td>1) Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HHQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting supported CDRs and tasks 2) Maritime assigned forces in theater identified with sufficient capability/capacity to conduct assigned mission 3) Subordinate planning guidance (ATO, SPINS, etc.) reflect HHQ guidance and JFMCC CDR's intent.</td>
<td>7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3)  
OPR(s) in Bold
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<td>X</td>
<td>O4.4.4</td>
<td>1. Army requests use of a Navy large amphibious ship as rest, recreation and redeploy platform for forces during an operation. 2) Distances to in theater repair/replenishment sites are too far to sustain force over long period. 3) Major casualty at in theater maintenance facility or key friendly replenishment port requires replanning.</td>
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<td>COPS COPS COPS Sust &amp; Svcs Cell FCC LRG</td>
<td>LWG LRG OPT CUB</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>O4.5.4</td>
<td>1) Heavily damaged asset requires towing in area exposed to enemy fire. 2) USAID or disaster impacted nation requests assist in clearing port area or channel of navigation hazards or sunk vessels. 3) CCDR requires deep water salvage of specialized reconnaissance aircraft. 4) Classified ordnance inadvertently departs aircraft over a Navy range.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COPS COPS COPS Sust &amp; Svcs Cell FCC LRG</td>
<td>LWG LRG OPT CUB</td>
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<td>Op 6.1</td>
<td>1) Receipt of PLANORD/EXORD/FRAGO; HQ identify assigned forces and identify supporting supported CDRs and tasks 2) IAMD forces available 3) Maritime Commander identifies potential adversary air and missile threat to maritime forces</td>
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<td>COPS FCC FOPS FP LRG NCCC</td>
<td>Fires/Targeting WG Targeting/FX Board OPT CMWG CM Board CUB</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Protection</td>
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<td>Conduct Target Development</td>
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Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3) OPR(s) in Bold

OPT | CUB | CDB

IOWG | Fires/Targeting WG | Targeting/FX Board

CMWG | CM Board | Fires/Targeting WG | Targeting/FX Board

STO WG

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6 Nov 2014

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<td><strong>Conduct Battle Damage Assessment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Apportion Fires</strong></td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 3.1.2</td>
<td>1) HHQ directs JFMCC to initiate combat operations. 2) HHQ provides targeting guidance. 3) JFMCC conducts operations in an uncertain to hostile environment. 4) Kinetic and non-kinetic fires assets are available. 5) JFMCC establishes maritime targeting control board (MTCB) and directs target development.</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Fires Cell</td>
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<td><strong>Employ Fire Support Coordination Measures</strong></td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>OP 3.1.7</td>
<td>1) JFMCC conducts operations in an uncertain to hostile environment. 2) JFMCC provides targeting guidance. 3) JFMCC provides guidance for lethal and nonlethal fires.</td>
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<td><strong>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Close Air Support Integration for Surface Forces</strong></td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 3.2.1</td>
<td>1) Maritime targets in the AO 2) Joint/MN/organic attack aircraft available for tasking 3) JFMCC targeting guidance promulgated</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Performance (Standard MOC Supporting Task)</td>
<td>Task Type</td>
<td>UJTL Task #</td>
<td>Training Situation (CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX possible “trigger” conditions)</td>
<td>Levels of Performance</td>
<td>Method/Mode</td>
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<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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<td>OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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<td>OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
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OPNAV M-3500.42
6 Nov 2014
### Training Objective

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<tr>
<th>Standard HQ Missions</th>
<th>MOC Plain Language Essential Task</th>
<th>Standard HQ Mission Essential Task (MET)</th>
<th>Phase(s) Relative to Task</th>
<th>Performance (Standard MOC Supporting Task)</th>
<th>Task Type</th>
<th>UJTL Task #</th>
<th>Training Situation (CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX possible “trigger” conditions)</th>
<th>Levels of Performance</th>
<th>Method/Mode</th>
<th>Training Audience(s)</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| X                    | Set Conditions for Power Projection Operations | Conduct Operations in Depth | OP 1.2.4 | x X | Synchronize Operational Firepower | Staff | OP 3.2.7 | 1) HHQ directs JFMC to initiate combat operations.  
  2) Approved SROE for application of lethal and non-ethal fires received.  
  3) HHQ identifies target that can be neutralized or destroyed with lethal and/or non-lethal means.  
  4) HHQ provides fires guidance.  
  5) JTWG and JTCB convene per HHQ battle rhythm. | 11 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | Fires Cell  
  PFLANS  
  FOPS  
  COPS  
  FCC  
  Targeting Cell  
  Fires/Targeting  
  WG  
  Targeting/FX  
  Board  
  OPT |
| X                    | Set Conditions for Power Projection Operations | Conduct Operations in Depth | OP 1.2.4 | x X | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasure Operations | Support to Subordinate | OP 3.4 | 1) OCP executes missions according to SOPs and in response to injects  
  2) Adversary ISR capabilities established in area designated or deception operations. | 12 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | MIOC  
  Intel Ops Cell  
  CM Cell  
  IO Cell  
  CS COPS Cell  
  COPS  
  FCC  
  IOWG  
  FWG  
  OPT  
  CUB |
| X                    | Set Conditions for Power Projection Operations | Conduct Operations in Depth | OP 1.2.4 | X X X X | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Military Deception (MILDEC) | Support to Subordinate | OP 5.6.3 | 1) HHQ establishes D-day and provides guidance and intent for main effort.  
  2) Intelligence community provides JIPPOE and reports on adversary capabilities and intelligence collection activities. | 13 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | COPs  
  FCC  
  FOPS  
  IO Cell  
  MIOC  
  SJA  
  OPT  
  IOWG  
  AWG  
  CUB  
  CDB |
| X X                  | Set Conditions for Power Projection Operations | Conduct Operations in Depth | OP 1.2.4 | X X X X X | Coordinate MILDEC in the JOA | Staff | OP 5.6.3.1 | 1) HHQ directs components to develop COAs for exploiting adversary ISR capabilities.  
  2) Intelligence community provides JIPPOE and reports on adversary capabilities and intelligence collection activities. | 8 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | FPLANS  
  FOPS  
  IO Cell  
  MIOC  
  Intel Ops Cell  
  COPS  
  Assessment Cell  
  CS COPS Cell  
  IOWG  
  OPT  
  CUB  
  CDB |
| X                    | Set Conditions for Power Projection Operations | Conduct Operations in Depth | OP 1.2.4 | X X X X | Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Electronic Warfare (EW) in the JOA | Support to Subordinate | OP 5.6.4 | 1) Adversary employs variety of jamming capabilities (comms, GPS, radar).  
  2) CASREPs on various blue force EW capabilities.  
  3) Adversary employs exploitable RF-based C2 nodes. | 15 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X | IO Cell  
  CS COPS Cell  
  COPS  
  FCC  
  MIOC  
  C2 of C2 WG  
  OPT  
  CUB  
  CDB |
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<tr>
<th>Service Title/3 Responsible for Managing</th>
<th>STD/primary SOF/Other NCCIC</th>
<th>MET #</th>
<th>Phase(s) Relative to Task</th>
<th>Performance (Standard MOC Supporting Task)</th>
<th>Task Type</th>
<th>UJTL Task #</th>
<th>Training Situation (CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX or TTX) possible “trigger” conditions</th>
<th>Levels of Performance</th>
<th>Method/Mode</th>
<th>Training Audience(s)</th>
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</table>
|                                       |                              | 1.2.4 | X                        | Support subordinate to Conduct Operations in Depth | Support to Subordinate | DP 5.6.4.2 | 1) HHQ provides strategic objectives and effects.  
2) Enemy order of battle (EOB): Intelligence community estimates of adversary's radar, electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) and GPS systems.  
3) Adversary activates surface to air, surface to surface and CDCM missile sites. | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X           | CS COPS Cell |
|                                       |                              | 1.2.4 | X                        | Conduct Computer Network Operations       | Staff      | DP 5.6.5    | 1) HHQ establishes a Joint Cyberspace Component Command.  
2) Adversary possesses network capabilities to exploit and attack friendly C2 network(s).  
3) Adversary attempts to leverage specific communications medium to plan/coordinate hostile activities.  
4) Adversary conducts multiple probes/attacks on blue networks.  
5) HHQ establishes PIRs for adversary networks. | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X           | CS COPS Cell |
|                                       |                              | 1.2.4 | X                        | Operationally integrate plans to Conduct Computer Network Attack | Command-linked | DP 5.6.5.2 | 1) HHQ establishes a Joint Cyberspace Component Command.  
2) HHQ provides strategic objectives and effects.  
3) Adversary employs integrated air defense and coastal defense systems.  
4) Adversary activates surface to air, surface to surface and CDCM missile sites.  
5) Adversary conducts multiple probes/attacks on blue networks. | Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X           | CS COPS Cell |
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<tr>
<th>Standard HQ Missions</th>
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<td>TRAINING OBJECTIVE</td>
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<td>Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3)</td>
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<td>Coordinate Military Information Support Operations (MISO)</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 5.6.6</td>
<td>1) MISO Support Element established; 2) Operational Planning Group conducts crisis action planning; 3) Adversary executes propaganda campaign resulting in distrust of US maritime forces; 4) FBIS reports attribute casualties to US activities</td>
<td>10 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IO Cell</td>
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<td>Operationally integrate strategic plans to Conduct MISO</td>
<td>Command-LINKED</td>
<td>OP 5.6.6.1</td>
<td>1) HHQ directs components to plan for contingency operations in theater; 2) HHQ provides strategic objectives and effects; 3) Operational Planning Group conducts crisis action planning; 4) OPG generates desired/undesired effects.</td>
<td>13 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IO Cell</td>
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<td>Operationally integrate strategic plans to assist in Populace and Resource Control</td>
<td>Command-LINKED</td>
<td>OP 1.5.5</td>
<td>1) Population crisis in JOA that impacts the ability to complete operations; 2) HN request to assist country to address refugees/displaced persons outside of their capacity to address basic needs; 3) Security threat posed by the presence of large displaced population, combined with threat to their safety (belligerent or natural threat).</td>
<td>7 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>IO Cell</td>
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</table>
|                     |                                  |                                        |       |                         | Provide Health Services | Staff | OP 4.4.3 | 1) Operational mission that involves assignment of forces/units that will require provision of health services. 2) Incident that causes significant disruption or degradation in the provision of health services to operational forces, | 18 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days. | X          | Health Svcs Support Cell | LWG, LCB, OPT, SJA 

**Service:** Force Management, TIC/Phase 0, OPNAV M-3500.42, 6 Nov 2014

**Training Objective:**

1. MISO Support Element established.
2. Operational Planning Group conducts crisis action planning.
3. Adversary executes propaganda campaign resulting in distrust of US maritime forces.
4. FBIS reports attribute casualties to US activities.

**Training Situation:**

CPX, FST-O, STAFFEX, or TTX possible “trigger” conditions.

**Levels of Performance:**

10 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.

**Method/Mode:**

- IO Cell
- FOPS
- COPS
- FPLANS
- FCC
- Fires Cell
- IAWG
- CSW
- CUB
- CDB
- OREWG
- IAWG
- OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A
- 5-7 days.

**Training Audience(s):**

- IAWG
- OPT
- COPS
- CFB
- CSW
- SJA
- LCB
- OREWG
- LWG
- LCB
- OPT
- SJA
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<tr>
<th>Standard HQ Missions</th>
<th>MOX Plain Language Essential Task</th>
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<th>Method/Mode</th>
<th>Training Audience(s)</th>
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<td>Operationally integrate strategic plans for evacuation</td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>OP 4.5.16 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 3-7 days.</td>
<td>Functional Teams</td>
<td>CFTs</td>
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<td>Set Conditions for Non- Combat Crisis Response Operations</td>
<td>Provide Political - Military (POL-MIL) Support</td>
<td>OP 4.7</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>1) Ambassador requests assistance to plan and/or conduct evacuation of identified personnel. 2) CCMD provides NEO planning guidance, based on DOS regional policies and agreements.</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Civil-Military Engineering</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.6.2 13 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 3-7 days.</td>
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<td>Set Conditions for Non- Combat Crisis Response Operations</td>
<td>Provide Political - Military (POL-MIL) Support</td>
<td>OP 4.7</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that requires construction and other engineering support. 2) Incident that causes significant disruption or degradation in the civil-military engineering support provided to operational forces.</td>
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<td>Set Conditions for Non- Combat Crisis Response Operations</td>
<td>Provide Political - Military (POL-MIL) Support</td>
<td>OP 4.7</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>1) JFMCC tasked via OPLAN and OPORD from HQ to execute missions in support of DoD and Other Government Agencies</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>OP 4.7.3 16 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 3-7 days.</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Non- Combat Crisis Response Operations</td>
<td>Provide Political - Military (POL-MIL) Support</td>
<td>OP 4.7</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>1) HHQ conducts operations in a coalition or multinational environment. 2) USG agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and/or international organizations (IO) participate in joint/combined operations.</td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>OP 4.7.5 14 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 3-7 days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Set Conditions for Non- Combat Crisis Response Operations</td>
<td>Provide Political - Military (POL-MIL) Support</td>
<td>OP 4.7</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>1) Extensive damage caused by man-made or natural disaster beyond the capacity of HN. 2) HN requests humanitarian assistance, transportation, security, logistics / supplies, engineering support, or consequence management services.</td>
<td>Command-Linked</td>
<td>OP 4.7.8 12 Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 3-7 days.</td>
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<td>Task Type</td>
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<td>Levels of Performance</td>
<td>Method/Mode</td>
<td>Training Audience(s)</td>
<td>Acronyms: see MOC Standard, Enclosure (3)</td>
<td>OPR(s) in Bold</td>
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<td>OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A</td>
<td>5-7 days.</td>
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<td>Operationally integrate strategic plans to coordinate Host Nation Support</td>
<td>1) Operational mission that requires Host Nation Support. 2) Incident that causes significant disruption or degradation of Host Nation Support.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
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<td>Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation</td>
<td>Support to Subordinate</td>
<td>1) Nation-state in AOR with political instability 2) State Department request for NEO planning &amp; execution 3) Appropriate F-77 reports from State Department available 4) Designated TCN population for evacuation identified by State Dept 5) NEO Tracking System available 6) CCDR PLANORD/EXORD to plan/execute NEO</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Proficiency Level to complete procedures IAW OPNAV M-3500.42, appendix A within 5-7 days.</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
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1. Purpose. This tab identifies MOC training and exercise resources, to include the MOC Training Team and implementation of the MOC training continuum (MOC TC), as well as OL HQ exercise opportunities and Joint-/Navy-sponsored exercise programs.

2. MOC Training Continuum (MOC TC). The MOC TC has been the basis of organizational level training of MOC staffs across the fleet, as well as the development of requisite operational level capabilities. Commanders continue to request MOC TC involvement in training programs with earlier coordination and oversight, and in-depth understanding of MOC effective practices as they evolve.

   a. Intent. The MOC TC addresses operational level functional team, cross-functional team (CFT), and collective training continuity to ensure MOCs form, organize, develop, achieve proficiency, and sustain capability in a standardized manner. The MOC TC provides a common framework for each of the MOCs, while recognizing their unique requirements in fulfilling assigned missions. Therefore, the Navy MOC TC must provide standard support, using the MOC Standard to assist each MOC as it determines and or refines required METs, capabilities, organizational structure, manning requirements and competencies, and collaboration and coordination requirements within and outside the HQ, processes, and battle rhythm in support of the commander’s decision cycle. As fleet MOCs determine these requirements, they must be supported to achieve a high level of proficiency using standard training tools and resources, which must remain available as the command demonstrates capability and proficiency at identified events and sustains that level indefinitely. It is vital for the MOC TC to be a regular “drumbeat” for all MOC staffs to ensure academic and training proficiency is maintained and noted weaknesses are improved upon. Figures J-1 through J-3 present a simple progression of a fleet MOC’s TC in one 2-year cycle.
Fig 4E-1: Navy MOC training continuum (MOC TC)
Fig 4E-2: Exercise life cycle of MOC TC
b. Training and Education. Organizational training at fleet MOCs focuses on the instruction of personnel to enhance their capability to perform specific functions and tasks. Further, training is instruction and applied exercises for acquiring and retaining skills, knowledge, and abilities required to complete standard tasks. The MOC TC includes mission rehearsals, instruction, and “over the shoulder” training of individuals and staffs using the MOC Standard tasks and procedures, Navy and joint doctrine, and Navy and joint tactics, techniques, and procedures. This prepares MOC staffs to respond to operational requirements considered necessary by the CCDRs to execute their assigned or anticipated missions. Finally, training and education are complementary and not mutually exclusive throughout the MOC TC. Elements of education and training are often blended by COMUSFLTFORCOM and NAVWARCOL MOC Training Team personnel in delivery to achieve desired
learning objectives and ultimate performance outcomes. Virtually all military schools and professional development programs include elements of both education and training in their academic programs.

c. Common Training Across MOCs. Although the MOC executes in a broadly standard manner, MOCs differ in several areas, including: maturity of the operational level HQ, priority of contingency operations, span of control, access to operational forces, size and physical layout of the HQ, and maritime HQ responsibilities and priority. However, MOCs share more common attributes than not, including organization and core manpower, competency and proficiency requirements to complete standard operational procedures, materiel requirements, battle rhythm, and commander’s involvement. Missions share significant commonality, even though the MOC regions and AORs differ. The Navy MOC TC will provide standard support for each MOC. The MOC TC must be able to share effective practices across the fleet. Specific practices apply to all aspects of the MOC, to include analyzing the mission; determining required capabilities; developing a training plan; developing a manning document and augmentation plan; determining systems and facility requirements; and designing an exercise program that supports training objectives and proficiency requirements, team and organizational training, and processes and products supporting decision-making.

d. Supporting Products. In order for the MOC TC to have the intended effect as a methodology to form and sustain all MOCs in a common fashion, it is recommended each MOC achieve specific milestones through regular interaction with the Navy MOC Training Team. Forming and sustaining the readiness of the MOCs includes much more than training, and the MOC TC must be prepared to support as many of the readiness aspects of a MOC as is practical. Although the focus of the MOC TC is on procedural proficiency, it is important to list the minimum mission-focused products each MOC must develop to support training and proficiency, to include:

(1) Mission analysis for each mission assigned to the MOC (numbered plans, named contingencies, and operations in progress).
(2) Mission objectives, operational approach, commander’s intent, desired effects and conditions for theater security cooperation and contingency missions.

(3) A mission-based MOC Training Plan, to include training objectives, relationship to METs, and an exercise program to support the development and sustainment of required competencies and demonstrated proficiency.

(4) Battle-rostered manning documents, describing names, billets, position descriptions, and competencies required for each contingency that would require the HQ to expand and augment its capacity, based on additional tasks and procedures the MOC must conduct in contingency phases 1-5.

(5) Minimum essential equipment list, to include systems required above and beyond the MOC Standard materiel core baseline and mission builds.

(6) SOP for the MOC, describing how the command supports commander’s decision-making and sets conditions for subordinates.

(7) Knowledge and information management plan to describe information exchange requirements, collaboration requirements, business rules, digital Rules of Engagement (ROE), and battle rhythm requirements.

(8) Exercise directive, as well as all exercise support documentation, simulation build and tools, master scenario event list (MSEL) injects, and exercise objectives for major training events to provide proficiency observations to the commander (at least bi-annually).

e. Training Resources. Joint and Navy training resources are regularly available to the MOCs and MOC Training Officers to increase mission proficiency. For the MOCs, a primary resource is the Navy MOC Training Team, which provides MOCs with an operational level training capability with a unique maritime perspective. The MOC Training Team delivers training and provides proficiency observations, driven by fleet commander’s requirements and assigned missions as specified in their respective MOC training agreements (see chapter 1 – para 6.e.). U.S. Fleet Forces N74 and Naval War College (NAVWARCOL) Assist
and Assess Team comprise the members of the MOC Training Team. The size and composition of the MOC Training Team is tailored to the training it will provide, based on identified exercise METs and specified training objectives. The MOC Training Team is also responsible for maintaining MOC training agreements with all MOCs; facilitating MOC training via scheduled workshops, assist visits, planning workshops, academics, and “over the-shoulder” training; and providing proficiency observations and feedback to support fleet HQs readiness reporting, highlighting potential areas of command focus and recommend improvement. MOC Directors and MOC Training Officers must coordinate closely with internal and external training stakeholders to maximize the training resources available in every phase of training. These phases include en route education prior to arrival, as well as individual, team, and collective training. Training resources by phase are described as follows:

(1) En route education. Classroom training en route to MOC assignments can be coordinated through the Navy Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS) and the NAVWARCOL. An individual en route education strategy for core MOC positions is included in appendix 4F. Opportunities for other MOC supporting personnel are available through BUPERS and NAVWARCOL as funding is available.

(2) Indocrtination and individual online training. Each MOC should establish an indoctrination process to inform reporting individuals regarding the discrete missions assigned to the fleet HQ, the organizational construct, cross-functional procedures, commander’s intent, and operational approach. Although these are unique to each MOC, the functional responsibilities of each individual and their place in the organization is relatively common amongst MOCs. To help acclimate newly reporting personnel to the operational level and operational functions, there are online resources available.

(a) MOC Effective Practices. The Navy MOC Training Team maintains the current listing of observed MOC effective practices, available by request in hardcover, or online at https://intelshare.intelink.gov/sites/mocttep.

(b) Joint Knowledge Online (JKO). Although designed primarily for members of a joint task force (JTF) staff, JKO provides Joint Operations 100- and 200-level online courses for
members of an operational staff. These courses include basic
tenets of the operational level of command and control,
comprehensive approach, mission command, and operational level
considerations, as well as functional courses. Go to
http://jko.jfcom.mil/ for more information, or go directly to
.seam?cid=tab_2&tabId=2 and search JKO 100 and 200 courses in
the Course Catalog tab by typing “JFC 100” or “JFC 200” in the
title window.

(3) MOC Functional team training. For maritime
competencies, MOC Standard supporting tasks and procedures, and
training on the MOC Effective Practices in each functional area
(e.g. current operations, plans, assessment, intelligence,
knowledge management, C2 communication systems, logistics,
fires, information operations, cyber operations, messaging and
communication synchronization, and non-DoD/interorganizational
coordination) is available from the Navy MOC Training Team (TT).
The MOC TT can be requested for any and all functional training,
particularly in preparation for major exercise events. Support
can include, but not be limited to: academics and plenary
seminars, functional breakout groups, one-on-one training for
core MOC positions and assist visits. Training can be tailored
to suit the functional needs of the MOC.

(4) JTF HQ training. Although the fundamentals of
operating in a HQ staff that is supporting a JTF Commander
versus a JFMCC or fleet commander are very similar, there are
distinct differences in focus and level of coordination in every
task and procedure. While the MOC Standard is designed to
support the maritime commander employing maritime forces,
regulated by COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT, JTF training
resources and standards are regulated by the Joint Staff J7.
This organization is supported by several divisions to provide
joint training to designated JTF HQ staffs and CCMD staffs, much
in the same way the Navy MOC Training Team supports MOC
Training. Most notably, the Deployable Training Division (DTD)
provides joint observer/trainers who are well-versed in JTF
organizations, processes, products, and joint best practices.
If the MOC supports the commander as a designated JTF commander
for their respective CCDR, the DTD can provide the necessary
training and proficiency standards for the JTF mission(s) the
MOC is assigned.
(5) **Cross-Functional Team (CFT) and Collective Training.**

(a) CFT training involves more than one functional section of the MOC, and can be conducted using a simple table-top exercise (TTX) with a singular training inject or operational issue, a planning exercise event focusing on a singular cross-functional planning effort, a STAFFEX involving several staff elements collaborating on several operational issues and injects, or a larger scale TTX/STAFFEX that involves a more complex operational problem run over a definitive period of time, exercising a limited battle rhythm. These type of events can be coordinated with the Navy MOC Training Team, COMNAVWARDEVCOM, or NAVWARCOL to train focused CFTs on the staff.

(b) When the entire MOC is exercised to support the commander during a scenario-driven mission rehearsal or contingency event, it is considered collective training. The Navy MOC Training Team can provide outside trainers and observers to improve staff proficiency during an exercise event. NWDC and COMUSFLTFORCOM N7 can also coordinate exercise design, exercise support, scenario development and modeling and simulation (M&S) architecture to support Navy-sponsored OL/TL HQ exercise events, as described below.

3. **OL/TL HQ Exercise and Training Program.** Joint training exercises, to include those of the CCMD exercise program, have been reduced in recent years, limiting the resources available to train HQs and forces below the Joint Force Commander level (tier 2). The Joint Staff J7 has directed exercises to be more closely aligned with the CCMD primary training audience at the strategic level, requiring service training programs to increase support to operational level training, particularly at the functional component level and below.

   a. **Intent.** COMUSFLTFORCOM N7, supported by the NWDC, has been directed to develop an OL to TL HQ exercise program, designed to train MOCs (tier 3, functional component focus) and their direct TL HQ subordinates (tier 4, CTF focus). These HQ elements would be primary training audiences, supported by Navy M&S, synthetic construct, scenario development, implementer delivery, and exercise architecture. Scenarios would be based on executing Standard MOC missions, to stimulate likely offensive and defensive operational contingencies and/or non-
combat crisis response contingencies in conjunction with theater deterrence, maritime security and sustainment operations, dependent on the training requirements of the training audience.

b. Integration. OL/TL HQ exercises would be conducted using an operational level fleet synthetic training (FST-O) model. Training will integrate HQ elements, as follows:

(1) Vertical integration. MOCs will train with their respective CTFs and subordinate force HQ elements. Forward based MOCs will be integrated into training events in order to exercise with pre-deployed TL HQ staffs to enable relationships and familiarity with staffs and processes prior to deployment to the fleet HQs’ theater of operations. Training support will include replication of commands/force capabilities at least one level above/below the training audience echelon of command, using real-world capabilities.

(2) Horizontal integration. MOCs will be supported horizontally by as many real-world mission partners and peer components as practical. Those unable to participate will be replicated by exercise support cells.

(3) OFRP integration. FST-O will be part of pre-deployment training, and integrated at a time in the OFRP that maximizes real-world mission-partner and subordinate force involvement, is timed to best enhance staff training prior to deployment based on advanced training posture, and makes the best use of force resources. The priority for training is to ensure MOCs train with their relevant subordinate forces, particularly forward deployed MOCs.

(4) Organizational and mission integration. The OL HQ and TL HQ share many similar processes, require similar organizational construct, and support the same basic functions (support the commander’s decision-making and set the conditions for subordinate success as they employ the force). The primary difference lies in the level of detail in planning and coordination, and the span of focus for synchronizing operations (i.e. the MOC plans, coordinates and synchronizes operations across the maritime force, while each CTF plans, coordinates and synchronizes operations across the tactical focus of the task force, e.g. undersea warfare (USW) operations, Strike operations, logistic support, etc.). OL/TL HQ exercises will
ensure these similar organizations integrate capability across the tier 3/4 echelon by emphasizing processes and procedures that occur between the OL and TL HQ, particularly staff and support to subordinate tasks at the MOC level, and staff and command-linked tasks at the TL HQ level. See appendix 4B and appendix A for further discussion of MOC staff and support to subordinate tasks.

4. Implementation. Beginning in FY14, several MOCs will conduct Navy-sponsored OL/TL HQ events, with the MOC and CTFs as identified primary training audiences. Standard MOC missions and Training Objectives (appendix 4D) will be used to develop scenarios appropriate to the HQ elements. COMNAVWARDEVCOM will provide exercise context through approved M&S architecture, and will collaborate with the Navy MOC Training Team to develop the scenario and master scenario event list (MSEL) implementers. Initially, the exercise events will use any available HQs to conduct the event. As the program matures, a FST-O schedule will be coordinated and developed with all MOCs and their appropriate CTFs (pre-deployment and assigned force HQs) to exercise likely contingency operations (offensive and defensive sea control and power projection operations, non-combat crisis response operations) while maintaining the ability to conduct theater operations (deterrence, maritime security, and presence/sustainment operations). Exercises will be designed to stress the capability and capacity of the MOC and TL HQ staffs to maintain all mission requirements, to include the ability to maintain Fleet Management supported missions, as applicable. The intent will be to challenge each MOC to expand capability and capacity to address additional Standard MOC tasks and procedures conducted in advanced contingency phases (phase 1-5), as opposed to stagnating in “shaping operations” preceding phase 1. Exercises are an excellent venue to become proficient and train to tasks and procedures that are not often used during enduring operations. Observations of gaps and seams in Navy support to the MOC and TL HQs will be provided to resource sponsors through the MOC governance process to improve resources provided to the observed MOC. Proficiency observations will be provided directly to the fleet commander to help the staff develop internal action plans to address proficiency gaps.
APPENDIX 4F

INDIVIDUAL EN ROUTE EDUCATION STRATEGY

1. Purpose. To establish en route operational level (OL) education requirements for MOCs, particularly for core MOC positions. Once provided this level of en route education, the core MOC positions identified in Table K-1 are critical to training individual supporting MOC personnel upon deployment to their respective fleet HQ.

2. Background. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT are responsible for the training, manning and equipping of all MOCs, to include establishing MOC policy for the conduct of OL training and education. Fleet HQs must be provided with standard operational capability and capacity, and thus must be manned, trained, and equipped to enable operational C2 of naval, joint, interagency, and combined forces. En route courses are necessary to prepare core MOC positions to effectively and quickly support the responsibilities of the Commander at an operational level HQ, lead standard MOC procedures, and train MOC support personnel to complete each standard task and procedure. The identification of core MOC positions is not limited to active duty; to conform with the MOC Standard, reserve personnel are obligated to attend en route education if assigned to billets considered to be core MOC positions.

3. Discussion. En route education is essential to preparing core MOC positions to perform operational tasks and procedures, establishing baseline knowledge, and enabling these personnel to carry the information gained in their education to MOC support personnel within the fleet HQ. In general, these tasks and procedures include:

   a. Planning and advanced OL warfighting

   b. Joint, interagency, and multinational planning integration and coordination

   c. Joint targeting

   d. Joint fires integration

   e. Information operations
f. BMD planning and employment

g. Collection management

h. Intelligence processing and dissemination

3. The enclosed tables identify courses that individually or in combination prepare core MOC positions to perform the critical OL functions listed above, as well as those tasks identified in appendix A. The list of schools is not exhaustive, and does not represent the number of various en route staff courses available to OL staffs, but does identify those most pertinent to MOC processes. Optional OL courses are identified at the end of this chapter (page 4F-26). U.S. Fleet Forces N83 will lead efforts to identify gaps in en route courses (i.e. knowledge management, assessment, operational sustainment, etc.), and propose programmatic changes to address these shortfalls. Additionally, the Naval War College's Advanced Research Project Groups: Halsey Alfa, Halsey Bravo, and the Gravely Group conduct research at the operational level of war in both regional (Asia/Pacific and Arabian Gulf) and functional (USW and BMD/IAMD) areas that can support ongoing MOC operational planning. These three groups employ wargaming, operations analysis and other research methodologies to address current and future operational warfighting issues and challenges that can be incorporated by fleet commanders and MOC directors to sustain proficiency and currency of their MOC staffs. Details on these groups can be found on pages 4F-23 through 4F-25.
Table 4F-1: Core MOC positions and required en route courses

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**Maritime Staff Operator Course (MSOC)**

**Maritime Operational Planners Course (MOPC)**

**Maritime Advanced Warfighting School (MAWS)**

**Joint Information Operations Planners Course (JIOPC)**

**Joint Targeting Staff Course**

**Joint Targeting Application Course**

**Joint Operational Fires and Effects Course (or designated replacement)**

**Joint Automated Deep Coordination Operations System (JADOCS) Users Course**

**Advanced Maritime Operational Intelligence Course**

**Naval Collection Manager Course**

**Joint C4I/Cyber Staff and Operations Course (JC4ICSOC)**

**Joint C4 Planners Course (JC4PC)**

**Joint Air Operations Command and Control Course (ACC JAOC2C)**

**Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Tactical Operations**

**OPNAV M-3500.42**

6 Nov 2014
<p>| Code | Course                                    | En Route (Weeks) | 5 weeks | 11 weeks | 13 mos+ | 1 week | 4 weeks | 4 weeks | 1 week | 2 weeks | 1 week | 6 weeks | 4 weeks | 2 weeks | 2 weeks | 3 weeks | 4 weeks | Total Time |
|------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 40   | Information Operations Planner (FOPS)     | IO Cell          | 9836    | X        | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 41   | Information Operations Planner (FPLANS)   | IO Cell          | 9836    | X        | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 42   | Intel Collections Manager                 | Collection Cell  | 9646    | J381     | X       |        |        |         |        |         | X      |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 43   | Intel Ops Cell Lead                       | Intel Ops Cell   | 9670    | X        |         |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 44   | Intel Planner (FOPS)                      | Intel Plans Cell | 9613    | S        |         |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 45   | Intel Planner (FPLANS)                    | Intel Plans Cell | 9613    | S        |         |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 46   | Intel Plans Cell Lead                     | Intel Plans Cell | 9613    | JPM     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 47   | Intel RFI Manager                         | Intel Ops Cell   | 9611    | S        |         |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 48   | Intel Targeting Cell Lead                 | Targeting Cell   | 9644    | J3A1, J3A2 | X     |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 49   | Interagency Planner                       | FPLANS           | 9061    | JPM     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 50   | JAG Planner                               | Special Staff    | 2505 or 2529 | JPM     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 51   | JICO                                      | JICO             | 9523    | J32     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 52   | JOPES Planner (FOPS)                      | JOPES Cell       | 9087    | J31     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 53   | JOPES Planner (FPLANS)                    | JOPES Cell       | 9087    | J31     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 54   | KM Officer                                | KM               | 2450    | X        |         |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 55   | Lead Intel Analyst                        | Intel Ops Cell   | 9611    | S        |         |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 56   | Log Planner (FOPS)                        | Log Plans Cell   | 9089    | JPM     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 57   | Log Planner (FPLANS)                      | Log Plans Cell   | 9089    | JPM     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 58   | Log Plans Cell Lead                       | Log Plans Cell   | 9089    | JPM     | X       |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |
| 59   | LRC Chief                                 | LRC              | 9051    | X        |         |        |        |         |        |         |        |         |        |         |         |         |         |         |          |</p>
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### Maritime Staff Operator Course (MSOC) Requirements

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**X** = Required  
**P** = Primary Requirement  
**S** = Secondary option if Primary Requirement can’t be filled / unavailable

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### Notes:

1. MAWS is a combination of 10 months JPME (ILC) followed by 3 months practical operational task planning.
2. All personnel identified as filling a Core MOC Position will attend MDDC, unless otherwise enrolled in MDDC, MAWS, or ELOC.
3. "JPM" is a new AQD that will be awarded to those who attend MDDC.
4. "MOC" considered only "Required" and "Primary Requirement" courses.
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| Course Attendees: | Primary: Core MOC Positions (Process Drivers - see MOC Standard, chapter 6)  
|                | Secondary: All assigned Staff Officers and Senior Enlisted with orders to OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers |
| Course Objectives | To familiarize students with the operational and naval theory, concepts, doctrine, organizations, capabilities, responsibilities, functions, planning and execution processes techniques and practices. The course will enable students to assume the duties as a staff member in a Numbered fleet- Maritime Operations Center (MOC) staff. Attendees will also be prepared to transition with the HQ when required to a Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (JFMCC), a Navy component commander (NCC) or a Joint Force Naval Component Commander (JFNCC), or as a Joint Task Force Commander. The curriculum is comprised of four interconnected LOOs:  
|                | · Strategy, Operational Art, and Operational Functions  
|                | · Maritime Command and Control  
|                | · Planning and Preparation  
|                | · Execution  
| Security Clearance: | Secret  
| Link:           | http://www.usnwc.edu/Academics/Maritime--Staff-Operators-Course.aspx  
| Contact:        | 401-841-3685                   |
(2) **Maritime Operational Planners Course (MOPC)**

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<tr>
<td>Course Objectives:</td>
<td>MOPC is a practitioner’s course that examines both the art and science associated with military activities across the range of military operations (ROMO). It includes in-depth, multiple iterations of the Navy planning process (NPP) and synthesis of the operations processes. MOPC incorporates seminars and practical exercises using realistic case studies relevant to current global maritime challenges. These challenges will require crisis action and deliberate planning in the maritime domain to include force-on-force, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, and counter-piracy complex problems. MOPC graduates will be able to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lead an OPT and excel as an OPT member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduct crisis action and deliberate planning across the ROMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Write Navy component supporting plans and OPORDs with selected annexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interact across all levels of war and effectively represent the Maritime perspective as an LNO to HHQ/adjacent components/subordinate/multinational force (MNF)/Interagency staffs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
<td>Secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.usnwc.edu/Academics/Maritime-Operational-Planners-Course-(MOPC).aspx">http://www.usnwc.edu/Academics/Maritime-Operational-Planners-Course-(MOPC).aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>401-841-3685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### (3) Maritime Advanced Warfighting School (MAWS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIN:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Duration: | 13 months  
(10 months in residence JPME with Planning Electives, +13 week complex scenario driven planning course and practical) |
| Location: | U.S. Naval War College, Newport, RI |
| Course Attendees: | MOC Planning Leadership  
U.S. military officers ordered to the August convening of the College of Naval Command and Staff (CNC&S) are eligible for the 13-month Maritime Advanced Warfighting School (MAWS). U.S. Navy officers are selected from the slate of unrestricted line warfare, Information Operations, Intelligence, and Supply Corps officers ordered to the CNC&S. |
| Course Objectives | MAWS educates officers to be operational-level leaders: to understand and apply maritime power effectively; to stand up and lead Operational Planning Teams (OPTs); and to think creatively and critically by evaluating complex, chaotic security problems, identifying key causes and effects, developing exhaustive alternatives, and effectively implementing the best courses of action. MAWS also educates officers to conduct effective operational planning as members of planning teams in multinational, interagency, joint, and maritime environments. A primary aspect of this second objective is uninterrupted interface with other service and joint planners to improve the working relationship necessary in the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC). MAWS has three main parts.  
(1) students participate in the resident ILC core courses: National Security Decision Making, Strategy and War, and a MAWS tailored Joint Maritime Operations syllabus.  
(2) the students take three expanded electives that collectively constitute Area of Study “Joint Operational Planning.”  
(3) the course concludes with a three-month, practical planning task in direct support of Joint or Navy operational-level commanders, including U.S. combatant commanders, Joint Task Force commanders, and numbered fleet commanders. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Clearance:</th>
<th>Secret</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Link:</td>
<td><a href="http://www.usnwc.edu/Departments---Colleges/Maws.aspx">http://www.usnwc.edu/Departments---Colleges/Maws.aspx</a>401-841-3920/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>401-841-6149</td>
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Executive Level operational level of war (OLW) Course (ELOC)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Duration:</th>
<th>1 Week</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>U.S. Naval War College, Newport, RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Senior Staff Officers (O-6) assigned to OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Course Objectives | Develop in students key insights to be able to understand both the commander and staff's perspective on MOC processes, procedures, relationships, coordination, and products and, most importantly, to understand what is required to align the two. The approach of this course is to provide attendees with the ability to be the link that aligns the commander's vision and intent with the staff's actions. ELOC will provide a comprehensive approach for how maritime staffs must act to translate strategic objectives into operational actions in a proactive manner to ensure favorable outcomes and achievement of those objectives in a complex operational environment. Students will gain an appreciation of the critical role of senior staff leadership within the MOC to enable simultaneous maritime operations to: | • Translate commander’s vision and guidance  
• Prioritize and manage staff resources  
• Synchronize and align staff activities (internally and externally)  
• Employ functions and forces  
• Adapt the organization to mission requirements. |
| Security Clearance: | Secret |
| Contact: | 401-841-2269/1477 |
(5) **Joint Information Operations Planners Course (JIOPC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration:</th>
<th>4 weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Joint Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Staff Officers to be assigned to Information Operations billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Objectives:</td>
<td>Educate and train military students between the ranks of 0-4 through 0-6, and DoD Civilian equivalents, to plan, integrate, and synchronize full spectrum IO into joint operational-level plans and orders. The course focuses on these six (6) learning areas:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IO Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interagency Planning &amp; Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Military Deception (MILDEC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operations Security (OPSEC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throughout the course the students use traditional planning methodologies within the joint planning community. The course is based upon joint doctrine that is reinforced, when necessary, by a compilation of various tactics, techniques, and procedures from throughout the department of defense. The JIOPC is only taught in residence at the Joint Forces Staff College. JIOC staff and Combatant Command IO planning teams have priority for available seats.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
<td>Top Secret/Special Compartmentalized Information (TS/SCI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>(757)443-6345/6339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(6) **Joint Targeting Staff Course**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIN:</th>
<th>S-3A-0005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration:</td>
<td>19 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Joint Targeting School, Dam Neck, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Staff Officers and enlisted to be assigned to Targeting and Fires billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Course Objectives**

This course is designed to provide the Department of Defense with formal joint targeting training for mid-career operations and intelligence personnel. The focus is on the application of the six-step Joint Targeting Cycle at the theater and operational levels of war:

1. Objectives and Guidance
2. Target Development
3. Weaponery Assessment
4. Force Application
5. Execution Planning/Force Execution
6. Combat Assessment

The curriculum starts with an introduction to the organizational structures and systems employed by the four services and DoD support agencies. The remainder of the course involves the presentation of concepts and theory associated with each step of the targeting cycle, which is reinforced through practical application exercises.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Clearance:</th>
<th>Secret</th>
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</table>

**Link:**


**Contact:**

(757) 492-0277
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>(7) Joint Targeting Application Course</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CIN:</strong> S-3A-0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration:</strong> 19 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Joint Targeting School, Dam Neck, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course Attendees:</strong> Staff Officers and enlisted to be assigned to Targeting and Fires billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course Objectives:</strong> This course is designed to provide the Department of Defense with formal joint targeting training for mid-career operations and intelligence personnel. The focus is on the weaponeering process and concepts of weapon delivery accuracy, damage mechanisms, and damage criteria are covered along with an introduction to the software tools used for damage prediction calculations. The curriculum reinforces the use of weaponeering software and specific methodologies through practical application exercises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Security Clearance:</strong> Secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact:</strong> (757)492-0277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Joint Operational Fires and Effects Course

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIN:</th>
<th>2E-F229/250-F55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration:</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Fort Sill, OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Staff Officers and enlisted to be assigned to Targeting and Fires billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Objectives:</td>
<td>This course provides instruction to joint fires and effects team members above the brigade level from all services, Coalition Forces and inter-agencies. The course covers the skills and processes to apply and integrate the full range of joint lethal and non-lethal fires and effects in current and modular formations. Each student gains baseline knowledge of joint and service sensors, capabilities, platforms and battle space management; the joint targeting process; and joint fires and effects system. JOFEC prepares students for the effects-based approach to war fighting. The students' knowledge is exercised and validated during a culminating exercise conducted in an immersive simulation environment where they apply and integrate joint lethal and non-lethal fires and effects. JOFEC focuses on operational-level fires and effects with emphasis on lethal and non-lethal fires and effects, information operations (IO) and space- and effects-based operations. Recent innovations include counterinsurgency and coalition issues (foreign LNOs) as topics for current issues panel discussions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
<td>Secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>(901)874-4338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 JOFEC is no longer being funded by the U.S. Army, but is a course requirement for certain Fires AQDs. With the absence of this course, detailers have been provided with temporary / alternative courses to fulfill AQD requirements.
(9) Joint Automated Deep Coordination Operations System (JADOCS) Users Course

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIN:</th>
<th>J-2G-0655</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration:</td>
<td>5 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Joint Targeting School, Dam Neck, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Staff Officers and enlisted to be assigned to Targeting and Fires billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Objectives</td>
<td>The course introduces joint dynamic targeting fundamentals, the joint tasking message (JTM) 10-line, and current federated dynamic targeting practices; introduces the various JADOCS interfaces, tools and managers; demonstrates JADOCS basic user setup, preferences, target data nomination, cross component coordination, weapons target pairing (WTP), collateral damage estimation (CDE) wizard, and cursor on target (COT) functionality using Target Package Generator (TPG) and Rapid Attack Information Dissemination Execution Relay (RAIDER) to transmit machine-to-machine (M2M) targeting information to airborne strike fighter aircraft. Class consists of 60 percent lecture and 40 percent lab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
<td>Secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>(757)492-3030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Advanced Maritime Operational Intelligence Course

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIN:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration:</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>NMITC, Dam Neck, Virginia Beach, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Intelligence Officers and Intelligence Specialist enlisted to be assigned to intelligence billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Course Objectives**

This course is instructed at the master's education level using a seminar format that requires extensive student preparation. AMOC is designed to be a rigorous course that will challenge intelligence personnel with eight to ten years of experience. It will provide the knowledge and skills necessary to lead, manage, and perform operational intelligence tasks in support of the Navy's capability to command forces at the operational and tactical levels of war. Learning objectives include:

- Evaluate historical maritime operational intelligence processes and practices for application to current challenges in accurately formulating and effectively communicating maritime operational intelligence

- Relate and explain the current priorities and processes of the U.S. Intelligence Community members and how these intra-related activities specifically apply to maritime intelligence requirements

- Demonstrate the ability to process and exploit sensitive information from all the intelligence disciplines and disseminate intelligence to satisfy diverse requirement

- Apply critical thinking and advanced analytical techniques to produce predictive operational intelligence assessments for written dissemination and oral presentation

- Integrate intelligence operations and support into all maritime warfare areas, joint task force and coalition operations

**Security Clearance:** Top Secret
(11) **Naval Collection Manager Course**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIN:</th>
<th>A-3A-0009</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration:</td>
<td>19 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>NMITC, Dam Neck, Virginia Beach VA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Intelligence Officers and Intelligence Specialist enlisted to be assigned to intelligence billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Objectives</td>
<td>The course introduces joint dynamic targeting fundamentals, the joint tasking message (JTM) 10-line, and current federated dynamic targeting practices; introduces the various JADOCS interfaces, tools and managers; demonstrates JADOCS basic user setup, preferences, target data nomination, cross component coordination, weapons target pairing (WTP), collateral damage estimation (CDE) wizard, and cursor on target (COT) functionality using Target Package Generator (TPG) and Rapid Attack Information Dissemination Execution Relay (RAIDER) to transmit machine-to-machine (M2M) targeting information to airborne strike fighter aircraft. Class consists of 60 percent lecture and 40 percent lab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>(757)492-0292</td>
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(12) **Joint Air Operations Command and Control Course (ACC JAOC2C)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Duration:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>USAF 505th Training Squadron, Hurlburt Field, Florida 32544-5225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course Attendees:</strong></td>
<td>Staff Officers to be assigned to air operations command and control billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Trains joint personnel, O-5 and below, who may be assigned to a Joint Air Operations Center (JAOC) to perform Service liaison or other duties. Personnel receive education and training on joint and Service doctrine; Theater Air-Ground System; JAOC organization, processes and systems for planning, producing, executing and assessing an ATO. Training consists of academics, seminars, computer labs, practical exercises, and an end-of-course exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Security Clearance:</strong></td>
<td>Secret</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Link:</strong></td>
<td><a href="https://505ccw.hurlburt.af.mil/505trg/505trs/Courseware/aocjaoc2c.htm">https://505ccw.hurlburt.af.mil/505trg/505trs/Courseware/aocjaoc2c.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact:</strong></td>
<td>850-884-7885</td>
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(13) **Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Tactical Operations**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CIN:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Duration:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>ATRC, Dahlgren, VA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Staff officers and senior enlisted to be assigned to BMD billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Objectives:</td>
<td>The Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense 3.6.1 training is designed to provide Surface Warriors en route to a BMD 3.6.1 capable ship with the knowledge and skill necessary to perform operation and employment of the Aegis BMD 3.6.1 system onboard Aegis Cruisers and Destroyers under all conditions of readiness. This course covers the BMD threat brief, LINK Interoperability, Standard Missile characteristics, engagement elements, planning and detection of ballistic missiles, command and control, BMD 3.6.1 Mission Planner, and employment of the tactical system to include the following watch stations: Tactical Action Officer (TAO); Ballistic Missile Defense Watch Officer (BMDWO); Combat Systems Coordinator (CSC); Anti-Air Warfare Coordinator (AAWC); RADAR Systems Controller (RSC); Missile Systems Supervisor (MSS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
<td>Secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>(540) 653-1898</td>
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(14) **Joint C4I/Cyber Staff and Operations Course (JC4ICSOC)**

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<tr>
<th>Duration:</th>
<th>3 Weeks</th>
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<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Joint Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Staff Officers to be assigned to Communications System Planner billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Objectives</td>
<td>The mission of the JC4ICSOC is to educate and train joint C4I decision makers in C4I and cyberspace concepts in the joint/interagency/multinational environments, the DoD's organization and how it supports the C4I process, and the management and operation of current joint C4I systems. Students are required to demonstrate their learning by means of successfully completing an academic paper, classroom paper presentation, and an end of course examination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
<td>Top Secret Eligible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Link:</td>
<td><a href="https://www.jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/jc2ios/c4i/general_info.asp">https://www.jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/jc2ios/c4i/general_info.asp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>(757)443-6330</td>
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### Joint C4 Planners Course (JC4PC)

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<tr>
<th>CIN:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Duration:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Fort Gordon, GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Staff Officers to be assigned to Communications System Planner billets at OL headquarters/Maritime Operations Centers. This course is a backup to JC4ICSOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Objectives</td>
<td>To educate C4 Planners in Doctrinal C4 concepts in the Joint, Interagency, and Coalition environments. While normal communications training programs focus on Service specific requirements, the Joint C4 Planners Course fills a capability gap by preparing mid-grade C4 Planners for the technical requirements of planning Joint net-centric operations in Joint, Coalition and Interagency environments. The course focuses on the technical aspects of Joint C4 planning associated with Strategic, Theater and Tactical level systems within the deliberate and crisis action planning (CAP) processes. The JC4PC is a four-week operational level course sponsored by the Joint Chief of Staff J6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
<td>Secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>(910) 874-4750</td>
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b. Additional operational level Courses and Programs
(optional/available, dependent on funding available and
negotiation with BUPERS)

(1) **Halsey Alfa Advanced Research Group**

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<tr>
<th>Duration:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>U.S. Naval War College, Newport, RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Attendees:</td>
<td>Senior and junior resident U.S. students at the Naval War College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Objectives:</td>
<td>Examine real-world, near-term, joint operational challenges at the high end of the conflict spectrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Understand the challenges of joint operations in a near-term, high threat environment, at the high end of the conflict spectrum, from both U.S. and threat perspectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Apply basic operations research techniques to complex operational-tactical problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Utilize free-play war gaming to derive relevant insights with respect to joint force employment from both U.S. and threat perspectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Develop and employ detailed joint operational courses of action for operations in a high threat environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduct operational planning and execution of high end contingencies in the Pacific Theater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Clearance:</td>
<td>Top Secret/Special Compartmented Information (TS/SCI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link:</td>
<td><a href="https://www.usnwc.edu/Departments---Colleges/Center-for-Naval-Warfare-Studies/Warfare-Analysis-and-Research/Halsey-Alfa.aspx">https://www.usnwc.edu/Departments---Colleges/Center-for-Naval-Warfare-Studies/Warfare-Analysis-and-Research/Halsey-Alfa.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>(401) 841-6931/6932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Halsey Bravo Advanced Research Group

| Duration: | 10 months |
| Location: | U.S. Naval War College, Newport, RI |
| Course Attendees: | Senior and junior resident U.S. students at the Naval War College. |
| Course Objectives: | Examine real-world, near-term, joint operational challenges in the medium range of the conflict spectrum. |
| | • Understand the challenges of joint operations in a near-term threat environment, in the medium range of the conflict spectrum, from both U.S. and threat perspectives. |
| | • Apply basic operations research techniques to complex operational-tactical problems. |
| | • Utilize free-play war gaming to derive relevant insights with respect to joint force employment from both U.S. and threat perspectives. |
| | • Develop and employ detailed joint operational courses of action for operations in a medium threat environment. |
| | • Conduct operational planning and execution of medium intensity contingencies in the Middle East Theater. |
| Security Clearance: | Top Secret/Special Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) |
| Link: | [https://www.usnwc.edu/Departments---Colleges/Center-for-Naval-Warfare-Studies/Warfare-Analysis-and-Research/Halsey-Bravo.aspx](https://www.usnwc.edu/Departments---Colleges/Center-for-Naval-Warfare-Studies/Warfare-Analysis-and-Research/Halsey-Bravo.aspx) |
| Contact: | (401)841-6984 |
(3) **VADM Samuel L. Gravely, Jr. Advanced Research Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Duration:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Naval War College, Newport, RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course Attendees:</strong></td>
<td>Senior and junior resident U.S. students at the Naval War College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course Objectives:</strong></td>
<td>Support development of Integrated Air &amp; Missile Defense, Undersea Warfare and Information Dominance mission areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Explore and evolve nascent technologies and operational employment concepts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Participate in operational planning, integration and interoperability, and command and control concept development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Develop operating concepts to address specific Navy and Joint tactical and operational challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Security Clearance:</strong></td>
<td>Top Secret/Special Compartmented Information (TS/SCI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link:</strong></td>
<td><a href="https://www.usnwc.edu/Departments---Colleges/Center-for-Naval-Warfare-Studies/Warfare-Analysis-and-Research/Halsey-Charlie.aspx">https://www.usnwc.edu/Departments---Colleges/Center-for-Naval-Warfare-Studies/Warfare-Analysis-and-Research/Halsey-Charlie.aspx</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contact:</strong></td>
<td>(401) 841-2674/2660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Additional OL Course and Educational Resources: (Course Title [course length/link])

(1) Joint, Interagency, and Multinational Planner’s Course (JIMPC),
https://jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/jimpc/course_materials.asp


(3) JOPES Action Officer Course (JAOC),

(4) Joint Humanitarian Operations Course (JHOC),
http://www.humanitarianacademy.harvard.edu/joint-humanitarian-operations-course-jhoc

(5) Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) – Common Operational Picture (COP) Basic and Advanced,
http://www.jdutc.eustis.army.mil/

(6) Strategic Deployment Planning Course (STADPC)

(7) JOPES Support Personnel Course (JSPC),
http://www.jdutc.eustis.army.mil/

(8) Joint Force Command (JFC) 100 Level Courses (Online), http://jko.jten.mil/cac.html

(9) Advanced MAGTF Logistics Operations Course (AMLOC),
http://www.mcuf.org/mcu_soml.html

(10) Maritime Engagement and Crisis Response,

(11) Homeland Security Planner’s Course,
https://jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/homeland_security/overview.asp

(12) Information Operations Fundamentals,
(13) Joint Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence/Cyber Staff and Operations Course (JC4ICSOC), https://jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/jc2ios/c4i/default.asp

(14) JCWS-JPME II Joint and Combined Warfighting School, Joint Forces Staff College, https://jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/jcws/default.asp

(15) Joint Command, Control & Information Operations School (JC2IOS), https://jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/jc2ios/default.asp


CHAPTER 5
STANDARD MOC MATERIEL CORE BASELINE AND MISSION BUILDS (CB/MB)

501. **Purpose.** To identify an approved MOC Materiel Standard.

502. **Discussion.** In order to enable MOCs to be fully interoperable, the standard MOC Materiel core baseline and mission builds (CB/MB) were developed to facilitate interoperable systems, versions, and architecture between MOCs, allowing for seamless communication and collaboration between MOCs, providing hardened architecture to counter anti-access threats, and to standardize the way peer components, mission partners, CCMDs, and supporting/supported commands and agencies connect with the fleet HQ. This also helps align tactical level (TL) and operational level (OL) HQs as carrier and expeditionary strike groups, air wings, DESRONs, CTFs, and independent deployers (TL HQ) transition from AOR to AOR, thus MOC to MOC.

a. The MOC was programmatically designated as a “system of systems”, and the intent of the MOC Standard is to develop the MOC capability and capacity in a standard manner so that the MOC can perform with the same expectations as a fully interoperable weapon system, without an overarching type commander (TYCOM) or Joint Capabilities Integration Development System (JCIDS) implications (see governance, Encl (8)). This standard in no way restricts the responsibility of the Commander to maintain a communication architecture that ensures effective command and control in a specific theater, but provides a materiel baseline and mission builds for programmatic install and support. The Standard MOC CB/MB will be supported to maximize efficiencies in acquisition and life-cycle support. Any variation from this standard will require the Navy to support requirements at a premium, requiring priority install and managed tailoring to ensure comprehensive support. OPNAV governance is crucial to aligning the CNO’s intent for MOC standardization with the requirements of CCDRs (see chapter 8). Changes in the equipment framework may not be well aligned with the standard Manning, training, and equipping provided to all MOCs, creating seams in interoperability. For that reason, Commander, Navy Information Dominance Forces (COMNAVIDFOR) will establish MOC Materiel Configuration and Change Management procedures to maintain the CB/MB. COMNAVIDFOR will work with PEO-C4I PMW 790, SPAWAR, appropriate resource sponsors, as well as COMUSPACFLT and OPNAV, through the MOC governance process, to
ensure all MOCs are supported for the currently approved version of the materiel standard CB/MB (see chapter 8).

b. The MOC CB/MB will be updated as required by operational necessity and promulgated annually. It will be developed by COMNAVIDFOR from gaps identified through the Warfighter Improvement Program (WIP) process and validated as requirements by COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT in the Integrated Prioritized Capabilities List (IPCL). Materiel solutions will be developed by COMNAVIDFOR in conjunction with applicable program offices to mitigate gaps and promote wholeness. The core baseline includes systems supporting the common MOC capabilities of battlespace awareness/situational awareness (BA/SA), Intelligence/Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR), Planning/Collaboration, Communications, and Networks. Mission builds include systems supporting Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD), Power Projection, C2 of Cyber, and Regional/Multinational Integrated Systems (MNIS) Tools. Each system, application, or client listed below is identified with a Program Office or is listed as “unfunded”. In conjunction with program offices, COMNAVcyberfor will develop sourcing strategies to deliver materiel and systems, systems support, updates, and systems sustainment for the MOC. COMNAVcyberfor will coordinate implementation with each MOC to ensure they are supported for the current version of the materiel CB/MB.

c. Figure 5-1 depicts the MOC Core Baseline and Mission Build materiel solutions. Changes to this structure will be proposed through COMNAVIDFOR, and approved by the MOC Governance process:
**Fig 5-1: MOC core baseline and mission builds (CB/MB16)**

d. Figure 5-2 depicts the Mission Build modules required for each fleet, based on priority missions. Based on this view, MOCs achieve >80 percent standardized materiel footprint, and a high degree of interoperability:

**Fig 5-2: Mission build requirements, by fleet**
System definitions. The systems, versions, definitions, and funding sponsors (or “currently unfunded”) for each of the CB/MB materiel systems/applications are listed alphabetically below:

a. **Aegis Mission Planner (AMP)** is a standalone laptop planner that connects to the Aegis combat system via an Ethernet cable. It is a single ship tactical level planner for the BMD mission as well as a single ship BMD mission execution aid. As a planner, the AMP requires a set of mission parameters to determine whether the chosen BMD mission can be accomplished from a given operating area. If a valid mission solution is found for the given area, the AMP can develop SPY-1 radar search doctrine and weapons control doctrine that are input to the Aegis combat system via the Ethernet connection. When used as a mission execution aid, the AMP automatically updates the SPY-1 radar doctrine as the ship moves around in the determined operating area (PD 452).

b. **Air Defense Systems Integrator (ADSI)** is a multilink capable data link processor that will integrate (collect, fuse, display) tactical data links delivering real/near real time data display in the common operational picture (COP). Situational awareness of CTFs tactical picture in the aggregate in order to direct OLW changes and to manage and pass the maritime COP to the JTF (PMW 150).

c. **Analyst Notebook** is a link analysis tool that provides a way of finding relationships between objects (people, organizations, events, etc.) in a structured database, and then communicating those relationships in a graphical fashion. Using ANB, a MOC Intel analyst can create Timelines and Associations charts, either manually or automatically, using information from a variety of sources, such as personal knowledge, written documents (spreadsheets, email, text), photographs, video clips, and databases. ANB will allow an analyst to document not only known information, but how that information is known. It allows the analyst to capture data in a chart or timeline form, complete with source attributes (PMW 790 / PMW 120).

d. The **Automatic Identification System (AIS)**. The primary intent of AIS is to aid in the avoidance of vessel collisions by providing positional data (latitude and longitude) and attributes (such as speed, name, size, type, etc.) of equipped
vessels. AIS plays an increasingly important role in enhancing the Maritime Domain Awareness of many countries around the
world. AIS allows the automatic exchange of real-time vessel
movement data, including static and voyage-related information,
between ships or between ships and shore stations (Unfunded
- PMW 120).

(1) The Maritime Safety and Security Information System
(MSSIS) is a freely-shared, unclassified, near real-time data
collection and distribution network. Its member countries share
data from AIS, coastal radar, and other maritime-related
systems.

(2) MSSIS is intended to promote multilateral
collaboration and data-sharing among international participants,
with a primary goal of increasing maritime security and safety.
Data sources may range from a single sensor to an entire
national vessel tracking network. MSSIS is perfectly suitable
as a one-stop source for streaming global maritime data.
Because the data distributed by MSSIS maintains its original,
internationally recognized format and is delivered to users in
near real time, member organizations are able to utilize the
feed to meet their specific mission requirements.

e. Battlewatch Display System (BDS) is also known as a
Knowledge Wall or Video Display System (PMW790). Includes VIDEO
Distribution, which provides a display processing system that
projects any relevant or suspicious activities of interest and
automatically projects issues, activities, events, or incoming
reports as defined by the user. The ability to present
actionable information to decision makers in a concise,
consolidated, and easy to manipulate presentation or format.
The solution must include the ability to take the products of
information fusion (intelligence or operational), categorize it
according to the needs of the user and present events,
intelligence, or activities with periodic refresh such that
automation supports decision making. The solution should
include both dynamic user-defined desktop display and knowledge
wall formats.

f. Bilateral Intelligence Support Operations Network
(BISON). A Pacific Theater regional intelligence collaboration
network (Unfunded).
g. **Chat** may refer to any kind of communication over the Internet, that offers a real-time direct transmission of text-based messages from sender to receiver, hence the delay for visual access to the sent message shall not hamper the flow of communications in any of the directions. Online chat may address point-to-point communications as well as multicast communications from one sender to many receivers and voice and video chat, or may be a feature of a web conferencing service (SIPR - PMW 205/PMW 160). Includes **Mako Chat 2.0**, which is a secure (authenticated users and encrypted transport) chat capability that includes multi-user chat rooms. It supports an XMPP Gateway feature allowing for XMPP clients (DISA/Joint) to connect to Mako 2.0 chat rooms. It does not allow users with Mako clients to participate in XMPP instant messaging or rooms. It is backwards compatible with legacy non-secure chat rooms.

h. **Collaboration at Sea (CAS)** consolidates Battle Group/ARG tactical, operational, and selected administrative information in one central SIPRNET location. CAS works to enhance overall shared awareness, speed of command, and collaborative planning and execution capabilities. Operational units have the ability to post items directly to the web site, without the intervention of a webmaster. Replication is the key to CAS. With replication, a copy of the entire web site resides upon servers located aboard each unit. The overall benefits include reduced bandwidth usage, 24/7 web site availability for all units, and instant access to web site information for deployed users (FFC/SSCPAC).

i. **Collection Management Mission Application (CMMA)** delivers critical functionality to requirements managers, tasking managers, analysts and other functional users for tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination (TCPED) of multi-intelligence information. These include battlespace visualization, mission planning, sensor management, synchronization of assets and actions, and data management. Integrated in DCGS-N (PMW 790/ONI).

j. **Combat Survivor Evader Locator (CSEL)** minimizes the search aspect of a rescue mission by providing recovery forces with precise geo-positioning information and secure, over-the-horizon and line-of-sight, two-way data communications capabilities. These capabilities enable Joint Personnel Recovery Centers (JPRCs) and recovery forces to locate, authenticate, and
communicate with isolated personnel (IP) in near real-time, anywhere in the world (JPO/PMW 170).

k. The U.S. Navy’s Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System–Maritime (CENTRIXS–M) is part of a multinational initiative supporting information exchange among coalition partners. It enables sailors to share information via the Web, e-mail messages or chat applications with other ships in company and with any coalition force that has installed a similar capability on its own ships. Commanders at sea, working closely with fleet and force commanders in theater, can ensure that all member nations of a coalition force have access to a common capability and data set, or enclave, and that all forces have access to critical, time-sensitive planning and support data necessary to carry out the mission (PMW 160).

l. Command & Control, Battle Management and Communications (C2BMC) functions are to plan, monitor, and direct the employment of the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) within the warfighter established command and control relationships. C2BMC will reside in an open architecture in order to sufficiently integrate C2 for cruise missile defense and potential air defense operations. C2BMC provides SA, understands the threats, prioritizes the threats and enables fire control (Missile Defense Agency/PMW 790).

(1) Web Browser – Provides Summary-Level Situational Awareness to Warfighters and Senior Leadership through 3-D BMDS Summary Screen

(2) Laptop Planner – Stand Alone planner, no connectivity

(3) Enterprise Workstation – Provides full SA and Planning with 3D Summary Screen, 2D Integrated Ballistic Missile Picture (IBMP), Sensor Management Capability, C2BMC Planner (Create and Merge Plans), classified email and host services

m. Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC) displays the COP from a Global Command and Control System (GCCS)-based server or tactical data from other C2PC workstations. Users can view and edit the COP, apply overlays, display imagery, send and receive tactical messages and gain overall battlefield situational awareness. C2PC consists of the C2PC Gateway and
the C2PC Client. The C2PC Gateway interfaces with a GCCS server to exchange COP data. Each Gateway supports bi-directional data exchange between the GCCS server and up to 512 clients or other gateways, enabling a synchronized COP (PMW 790).

n. Commercial Joint Mapping Toolkit (C/JMTK) is based on a single scalable open architecture, with open development environments, incorporating industry standards, where significant research and development costs are borne mainly by vendors, offering regular software upgrades, extended functionality, and standard, regular training. The primary commercial component of the C/JMTK is the ESRI Geographic Information System (GIS) software called ArcGIS. Integrated into GCCS-J 4.2 (SPAWAR FRD/PMW 150)

o. Cyber Alliance is a web access portal which allows the user to access applications, visualizations, reports and collaborative channels for all things cyber. The NSA/CSS Threat Operations Center, also called NTOC, created Cyber Alliance as a powerful collaborative resource to provide insight and perspective on critical cyber data. The information on Cyber Alliance comes to you from NTOC and is available to the Comprehensive National Cyber Security partners (CNCl) assembled by the Whitehouse. They Cyber Alliance Portal presents a single point of access to mission-critical information you need to assist you and your organization in achieving cyber dominance. Tools like this connect partners across CYBERCOM, NSA, US-Cert, NCI-JTF, DC3 and enable Cyber Alliance Teams to collaborate to protect the nation’s digital infrastructure (United States Fleet Cyber Command (COMFLTCYBERCOM)).

p. Cyber Core is a decision support capability displaying timely and relevant cyber defense information in an innovative manner by using a combination of traditional reports and interactive visualizations. It supports role-based decision making by delivering customized dashboard views and improved internal and external reporting in a user friendly, web-service environment. Cyber Core provides a one-stop shop for the consumption of information based on data gathered, analyzed and stored within the Navy's cyber defense information systems (Unfunded COMFLTCYBERCOM).

q. The US Defense Red Switched Network (DRSN) provides secure telecommunications for C2 crisis management. The mission
of the DRSN is to support high-quality multilevel secure voice interfaces for dissimilar CRYPTO systems and conferencing requirements. The DRSN provides support to the US National Command Authority (NCA), the National Military Command Center (NMCC), CINC Command Center, warfighters, and other critical DoD and federal activities (Fleet Cyber Command).

r. The Defense Message System (DMS) is a deployment of secure electronic mail and directory services in the United States Department of Defense. The Navy also uses Navy Regional Enterprise Messaging System (NREMS). NREMS uses an AMHS backend to send secure Organizational Messages via a web interface to Naval commands (PMW 790).

s. The Distributed Common Ground System–Navy (DCGS-N) program provides the Navy’s primary intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and targeting (ISR&T) support capability. Afloat or ashore, DCGS-N tools are critical for the operational commander’s battlespace awareness and net centric operations. DCGS-N is the Navy's primary ISR&T support system, providing processing, exploitation and dissemination services at the operational and tactical levels of warfare (PMW 120).

t. Enterprise Network Management System (ENMS): mature capability to monitor shore-side networks to the router on afloat platforms (Unfunded).

u. Generic Area Limitation Environment (GALE) – Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) analysis mode providing capability for enemy order of battle (EOB) and, used in conjunction with Military Intelligence Database (MIDB), provides ELINT correlation capability. Integrated into DCGS-N (PMW 120).

v. Global Command and Control System (GCCS J/I³ v4.2/-M v4.1) with Integrated Imagery & Intelligence is suite of mission applications/systems provides critical joint warfighting C2 capabilities by presenting an integrated, near real-time picture of the battlespace for planning and execution of joint military and multinational operations. GCCS-J is a DISA POR. GCCS-M is a Navy program of record (POR) with GCCS-J foundation that adds Maritime segments. (Partially funded, SPAWAR FRD/PMW 150)
Global Command and Control System - Maritime (GCCS-M) provides SCI-level C2 functions. To be integrated into DCGS-N. (PMW 120).

Global Combat Support System - Joint (GCSS-J) provides comprehensive Combat Service Support (CSS) information by incorporating the following capabilities: Joint Asset Visibility; Joint Personnel Asset Visibility; Integrated Consumable Item Support; Theater Medical Information Program; Electronic Commerce in Acquisition; Electronic Data Access in Finance; and, selected decision support tools, models, and simulations. (PMW 790)

HALO COP correlates to Enhanced Situational Awareness, Planning and Execution stage. HALO COP enables the operator the ability to synthesize a geospatial display that aggregates operationally relevant data in order to enable a user to gain situational awareness for C2 purposes. In the HALO COP, the operator simply clicks on a particular unit and understands its readiness for planning purposes, current and future tasking and status, and other amplifying information. It then allows the operator to click and drag units into specific plans. (Partially funded, PMW 150)

The Host Based Security System (HBSS) baseline is a flexible, commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS)-based application. It monitors, detects, and counters against known cyber-threats to Department of Defense (DoD) Enterprise. Under the sponsorship of the Enterprise-wide Information Assurance and computer Network Defense Solutions Steering Group (ESSG), the HBSS solution will be attached to each host (server, desktop, and laptop) in DoD. The system will be managed by local administrators and configured to address known exploit traffic using an Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) and host firewall. CND - Computer Network Defense (PMW 130 / PMW 205).

Integrated Strategic Planning and Analysis Network (ISPAN) is a web enabled adaptive planning tool used by United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), Components and planning partners to conduct contingency crisis action and execution planning, global strike and global situational awareness. ISPAN is a simple but powerful planning tool that allowed parallel planning, shared situational awareness across the planning
spectrum and synchronization of effort between MOCs and AOCs (USSTRATCOM/PMW 790).

ab. **Joint Automated Deep Operations Coordination System (J/ADOCS or JADOCS)** is a joint mission management software application. Suite of tools and interfaces for horizontal and vertical integration across battlespace functional areas, making the same information available to all users regardless of echelon and allowing them to filter the information to their specific mission environment (PMW 150).

ac. **Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS)** allows connectivity and interoperability with intelligence systems supporting forces, in garrison, and deployed during peace, crisis, and war. It provides the Joint Intelligence Center (JIC), Joint Task Forces (JTF) and operational commanders with on-site automation support and the connectivity necessary to execute the intelligence mission (PMW 790/ONI).

ad. **Joint Targeting Toolkit (JTT)** - A suite of web-based interoperable targeting tools designed around the Joint Targeting Cycle which are used to support operations and intelligence targeting requirements at the national, theater, operational and tactical levels (PMW 120).

ae. The **Joint Tactical Terminal – Maritime (JTT-M)** is a family of software-programmable intelligence radios that can operate at security levels above 'Secret'. The systems are designed to provide a common communications and display system for intelligence through the ability to receive a variety of intelligence broadcast networks within the Integrated Broadcast Service (IBS), as well as data from Tactical Data Links and the Secondary Imagery Dissemination System (SIDS). The Integrated Broadcast Service (IBS) is the worldwide DoD standard network for transmitting tactical and strategic intelligence and targeting data within a common format and is migrating to the JTT family for improved joint operations. The JTT is an integrated joint program which was created to consolidate and replace existing IBS terminal functionality/capability, with a 'common family' of Common Integrated Broadcast Service-Modules (CIBS-M) (both hardware and software). (Unfunded, PMW 120).

af. **Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS)** Provides secure (TS/SCI) level multi-media intelligence
communication worldwide. JDISS and JWICS together comprise the joint standard and foundation for commonality among intelligence support systems (DIA/ONI Hopper).

MADSS (Mission Assurance Decision Support System) provides CCMDs, Services, and Defense Agencies (CC/S/As) with near real-time and accurate situational awareness of DoD’s Global Information Grid (GIG) in order to enable DoD mission assurance and minimize operational risks (USCYBERCOM).

(1) Maps circuits, nodes, and Task Critical Assets (TCAs) to warfighting and combat support missions

(2) Dependency analysis

(3) Single point of failure

(4) Provides mission impact/risk assessments related to current/future threats and hazards to the GIG

(5) Provides CC/S/As with collaboration & rapid reporting processes for sharing these assessments to enable course of action development and risk management decisions

Magic Mirror provides a 24/7 command and control capability to monitor and assess the intelligence architecture. (PMW120).

Maritime Domain Awareness Spiral 1 (PMW 120) includes:

(1) Global Trader - Global Trader (Cargo) supports cargo data queries and performs several types of automated analyses including: anomaly detection, pattern matching, and clustering. Provides alerts for over 1.5 million transactions in a growing database. (PMW 120)

(2) Comprehensive Maritime Awareness (CMA) (Vessels, People, Cargo, Companies): Automated tracking and history from 200 data sources across multiple security levels. Dynamic database handles any information type as software objects and tracks them through a lifecycle of states, including global kinematic vessel movement and alert/anomaly history. Features include advanced temporal-spatial search, maritime network
analysis, relationship hypergraph viewer, and world wind 3-D map viewer

(3) **Google Earth** – Fuses track data with COP information.

(4) **Data Source Contact of Interest (DS COI)** fuses maritime data and metadata.

aj. **Maritime IAMD Planning System (MIPS)** provides stand-alone BMD planning capability for the JFMCC. Using preload data, has the ability to optimize assignment of maritime BMD and provides a quantitative assessment of each BMD mission. Able to perform multi-mission planning, particularly air defense and BMD planning (IWS 6).

ak. **MSSIS: see AIS**

al. **Non-Classified Enclave (NCE)/Non-Classified Network (NCN)** – enables collaboration and information exchange tools outside DoD networks. NCE and NCN are very similar requirements/solutions, but final resolution has not yet been determined by PEO C4I (PMW 160/205).

am. The **Non-classified Internet Protocol (IP) Router Network (NIPRNet)** is used to exchange sensitive but unclassified information between "internal" users as well as providing users access to the Internet (PMW 160/205).

an. **Navy Regional Enterprise Messaging System (NREMS)** – see **DMS**

ao. **NSANet** is the official National Security Agency intranet network (NSA/NNWC).

ap. The **Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet)** is "a system of interconnected computer networks used by the United States Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of State to transmit classified information (up to and including information classified SECRET) by packet switching over the TCP/IP protocols in a 'completely secure' environment" (PMW 160/205).
aq. **Navy Integrated Tactical Environment System (NITES)** is a set of meteorology and oceanography forecast, database, and decision aids tailored for specific platforms and uses. Integrated in GCCS-J v4.1.1 (PMW 120).

ar. The **NATO Secure Wide Area Network (NSWAN)** provides secure IP services to NATO commands and agencies, and offers information exchange gateways to nations and coalition operations. The IP services support the NATO-wide deployment of core AIS, and the placement of specific functional area services (e.g., intelligence, logistics, C2IS for the services, etc.) at commands.

as. **PACOM Automated data processing Server Site – Korea (PASS-K)** Low network operates at SECRET SI REL ROK. It provides automated intelligence support to all CFC C2 subscribers but primarily intelligence analysts. In particular, PASS-K Low supports USFK, Component Commands, and others. PASS-K Low integrates the Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS) environment. JDISS is a set of common tools for analysis, coordination, and access to a variety of applications and information. PASS-K Low also includes several Department of Defense Intelligence Information System (DoDIIS) intelligence applications, a message handling system, and corporate services (Unfunded).

at. **Radiant Mercury** incorporates a suite of high-assurance, trusted technologies that "guard" classified and sensitive data from unauthorized access while allowing government intelligence agency networks to transfer documents among groups operating at various security levels. This latest version of Radiant Mercury can process hundreds of data formats at speeds up to 10 times faster than previous versions. The system supports simultaneous data flows to hundreds of channels, interfaces with most major C4ISR systems, and supports most transport, network, and data link protocols. It also ensures data and communications coming from one network domain to another undergo extremely high levels of scrutiny to protect against compromises of information (PMW 790)

au. **RF Comms/SATCOM - Voice**: Radio Frequency Communications - Data/Voice; SATCOM Voice Capability (Unfunded, PMW 790/PMW 170/PMW 130).
av. **SEAGULL**: Secure Allied Communications ISO BMD at COMUSSIXTHFLT (Unfunded).

aw. **SharePoint** comprises a multipurpose set of Web technologies backed by a common technical infrastructure. By default, SharePoint has a Microsoft Office-like interface, and it is closely integrated with the Office suite. The web tools are designed to be usable by non-technical users. SharePoint can be used to provide intranet portals, document & file management, collaboration, social networks, extranets, websites, enterprise search, and business intelligence. It also has system integration, process integration, and workflow automation capabilities (PMW 160).

ax. **STONEGHOST** is a name for a Top Secret Sensitive Compartmented Information system operated by the Defense Intelligence Agency connecting classified intelligence programs and information from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. STONEGHOST is a highly secured system with strict physical and digital security requirements. The system was previously known as Intelink-C and may be referred to as “Q-Lat” or “Quad link.” It is closely compared to JWICS (DIA / ONI).

ay. The **SUTER** program involves concepts, TTPs and technology for synchronizing the capabilities of ISR, non-kinetic capabilities in a coordinated fashion with traditional kinetic weapons to prosecute targets connected together or dependent upon some form of communications network. (Unfunded).

az. **Systems ToolKit (STK)** -formerly Satellite ToolKit - provides an engine for simulating and analyzing interactions among satellites, launch vehicles, missiles, aircraft, and ground vehicles. STK's core capabilities include generation of position and attitude data, time and geometry constrained visibility analysis, and sensor coverage analysis for objects modeled in the STK environment (PMW 790).

ba. **Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS)** provides the air commander with the means to plan, direct, and control all theater air operations in support of command objectives and to coordinate with ground and maritime elements engaged in the same operation. TBMCS can be tailored to large-scale or small-scale operations in varying intensities of warfare. The system
fully supports peacetime training and daily operations as well as timely reaction to contingencies. TBMCS implements interoperable functionality with other C4I systems involved in theater air warfare (PMW 150).

bb. **Tomahawk Command and Control System (TC2S)** provides capabilities for planning and executing Tomahawk strike operations, managing Tomahawk resources, preparing and controlling Tomahawk training, and creating and managing Tomahawk missions and supporting information. TC2S capabilities are deployed to locations afloat and ashore and installed as controlled configurations tailored to the needs of planning organizations and C2 organizations (PMA 281).

bc. The **United States Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation Systems (US BICES)** is an Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (OUSD/I) system that provides U.S. forces, NATO forces and other national allied military organizations with near-real-time, correlated, situation and order of battle (OB) information. This enduring capability supports threat analysis, target recommendations and, indications and warning. The US BICES system brings a fused, all-source intelligence focus to current crisis situations with the capacity to support future operations and exercises. (USAF EA /USD(I)/PMW 790).

bd. **Video Teleconferencing (VTC – NIPR, SIPR, SCI)** is a communication technology that permits users at two or more different locations to interact by creating a face-to-face meeting environment. VTC systems transmit bi-directional audio, video and data streams during the session (PMW 790/160/ONI).

be. **Voice over IP (VoIP)**, abbreviation of voice over Internet Protocol) commonly refers to the communication protocols, technologies, methodologies, and transmission techniques involved in the delivery of voice communications and multimedia sessions over Internet Protocol (IP) networks, such as the Internet. Other terms commonly associated with VoIP are IP telephony, Internet telephony, voice over broadband (VoBB), broadband telephony, IP communications, and broadband phone (PMW 205).

bf. **Voice over Secure IP (VoSIP)** is a technology used to securely transmit voice communications; VoSIP provides security
by separate devices in the network (such as network encryptors) rather than the secure phones themselves. Note that the information is only secured once it passes through the encryption device — it is unsecure when being transmitted between each phone and its network encryptor (PMW 790).
CHAPTER 6
STANDARD MOC MANPOWER

601. Purpose. To identify the 94 core MOC positions, who drive Standard MOC processes, and a standard method to determine additional fleet HQ personnel that support the MOC.

602. Discussion. Based on the Standard MOC missions, functions, METs, and supporting tasks, a list of procedures has been developed for each supporting task, established in appendix A. These procedures have been developed based on doctrine, joint tactics, techniques and procedures, and MOC effective practices observed by the MOC Training Team over the past six years of MOC employment. For each procedure listed in appendix A, a “process lead” is identified. This lead refers to a Standard MOC position who leads the process. This is not to say this person does all the work associated with the procedure, but is the process driver behind initiating functional and cross-functional team staffing, developing products, staffing products, leading collaboration and information exchange, identifying key staff members, subordinates and stakeholders, and presenting products and recommendations to the commander for decision-making. This person also ensures commander’s approved intent is promulgated and carried out with supporting and subordinate HQ and forces. Core MOC positions are not limited to active duty personnel. Some positions may be filled by reserve and civilian manning. To be effective in their assigned MOC position, reserve and civilian personnel who fill core MOC positions are required to attend en route education as defined in chapter 4, appendix 4F. In some cases, two or more people are identified to lead the same procedure. This is sometimes necessary to avoid “stove-piping” a process into specific function. However, this was avoided to the maximum extent possible to reduce confusion and limit multiple process authorities within the staff. Additionally, procedural leads are considered “action officers”; thus, every attempt is made to limit the use of the MOC Director and senior MOC staff officers, but in some cases a process must be led at a higher level. As senior officers often “dual-hat” as N-code directors and functional center leads, directors (including the MOC Director) are considered part of the 94 MOC process drivers.
603. Core MOC Positions. Personnel are not only the MOC’s most important asset, they represent the most difficult issue to conceive in the MOC Standard as the personnel capacity of the MOC is driven ultimately by MOC task and procedure requirements. Personnel are defined by assumed missions, functions, and tasks, particularly the amount of time spent on MOC tasks (employing the force) versus Fleet Management tasks (preparing and providing the force). It is difficult to establish that any individual on the fleet HQ staff is solely devoted either to employing the force or preparing/providing the force. It is clearly easier to determine how much “work” a person commits to one or the other.

**Fleet A**

![Diagram of Fleet A]

**Fleet B**

![Diagram of Fleet B]

**Fig 6-1, Manpower profiles of two fleet HQ with the same core MOC positions**

a. In figure 6-1, two different fleets are depicted. Fleet A represents a typical non-deployed fleet HQ, where the staff is fairly split on the number of people who employ the force (black) and those who prepare and provide the force (white), with the majority supporting both in varying degrees. Fleet B represents a typical forward-deployed fleet HQ, where the fleet HQ also supports both functions to varying degrees, but is more heavily skewed toward employing the force. Both fleets have the same core MOC positions (94), but Fleet B has more fleet HQ personnel devoting more time to employing the force than
preparing or providing the force. The determination of each fleet’s “gray” area is discussed in para 4, below.

b. The MOC Standard has attempted to identify those individuals who are critical to leading the MOC work. The 94 positions identified as "process drivers" for procedures associated with MOC tasks (see appendix A) are Officers who determine products, timeline, support requirements, battle rhythm, and coordination requirements for these procedures. These core MOC positions represent process drivers only, and do not represent personnel who are critical to supporting procedures, such as watch-standers. These personnel are not process drivers, i.e. they do not lead the processes, but support them. For example, watch-standers are typically MOC Support to the Battle Watch Captain (BWC) or FCC Director, who are identified Core MOC Positions to drive current operations tasks and processes. The 94 core MOC positions only represent the personnel on the staff that are driving processes. The remaining MOC support positions are determined by CMAT, based on interviews with core MOC position-holders and MOC support personnel. With this in mind, every MOC would be 94 "process driver" positions to lead procedures, in addition to an unspecified number of CMAT-determined requirements for MOC support personnel to provide the backing to conduct procedures.

c. By identifying the assumed procedures, and those who lead each procedure, it is possible to determine the personnel who are critical to leading the MOC through all tasks. Some core MOC positions lead many procedures, and require a great deal of fleet HQ operational support. Others lead relatively few procedures, and may require very little fleet HQ support. However, it is important to note that core MOC positions are not identified by the time they spend conducting MOC work, but the criticality of the work they lead within the MOC structure. Because of the critical nature and leadership required to conduct this work, core MOC positions will be provided priority en route individual education to prepare them to lead MOC procedures rapidly upon filling their billet (see chapter 4, appendix 4E).

d. The core MOC positions, and the number of procedures they lead, are listed in Table 6-1 at the end of this chapter.
604. Identifying MOC Support personnel. Although the number of core MOC positions is standard throughout the fleet, the number of people within the fleet HQ that support each MOC task and procedure is determined by the U.S. Fleet Forces Command Manpower Analysis Team (CMAT) during their regular Shore Manpower Requirements Determination (SMRD). The SMRD is designed for all shore-based commands to determine each command’s manpower allocation for routine operations. This is important, as “routine operations” does not automatically imply “phase 0” operations. Some forward-based fleet HQ are conducting missions in advanced phases of operations or a more ready posture for transition to phase 1 operations, requiring more fleet HQ support to monitor, anticipate, assess, plan, and ready forces for impending or actual contingencies. For fleet HQ, CMAT uses the SMRD to determine how much support each Standard MOC procedure requires, by who, and the position work statement for each person on the staff. CMAT also identifies MOC work that is non-standard, as well as Fleet Management work (non-standard) that must be completed by each member of the staff. Because two of these three factors are non-standard, the manpower footprint for each fleet HQ will be tailored, thus non-standard. However, the approach to determining the MOC support will be standardized based on the MOC standard procedures each fleet HQ performs, increasing the degree to which the core and support MOC personnel are interoperable with other MOCs, subordinates, peer HQs, supporting and supported commands and agencies, and HHQ. With this in mind, CMAT will identify the number of MOC support personnel based on several factors:

a. Priority of Standard MOC missions

b. The fleet HQ priority, requirement, tasks, and responsibility to prepare the force (service Title 10)

c. The fleet HQ priority, requirement, tasks, and responsibility to provide the force (force management)

d. Specific tasks and designated missions assigned by respective CCDR(s)/HHQ(s)

e. Theater specific requirements based on geography, span of control, or other regional issues
f. For more information regarding CMAT, SMRDs, or the specific methods for determining position work statements, please contact COMUSFLTFCOM N1.
## Table 6-1, core MOC positions

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<td>Visual Information Planner (FOPS)¹</td>
<td>(Special Staff) PAO</td>
<td>2425</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total/MOC: 2517

¹ Verbiage in parenthesis () after title indicates the cross-functional team to which the position is responsible for planning activities (FOPS or FPLANS OPT), not their “home” functional team, which is indicated in the second column. This modifier has been added specifically to reduce confusion of the significant planning functions that occur within a MOC that involves a large cadre of process drivers.

² The 9X1 AQD will identify those Supply Corps Officers who have served in any billet (except for Flag EA/Aide/Protocol/Secretary, Warehouse Officer or other administrative support-type billets) for a minimum of 18 months (exceptions can be made on a case-by-case basis) on a headquarters staff with an Operational Commander that exercises Operational Control (OPCON) or Tactical Control (TACON) over subordinate operational units (exercising ADCON is not sufficient).
CHAPTER 7
MOC CERTIFICATION

701. **Purpose.** To promulgate a certification methodology that provides MOC readiness feedback to COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMUSPACFLT, OPNAV resource sponsors, and the CNO regarding Navy manning, training, and equipping support shortfalls and gaps. MOC certification is not intended to certify the proficiency of the MOC staff, but to align current MOC reviews, certifications, assists and inspections under a cohesive set of Navy operational expectations, using the MOC Standard as the basis of MOC support.

702. **Background.** The myriad inspections, certifications, reviews, and assist visits each MOC and their associated fleet HQ experience are based on differing criteria, based largely on the perspectives of the particular team that is conducting the visit. In many ways, these events are not operationally focused, are not aligned to each other, and none use a common mission or task baseline to associate the required support to the MOC. Materiel inspections and certifications are largely based upon update, maintenance, and user certification criteria. Training support has been tailored for each event, relies on the CCMD exercise program for collective training events, and focuses largely on the mission goals of the NCC’s or numbered fleet commander’s (NFC’s) higher commander (CCDR, JTF, or other joint component) rather than that of the MOC. Manning reviews typically start from scratch, using interviews with current staff members to determine the future manning footprint of the overall HQ, since MOC and Fleet Management tasks are difficult to discern. The result is a feedback method that is disjointed at best; generating reports and prioritized lists from broadly differing perspectives, with perhaps none focused on improving the overall operational warfighting capability and capacity of the collective MOCs and associated fleet HQs.

703. **Discussion.** Certification criteria, events, and reports are currently under development. In order to develop a cohesive Navy MOC certification process, the current certification and inspection events must be identified, determining the objectives of each event and developing a strategy to align current events in order to make them operationally relevant to the MOC as a weapon system. As they are aligned, gaps in certification criteria coverage will also be identified, and a strategy to
develop consistent certification processes and support capabilities to be developed from these requirements:

a. Criteria for future MOC Certifications will be based on standard MOC missions, functions, and tasks. Navy MOC Certifications will use this baseline directive to determine whether MOCs are supported properly by the Navy, based on the expected requirements of all MOCs, with some variance based on regional, theater, or domain requirements (up to 20 percent uncommon missions, functions, and tasks).

(1) Manning criteria will be developed by the U.S. Fleet Forces Command Manpower Analysis Team (CMAT), identifying the MOC standard core MOC process drivers and their workload, based on MOC standard procedures (appendix A). These core MOC positions will be standardized at 80 percent across the fleet (chapter 6). CMAT will conduct interviews to determine the MOC supporting personnel capacity required to support the core MOC personnel as they lead efforts to fulfill each standard MOC task and procedure, which will be the common baseline for measuring MOC support between the fleet HQs. These manning requirements will be aligned with workstation client and materiel criteria, as well as individual, team, and collective proficiency criteria.

(2) Materiel criteria will be developed by COMNAVIDFOR, based on the MOC standard core materiel baseline (CB) and mission builds (MB). Materiel support will be standardized at 80 percent across the fleet, and will not only include the installation of systems and applications themselves, but also the sustainment, maintenance, and support requirements for these systems (chapter 5). These requirements will be aligned with both manning and training criteria.

(3) Proficiency certification to complete assigned missions remains a CCDR responsibility. However, training criteria will be developed by the Navy MOC Training Team (MOC TT) to deliver standard MOC training, based on standard MOC training objectives and MOC proficiency standards defined in the standard MOC Training Plan (chapter 4). Although the MOC TT may be utilized to provide the fleet commander with a proficiency report (commander’s summary report (CSR)), this will not be published as part of the certification process. Training support requirements, however, will be standardized to support
the MOC as a primary training audience for team and collective training events, using a standard fleet synthetic environment to include direct reporting subordinates in their operational role using likely contingency scenarios to stress the MOC in advanced phases of operation, per the tasks in appendix A. Contingencies must stress the operational conditions relevant to the certifying MOC, but will use a standard approach for building operational context for each event. The training program criteria will be aligned with manning criteria for both enduring and contingency operations, as well as materiel necessary to conduct operations in both environments.

b. Events. Certification events will be aligned, use consistent operational criteria and standardization definitions, and build upon each other to ensure manning, training, and materiel cohesively support the MOC as a weapon system. To the maximum extent possible, materiel, manning, and training certification events will be conducted in close order to reduce the amount of preparation time each MOC must conduct in advance of certification events, and so gaps and seams identified during each event capture conditions at roughly the same timeframe. Certification events are a “snapshot”, and gaps are only relative to each other if the measure is taken in similar conditions.

c. Feedback. The certification strategy must develop a process for identifying gaps in Navy manning, training, and equipping support to each MOC, as well as the priority of gaps to operational readiness, and report shortfalls to the CNO through COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT governance (see chapter 8). This feedback mechanism will have resource implications for the Navy overall, which requires a common resource sponsor to prioritize MOC operational readiness requirements in a battle rhythm that is supported by the certification process.

704. MOC Certification Process Development. Commencing in FY15, the Navy MOC certification process will be defined, refined, and promulgated for formal feedback of readiness requirements across the fleet HQ. The MOC Standard is the baseline for certification, and as the standard is adjusted, certification criteria, events, and reporting will also be modified to support.
CHAPTER 8
MOC GOVERNANCE

801. **Purpose.** To provide the organizational framework for MOC Standardization Governance and identify roles and responsibilities. Governance of the MOC Standard is comprised of the OPNAV MOC Integrated Product Team (MOC IPT) and the Fleet MOC Standardization Council (FMSC). The MOC IPT and FMSC will coordinate closely to identify operational-level of war (OLW) C2 warfighting gaps and priorities in order to develop and field integrated capabilities to Navy component commands and numbered fleets.

802. **Background.** As a system-of-systems and an operational level capability, the MOC program does not have traditional resource sponsorship nor TYCOM oversight to integrate resourcing and standardize delivery of manning, training, and materiel solutions. As the framework within which Navy commanders at the operational-level exercise C2, MOC composes a vast arrangement of personnel, procedures, equipment, communications, and facilities, and therefore requires policy and investment decisions from across the OPNAV staff. OPNAV N2/N6 has a preponderance of resource sponsorship of MOC personnel, equipment, and communications and is therefore designated as OPNAV lead for the MOC Standard. The MOC IPT serves as CNO’s lead organization for providing the vision for synchronization of the MOC Standard with CNO’s overarching objectives, policy on Navy operational level C2 support to the CCDRs, and resourcing of the MOC Standard consistent with vision and policies. The FMSC serves as COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACTFLT’s lead organization for evolving the MOC Standard; identifying OLW/MOC warfighting gaps; identifying solutions for OLW/MOC issues and deficiencies; providing recommendations on requests for non-standard support, and providing prioritized recommendations for execution year fleet funding and future OPNAV resourcing.

803. **Responsibilities.**

   a. **MOC Integrated Product Team.** The MOC IPT will be led by OPNAV N2/N6F to assist DCNO N2/N6 in ensuring programmatic alignment consistent with the CNO’s vision and policies in support of the CCDRs. To this end, the MOC IPT will provide focused leadership, define and prioritize requirements, and align resources. The MOC IPT schedule will align with the
Program Objective Memorandum (POM) milestones to include a review of the MOC Program Readiness Review to align planning for the Sponsor Program Proposals (SPP), as well as post-SPP recap to see where further emphasis is required to address MOC Standard resourcing shortfalls. The MOC IPT represents flag level leadership of all OPNAV N-codes, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWARSYSCOM), as well as COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT. Specifically, core members will be flag level representatives from OPNAV N1, N2/N6, N3/N5, N8, N9, SPAWAR, COMUSFLTFORCOM, and COMUSPACFLT. Other participants will be invited by the chairperson as required.

b. Fleet MOC Standardization Council. The Deputy Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command (DEPCOMUSFLTFORCOM) and Deputy Commander, United States Pacific Fleet (DEPCOMUSPACFLT) shall co-chair the FMSC. The FMSC represents flag level leadership at all fleet Commands (Navy component commands/numbered fleet commands), as well as the President, NAVWARCOL; Commander, COMNAVWARDEVCOM; COMNAVIDFOR; and other Warfighting Development Center (WDC) Commanders, as required. The FMSC will make decisions on requests for non-standard support, authorizing expenditure of fleet resources to address execution year issues, recommending changes to the MOC Standard, and approving the OLW/MOC IPCL. Issues requiring higher level guidance or decision will be forwarded to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT via the Fleet Commanders’ Readiness Council (FCRC). The FMSC will maintain a regular monthly battle rhythm at the working level in order to address execution year issues, as well as conduct key events around the POM cycle.

c. COMUSFLTFORCOM and DCNO N2/N6 will issue supplemental guidance on the FMSC and MOC IPT processes.
APPENDIX A
STANDARD MOC SUPPORTING TASKS AND PROCESSES

1. This appendix provides two sections of information: A graphic “map” of each of the MOC’s 11 mission essential tasks (METs) and associated supporting tasks, and page references for detailed information for each supporting task (pages A-5 through A-15).

![Fig A-1. MET display format]

a. The MET (including UJTL reference number), and description of the essentiality and relevance to a standard MOC.

b. Pictorial representation of where this MET lays in relation to either the commander’s decision making process or core Navy capabilities (see page A-4).

c. Graphic depiction of command-linked tasks associated with this MET: tasks that must be performed by a supporting outside command or agency, but whose products must be operationally integrated into MOC processes.

d. Graphic depiction of staff supported-tasks associated with this MET: tasks with processes that originate with the staff, primarily to support the commander’s decision-making, but also to elicit guidance and intent for subordinates and supporting commands or agencies.
e. Graphic depiction of support to subordinate tasks associated with this MET: tasks that are performed by subordinates or supporting commands or agencies for which the MOC primarily plans and coordinates in order to set the conditions for their success in synchronized execution.

2. A “dashboard” graphic two-page display (appendix A-16 through A-371) of each of the MOC’s supporting tasks, procedures, materiel, leading organizations, and key manpower support required to complete the task. The dashboard for each supporting task is laid out over two pages for each task as follows:

Fig A-2. Task dashboard format

a. The supporting task, the UJTL task number, and whether the task is a command-linked task, a staff supporting task, or a support to subordinate task.

b. Procedures for completing the task. Although numbered, this numbering does not reflect a definitive order or alignment of a MOC process – as joint doctrine describes, a procedure is a standard, detailed step that prescribes how to perform specific tasks (JP 1-02).
c. The fleet HQs missions, functions, the MET this task supports, and phases of operation associated with the supporting task.

d. The standard metrics for measuring proficiency for each procedure. These metrics are subjectively measured by an observer, but provide objective data for a standard overall proficiency readiness metric for the MOC. MOC Training is covered in more detail in the MOC Standard, Annex C.

e. Doctrinal references for the task.

f. The materiel required to conduct the task, based on the standard core baseline and mission build architecture of the MOCs.

g. The functional centers and cells (top) and the cross-functional teams (bottom) that initiate or approve products developed through the procedures.

h. Key personnel that lead each procedure, by number. These are the “process drivers” within a MOC; this does not identify all the people involved in each procedure, which is a function of the CMAT SMRD review for each fleet HQ.
MOC Mission Essential Tasks (METs)

MET 1. **Monitor** (Gain and Maintain Situational Understanding, OP 2.5)

MET 2. **Assess** (Assess Operational Situation, OP 5.2)

MET 3. **Plan** (Prepare Plans and Orders, OP 5.3)

MET 4. **Direct** (Command Subordinate Forces, OP 5.4)

MET 5. **Communicate** (Integrate Information, OP 5.1)

MET 6. **Set Conditions for Deterrence Operations** (Conduct Security Cooperation / Partner Activity Ops, OP 7.3)

MET 7. **Set Conditions for Forward Presence Operations** (Sustain Theater Forces, ST 4)

MET 8. **Set Conditions for Maritime Security Operations** (Promote Regional Security, ST 8.1.2)

MET 9. **Set Conditions for Sea Control Operations** (Provide Maritime Superiority – OP 1.5.2)

MET 10. **Set Conditions for Power Projection Operations** (Conduct Operations in Depth – OP 1.2.4)

MET 1. **Monitor** (Gain and Maintain Situational Understanding – OP 2.5)

Relevant MOC Description: 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 intelligent functions.

**Supporting Tasks:**

- **Integrate Plans: Coordinate Airlift (OP 1.1.2.1)**
  - Pg. 16
- **Monitor Strategic Situation (OP 5.1.5)**
  - Pg. 38
- **Provide Combat Identification (OP 5.1.11)**
  - Pg. 40
- **Collect METOC Information (ST 2.2.3)**
  - Pg. 46
- **Conduct JIPOE (OP 2.4)**
  - Pg. 28
- **Provide Intel Support to Plans (OP 2.6)**
  - Pg. 30
- **Provide Intel Support to Ops (OP 2.7)**
  - Pg. 32
- **Provide Intel Support to Dynamic Retasking (OP 2.7.3)**
  - Pg. 36
- **Conduct CND (OP 5.6.5.3)**
  - Pg. 42
- **Conduct CND Enabling Ops (OP 5.6.5.4)**
  - Pg. 44

**Command-Linked**

- **Establish Intel Enterprise (OP 2.1)**
  - Pg. 18
- **Establish Intel CFTs (OP 2.1.5)**
  - Pg. 20
- **Establish Intel Enterprise (OP 2.2.1)**
  - Pg. 22
- **Evaluate Intel Ops (OP 2.2.2.3)**
  - Pg. 26
- **Provide CI and HUMINT Support to Ops (OP 2.2.2.1)**
  - Pg. 24

**Staff Tasks**

- **Integrate Plans: Conduct CNE Enabling Ops (OP 5.6.5.4)**
  - Pg. 44
- **Integrate Plans: Conduct CND Enabling Ops (OP 5.6.5.4)**
  - Pg. 44

**Support to Subordinate Tasks**
**MET 2. Assess** (Assess Operational Situation – OP 5.2)

Relevant MOC Description: 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 to meet commander’s intent, particularly within the assessment and planning functions.

**Supporting Tasks:**

### Command-Linked

- **Integrate Plans:** Conduct Campaign Assessment (OP 5.3.1.3)
  - Pg. 56

### Staff Tasks

- **Formulate Crisis Assessment** (OP 5.2.2)
  - Pg. 50
- **Review Current Situation (project branches)** (OP 5.2.1)
  - Pg. 48
- **Develop Desired and Undesired Effects in Developing Operational Objectives** (OP 5.3.1.1)
  - Pg. 54
- **Project Future Campaigns and Major Operations (Sequels)** (OP 5.2.3)
  - Pg. 52
- **Develop Effects Assessment Criteria** (OP 5.3.1.5)
  - Pg. 60
- **Conduct Effects Assessment** (OP 5.3.1.4)
  - Pg. 58

### Support to Subordinate Tasks

- **Plan / Coord:** Analyze and Assess (tactical) Situation (NTA 5.2)
  - Pg. 62
MET 3. Plan (Prepare Plans and Orders – OP 5.3)

Relevant MOC Description: This task is essential to support the commander’s ability to plan for complex maritime operations and promulgate intent. This is related primarily to those functions required to plan for operations today (current operations), within the current phase (future operations), and in the next phase of operations (future plans).

Supporting Tasks:
MET 4. Direct (Command Subordinate Forces - OP 5.4)

Relevant MOC Description: 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, building MOC capability and capacity.

Supporting Tasks:
**MET 5. Communicate** (Integrate Information - OP 5.1)

Relevant MOC Description: 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, and HHQ; as well as mission partners, non-DoD partners, and multinational partners.

**Supporting Tasks:**

*NOTE: this denoted task is not a UIJT task, but is included to account for required supporting activities, based on effective MOC practices*

Relevant MOC Description: This task is essential to set the conditions for subordinate forces to conduct one of six CNO identified core Navy capabilities: Deterrence Operations. Deterrence occurs across the theater in every phase of operations, primarily in support of theater security cooperation missions, but also to demonstrate resolve and commitment to theater partners. This task is primarily related to those functions that plan and coordinate operations with subordinate POCs and leadership as they conduct deterrent operations in all phases.

Supporting Tasks:

- Integrate Plans: Coordinate Regional Relations (ST 8.1) - Pg. 180
- Integrate Plans: Execute TSCP (OP 5.7.11) - Pg. 176
- Coordinate Military Info Support to Ops (MISO) (OP 5.6.6) - Pg. 172
- Counter Propaganda (OP 5.6.10) - Pg. 174
- Promote Regional Security (ST 8.1.2) - Pg. 182
- Plan / Coord: Conduct Show of Force / (OP 1.2.4.1) - Pg. 166
- Plan / Coord: Conduct CMO (OP 4.7.2) - Pg. 168
- Plan / Coord: Civil Affairs Operations (OP 4.7.6) - Pg. 170
- Plan / Coord: Conduct Missile Defense (OP 6.1.5) - Pg. 178

Support to Subordinate Tasks
MET 7. Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize Forward Presence and Sustainment Operations (Sustain Theater Forces – ST 4)

Relevant MOC Description: This task is essential to set the conditions for subordinate forces to conduct one of six CNO identified core Navy capabilities: Forward Presence Operations. Sustainment of these forces is the primary focus of this task, which occurs across the theater in every phase of operations. 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, “forward presence” operations pertain to operations of all deployed maritime forces, abroad or domestic.

Supporting Tasks:

Relevant MOC Description: This task is essential to set the conditions for subordinate forces to conduct one of six CNO identified core Navy capabilities: Maritime Security Operations (MSO). MSO occurs across the theater in every phase of operations, 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). 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.

### Supporting Tasks:

**Integrate Plans: Obtain Multinational Support Against Threats (ST 8.3.4)**

**Provide Politico-Military Support (OP 4.7)**

**Integrate Plans: Politico-Military Support (OP 4.7.5)**

**Plan / Coord: Conduct Collect Operational Information (OP 2.3.2)**

**Plan / Coord: Process and Exploit Operational Information (OP 2.3.3)**

**Provide Support to DoD and USG Departments and Agencies (OP 4.7.3)**

**Provide Interagency Coordination (NTA 4.8.3)**

**Plan / Coord: Analyze and Produce Intelligence (OP 2.3.4)**

**Plan / Coord: Disseminate and Integrate Operational Intelligence (OP 2.3.5)**

**Plan / Coord: Track Contacts (NTA 2.2.1.2)**

**Plan / Coord: Remove Operationally Significant Hazards (OP 6.2.2)**
MET 9. **Plan, Coordinate, and Synchronize Sea Control Operations** (Provide Maritime Superiority - OP 1.5.2)

Relevant MOC Description: This task is essential to set the conditions for subordinate forces to conduct one of six CNO identified core Navy capabilities: Sea Control Operations. Sea control occurs as a contingency mission for a given length of time in a proscribed joint/combined area of operations, to gain access in a denied environment, re-establish freedom to maneuver and navigate in contested waters, and gain localized maritime superiority to enable follow-on operations. This mission is primarily characterized by coordination and planning of maritime maneuver, enforcement, and maritime fires, while maintaining and protecting gained waterspace. This task requires operational planners with tactical maritime planning and operations background.

Supporting Tasks:

- **Plan / Coord:** Constitute Forces (OP 4.4.4)  
  - Page 294
- **Plan / Coord:** Coordinate Recovery and Salvage (OP 4.5.4)  
  - Page 296

**Command-Linked**

- **Plan / Coord:** Provide Protection (OP 6.2)  
  - Page 300
- **Plan / Coord:** Protect LOCs (NTA 6.3.1.4)  
  - Page 302

**Support to Subordinate Tasks**

- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Maritime Interception (OP 1.4.4)  
  - Page 270
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Undersea / Antisubmarine warfare (NTA 1.5.10.2)  
  - Page 276
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Operation Exclusion Zones (NTA 1.4.7)  
  - Page 272
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Enforce Maritime Targeting (OP 3.1)  
  - Page 280
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Enforce Sanctions (OP 1.4.2)  
  - Page 266
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Blockades (OP 1.4.3)  
  - Page 268
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Overcome Op. Significant Barriers (OP 1.3.1)  
  - Page 260
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Countermobility (NTA 1.4)  
  - Page 262
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Employment System of Obstacles (OP 1.4.1)  
  - Page 264
- **Plan / Coord:** Interdict Op. Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5)  
  - Page 284
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Air to Air Ops (TA 3.2.8)  
  - Page 292
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Air Interdiction of Op. Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5.1)  
  - Page 286
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Surface/Subsurface Firepower Interdiction of Op. Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5.2)  
  - Page 288
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Maritime Targeting (OP 3.1)  
  - Page 274
- **Plan / Coord:** Control Op. Significant Areas (OP 1.5)  
  - Page 278
- **Plan / Coord:** Collect Op Info (OP 2.3.2)  
  - Page 276
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Dynamic Targeting (OP 3.1.9)  
  - Page 282
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Missile Defense (TA 3.2.7)  
  - Page 290
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct undersea / Antisubmarine warfare (NTA 1.5.10.2)  
  - Page 276
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Operation Exclusion Zones (NTA 1.4.7)  
  - Page 272
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Enforce Maritime Targeting (OP 3.1)  
  - Page 280
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Enforce Sanctions (OP 1.4.2)  
  - Page 266
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Blockades (OP 1.4.3)  
  - Page 268
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Overcome Op. Significant Barriers (OP 1.3.1)  
  - Page 260
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Countermobility (NTA 1.4)  
  - Page 262
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Employment System of Obstacles (OP 1.4.1)  
  - Page 264
- **Plan / Coord:** Interdict Op. Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5)  
  - Page 284
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Air to Air Ops (TA 3.2.8)  
  - Page 292
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Air Interdiction of Op. Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5.1)  
  - Page 286
- **Plan / Coord:** Conduct Surface/Subsurface Firepower Interdiction of Op. Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5.2)  
  - Page 288

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(Conduct Operations in Depth - OP 1.2.4)

Relevant MOC Description: This task is essential to set the conditions for subordinate forces to conduct one of six CNO identified core Navy capabilities: Power Projection Operations. Power projection occurs as a contingency mission for a given length of time in a proscribed joint/combined area of operations, to project the maritime force into other domains and take the operational initiative. 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.

**Supporting Tasks:**

- **Integrate Plans:**
  - Conduct Expeditionary Ops (MCT 1.12)
  - Develop Network Targets (NTA 2.2.7.1)

- **Plan / Coord:**
  - Conduct Targeting (OP 3.1)
  - Reinforce and Expand Lodgment (OP 1.2.4.4)
  - Conduct Targeting (MCT 1.12)
  - Attack Aircraft and Missiles [Offensive Counterair (OCA)] (OP 3.2.3)
  - Conduct Target Collection Requirements (OP 2.8.1)

- **Conduct Battle Damage Assessment (OP 2.8.4.1)

- **Plan / Coord:**
  - Conduct Battle Damage Assessment (OP 2.8.4.1)
  - Ammunition and Tasking (OP 2.8.2.1)

- **Integrate Plans:**
  - Conduct Non-Lethal Attack (OP 3.2.2)
  - Conduct CNO (OP 5.6.5)
  - Conduct MILDEC (OP 5.6.3)

- **Staff Tasks:**

- **Coordinate MILDEC in JOA (OP 5.6.3.1)**
  - Conduct Fire Support Coordination Measures (OP 3.1.7)
  - Conduct CNO (OP 5.6.5)

- **Support to Subordinate Tasks:**

- **Integrate Plans:**
  - Conduct CNA (OP 5.6.5.2)
  - Conduct MISO (OP 5.6.6.1)
  - Conduct MILDEC in JOA (OP 5.6.4.2)

- **Plan / Coord:**
  - Conduct MISO (OP 5.6.6)
  - Conduct EA in JOA (OP 5.6.4.2)
  - Conduct EW in JOA (OP 5.6.3)
  - Conduct CNO (OP 5.6.5)
  - Conduct MILDEC (OP 5.6.3)

- **Conduct Close Air Support Integration for Surface Forces (OP 3.2.1)**

- **Apportion Fires (OP 3.1.2)**

- **Support to Subordinate Tasks:**

- **Integrate Plans:**
  - Conduct Non-Lethal Attack (OP 3.2.2)
  - Conduct CNA (OP 5.6.5.2)
  - Conduct MISO (OP 5.6.6.1)

- **Integrate Plans:**
  - Conduct CNA (OP 5.6.5.2)
  - Conduct MISO (OP 5.6.6.1)
  - Conduct MILDEC (OP 5.6.3)

Relevant MOC Description: This task is essential to set the conditions for subordinate forces related to conducting humanitarian operations, broadly described as non-combat crisis response operations. Non-combat crisis response occurs as a contingency mission for a given length of time in a proscribed joint/combined area of operations. This mission is primarily in support of an identified lead federal agency other than DoD, and centers around providing logistic and transportation support, medical support, engineering and expeditionary capability support, and security.

Supporting Tasks:

Integrate Plans: coordinate Populace and Resource Control (OP 1.5.5)  
Pg. 364

Integrate Plans: coordinate Politico-Military Support (OP 4.7.5)  
Pg. 368

Integrate Plans: evacuation Policy and Procedures (OP 4.5.3)  
Pg. 358

Integrate Plans: Establish Area Damage Control Measures (OP 4.7.8)  
Pg. 366

Plan / Coord: Provide Support to DoD and USG Departments and Agencies (OP 4.7.3)  
Pg. 362

Provide Health Services (OP 4.4.3)  
Pg. 356

Plan / Coord: Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation (TA 6.4)  
Pg. 370

Plan / Coord: Provide Civil-Military Engineering (OP 4.6.2)  
Pg. 360
Supporting Task:
Operationally integrate plans to conduct Airlift (OP 1.1.2.1, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop and continuously refine airlift requirements for the CJOC.
2. Integrate airlift requirements into operational planning efforts, including logistics feasibility and staff estimates.
3. Coordinate movement requirements across components and with Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) through Joint Movement Board. Leverage partner (coalition, component, DoS, etc.) capabilities and capacities, as appropriate. Provide validated requests to Joint Movement Center/JFACC.
4. Incorporate plan for use of HN air transport resources.
5. Take appropriate JOPES actions re: TPFDDs to obtain required lift based on phases of the plan.
6. Develop airlift concept of support as part of mobility and transportation appendix to Annex D. Include use of established AMC Requirements, Frequency and Contingency channels. Coordinate with JFACC.
7. Coordinate with Navy transportation auditor at TRANSCOM for any non-TPFDD Navy requested airlift.
8. Develop and disseminate airlift policy and guidance for the CJOC.
9. Maintain situation awareness of airlift operations and resources using tools such as a logistics COP (LOGCOP). Respond to emergent situations as required to facilitate support.
10. Identify and prioritize available or allocated airlift to meet assigned tasking, including personnel and cargo.
11. Assign aeromedical evacuation missions to appropriate units.
12. Inform subordinates of ATO/ACO special instructions (SPINS) changes.
Supporting Architecture

**Communication Tools**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREM
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**Power Projection**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inco)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADIS v14.1 (BMD)

**Networks**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA NET

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS - Remote v1.1.3
- IADQCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAWEB Access
- CENTRIXS-M

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- JOPES Planner (FPLANS) (1-5, 9)
- JOPES Planner (POPS) (1-5, 9)
- LRC Director (8)
- LRC Chief (9)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (2, 5, 8)
- Transportation / Mobility Chief (2-10)
- COPS Director (10-12)

Supporting Functional Organization

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared
Supporting Task:  
Establish the Intelligence Enterprise (OP 2.1, Staff-Supporting Task) 

Procedures:
1. Form a JISE organization that includes a director, admin, analyst sections, NIST/SJFHQ augmentees, watch officers, and intelligence representatives to CFTs.
2. Identify and man key staff positions, reserve force augmentation as required.
3. Determine organizational responsibilities for intelligence planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and information sharing identified.
4. Identify MIOC staff manning and augmentation on manning document appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/Services.
5. Ensure manning document MIOC staff intelligence billets filled with desired skill sets/grades/Service/experience.
6. Ensure manning document MIOC staff key leadership billets filled appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/Services.
7. Ensure CFTs via the 7-minute drill methodology.
8. Coordinate flow of personnel and equipment into theater IAW TPFDD.
9. Identify requirements for equipment and facilities to support projected operations.
10. Develop PIRs and EEIs during mission analysis that are ultimately approved and promulgated.
11. Establish an Intelligence RFI process that is accessible and visible to all requestors.
12. Establish a Joint Collection Management Board (JCMB) that meets as per battle rhythm with component/coalition/Partner Nation representatives, promulgates a collection plan.
13. Establish a component cryptologic coordination process.
14. Establish intelligence linkages with HQ, adjacent supported commands, and subordinates.
15. Establish procedures to integrate coalition/foreign nation intelligence personnel into the JISE processes under the oversight of the foreign disclosure officer.
17. Federate the intelligence analytical effort across all echelons.
18. Coordinate intelligence IERs with KMO.
19. Document intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements in the KIMP.
20. Maintain oversight of SCI systems' status and contingency plans for degraded systems' operations.
21. Identify classification levels and security requirements to enable collaboration with service / theater / national intel organizations.
22. Delegate intelligence staff functions to adjacent / subordinate commands where appropriate.
23. Establish procedures to integrate coalition/foreign nation intel personnel into JISE processes.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Senior Intelligence Officer (1-3, 9, 10, 17, 18, 23)
- MIOC Director (4-8, 15, 19, 20)
- Intel Collections Manager (13)
- Cryptologic Resources Coordinator (14)
- Foreign Disclosure Officer (16, 24)
- Signals Intelligence Officer (21)
- Lead Intel Analyst (11, 22)
- Intel RFI Manager (12)
Supporting Task:
**Establish Intelligence Cross Functional Teams (CFTs)**
(OP 2.1.5, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Evaluate potential Intelligence CFTs are evaluated for establishment, employing the 7-minute drill methodology.
2. Establish, at a minimum, the Maritime Intelligence Ops Center (MIOC), and a Collections Management Board (JCMB) of Working Group (CMWG).
3. Fully integrate CFTs into a published MOC battle rhythm.
4. Identify intelligence representatives and assign to specific MOC CFTs.
5. Provide tailored products to support planning efforts.
6. Continuously provide updated Red threat assessment to their respective efforts.
7. Keep MIOC and Current Intel Watch apprised of efforts and requirements.
8. Test intelligence CFT information exchange requirements in accordance with the KIMP and joint force battle rhythm.
9. Establish physical, technical, and security requirements for CFTs elements, offices, and planning teams.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- MIOC Director (1-4, 9)
- Intel Collections Manager (2)
- Intel Ops Cell Lead (7, 8)
- Intel Plans Cell Lead (5)
- Lead Intel Analyst (6)
Supporting Task: Manage the Intelligence Enterprise (OP 2.2.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Provide continuous oversight and guidance to subordinate intelligence organizations.
2. Oversee intelligence support to all MOC efforts.
3. Establish MIOC policies, programs, and guidance.
4. Establish MIOC key leader management venue, convened routinely.
5. Establish Joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm.
6. Issue guidance to focus intelligence collection, analysis, and production and dissemination.
7. Ensure sufficient resources are available to enable consistent and continuous joint intelligence process.
8. Provide intelligence commander's decision-making requirements.
9. Synchronize intelligence operations with operations.
10. Synchronize MIOC intelligence enterprise battle rhythm with joint force requirements.
11. PIRs and EEIs are reviewed, updated, and promulgated as operations progress.
12. Intelligence RFI process fully supports Navy components' intelligence requirements.
13. Ensure the Collection Management process and collection plan supports subordinates' maritime requirements and operations.
14. Intelligence collaboration and information sharing with HQ, adjacent supported commands, and subordinates is robust and timely.
15. Convene the Intelligence Fusion Working Group daily to synchronize overall efforts, with dispersed entities participating via JWICS.
16. Execute Intelligence support IAW established SOP.
17. Provide JISE support to operational planning process.
18. Involve intel plans officers in mission planning.
19. Provide JISE support to Intel Plans.
20. Develop and promulgate concept of intelligence operations.
21. Provide JISE support in preparing plans to conduct intelligence operations.
22. Provide JISE support to Intel Ops.
23. Develop and promulgate Intelligence mission requirements.
24. Synchronize concept of intelligence operations with operational concept of operations.
25. Synchronize joint intelligence process with planning, operations, and targeting cycles.
26. Provide JISE support to all MOC CFTs, as required.
27. Establish a component cryptologic coordination process.
28. When required, implement procedures to integrate coalition intelligence personnel into the JISE in transition to a Combined Intelligence effort.
29. Maintain the Intelligence / Red COP.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Senior Intelligence Officer (1, 6-8, 20, 23, 24)
- MIOC Director (2-5, 9, 10, 14-19, 21, 22, 25-27)
- Intel RFI Manager (12)
- Intel Collections Manager (13)
- Foreign Disclosure Officer (28)
- Lead Intel Analyst (11, 29)
Supporting Task:
Provide Counterintelligence (CI) and Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Support to Operations (OP 2.2.2.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Update theater/regional/AOR threat assessment and brief to the JFMCC staff.
2. Update CI/HUMINT threats received from cognizant intelligence / law enforcement agencies.
3. Incorporate non-traditional collection methodologies into the overall collection management process.
4. Assign intelligence rep to FP working group.
5. Coordinate CI/HUMINT operations in accordance with legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational national guidelines.
6. Integrate CI/HUMINT collection requirements into joint force collection plan.
7. Coordinate time-sensitive targeting, time-sensitive collection requirements, high-value individual, time-sensitive threat/force protection information with the JISE and joint operations center.
8. Establish CI/HUMINT participation and/or support to CFTs.
9. Coordinate training for conventional forces personnel provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 2-0, JP 2-01
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- MIOC Director (1, 2, 4, 8, 9)
- Intel Collections Manager (3, 5, 6)
- SJA (5)
- Intel Ops Cell Lead (7)

Supporting Architecture:

- **BA/SA Tools**
  - GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
  - C/JM/JK
  - Halo COP (C2RPC)
- **Communications**
  - RF Comms/SATCOM
  - VOP/VSIP/TS VOIP
  - VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
  - DSN - Classified POTS
  - DMS v3.x/NREMS
  - Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x
- **Inet/SIR Tools**
  - DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
  - GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
  - Analyst Notebook v7
  - Joint Tgt Tool
  - CMWS / CMMJ v1.2
  - JDISS/DODISS
  - STONEGHOST
- **Planning/Collaboration**
  - TBMCN - Remote v1.1.3
  - JADOCS
  - CAS
  - Sharepoint
  - ISPAVWeb Access
  - CENTRIS-M

Supporting Functional Organization:

- **MOC Director**
  - Info / Knowledge Management
  - SJA
- **Chief of Staff**
  - PAO
  - Surgeon
  - Chaplain

- **N1 Personnel**
- **N2 Intelligence**
- **N3 Operations**
- **N4 Readiness & Logistics**
- **N5 Plans**
- **N6 Comms & Networks**
- **N7**
- **N8**
- **N9**

- **Collection Management Cell**
- **Targeting Cell**
- **MOC Support Cell**

- **Regional/MINIS Tools**
  - BISON - PAC/3/7/FTL
  - PASS-K - PAC/3/7/FTL
  - NSWN - 6/FTL
  - USBICIES - 4/6/FTL
  - SEAGULL - 6/FTL

- **SJA (5)**

- **Networking**
  - C2 Classified LAN
  - C2 TS/SCI LAN
  - JWICS
  - NSA Net
  - NIPR-MC/ONE-NET/IT-21
  - SIPR-MC/ONE-NET/IT-21
  - NCG/NICE
  - CND - HBSS

- **C2 of Cyber**
  - MADSS (near future)

- **Operational Intelligence Operations Center**
- **Intelligence Operations Cell**
- **Future Operations**
- **Collecting Center**
- **Information Operations Cell**
- **Readiness Cell**
- **TSC Cell**
- **TSC Plans Cell**
- **CS Plans Cell**
- **CS Current Ops Cell**
- **CS MOC Support Cell**

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Supporting Task:
**Evaluate Intelligence Operations (OP 2.2.3, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Ensure JISE Director provides continuous oversight and guidance to subordinate intelligence organizations.
2. Review PIRs and EEIs and update as operations progress.
3. Ensure intelligence RFI process is responsive and information is visible to all in supporting Navy components' intelligence requirements.
4. Establish Collection Management process and collection plan that is responsive to subordinates' maritime requirements and emerging operations.
5. Establish robust and timely Intelligence collaboration and information sharing with HHQ, adjacent supported commands, and subordinates.
6. Convene the Intelligence Fusion Working Group daily to evaluate intelligence operations, identify and resolve issues, and monitor the effectiveness of the overall effort as operations evolve.
7. Revalidate intelligence estimate based on newly acquired intelligence information.
8. Revalidate JIPOE products based on newly acquired intelligence information.
9. Evaluate JISE operations to determine if improvements can be made to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.
Supporting Architecture

BA/SA Tools
GCCC-J/M v4.2/v4.1
C/JMTK
Halo COP (C2RPC)

GCCC-M SCI v4.0

Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
MDA Sp1
C2PC/COP Client
AIS-MSSIS
NITES IV
STK v10
BDS/Video Distro
ENMS
CYBERCORE
CYBER ALLIANCE
ADSI v14.1 (theater)
ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

Planning/ Collaboration
TBMCs – Remote v1.1.3
JADOCS
CAS
Sharepoint
ISPAN Web Access
CENTRIXS-M

COMMUNICATIONS
RF Comms/SATCOM
VoIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
VTC – Unclass/SEC/TS
DRSN – Classified POTS
DMS v3.x/NREMS
Chat / MAKO v1.1.x/2.x

NETWORKS
C2 Classified LAN
C2 TS/SCI LAN
JWICS
NSANet
NIPR/SCMONE.NET/T1.21
SIPR/SCMONE.NET/T1.21
NCI/NCI
CND – HBSS

INTEL/ISR Tools
DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
Analyst Notebook v7
Joint Tgt Tool
CMWS / CMMA v1.2
JDISS/DODISS
STONEGHOST
SUTER

POWER PROJECTION
TBMCs-Host v1.1.3
TC2S v4.2
CSEL
IAMD
AMP
MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
C2BMCS EWS
C2BMCS Planner
Web Client
JTT-M v3.3
ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

C2 of Cyber
MADSS (near future)

Regional/MNIS Tools
BISON – PAC/3/7FLT
PASS-K – PAC/3/7FLT
NSWAN – 6FLT
USBICES – 4/6FLT
SEAGULL – 6FLT

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Senior Intelligence Officer (1, 6, 9)
MIOC Director (2, 5)
Intel RFPI Manager (3)
Intel Collections Manager (4)
Lead Intel Analyst (7, 8)

Supporting Functional Organization

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

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Supporting Task:
Conduct Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE) (OP 2.4, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Ensure baseline JIPOE describes the operational environment, describes the impact of the environment, describes the adversary, and predicts the adversary's most likely and most dangerous COAs.
2. Review and refine initial JIPOE in collaboration with subordinates after receipt of HHQ warning order.
3. Threat branches and sequels are accurately identified.
4. Disposition of deployed threat forces accurately identified.
5. Strategic and operational centers of gravity, critical capabilities, critical requirements/resources, vulnerabilities, and Enemy Courses of Action (ECOAs) are identified in the context of the emerging crisis.
6. Create and maintain an intelligence estimate in response to changes in situation and shared with subordinates.
7. Incorporate COAs into wargaming process.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Senior Intelligence Officer (1)
- MIOC Director (2-6)
- FOPS OPT Lead (7)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (7)
Supporting Task:

**Provide Intelligence Support to Plans (OP 2.6, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Revalidate intel estimate daily based on dynamic reporting.
2. Identify threat indications and warnings.
3. Notify plans CFTs of changes to the intel estimate.
4. Provide MIOC with updates of Plans' efforts, requirements, and intelligence products needed.
5. Adjust MIOC analysts' production efforts and deliverables to support Plans timelines.
6. Update the Red COP.
7. Participate in planning-related CFTs.
8. Red Cell participation in wargaming.
9. Represent threat capabilities adequately in wargaming process.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- MIoC Director (1, 2, 5)
- Intel Planner (FOPS) (3, 4, 7-9)
- Intel Planner (PLANS) (3, 4, 7-9)
- Intel Ops Cell Lead (2, 6)
Supporting Task:
**Provide Intelligence Support to Operations (OP 2.7, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Maintain accurate Current Intelligence Brief.
2. Update Assessments as CCIRs and PIRs are tripped.
4. Notify the Commander of significant emergent situations.
5. Obtain needed products from national intelligence organizations.
6. Conduct analysis of gaps, critical nodes, and other vulnerabilities.
8. Continually analyze SITREPs and CCIRs to determine evolving adversary COAs (most likely / most dangerous).
9. Continually update the Red COP.
10. Ensure collections remain responsive to operations’ evolving requirements.
11. Coordinate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations in the FCC.
12. Integrate threat COAs/COGs into wargaming process.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-35, JP 6-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Senior Intelligence Officer (1, 2, 4)
- MIOC Director (1-9)
- Intel Ops Lead (6, 7)
- Intel Collections Manager (10, 11)
- Lead Intel Analyst (12)
Supporting Task: 
Manage Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) (OP 2.7.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Collection plan completed by Collection Manager, approved by Senior Intelligence Officer, and provided to all maritime components.
2. HHQ PIRs and maritime requirements covered by ISR plan.
3. ISR collection plan adjusted to address emergent requirements / collector loss.
4. CM coordinates ISR inputs for organic or external tasking with Operations.
5. CM determines whether organic or external ISR assets are available and whether request meets priorities.
6. CM submits ISR inputs to the JCMB for coordination, prioritization, and inclusion in the JFACC ATO.
7. CM integrates assigned maritime units' collection capabilities into the overall plan.
8. Identify shortfalls in reconnaissance platforms.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Senior Intelligence Officer (1)
- Intel Collections Manager (2-8)
- Cryptologic Resources Coordinator (8)
Supporting Task:
Provide Intelligence Support to Dynamic Retasking (OP 2.7.3, Staff-Supporting Task)
(NOTE: this task has been archived and not replaced in the UJTL - kept in MOC Standard until valid replacement task can be identified)

Procedures:
1. Integrate targeting requirements and priorities into the ISR Collection Plan.
2. Establish JCMB process to enable both scheduled and dynamic retasking of collection assets.
3. Analyze and employ ISR Products to update HHQ CCIRs and the Targeting Priorities.
4. Intelligence reps provide political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) environment inputs to the Targeting CFTs and nominate potential targets.
5. ISR Plan assigns collection assets to directly support combat assessment / BDA.
6. ISR Plan continually updated to support emergent taskings and ensure asset flexibility.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Intel Targeting Cell Lead (1, 4)
Intel Collections Manager (2, 3, 5, 6)
Supporting Task:
Monitor Strategic Situation (OP 5.1.5, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish and maintain Situational Awareness with viable, accurate Common Operational Picture (COP).
2. Update every 2 hours within FCC. Update provided to commander every 12 hours.
3. Upon notification of tripped CCIR, required actions and notifications conducted IAW SOP/ pre-planned response (PPR).
4. Ensure current information on adjacent military forces or non-DoD agencies.
5. Ensure commander is briefed on critical/emerging political, economic, or military events.
6. Obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation.
7. Provide information to commander on emerging religious, humanitarian, or cultural event.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FCC Director (1-4, 7)
- COPS Director (2, 3, 6, 7)
- MOC Director (5)

Supporting Architecture

- BA/SA Tools
  - GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
  - C/JMTP
  - Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M v4.0
- GCCS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS/MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

Planning/ Collaboration
- TBMC - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISpan Web Access
- CENTRIS - M

Supporting Functional Organization

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

MOC Director

- Info/Knowledge Management
- Chief of Staff
- SJAA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

Operational Centers
- N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

Current Operations
- Fleet Command Center
- Regional/ MOCs
  - Intelligence
  - Operations
- Future Operations
- Sustainment & Services
- Fires Cell
- Assessment Cell
- METOC Cell
- STO/SAP Cell

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

- Commander's Assessment Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Force Protection
- Fires / Targeting
- Special Technical
- Communication Strategy
- Logistics Working
- Interagency Working
- Collection Management
- Information Operations
- Rules of Engagement WG
- C2 of C2WG
Supporting Task:

**Provide Combat Identification (OP 5.1.11, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Required CID procedures are incorporated into JFC, bilateral, and supporting component Plans, SOPs, and TTPs.
2. Determine sensor time on target over number of standard areas (required to positively identify friendly forces).
3. Ensure full-motion video (FMV) assets provided early warning of enemy activity.
4. Correctly identify objects with full-motion video (FMV).
5. Conduct theater battle damage assessment.
6. Ensure effective C2 systems (including reliable voice and data networks) are available to gather, assimilate, assess and distribute information from multiple sources and nodes.
7. Establish data fusion and interface control support to the FCC.
8. Operate and maintain data fusion and joint interface C2 systems that support the commander’s situational awareness requirements.
9. Plan COP/TDL architectures to meet the commander’s situational awareness requirements based on Information Exchange Requirements (IERs).
10. Provide OPTASK guidance to subordinate components supporting the commander’s COP requirements.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-35, JP 6-0

**Supported MET:** Monitor (OP 2.5, Gain and Maintain Situational Awareness)

**Phases of Employment**

**Training Standard**

**For each Procedure (TPO) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:**
- (100%) Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTEX / commencement of operations
- (75%) Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
- (50%) Limited cross-functional / functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
- (25%) General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
- (0%) Procedure not understood or implemented

**Supporting Process Standard is the Training Objective = average % of all procedures (TPE)**

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-01, JP 3-09, JP 3-52
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

FCC Director (1)
Intel Collections Manager (2, 3, 5)
Lead Intel Analyst (4, 5)
NCCC Director (6)
JICO (1-10)
Supporting Task:

**Conduct Computer Network Defense (CND)** *(OP 5.6.5.3, Staff-Supporting Task)*

**Procedures:**

1. Identify preliminary mitigation actions (after Intel update).
2. Assess INFOCON level impact to operations.
3. Make recommendation to modify INFOCON level and implement proposed TRO IAW HHQ SOP.
4. Develop an intelligence threat assessment on adversary computer network operations capabilities.
5. Establish, implement, and exercise incident handling and reporting procedures.
6. Monitor information systems for risk assessment in order to detect, isolate, and react to intrusions, disruptions of service, and other incidents that threaten operations.
7. Set priorities set for restoration of information systems in support of operations.
8. Employ defensive actions in response to malicious/authorized activity.
9. Develop, coordinate, and execute response to malicious/authorized activity against command information systems.
10. Establish "defense in depth" architecture.
11. Establish coordination between the operations, communications, intelligence, counter intelligence, and law enforcement communities to successfully defend DoD networks.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-13.2
Supporting Architecture

BA/SA Tools
GNC-M v4.2, v4.1
C/JM TK
Halo COP (C2RPC)
Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
GNC-M SCI v4.0
GNC-S J
MDA Sp1
C2PC/COP Client
AIS-MSSIS
NTIS IV

STK v10
BDS/Video Distro
ENMS
CYBERCORE
CYBER ALLIANCE

ADS1 v14.1 (theater)
ADS1 v14.1 (coalition)
Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

Planning/ Collaboration
TBMCS - Remote v1.1.3
JADOCS
CAS
Sharepoint
ISPAW/ Web Access
CENTRIXS – M

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
CS COPS Cell Lead (1, 5-11)
IO Cell Lead (2, 3)
Lead Intel Analyst (4)

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

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Supporting Task:
Operationally integrate plans to Conduct Computer Network Exploitation (CNE) Enabling Operations (OP 5.6.5.4, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Coordinate with Intel for target development.
2. Establish liaison for CNE reachback support and deconfliction.
3. Provide PIRs to CNE reachback support element(s).
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Intel Targeting Cell Lead (1, 3)
CS Plans Cell Lead (2)
IO Cell Lead (2)
Supporting Task: Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Information (ST 2.2.3, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Create mission planning and weather effects matrices to provide appropriate situational awareness and support timely decision making.
2. Identify and direct Theater/Operational area METOC data collection assets.
3. Provide significant climatic and hydrographic assessments products to operational planners.
4. Establish theater/operational area METOC data collection network.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 2-01, JP 3-59
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
METOC Cell Lead (1-4)
Supporting Task:
Review Current Situation (project branches) (OP 5.2.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop branch plans for the most likely “what if” contingencies during mission analysis and COA development, based on unacceptable risk, a shift from most likely enemy COA to most dangerous, or assumptions that could be invalidated.
2. Identify decision points for each “what if” contingency.
3. Develop CCIR for each decision point.
4. Integrate risk and assumption assessment criteria into measure of effectiveness (MOE) development.
5. Based on effects assessment (OP 5.3.1.4) determine the current and trending risks to force and mission.
6. If risk to force or mission are trending to an unacceptable level, make recommendations to the MPG to conduct branch planning to mitigate operational risk.
7. Measure the impact of risk to impending decision points.
8. Identify indicators and MOEs that would identify operational opportunities for the force to meet commander’s intent more quickly/easily than planned.
9. If commander's guidance dictates, establish a branch plan OPT to conduct mission analysis, further planning and orders development to mitigate trending risk, as necessary.
10. Provide branch plan COAs and CONOPs IAW planning procedures, and promulgate orders in timely fashion to ensure subordinates can rehearse (if necessary) and execute operations in synchronization with the Joint/Combined force.
11. Ensure forecast branches are reviewed for legal sufficiency.
Supporting Architecture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOPS OPT Lead (1-3, 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effects Assessment Analyst (5, 7-8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment Planner (FOPS) (4)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MPG Lead (9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAG Planner (11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

### COMMUNICATIONS
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

### POWER PROJECTION
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL
- IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

### NETWORKS
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-NMCI/ONE NET/IT.21
- SIPR-NMCI/ONE NET/IT.21

### INTEL/ISR Tools
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

### Supporting Functional Organization

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- Chief of Staff
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

- **Purple:** MOC Centers / Cells
- **Blue:** Fleet Management Organization
- **Gray:** Shared

- **Future Operations**
- **Maritime Planning Group**
- **Navy Comms System Coordination Center**
- **CS Current Ops Cell**
- **CS Plans Cell**
- **CS MOC Support Cell**

- **N1 Personnel**
- **N2 Intelligence**
- **N3 Operations**
- **N4 Readiness & Logistics**
- **N5 Plans**
- **N6 Comms & Networks**
- **N7**
- **N8**
- **N9**

- **Admin / Personnel Center**
- **Maritime Intelligence Operations Center**
- **Fleet Command Center**
- **Log Plans Cell**
- **Sustainment & Services Cell**
- **Assessment Cell**
- **TSC Cell**
- **ST/SA Cell**

- **Regional/MNIS Tools**
- **BISON - PAC/3/FLTLT**
- **PASS-K - PAC/3/FLTLT**
- **NSWAN - 6FLT**
- **USBICES - 4/6FLT**
- **SEAGULL - 6FLT**

- **Future Operations**
- **Maritime Planning Group**

- **Intelligence Operations Center**
- **Current Operations**
- **Log Plans Cell**
- **Sustainment & Services Cell**

- **Intelligence Operations Cell**
- **Fires Cell**
- **Information Operations Cell**
- **Readiness Cell**

- **Collection Management Cell**
- **Intelligence Plans Cell**
- **Information Operations Cell**

- **Information Operations Cell**
- **Readiness Cell**

- **Collection Management Cell**

- **Intelligence Plans Cell**
- **Fires Cell**
- **Information Operations Cell**

- **Assessment Cell**
- **TSC Cell**
- **ST/SA Cell**

- **Planning/Coordination**
- **TBMC-Remote v1.1.3**
- **JADOCS**
- **CAS Sharepoint**
- **ISPAWS Web Access**
- **CENTRIXS-M**
Supporting Task: **Formulate Crisis Assessment (OP 5.2.2, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**

1. Form an assessment cell as the core cell to manage regular task, effects, and risk assessments, and coordinate with OPT leads to develop operational design.

2. Institute a cross-functional assessment working group into the HQs battle rhythm to staff indicators and make planning recommendations.

3. Integrate assessment planners into the MOC's planning process to ensure operational design (particularly operational conditions that support the maritime commander and HHQs objectives/intent, phases, and Lines of Operation (LOOs)/synchronized action) are included in products.

4. Develop measures of performance (MOPs) to measure indicators of task achievement.

5. Develop measures of effectiveness (MOEs) to measure indicators that operational effects are being achieved, conditions are being set, and decisive points are reached, IAW Commander's intent and his approved operational design.

6. Develop a collection plan to collect MOP indicators (primarily from subordinates and supporting commands) and MOE indicators (from staff and other stakeholders).

7. Receive intelligence to complete analysis of situation.

8. Assess current risk to force and risk to mission, relative to the commander's approved operational plan and the developing crisis.

9. Attribute CCIR indicators and decision points to anticipated risk, and identify the means to mitigate operational risk.

10. Assess the timing and tempo of maritime supporting/supported operations and phases, IAW Commander's intent.

11. Determine operational opportunities versus risk and timing.

12. Make recommendations for further planning efforts, force reallocation, maritime force priorities, request for additional forces, or changes required in timing, tempo, or supporting coordination.

13. Coordinate planning recommendations with the MPG.

14. Coordinate through MPG to provide the commander with task, effects, risk assessments, operational tempo and timing, decision support matrix, opportunities, and recommendations.

15. Support HHQs and supported commander(s) assessment processes.

16. Document assessment processes in SOP.

17. Assess significant changes in the information environment, including media coverage and analysis.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Assessment Cell Lead (1, 2, 11, 12, 14-16)
- Effects Assessment Analyst (5, 6, 8, 9)
- Task Assessment Analyst (4, 6, 10)
- Assessment Planner (FPLANS) (3, 13)
- Lead Intel Analyst (7)
- PAO (17)
Supporting Task:
Project Future Campaigns and Major Operations (Sequels) (OP 5.2.3, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop sequel plans for the most likely “what’s next” phase plans during mission analysis and COA development, to include realistic and measurable phase transition conditions.
2. Identify criteria for each “what’s next” phase transition – these may be decision points, associated with CCIR, or they may be decisive points identified through planning.
3. Integrate phase transition condition criteria into MOE and MOP development.
4. Based on effects assessment (OP 5.3.1.4) determine the current and trending effects and conditions in the operational environment.
5. If conditions are trending towards phase transition, make recommendations to the MPG to conduct sequel planning to sequence and synchronize force activities with other supporting / supported commands, based on trending conditions.
6. Measure conditions and criteria associated with impending phase transition decision points.
7. Identify indicators and MOEs that would identify risks and opportunities of phase transitions; determine recommended timing and tempo, based on risks and opportunities.
8. If commander's guidance dictates, establish a sequel plan OPT to conduct further planning if the approved sequel plan for the next phase of maritime ops no longer “fits” the commander's intent.
9. Provide sequel plan COAs and CONOPs IAW planning procedures, and promulgate orders in timely fashion to ensure subordinates can rehearse (if necessary) and execute operations in synchronization with the Joint / Combined force.
10. Develop and review sequels with COAs for legal sufficiency.
11. Develop preplanned sequels for possible follow-on operations.
12. When practicable, utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of unintended effects from those planned.
13. Advise commander on the possible impact of military operations and activities within the public information domain.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Assessment Cell Lead (5, 7)
Effects Assessment Analyst (4, 6)
MPG Lead (8)
FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 2, 9, 11)
Assessment Planner (FPLANS) (3)
JAG Planner (10)
Lead Intel Analyst (12)
PA Planner (FPLANS) (13)
Supporting Task:
**Identify Desired and Undesired Effects in Developing Operational Objectives (OP 5.3.1.1, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**

1. Review all strategic and operational objectives and associated endstates, as well as approved operational approaches of HQ, strategic and multinational partners, and supported commands / agencies.
2. Review current JIPOE and intelligence estimate within assigned area of operations and relevant maritime concerns.
3. Identify desired changes in adversary's behavior and capabilities.
4. Identify conditions that must change to reach commander’s intended objectives.
5. Identify the conditions that adversaries or the operational environment are setting that will impact commander’s intended objectives.
6. Identify / develop desired effects, based on commander’s intent and mission analysis.
7. Identify / develop undesired effects, based on commander’s intent and mission analysis.
8. Ensure operational effects support the JFC operational level objectives.
9. Ensure operational effects are measurable.
10. Identify desired and undesired effects in the information environment in support of planning, as well as to inform required policy changes.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FPLANS OPT Lead (1-4)
- Assessment Planner (FPLANS) (5-8)
- Effects Assessment Analyst (9)
- PA Planner (FPLANS) (10)
Supporting Task:
**Operationally integrate plans to Conduct Campaign Assessment (OP 5.3.1.3, Command-Linked Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Provide data to HHQ to support analysis of campaign effects.
2. Provide deficiency analysis inputs to HHQ, as required.
3. Assess assigned maritime task/mission accomplishment.
4. Provide recommendations to HHQ Assessment Cell for adjustments to campaign plans, based on approved commander’s intent.
5. Recommend additional allocation of resources, based on commander’s intent.
6. Recommend JFC branch/sequel plans to attain maritime intended conditions and desired effects.
7. Recommend adjustments to campaign decision points, as necessary.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 2-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Assessment Cell Lead (1, 3-7)
Effects Assessment Analyst (2)
Supporting Task:

**Conduct Effects Assessment (OP 5.3.1.4, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Collect MOE indicators from cross-functional staff reps, based on collection plan.
2. Analyze indicators to determine the measure of effectiveness against each effect, condition, and / or decisive point in the decision support matrix, or based on the approved maritime scheme and operational design.
3. Review focus area considerations, supporting intelligence, and systems analysis products.
4. Correlate and analyze measures of effectiveness indicator data; determine MOE trends.
5. Identify whether indicator data is reliable/credible.
6. Evaluate the accomplishment of each effect, condition, and / or decisive point on appropriate MOEs.
7. Identify the linkage between effects accomplishment and condition setting with respect to phase transitions, operational objectives, and the progression of the plan.
8. Identify the impact of unintended or undesired effects, based on identified risks, unidentified risks, or assumptions that have been invalidated.
9. Identify indications of impending CCIR, and the impact to decision points.
10. Determine if the effects achieved and conditions set by the force are meeting the commander's intent.
11. Make planning recommendations to the MPG if "off plan", or trending "off plan".
12. Advise commander on public impact of emerging events.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 5-0
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMKT
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCi v4.0
- GCSS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCSS - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS Sharepoint
- ISpan Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite 4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook 7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIIS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

**COMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOTIP/ROIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SECy

**DRSN - Classified POTS**
- Tasom
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWMS
- NSANet

**INPR-NAO/ONE NET IT21**
- INPR-NAO/ONE NET IT21
- SIPR-NAO/ONE NET IT21

**Radiant Mercury 4.05**

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- Assessment Cell Lead (10, 11)
- Effects Assessment Analyst (1-9)
- PAO (12)

Supporting Functional Organization

**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**

**OPNAV M-3500.42**
6 Nov 2014
Supporting Task:

**Develop Effects Assessment Criteria** (OP 5.3.1.5, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Review desired/undesired effects.
2. Review focus area considerations, supporting intelligence, and systems of analysis products.
3. Review MOEs and measures of effectiveness indicators (MOEI) for desired/undesired effects.
4. Develop assessment criteria for MOEI.
5. Assign relative weights to MOEI.
6. Assign relative weights to desired effects.

**For each Procedure (TPO) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:**

- **(100%)** Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTEX / commencement of operations
- **(75%)** Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
- **(50%)** Limited cross-functional / functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
- **(25%)** General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
- **(0%)** Procedure not understood or implemented

**Supporting Process Standard is the Training Objective = average % of all procedures (TPE)**

**Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 5-0**
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Effects Assessment Analyst (1-6)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Analyze and Assess (tactical) Situation (NTA 5.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify force situation update cycle.
2. Collect tactical assessment of latest information, based on established cycle times.
3. Review available tactical reports (SITREPS, message traffic, CTF briefs).
4. Determine data that is relevant to identified measures of performance (MOPs).
5. Determine progress of the force, based on planned timelines, Lines of Operation, and commander’s intent.
6. Identify tactical enemy actions or operations not forecast which have the potential to affect the course operations.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Task Assessment Analyst (1-6)
Supporting Task:
**Formulate Deployment Request (OP 1.1.1, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Accurate RFF submitted to meet HHQ suspense and/or LAD.
2. TPFDD information validated and entered into JOPES.
3. Prepare transportation request.
4. Review request, with decision by commander (prior to dispatch).
5. Validate time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) to combatant commander.
6. Modify time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) from time of change to mission requirements.
7. Source time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) from forces assigned.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-35, JP 4-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- JOPES Planner (FOPS) (1-7)
- JOPES Planner (FPLANS) (1-7)

Supporting Functional Organization

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

(more details on the diagram)
Supporting Task:
Integrate Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE) and Intelligence Estimate Products (OP 2.6.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Initial intelligence estimate updated, information integrated into initial intel briefs and posted.
2. Threat branches and sequels informed, and refined by, Planning efforts and anticipated operations.
3. MIOC reps to Plans CFTs identify information gaps for RFIs and Collection prioritization.
4. Threat strategic and operational centers of gravity, critical capabilities, critical requirements/resources and vulnerabilities are updated in the JIPOE and intelligence estimate.
5. ECOAs continuously reviewed and updated as operations progress and plans mature.
6. Review JIPOE products and update intelligence estimate as key tasks and decisive operations are completed.
7. Integrate COGs into the Navy planning process (NPP)
8. Integrate HVTs/HPTs into the NPP.
9. Provide intelligence planning products to MPG in accordance with planning requirements.
10. Generate understanding of regional/political relationships within AOR.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 2-0, JP 2-01.3
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Lead Intel Analyst (1-5, 9-11)
- FOPS OPT Lead (6-8)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (6-8)
Supporting Task:
**Assist in Development of Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs) and Intelligence Requirements (IRs)** (OP 2.6.2, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. PIRs developed during JIPOE development, then further refined during mission analysis and crisis action planning.
2. PIRs encompass intelligence essential to mission success.
3. PIRs reviewed and approved by the Commander.
4. Disseminate initial and subsequent PIR to components.
5. PIRs continually reviewed and updated as operation proceeds.
6. PIRs drive collection priorities and taskings.
7. Refine PIRs and IRs based on JFC and staff intelligence needs.
8. Consider critical friendly force information during IR/PIR development.
9. Consider all relevant aspects of the operational environment in PIR/IR development.
10. Ensure PIRs coincide with the commander’s decision-making requirements.
11. Review current situation to determine if PIR change is necessary.
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCv4.0

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREM
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL
- IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA/Net
- NPIC=MKC/ONE.NET/IT-21
- SIPR=MKC/ONE.NET/IT-21
- NCM/NC/SC
- NC = HBSS
- C2 of Cyber
- MADSS (near future)

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/x.5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDSS/DODIIS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- SharePoint
- ISPAN Web Access
- CENTRIS-M

**MIOC Director**

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- Senior Intelligence Officer (1-3)
- MIOC Director (4, 5)
- Intel Ops Cell Lead (5)
- Intel Collections Manager (6-11)

Supporting Functional Organization

- N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7 N8 N9

- Admin / Personnel Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Future Plans
- Sustainment & Services Cell
- JOPES Cell
- Assessment Cell
- Training Cell
- TSC Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MCC Support Cell

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
Develop Targeting Guidance (OP 3.1.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish and disseminate targeting guidance to include target engagement approval authorities.
2. Develop objectives, guidance and intent for Maritime Dynamic Targeting.
3. Promulgate subordinate targeting and release authorities.
4. Promulgate timelines for targeting input to subordinates.
5. Develop target prioritization.
7. Coordinate to achieve desired results (by expected conclusion of given phase or time line).
8. Develop TTP to detect dynamic and time-sensitive targets that were anticipated in commander's guidance.
9. Identify commander's level of acceptable risk for dynamic and time-sensitive targets.
10. Generate understanding of partner capabilities and limitations to integrate multi-national forces into targeting guidance.

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Fires Cell Lead (1, 2, 4, 6-10)
- Senior Targeting Officer (2, 3-5)
- IO Cell Lead (2)
- COPS Director (4)
Supporting Task:
Determine Commander's Critical Information Requirements 
(OP 5.1.3, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop Commander's Critical Information Requirements in planning 
   (part of Mission Analysis, refined in COA Development and 
   Analysis).
2. Determine CCIR, by phase of operations (including Phase 0) based 
   on risk (to force, to mission), force structure, most-likely and 
   most dangerous enemy COAs, and anticipated phase shifts 
3. Brief CCIR to Watch personnel in the FCC. 
4. Ensure all watchstanders are aware of current CCIR, reporting 
   paths related information may travel, and the actions to be taken 
   if a CCIR is "tripped". 
5. Ensure BWCs all understand how CCIR were developed in planning, 
   when they must be reviewed, and when they are apt to change (see 
   CCIR development, planning), as well as the relationship between 
   the Commander's CCIR and HHQ CCIR. 
6. Post approved CCIR for the current phase in the FCC, as well as 
   the status of each, and dynamically manage them. 
7. Develop pre-planned responses (PPRs) and branch plans (see 
   planning). 
8. Tie PPRs and branch plans to decision points associated with CCIR. 
9. Develop a decision support matrix or CCIR Decision Matrix to track 
   the indicators related to each CCIR, and anticipate when they will 
   be "tripped". 
10. If a CCIR is fulfilled ("trips"), develop a process to break into 
    the Commander's battle rhythm to gain immediate decisions and 
    guidance. 
11. Be prepared to provide the Commander with pre-planned branch 
    plans and/or PPRs to respond to tripped CCIR. 
12. Change CCIR as they no longer become critical, relevant, or as 
    the phase of operations shift - CCIR must be relevant to current 
    operations and the commander's intent. 
13. Ensure Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIRs) are 
    actively used. 
14. Update, track and answer CCIR. 
15. Update CCIRs based on commander’s guidance, HHQ requirements, 
    subordinate requirements, or as proposed and approved through CFTs. 
17. Ensure CCIR are measuring future events (i.e. not “looking backward” at what has already 
    occurred).
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

FOPS OPT Lead (1-3, 7-9, 15, 17)
FPLANS OPT Lead (1-3, 7-9, 15, 17)
BWC (10, 11, 16)
FCC Director (4-6)
FOPS Director (12)
COPS Director (12-14)
Supporting Task:
**Conduct Mission Analysis (OP 5.3.1, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Establish a cross-functional tailored OPT to conduct mission analysis based on HHQ order, fleet commander guidance, recommendations from Assessment, supporting command or stakeholder request, or subordinate / supporting force RFF / RFS.
2. Frame the problem. If the operational crisis is complex, develop an operational approach to design maritime operations that supports HHQ intent (objectives, conditions / effects, supporting phases, and LOOs).
4. Determine support relationships.
5. Analyze higher commander's mission and intent, planning activities, and strategic guidance.
7. State purpose; determine own military endstate, objectives, and initial effects / conditions.
8. Determine and analyze operational and externally imposed limitations.
9. Analyze available and allocated forces and assets.
10. Determine own and enemy center of gravity (COG), critical factors, and decisive points.
11. Develop assumptions.
12. Conduct initial risk assessment.
13. Develop MOEs, MOPs, and assessment criteria based on desired effects and key tasks.
15. Develop / conduct mission analysis brief.
16. Determine commanders critical information requirements.
17. Publish commander's initial planning guidance and intent.
18. Prepare initial staff estimates.
19. Send WARNORD to subordinate / supporting commands.
20. Develop mission success criteria.
21. Utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-33, JP 5-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
FOPS OPT Lead (2-12, 14-16, 20, 21)
FPLANS OPT Lead (2-12, 14-16, 20, 21)
MPG Lead (1, 17, 19)
FOPS OPT Personnel, Intel, Log, IO, Fires, STO, JOPES, Assessment, Visual Information, and Communications Planner (18)
FPLANS OPT Personnel, Intel, Log, IO, Fires, STO, JOPES, Assessment, PA, Communications Planner (18)
Assessment Planner (13)
Supporting Task: 
**Issue Planning Guidance (OP 5.3.2, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Solicit Commander's guidance during current update briefs (CUBs, BUBs, etc.).
2. Solicit Commander's guidance and intent during mission analysis briefs.
3. Solicit Commander's guidance and intent during COA development brief.
4. Solicit Commander's guidance and intent during COA selection brief.
5. Solicit Commander's guidance and intent during CONOPS / orders confirmation.
6. Solicit Commander's guidance during CABs.
7. Solicit Commander's guidance during all other battle rhythm boards.
8. Ensure there is a scribe at all battle rhythm boards and commander's briefs to document his guidance - read back guidance at the end of every decision board.
9. Ensure commander's intent is clearly written in all orders (message traffic, voice command).
10. Ensure guidance and intent issued over voice circuits or chat circuits is backed up by official message traffic.
11. Issue planning guidance to subordinate commands in advance of execution.
12. Issue commander’s approved initial planning guidance after being notified of mission.
13. Issue amendments to planning guidance (due to requests for clarification).
14. Respond to requests for clarification of planning guidance/commander's guidance received from subordinate headquarters.
15. Provide public affairs guidance (PAG) in advance of plan execution.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-22, JP 5-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- MOC Director (1, 7-8)
- FOPS OPT Lead (2-5, 11-14)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (2-5, 11-14)
- Assessment Cell Lead (6)
- COPS Director (9-10)
- PA Planner (FPLANS) (15)
Supporting Task:
**Determine End State (OP 5.3.3, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Receive and analyze HHQs intent, endstate, objectives, and operational design.
2. Convene an OPT to conduct planning to develop a maritime contingency support plan to the HHQs OPORD.
3. Conduct Mission Analysis (see planning).
4. Determine COGs and operational approach.
5. Identify the end state condition required to achieve mission success and return to Phase 0 operations.
6. Identify associated objectives, LOOs, and phase conditions to reach the end state; validate the ability to operationally achieve end state.
7. Determine restated mission, and solicit the commander's approval of the mission, operational approach, end state, objectives, conditions, essential tasks, LOOs, risk, assumptions, facts, limitations, C2, operating area, and required forces.
8. Promulgate approved mission analysis products as part of the WARNORD to subordinate forces.
9. Revise end state conditions, as necessary.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):  
MPG Lead (1-2)  
FOPS OPT Lead (3-9)  
FPLANS OPT Lead (3-9)
Supporting Task:
Develop Courses of Action/Prepare Staff Estimates (OP 5.3.4, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Cross functional OPT established.
2. OPT receives Commander's guidance for COA development.
3. Multiple COAs are developed that provide feasible, acceptable, suitable, distinguishable and complete employment options.
4. COAs are reviewed by legal authority during development.
5. Staff estimates are produced and updated throughout the planning process.
6. Provide adequate planning time for subordinate planning.
7. Provide the joint force commander / HHQs with a commander's estimate after receipt of the warning order.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 1, JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

MPG Lead (1, 6)
FOPS OPT Lead (2-3)
FPLANS OPT Lead (2-3)
JAG Planner (4)
FOPS OPT Personnel, Intel, Log, IO, Fires, STO, JOPES, Assessment, Visual Information, and Communications Planner (5)
FPLANS OPT Personnel, Intel, Log, IO, Fires, STO, JOPES, Assessment, PA, Communications Planner (5)
MOC Director (7)
Supporting Task:

Analyze Courses of Action (OP 5.3.5, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Red Cell prepares war game injects.
2. COAs are analyzed to ensure they are feasible, suitable, acceptable, distinguishable, and complete.
3. Advantages and disadvantages of each COA identified.
4. Staff centers and cells provide staff estimates to ensure COAs and CONOPS can be supported.
5. Branch and sequels identified.
6. JIPOE outlines adversary most likely / most dangerous COAs.
7. Challenge planning assumptions during mission analysis and COA development.
8. Provide independent analysis of ECOGs / critical vulnerabilities.
9. Intelligence analysts formulate likely adversary campaign plan.
10. Support COA development / operational planning process.
11. Cross-functional Red Cell war games MOC COAs against adversary most likely actions.
12. Assist in development / refinement of enemy COAs used during wargaming.
13. Portray a realistic enemy point of view during COA wargaming.
14. Red Cell documents MOC COA's strengths, vulnerabilities and risks.
15. Red Cell results presented to support Commander's decision making process and assist the Commander in assessing COAs.
16. Identify limitations during analysis.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 1, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-01,
Supporting Architecture

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIIPR-hmc/done-net/21
- SIPR-hmc/done-net/21

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebookv7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEGOHOST
- SUTER

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs-Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FOPS Director (1, 13-15)
- FPFLANS Director (1, 13-15)
- FOPS OPT Lead (2-5, 7, 10-12, 16)
- FPFLANS OPT Lead (2-5, 7, 10-12, 16)
- Lead Intel Analyst (6, 8-9)

Supporting Functional Organization

**Commander**
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

**MOC Director**
- Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics
- Sustainment / Services Center
- Information
- Future Operations

**Intelligence & Operations Cell**
- Intelligence
- Operations
- Future

**N1 Personnel**
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
**Compare Courses of Action (OP 5.3.6, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. COAs include type of action, when the action begins, where it takes place, why (commander's intent, effects), and how (method of employment of forces, CONOPS).
2. COAs are analyzed according to feasibility, suitability, acceptability, distinguishability and completeness; conduct wargame to determine advantages and disadvantages of each COA.
3. OPT receives Commander's governing factors.
4. Develop, define, utilize, and weight comparison criteria, as necessary.
5. Select comparison criteria that allows for definitive comparison of COAs.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 1, JP 1-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):  
FOPS OPT Lead (1-5)  
FPLANS OPT Lead (1-5)
Supporting Task: Select or Modify Course of Action (OP 5.3.7, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. COAs include type of action, when the action begins, where it takes place, why (commander's intent, effects), and how (method of employment of forces, CONOPS).
2. COAs are analyzed according to feasibility, suitability, acceptability, distinguishability and completeness; conduct wargame to determine advantages and disadvantages of each COA.
3. Comparison criteria is identified, and COAs are compared according to established comparison.
4. Modifications made to COAs based on wargame results.
5. Conduct decision brief for commander with recommended COA.
6. Prepare WARNORD for issuance by COPS.
7. Recommend COAs for selection in advance of execution.
8. Review COAs prior to execution.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
FOPS OPT Lead (1-6)
FPLANS OPT Lead (1-6)
MPG Lead (7, 8)
Supporting Task:
**Issue Commander’s Estimate (OP 5.3.8, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. COAs include type of action, when the action begins, where it takes place, why (commander's intent, effects), and how (method of employment of forces, CONOPs).
2. COAs are analyzed according to feasibility, suitability, acceptability, distinguishability and completeness; conduct wargame to determine advantages and disadvantages of each COA.
3. Comparison criteria is identified, and COAs are compared according to established comparison.
4. Conduct decision brief for commander with recommended COA.
5. Prepare WARNORD for issuance by COPS.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
FOPS OPT Lead (1-5)
FPLANS OPT Lead (1-5)
Supporting Task:
Approve Plans and Orders (OP 5.4.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop plan / order decision material (i.e. decision brief).
2. Present plan / order for decision.
3. Receive approval.
4. Reconcile plans / orders; basic order to annexes, plan / order to HHQ intent / mission.
5. Deliver approved plan.
6. Transition approved order for execution.
7. Forward branch / sequel planning requirements for action.
8. Ensure operation plan (OPLAN) complies with law of armed conflict (LOAC), and other applicable law.
9. Disseminate accurate deployment orders and notification requirements within reporting criteria.
10. Ensure accuracy of information in commander's operations plan to meet established objectives.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 2, 4, 10)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 2, 4, 10)
- MPG Lead (2, 3)
- CAT Lead (1, 2, 3, 5)
- COPS Director (6, 9)
- FOPS Director (5, 6, 7)
- JAG Planner (8)

Supporting Functional Organization

Planning/ Collaboration
- BMCS-Remote v1.1.3
- JANOCs
- CAS Sharepoint
- ISPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

INTEL/ISR Tools
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODII
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

COMMUNICATIONS
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/OSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.1/2.x

NETWORKS
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NCN/NCE
- CND - HBSS

POWER PROJECTION
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT - M v3.3
- ADIR v14.1 (BMD)

MOC Director
- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplin

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Supporting Architecture
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Operational Rehearsals (OP 5.4.6, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Upon receipt of HHQ order, issue subsequent orders to subordinates with CDRs intent.
2. Determine type of rehearsal (e.g., Staff Only, Commander & Staff, Partial Force, or Full Force), schedule and conduct.
3. Operational Command & Control issues are reviewed & resolved.
4. Operational movement and maneuver issues are reviewed & resolved.
5. All Commanders Critical Information Requirements are reviewed by phase of the operation.
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
7. Review forces assigned to subordinate commanders.
8. Review battlefield / area of operations assignments.
9. Review ROE and authorities, as required.
10. Establish and maintain viable and accurate COP during rehearsal.
11. Specify technique of rehearsal (e.g., Map/Chart, Area/Terrain Board, Models/Simulations Supported, Similar Area, or Actual Area).
12. Roles and responsibilities of participants are specified.
13. Events to be rehearsed are identified and prioritized.
15. Review mission, commander's intent, and concept of operations in relationship to time (i.e., by timelines or phases), IAW the JFC’s plan.
16. Review and resolve operational intelligence issues, and enemy actions are realistically portrayed (most likely or most dangerous enemy courses of action).
17. Review and resolve operational firepower issues.
18. Review and resolve operational support issues.
19. Review and resolve operational protection issues.
20. Review developed branch (or contingency) plans.
21. Ensure operations security is maintained throughout the rehearsal.
22. Ensure no major changes are made to the existing plan.
23. Document and distribute changes to the original plan as a result of the rehearsal.
24. Determine organic and external media coverage requirements.
25. Coordinate, assign, and allocate combat camera (COMCAM) forces to collect visual information for dissemination.
26. Distribute existing and collected media and information to internal and external audiences, in accordance with release-ability guidelines.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FCC Director (1, 10)
- FOPS OPT Lead (2-9, 11-15, 20, 22, 23)
- MIOC Director (5)
- Lead Intel Analyst (16)
- Fires Cell Lead (17)
- Log Planner (FOPS) (18)
- Force Protection Planner (19)
- IO Planner / IO Cell Deputy (FOPS) (21)
- PA Planner (FPLANS) (24, 26)
- Visual Information Planner (FOPS) (25)
Supporting Task:
Integrate Information Operations (OP 5.6.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. IO Cell provides IO SMEs to planning group activities - mission analysis, COG analysis, target development, etc.
2. Develop a key leadership engagement (KLE) plan, and coordinate / deconflict with the application of IO capabilities.
3. Establish command relationships for MISO, CNO, CMO capabilities.
4. Establish an IOWG.
5. Synchronize and coordinate with PA.
6. Review, update and publish OPSEC plan; identify critical information and develop policies and procedures for its protection.
7. Develop measures of performance and effectiveness (MOP, MOE) and indicators.
8. Coordinate resources for staff and subordinate requirements.
9. Develop and coordinate targets.
10. Coordinate allied and coalition resources for execution of information related capabilities.
11. Submit intelligence requirements for information-related capabilities.
12. Coordinate and deconflict interagency activities with IO.
13. Promulgate IO guidance.
14. Identify and coordinate sourcing of cultural and regional experts assigned to integrate information operations (IO).
15. Maintain situational awareness of foreign public opinion and perceptions.
16. Ensure capability to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- IO Cell Lead (1, 3-11)
- PA Planner (FPLANS) (2)
- Interagency Planner (12)
- COPS Director (13)
- TSC Cell Lead (14)
- MISO Planner (15, 16)
**Supporting Task:**

**Coordinate Coalition Support (OP 5.7.6, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Establish information exchange requirements, ensure C4I systems compatible.
2. OPTs include diplomatic, information, military, economic (DIME) stakeholders as appropriate.
3. Coordinate objectives, effects and actions with stakeholders.
4. Establish common collaborative environment, processes and tools.
5. Participate in request for capability process in foreign consequence management, HA/DR and stability operations.
6. Coordinate coalition nation force status reporting procedures.
7. Coordinate to ensure coalition nations are accurately reporting force locations, allow audit of force status or capability reporting, and fully report force capability and force status.
8. Ensure coalition nations are represented on combined force staff.
9. Ensure coalition forces have required interoperable C4I systems in place.
10. Develop an understanding of capabilities and limitations partners bring to the multi-national force.
11. Establish requisite media support facilities, to include virtual support facilities (i.e. Joint Information Bureau (JIB), Coalition Press Information Center (CPIC)).
12. Incorporate local customs, laws, policies, and commander’s guidance concerning media presence into planning products.
13. Distribute multi-media products to users, information stakeholders, and other relevant organizations.
14. Ensure information products for release are consistent with partner nation legal restrictions, cultural sensitivities, and shared expectations.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-JM v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCIv4.0
- GCCS-J

**MDA Sp1**
- C2PC/COP Client
- ALC-MSSIS

**NMS**
- STK v10

**BDS/Video Dist**
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant MRec 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS--Remote v1.1.3
- JADACS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISSPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-AMCM/ONE-Net/IT-21
- SIFR-AMCM/ONE-Net/IT-21
- NCNI/NCE
- CND--HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.1x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook 7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODII
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/7 FLT
- NSWAN - 6FLT
- USBICES - 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL - 6FLT

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Supporting Functional Organization

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**

- CS COPS Lead (1, 9)
- MPG Lead (2)
- FOPS OPT Lead (3, 10)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (3, 10)
- KM Officer (4)
- LRC Director (5)
- FOPS Director (6)
- COPS Director (7)
- MOC Director (8)
- PA Planner (FPLANS) (11, 12, 14)
- PAO (13)

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**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**
Supporting Task:
**Acquire, Manage, and Distribute Funds (OP 4.8, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Prepare a financial management support plan that effectively supports commander’s CONOPs.
3. Provide advice and support to planners and planning efforts regarding acquisition, management, and distribution of funds.
4. Develop feasibility and staff estimates ISO planning regarding fund acquisition and management.
5. Establish processes and mechanisms to responsively distribute funding to meet operational requirements.
6. Ensure subordinates are clear about funding streams especially regarding transportation, coalition / host nation support and other government agency (OGA) / NGO involvement.
7. Research and analyze funding information to support assessment efforts.
8. Provide guidance to commands on funding procedure regarding ongoing and planned operations.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Comptroller (1, 3-8)
- SJA (2)

Supporting Functional Organization

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

Planning/ Collaboration:
- TBMCs—Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

COMMUNICATIONS
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/ VSIP/ TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/ SEC/ TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/ NREM5
- Chat/ MAKO v1.x/2.x

NETWORKS
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWCS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-NMC/ONE NET/ IT/ 21
- SIPR-NMC/ONE NET/ IT/ 21
- C2 of Cyber
- MADSS (near future)

INTEL/ISR Tools:
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS/CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/ DDIIS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

POWER PROJECTION
- TBMCs-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL
- IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner, Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)
- C2 of Cyber
- MADSS (near future)

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A-99
Supporting Task:
Conduct Special Technical Operations (STO) (Staff-
Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Ensure appropriate personnel are accessed to program(s) to support planning, decision making, and execution.
2. Ensure STO planners are members of all relevant MOC CFTs.
3. Maintain visibility of MOC planning efforts to integrate STO, when appropriate.
4. Maintain oversight of subordinate's STO equities and integrates their requirements into the MOC planning process.
5. Provide planning, execution, and reporting guidance.
6. Ensure all STO planning is confined within STO security channels.

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

STO Cell Lead (1, 2, 4-6)
STO Planner (FOPS) (3)
STO Planner (FPLANS) (3)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Special Technical Operations (STO) (Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Oversee STO security processes and procedures STO Chief insures appropriate personnel are accessed to program(s) to support planning, decision making, and execution.
2. Maintain constant coordination with subordinates via STO channels.
3. Maintain oversight of subordinate’s STO equities and integrates their requirements into the MOC planning process.
4. Provide planning, execution, and reporting guidance to subordinates.
5. Oversee STO security processes and procedures.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
STO Cell Lead (1-5)
Supporting Task: Issue Plans and Orders (OP 5.4.2, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Disseminate orders (warning / execution) in a timely fashion in order to meet the commander's intent.
2. Ensure orders contain command relationships, supporting/supported relationships, incidents of C2 shift, and level of control between the CTFs, multinational partners, and stakeholders.
3. Ensure commander's guidance, intent, and desired effects clearly understood by subordinates.
4. Maintain the progress of issued plans and orders.
5. Issue and disseminate commander's threat conditions (THREATCONs) and attack warnings.
6. Provide transition of approved orders to executors (staff & subordinate/supporting commands).
7. Coordinate to ensure subordinate commanders provide confirmation brief to HHQ (MOC).
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- COPS Director (1, 7)
- MPG Lead (2, 3, 6)
- FOPS OPT Lead (6)
- MOC Director (3, 7)
- Assessment Cell Lead (4)
- BWC (5)

Supporting Architecture

- COMMUNICATIONS
  - RF Comms/SATCOM
  - VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
  - VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
  - DRSN - Classified POTS
  - DMS v3.x/NREMS
  - Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

- POWER PROJECTION
  - TBMCX-Host v1.1.3
  - TC2S v4.2
  - CSEL

- IAMD
  - AMP
  - MIPS v7.x (Inc0)

- NETWORKS
  - C2 Classified LAN
  - C2 TS/SCI LAN
  - JWICS
  - NSA Net
  - NIPR-NMCI/ONE NET/IT21
  - SIPR-NMCI/ONE NET/IT21
  - NCNI/NCE
  - CND - HBSS

- INTEL/ISR Tools
  - DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
  - GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
  - Analyst Notebookv7
  - Joint Tgt Tool
  - CMXV7 / CCMA v1.2
  - JDISS/DODIIIS
  - STONEHOST
  - SUTER

- BA/SA Tools
  - GCCS-JM v4.2/v4.1
  - C/JMTK
  - Halo COP (C2RPC)
  - Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
  - GCCS-M SCv4.0
  - GCSS-J

- MDA Sp1
  - C2PC/COP Client
  - AIS-MSSIS
  - NITES IV
  - STK v10

- BDS/Video Distro
  - ENMS
  - CYBERCORE
  - CYBER ALLIANCE

- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
  - ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
  - Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

Planning/ Collaboration
- TBMCX-Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN/WEB Access CENTRIXS-M

Supporting Functional Organization

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain
- Chief of Staff

- MOC Director
- Info/Knowledge Management

- N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks

- N7
- N8
- N9

- Admin/Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Future Operations
- Mutliplanning Group
- Current Operations
- Sustainment & Services Cell
- Future Plans
- JOPES Cell
- CS CurrentOps Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC SupportCell

- Collection Management Cell
- Intelligence Operations Cell
- Information Operations Cell
- Rules of Engagement WG
- C2 of C2 Working Group

- Commander's Assessment Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Force Protection/Threat WG
- Fires/Targeting WG
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

- Operational Planning Team
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection Management WG
- Knowledge Management WG
- Information Operations WG
- Rules of Engagement WG
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
Provide Rules of Engagement / Rules for the Use of Force (OP 5.4.3, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
2. Manage application of ROE/RUF in a permissive to hostile environment.
3. Respond to ROE/RUF requests.
4. Draft supplemental ROE/RUF requests.
5. Coordinate with planners to determine mission related ROE/RUF requirements.
6. Develop Appendix 7 to Annex C of plans/orders.
7. Develop ROE/RUF matrix.
8. Coordinate with HHQ and coalition partners to understand coalition use of force authorities.
9. Coordinate to ensure target attacks don’t violate ROE
10. Ensure accuracy of information in ROE changes.
11. Develop general order regarding prohibited and permitted actions for deploying force.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-07.3, JP 3-33
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
FOPS Director (3, 4, 7)
JAG Planner (5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11)
COPS Director (1, 2, 8, 11)
BWC (9)

(op 5.4.3)
Supporting Task:

Synchronize and Integrate Operations (OP 5.4.4, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish and maintain Situational Awareness with viable, accurate Common Operational Picture (COP).
2. Develop and distribute operations synchronization matrix prior to execution and update as situation requires.
3. Ensure staff participates in required battle rhythm events IAW SOP.
4. Designate areas of operations for assigned forces to deconflict and avoid inadvertent integration / “fratricide” (assembly areas, “boxes”, water space management).
5. Ensure commander’s guidance (including scheme of maneuver), intent, and desired effects is clearly understood by subordinate and supporting commands.
6. Coordinate operational missions with TACON/OPCON/Supporting operating forces in area of operations.
7. Ensure subordinate orders are reviewed by the MOC for compliance with commander's intent.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):  
- FCC Director (1)  
- FOPS Director (2)  
- MOC Director (3, 5, 7)  
- COPS Director (2, 4, 6, 7)  
- BWC (1, 6)
Supporting Task:

**Coordinate/Integrate Component, Theater, and Other Support (OP 5.4.5, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**

1. Submit accurate RFF to meet HHQ suspense and/or LAD.
2. Include relevant information concerning other US government agencies, non-government organizations, and/or foreign governments.
3. Assign LNOs to HHQ, supported commands, and Lead Federal Agency.
4. Coordinate to receive LNOs from supporting, subordinate, and adjacent commands to MOC / HQ, and integrate into staff processes and battle rhythm.
5. Integrate and address local customs, laws, and policies concerning presence of media in AOR nations in OPLAN/OPORD/supporting plan.
6. Coordinate policies and procedures of logistics, maintenance, and transportation support using JOPES.
7. Send requests for support to other combatant commander's Service components or peer components.
8. Ensure allies/coalition partners, component commands, combatant commanders, government agencies and supporting organizations are adequately represented on supported HQ staff(s).
9. Ensure coalition support is adequately addressed in supporting scheme(s).
10. Ensure operation order(s) contain requirements for subordinate units to facilitate external and internal media coverage of identified events and operations.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-33
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):  
COPS Director (1-3)  
FOPS Director (1)  
LRC Director (2, 7)  
Interagency Planner (3)  
MOC Director (4, 8)  
JOPES Planner (FPLANS) (6)  
FOPS OPT Lead (9)  
FPLANS OPT Lead (9)  
Admin / Personnel Center Director (3, 4, 9)  
PA Planner (FPLANS) (5, 10)
Supporting Task:
Command and Control Joint Force Headquarters (OP 5.5, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify the Missions (day to day and contingency), and the roles / responsibilities of the commander for each mission.
2. Determine the level of authority delegated to the commander for each role / mission, and ask HHQ for guidance / increased authority if critical to mission accomplishment.
3. Develop a decision-making process to support commander's decisions, suitable to provide subordinate and supporting commanders with appropriate intent and guidance to conduct operations.
4. Develop a Communication Architecture that allows the Commander to command and control assigned forces in a timely manner.
5. Develop a HQ staff organization that supports each of the commander's roles / responsibilities in day to day and contingency operations, enabling his ability to C2 forces.
6. Ensure all operational functions are represented in the staff organization to inform the Commander's decision-making process.
7. Staff personnel requirements identified, augmentation requested and sourced.
8. Staff augment rotation scheme developed for long duration operations.
9. Staff augmentees rapidly integrated into headquarters staff upon arrival.
10. Manning document reflects skills and capacity required for emergent missions.
11. Inbound and outbound LNO requirements are identified.
12. Outbound LNOs are trained, provided commander's guidance and have necessary authority to represent the commander.
13. Inbound LNOs have workspaces and are supported by the headquarters.
14. Ensure augmentees are received and integrated into joint force staff in accordance with (IAW) established procedure.
15. Coordinate to minimize time from contingency activation order until headquarters (HQ) fully staffed.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-33
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FOPS OPT Lead (1)
- FPIANS OPT Lead (1)
- MOC Director (2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12)
- NCC Director (4)
- CS MOC Support Cell Lead (13)
- KMO (3, 9)
- Admin / Personnel Director (7-10, 13, 15)
- MOC Training Officer (9, 14)
Supporting Task:

Develop a Joint Force Command and Control Structure (OP 5.5.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop and promulgate command structure / relationships for C2 of subordinate forces.
2. Establish communications architecture.
3. Develop command relationships to support mission requirements.
4. Promulgate command relationships to subordinates and supporting commands.
5. Identify cross-command CFT collaborative relationships with higher, lower and adjacent commands.
6. Assign responsibilities to CFTs, centers, and cells.
7. Direct initial communication with counterparts on HHQ staff, in subordinate and supporting commands.
8. Obtain approval of joint force C2 structure.
9. Coordinate to ensure orders/taskings are not delayed.
10. Determine non-DoD agencies and forces participating in operation, identified in command and control annex of joint force OPORD.
11. Ensure approved C2 is part of operation order (OPORD), support scheme(s), or plan (from alert order).

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-05.1, JP 3-33, JP 6-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 10, 11)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 10, 11)
- NCCC Director (2)
- MPG Lead (3, 8)
- COPS Director (4, 9)
- KMO (5)
- MOC Director (6, 7)
Supporting Task:
Integrate Joint Force Staff Augmentees (OP 5.5.3, Staff-Supporting Task)
Procedures:
1. Receive HQ augments, provide necessary support (i.e. facility access, computer accounts, lodging).
2. Coordinate augment training in individual center / cell (functional) responsibilities.
3. Establish personnel accountability and personnel reporting structure.
4. Coordinate training for augments on mission, commander's intent, CCIR, ROE/RUF and Battle Rhythm.
5. Issue augmentee requests during execution for immediate augmentation to fill unforeseen needs.
6. Conduct proficiency training with anticipated staff augmentees prior to their employment.
7. Integrate augmentees into staff processes within 48-72 hours.
8. Identify expected augmentees based on directed mobilization.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 1-0, JP 3-33
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M 8.0
- GCSS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS

**NITES IV**
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- Cyber Alliance
- ADSI v14.1 (Theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (Coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs – Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAW/Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comm/SATCOM
- VOIP/OSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/Sec/TS
- DRSN - classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/nREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**NETWORKS**
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWMCN
- NSANet
- NIPR-NMC/ONE NET/IT 21
- SIPR-NMC/ONE NET/IT 21

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS/CMA v1.2
- JDISS/ODIIS
- STONEHOST
- Surer

**Power Projection**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL
- IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC
- Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**C2 of Cyber**
- MADSS
  - Near future

**Regional/UnIS Tools**
- BISON – PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS-K – PAC/3/7FLT
- NSWAN – 6FLT
- USBICES – 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL – 6FLT

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Admin / Personnel Director (1, 3, 5, 8)
- OSO (5, 8)
- MOC Training Officer (2, 4, 6)
- KMO (4, 7)

Supporting Functional Organization

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- Commander
  - Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
  - Blue: Fleet Management Organization
  - Gray: Shared

- Chief of Staff
  - SJA
  - PAO
  - Surgeon
  - Chaplain

- N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7 N8 N9

- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS Support Cell

- Commander’s Assessment Board
- Commander’s Update Board
- Commander’s Decision Board
- Targeting / FX Coordination Board
- Collection Management Board
- Logistics Coordination Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection Management WG
- Knowledge Management WG
- Information Operations WG
- Rules of Engagement WG
- Force Protection/Threat WG
- Fires/Targeting WG
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
Conduct Joint Force Staff Operations (OP 5.5.7, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop Staff/Standard Operating Procedures.
2. Delineate FCC watchbill responsibilities.
3. Delineate LRC watchbill responsibilities.
4. Delineate MIOC watchbill responsibilities.
5. Delineate NCCC watchbill responsibilities.
6. Delineate OPT manning and resourcing.
7. Delineate 24/7 Admin/Personnel support requirements.
8. Define MOC facility and communication system support requirements.
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-JM v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCIv4.0
- GCCS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS

**NITESIV**
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/Collaboration**
- TBMCS—Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
  - Sharepoint
  - ISPAI/Access
  - CENTRIXS-M

**COMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TICS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIPR-NCI/CONE.NET/IT.21
- SIPR-NCI/CONE.NET/IT.21
- NCG/NCI
- CND-HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #)**:
- MOC Director (1)
- FCC Director (2)
- LRC Chief (3)
- Intel Ops Cell Lead (4)
- CS COPS Cell Lead (5)
- MPG Lead (6)
- Admin / Personnel Center Director (7)
- CS MOC Support Cell Lead (8)
- Engineer & Facilities Section Lead (8)

Supporting Functional Organization

**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**
Supporting Task:
Train Joint Forces and Personnel (OP 4.4.5, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify a Staff Training Officer (MOC Training Officer).
2. Determine Commander's MOC training intent.
3. Convene an OPT to develop a METL based on the mission requirements of the fleet staff (standard fleet HQs METs are based on (a) service Title 10 responsibilities (fleet management function), (b) Force Provider (Fleet Management and MOC function), (c) TSC and Phase 0 operations (MOC function), (d) Offensive operations contingencies, phase 1-5 (MOC function), and (e) Non-combat contingency support operations, phase 1-5 (MOC function)).
4. Use METL to identify collective training objectives, functional team training objectives, and individual training objectives.
5. Develop a two-year training plan that supports (fleet HQs mission requirements and (HHQ training assignments.
6. Post training plan on JTIMS.
7. Determine exercise training resources required, post in JTIMS two years prior to exercise event.
8. Determine training support required, coordinate at exercise planning conferences.
10. Develop and implement a command indoctrination program for incoming personnel.
11. Promulgate an individual qualification program, to include required training (online, one-on-one), JQRs, required reading, training seminars and courses, experience, and certification requirements.
12. Coordinate delivery of regular functional team training seminars, table-top exercises, rehearsal of concept (ROC) drills, and mission rehearsals to prepare for anticipated exercises and operations.
13. Establish requirement for functional trusted agents across the staff to develop exercise scenario threads, identify functional training objectives, deliver functional staff training, write MSELs and implementers, and collect observations during exercise events.
14. Collect Training Proficiency Observations (TPOs) during exercise events; develop Training Proficiency Evaluations (TPEs) and Training Proficiency Assessments (TPAs) and post to JTIMS.
15. Collect Lessons Learned and post to NLLIS / JLLIS.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- MOC Director (1, 2)
- MOC Training Officer (3-15)
- Admin / Personnel Center Director (9)
- OSO (9)
Supporting Task:
**Integrate Religious Support** (OP 4.4.6, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Provide advice to leadership and planners on appropriate cultural and religious factors as they relate to operations.
2. Participate in preparing religious estimates for COA development.
3. Demonstrate consideration of religious conventions for handling of human remains IAW the Joint and Service policies.
4. Coordinate religious support (RS) to subordinates.
5. Provide advice on religious needs, practices, and humane treatment of detainees.
6. Respond to commander's request for information (RFI) on religious matters.
7. Coordinate religious support (RS) with higher headquarters (HQ) command chaplains, adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains, and subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains.
8. Ensure plans have religious support appendices or annexes.
9. Establish liaison relationships with Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), Multinational/Coalition/Allied Forces, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and Interagency Organizations.
10. Religious support (RS) coordinated through and integrated within appropriate CFTs.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #): Cultural / Religious Planner (1-10)
Supporting Task:
Provide for Legal Services (OP 4.4.7, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Provide the commander advice regarding LOAC, Command and Control, Command Authority.
2. Advise the commander regarding detainee operations.
3. Provide command advice concerning applicable ROE/RUF.
4. Integrate SJA representatives into OPTs and ROE WG, as well as other applicable working groups and boards.
5. Provide legal review of contingency acquisition action.
6. Provide legal review on fiscal law issue pertaining to funding for contingency operations.
7. Provide legal review of proposed host-nation support (HNS) agreement or modification.
8. Establish and disseminate procedures to report suspected law of armed conflict (LOAC) violations in accordance with (IAW) DoD/Service Regulations.
9. Conduct rules of engagement (ROE) training for all staff personnel.
10. Review proposed targets for compliance with LOAC, restricted target lists, and ROE before incorporation in the ATO or execution as a time-sensitive target (TST).
11. Review plans, branches, and sequels for legal sufficiency before a proposed course of action (COA) is adopted.
12. Provide legal guidance during planning.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

SJA (1-9)
JAG Planner (10-12)
Supporting Task:
**Coordinate Personnel Recovery (OP 6.2.9, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Establish a Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (PRCC) within the FCC, as necessary.
2. Coordinate maritime personnel recovery (PR) activities to include coordination with JPRC and other component Personnel Recovery Coordination Cells PRCCs.
3. Continuously monitor component recovery capabilities.
4. Develop PR support plan as appendix to operations annex to OPLANs/OPORDs.
5. Ensure PR considerations are adequately addressed in annex B of OPLANs/OPORDs.
6. Maintain cognizance of isolated personnel reports (ISOPREPs), EPAs, IPG, and NaR options for the operational area.
7. Monitor the development of ROE and legal status decisions as they affect isolated personnel and recovery forces.
8. Establish communications with the JPRC and other PRCCs and develop procedures to ensure the timely flow and protection of PR-related information.
9. During preparation, establish standards for redundant communications, if possible, among the C2 and ISR nodes, as well as with isolated personnel.
10. Establish PR reporting requirements for component units to include activation and de-activation notification to the adjacent PRCCs and the JPRC.
11. Develop and promulgate component PR communications plans. These plans are coordinated with the component commands and the JPRC, and included in plans.
12. Coordinate for short-notice aircraft diplomatic authorization through command channels and with JPRC.
13. Develop a standardized notification process (e.g., communication or signals instructions, data bursts, SPINS) to disseminate daily PR information (authentication, word of the day, etc.) to all subordinate units. Ensure ground force signals (e.g., daily challenge and password, near and far recognition signals) are included in the SPINS.
14. Coordinate with the component staff legal officer for ROE issues, legal status, and other matters, as required.
15. Coordinate with other component staff sections and elements, including multinational and interorganizational partners.
16. Monitor all recovery operations prosecuted by component forces and remain ready to assist as requested by the JPRC.
17. Notify the JPRC when isolated personnel are reported. Keep the JPRC informed on component intentions or actions.
18. Forward pertinent data regarding isolated personnel, their status, and/or location to the JPRC, recovery force and others, as required.
19. Coordinate with the JPRC for PR support provided to, or received from, other components.
20. Coordinate with the component medical treatment facilities. If no component facility exists, establish liaison with primary facility within the operational area, and develop procedures for receiving recovered isolated personnel and preparing for phase I reintegration, at a minimum.
21. Coordinate with JPRC and maintain a file on each isolated person until recovery has been completed or confirmation of death has been verified. Pass files on completed recoveries and closed incidents to the JPRC for forwarding to Joint Personnel Recovery Agency for review and archiving.
22. Exercise the system to ensure units can locate and transmit ISOPREPs and EPAs efficiently and that they are in a usable format for JPRCs, PRCCs, and recovery forces. PRCC personnel can execute their PR functions and the component commander’s mission.
23. Exercise the national-level and theater-level intelligence reporting architecture to ensure timely dissemination of intelligence products supporting PR. See OPLAN annex B (Intelligence).
24. Coordinate to ensure PR knowledgeable intelligence personnel are on the staff.
25. Coordinate religious support to recovered personnel and immediate family.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Personnel Recovery Coordinator (2-6, 8, 10, 11, 13-19, 21, 22)
COPS Director (1)
SJA (7)
CS Plans Cell Lead (9)
FCC Director (12)
Medical Planner (20)
MIOC Director (23, 24)
Cultural / Religious Planner (25)
Supporting Task:

Provide Foreign Disclosure Services (OP 2.2.2.2, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Determine Foreign Disclosure Officers (FDOs) disclosure authorities.
2. Designate a fully qualified Foreign Disclosure Officer in writing.
3. Develop/disseminate FDO guidance/procedures; consider coalition and NGO/IGO requirements when applicable.
4. Establish a Foreign Disclosure Management System (FDMS) that provides full coverage and ensures timely review of release requests.
5. Ensure staff is fully trained in the FDMS.
6. Coordinate processes to ensure staff compliance with classification authority to downgrade classified military information and controlled unclassified information in accordance with FDO policy and write for release.
7. Ensure physical, operational, and information security measures comply with foreign disclosure policy.
8. Conduct foreign disclosure representative (FDR) training.
9. Process review requests for approval to disclose within customers' time requirements.
10. Conduct staff training to ensure awareness of “writing for release”.
11. Archive all disclosure decisions, delegation of disclosure authority letters, and other applicable references/guidance.
12. Establish means to transfer information which is approved for release across appropriate domains.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Foreign Disclosure Officer (1, 3-11)
- MOC Director (2)
- NCCC Director (12)

Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMtk
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCIv4.0
- GCCS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AISC-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/Collaboration**
- TBMCs-Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPLAN/Web Access
- CENTRIX-S-M

**COMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKo v1.x/2.x

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-NMC/CONE NET/IT.21
- SIPR-NMC/CONE NET/IT.21
- NCGN/NCIE
- C2 of Cyber
- MADSS (near future)

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDSS/DODISS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL
- IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC
- Planner
- Web Client
- JTTC-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/FLT
- NSWAN - 6/FLT
- USBICES - 4/6/FLT
- SEAGULL - 6/FLT

Supporting Functional Organization

**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**

**Commander**
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

**Chief of Staff**
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

**MOC Director**
- Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Future Plans
- Sustainment & Services Cell
- JOPES Cell
- Collection Management Cell
- Intel Operations Cell
- Readiness Cell
- IAMD Cell
- METOC Cell
- STO / SAP Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Support Cell
- CS MOCC Support Cell
Supporting Task:
**Identify Information Exchange Requirements (IERs)** *(OP 5.1.0*, Staff-Supporting Task)*

Procedures:
1. Collect and coordinate command operational information exchange (IER) requirements for all centers, cells, and cross-functional teams (CFTs).
2. Identify operational information products to be transmitted/received/posted; understand the attributes of these products (through put, quantity, format, timing, and intended recipients).
3. Identify the commander’s critical information requirements (CCIRs).
4. Develop an IER matrix that delineates information to be exchanged or used in collaboration; indicate source of the information/location information is to be posted, how the information is to be disseminated, who has cognizance over the process bin which or by which the information is to be used/produced, and the classification of the information; include IER matrix in information and knowledge management plan.
5. Prioritize operational information essential for decision making to facilitate restoral operations following a period of contested/denied communications.
6. Identify those products that are to be developed through collaboration and indicate the primary means of collaboration for production.
7. Develop 7-minute drills that delineate related information input/output for centers, cells and CFTs; properly constructed 7-minute drills facilitate development of the command’s battle rhythm (OP 5.1.14).
8. Ensure battle rhythm is constructed to support the sequential flow of information.

*Note: not a UJTL Task – inserted tasks based on MOC effective practices.
Supporting Architecture:

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2v4.1
- C/JMKT
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCIv4.0
- GCCS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIPR-1NC1ONE NET/T21
- SIPR-1NC1ONE NET/T21
- NNC/INCE
- CNM - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-1 inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEHOST

**R&D/ISN Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/FLT
- PASS-K – PAC/3/FLT
- NSWAN - 6FLT
- USBICES – 4/6FLT
- SEA/GUILL – 6FLT

* Applies to all installed systems / applications

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Supporting Functional Organization:

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- KM Officer (1-8)

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Supporting Cross-Functional Organization:

- Commander's Assessment Board
- Commanders' Update Board
- Commanders' Decision Board
- Targeting / FX Coordination Board
- Collection Management Board
- Logistics Coordination Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection Management WG
- Knowledge Management WG
- Information Operations WG
- Rules of Engagement WG
- Force Protection/Threat WG
- Fires/Targeting Working Group
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group

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Supporting Task:
Communicate Operational Information (OP 5.1.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish means to securely communicate with all participants (HHQ, Co-components, Subordinate commands, non-DoD agencies, and coalition forces) based on command’s information exchange requirements (See OP 5.1.0).
2. Develop a communication structure that ensures commonality, compatibility, and standardization; refers to both C4I systems and information exchange/collaboration processes (See OP 5.1.14).
3. Establish a KMWG with requisite representation (centers, cells, CFTs, subordinate commands, coalition, and non-DoD stakeholders) to ensure information requirements, as well as available means for information exchange/sharing and collaboration of all participants are understood.
4. Develop procedures to ensure the right information gets to the right place in a useable form by its intended recipients.
5. Develop processes that focus on relevant and timely information and knowledge that support effective decision making.
6. Develop an ability to share situational understanding.
7. Ensure the flow, processing, and quality of information is deliberately managed.
8. Establish LNOs early on.
9. Establish collaborative procedures for planning, dissemination of logistical status/movement, targeting, and strike.
10. Provide for adaptive, distributed, cooperative, and collaborative decision making.
11. Ensure the Commander’s mission statement, guidance, intent, and courses of action are clearly stated and understood.
12. Ensure the commander’s directives are complete (who, what, where, when, and why).
13. Ensure all relevant nodes – vertically and horizontally – receive the appropriate information.
14. Apply information assurance and OPSEC to all elements of information communication.
15. Disseminate CCIRs and requirement/means to report related information.
16. Monitor CCIRs and report changes in status.
17. Develop and disseminate means to submit, review, and manage requests for information (RFIs) (both intel and operational RFIs).
18. Develop and disseminate the information and knowledge management plan as early as practical.
19. Provide training in procedures, enabling technology, and protocols to ensure all participants are aware of information exchange/sharing and collaboration procedures.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- NCCC Director (1, 14)
- KM Officer (2, 3, 7, 11, 18, 19)
- MOC Director (4-6, 8-10, 12)
- FCC Director (13, 15-17)
- MIOC Director (17)
Supporting Task:
Manage Means of Communicating Operational Information
(OP 5.1.2, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish voice, video, and data communications with JFC, Co-
   components, subordinate commands, requisite non-DoD agencies,
   IGOs/NGOs, and coalition forces.
2. Establish an integrated communications system.
3. Identify adequate backup/redundant and alternative
   means/communication paths are planned for in contested/denied
   communication environments.
4. Ensure MOC local area network solutions are capable of
   supporting/interoperating with requisite joint C2 networks,
   systems, and applications.
5. Identify critical C2 nodes, CS entities, and C2 architectures
   across all transport networks (voice, video, and data), systems and
   applications.
6. Develop and implement Assured C2 CONOPS and associated crisis
   action SOPs and preplanned responses (PPRs) (See OP 5.1.8).
7. Establish and document (SOPs, TTPs, manning requirements
   (core/augment) for all shifts) for a NCCC (or joint equivalent) to
   command and control MOC/joint communications systems (CS).
8. Synchronize CS Current Operations, CS Plans, and local MOC
   information technology efforts by aligning CS support to
   commander’s intent and priorities.
Supporting Architecture

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKo v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT - M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-IMC/ONE.NET/IT-21
- SIPR-IMC/ONE.NET/IT-21
- NCGN/NEC
- CND - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODISS
- STONEHOST

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-JM v4.2*v4.1
- C/JM/TK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCv4.0
- GCSS-J
- MDA SpI
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v1.4.1 (theater)
- ADSI v1.4.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/Collaboration**
- TBMCS-Remote v1.1.3
- JADICS
- CAS
- SharePoint
- ISPN/Web Access
- CENTRIS-M

*Applies to all installed systems / applications

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- NCCC Director (1-8)
Supporting Task:
**Provide Communications Systems (CS) support to the MOC**
*(OP 5.1.2.1*, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish CS MOC Support Cell.
2. Integrate that to both MHQ and MOC to provide robust and secure voice, video and data communications supporting MOC CFTs.
3. Establish data fusion and joint interface control support to the FCC.
4. Establish and document data fusion and joint interface control support team SOPs.

*Note: not a UJTL Task - nominated by CPF N6.*
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
CS MOC Support Cell Lead (1, 2)
JICO (3, 4)

*Applies to all installed systems / applications
Supporting Task:
Assess Operational Mission Impact of CS outages and degradations; provide CS management to all CS entities that influence support of maritime operations (OP 5.1.2.2*, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Acquire MOC joint communications system situational awareness including associated cyberspace situational awareness.
2. Assess operational and technical impacts of network operations (NetOps) and cyberspace events.
3. Execute event management and report CS outages and degradations, and technical and operational impacts (including cyberspace events) that impact theater maritime operations.
4. Display and disseminate information using NetOps COP/Cyber COP/Space COP.
5. Develop local processes to ensure that NCCC inputs and outputs are synchronized with C2 of C2 Working Group inputs and outputs (operational impacts and mitigation strategies) for hand off to the Maritime Planning Group and Operational Planning Teams (across all three planning horizons).
6. Operate and maintain data fusion and joint interface control systems supporting JFMCC commander’s situational awareness requirements.
7. Validate and forward satellite access requests to HHQ.
8. Coordinate and monitor authorized service disruptions that may affect command and control.
9. Provide communications security (EKMS) guidance and direction to secure communications systems.
10. Synchronize satellite communications, communications security (COMSEC), spectrum, network management and information assurance aspects of the command architecture and dynamically change as necessary.
11. Submit Satellite Access and Frequency Requests for HHQ requirements.

*Note: not a UJTL Task - nominated by CPF N6.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- CS COPS Cell Lead (1-4, 8-10)
- FCC Director (5)
- JICO (6)
- SATCOM Planner (7, 11)

### Supporting Architecture

**Communications**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.1.x

**Power Projection**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- MIPs v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-IMC/ONE NET/IT:21
- SIPR-IMC/ONE NET/IT:21
- NCN/INCE
- CND - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/FLT
- NSWAN - 6FLT
- USBICES - 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL - 6 FLT

*Applies to all installed systems / applications

### Supporting Functional Organization

- **Director**
- **Chief of Staff**
- **SJA**
- **PAO**
- **Surgeon**
- **Chaplain**
- **N1 Personnel**
- **N2 Intelligence**
- **N3 Operations**
- **N4 Readiness & Logistics**
- **N5 Plans**
- **N6 Comms & Networks**
- **N7 Navy Comms System Coordination Center**
- **N8**
- **N9**

- **MOC Director**
- **Naval Intelligence Officer**
- **Logistics Officer**
- **Fleet Command Center**
- **Future Plans**
- **Sustainment & Services Cell**
- **Assessment Cell**
- **3rd CS Plans Cell**
- **CS Support Cell**

**C2 Current Ops Cell**

- **3rd CS Plans Cell**
- **CS Support Cell**

- **MOCs**
- **Directorate**
- **Assessment Team**
- **Planning Team**
- **Fires**
- **Intelligence Fusion Work Group**
- **Knowledge Management Work Group**
- **Information Operations Work Group**
- **Rules of Engagement Work Group**

**C2 of C2 Working Group**
Supporting Task:

**Provide CS planning support to future operations and plans (OP 5.1.2.3*, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:

1. Establish CS Plans and ensure CS planners are integrated in all planning events (FOPs, OPTs, branches, sequels, etc.) to integrate CS expertise across MOC, develop informed CS estimates of supportability (synchronized with assured C2 TTPs), and document in Annex K and signal paragraphs to MOC orders.

2. Ensure MOC NCCC Plans Cell and associated planners and support teams coordinate with the MOC BWC, CDO and MOC C2 of C2 WG Lead (if applicable) regarding C2 of C2 and assured C2 for theater maritime operations during heightened operations in highly contested/denied C2 environments.

3. Plan COP/TDL architectures to meet JFMCC commander’s situational awareness requirements based on Information Exchange Requirements (IERs).

4. Provide OPTASK guidance to subordinate components supporting JFMCC commanders COP requirements.

5. Develop communications security call out messages depicting cryptographic keys to support Assured C2.

*Note: not a UJTL Task – nominated by CPF N6.*

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 6-0
OPNAV M-3500.42
6 Nov 2014

(OP 5.1.2.3)

*

*Applies to all installed
systems / applications
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
CS Plans Cell Lead (1, 2)
JICO (3, 4)
COMSEC Planner (5)

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Supporting Task:

**Process Information (OP 5.1.4, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Collect and coordinate data sources to support information exchange requirements in support of plans and operations (See OP 5.1.0).
2. Determine means to obtain data and information from all sources.
3. Ensure operationally significant data and information is sent properly across and between echelons.
4. Provide theater strategic indications and warning information.
5. Operate and maintain CS and intelligence systems to receive and relay strategic direction and orders from national levels.
6. Collect and maintain operationally significant data on enemy force strength and vulnerabilities.
7. Link operational tasks to operations effects/results and tasks are intended to achieve.
8. Maintain accurate location of deployed forces to provide authority and direction as they transit; includes major cargo transportation.
9. Maintain location of all mission participants (IGO, NGO, private voluntary organization (PVO), and non-DoD agencies) within the JOA.
10. Determine an integrated capability to receive, correlate, and display functional and operational visualizations.
11. Determine tracking and display for location, movement, and status of friendly forces.
12. Provide for tracking, control, and reporting of reinforcing forces and material.
14. Process and disseminate reports to supporting/supported commands and agencies.
15. Ensure the common operational picture (COP) displays reliable and credible information and data of the operational environment.
16. Identify and eliminate sources of confusion and misunderstanding.

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):  
NCCC Director (1, 2, 10)  
RM Officer (3, 16)  
Intel Ops Cell Lead (4, 6)  
CS COPS Cell Lead (5, 13)  
MOC Director (5)  
Assessment Cell Lead (7)  
FCC Director (8, 9, 14)  
JICO (10-13, 15)  
LRC Chief (13)  
MIOC Director (14)
Supporting Task:
**Preserve Historical Information** (OP 5.1.6, Staff-Supporting Task)

**Procedures:**
1. Identify lead for collection and archiving of operational historical information.
2. Identify documents, messages, maps, photographs, and video/audio recordings to be retained as an historical record of key decisions made and authorities exercised during execution of operations.
3. Identify key data elements to be captured in a significant event log to facilitate the construction of a chronology of the operations related to key decisions made and the operational impact of exercising authorities.
4. Conduct staff training to ensure awareness of the kind of information being collected and the means of collection.
5. Document all Operational Phases in support of operations.
6. Acquire multi-media content.
7. Review and approve archived materials and products for release.
8. Preserve released media products.
9. Archive all imagery captured (released and not released) and ensure that such material is appropriately marked.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
MOC Director (1)
COPS Director (2, 3)
FCC Director (2-4)
Visual Information Planner (FOPS) (5)
PAO (6-9)
Intel Collection Manager (9)

Supporting Architecture

COMMUNICATIONS
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

POWER PROJECTION
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

NETWORKS
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIPR-IMCONE.NET/IT.21
- SIPR-IMCONE.NET/IT.21
- NCG/NCE
- CND - HBSS

INTEL/ISR Tools
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebookv7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

BA/SA Tools
- GCCS-J/M v4.2, v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCIv4.0
- GCCS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

* Applies to all installed systems / applications

Supporting Functional Organization

Commander's Assessment Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Force Protection
- Threat WGs

Commander's Update Board
- Assessment Working Group
- Targeting/Coordination Board
- Knowledge Management WGs
- Logistics Coordination Board
- Rules of Engagement WGs

Commander's Decision Board
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Special Technical Ops WGs

Targeting/Coordination Board
- Collection Management WGs
- Communication Strategy WGs

Collection Management Board
- Information Operations WGs
- Interagency Working Group

Logistics Coordination Board
- C2 of C2 Working Group

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks

N7
- N8
- N9

Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Future Operations

Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Future Plans Cell
- JOPES Cell
- CS Plans Cell

Chief of Staff
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

CS Current Ops Coordination Center
- Intelligence Operations Cell
- Fires Cell
- Readiness Cell
- Assessment Cell

N1
- N2
- N3
- N4
- N5
- N6
- N7
- N8
- N9

STC Cell
TSC Cell
CS Plans Cell

MOC Director

Info / Knowledge Management

Collection Management Cell
- Targeting Cell
- METOC Cell
- STO / SAP Cell
- IAMD Cell
- IMC Cell
- ASI v14.1 (BMD)

Visual Information Planner (FOPS) (5)
PAO (6-9)
Intel Collection Manager (9)

C2 of Cyber

MADSS
(near future)

Regional/MNIS Tools
- BISON - PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS - PAC/3/7FLT
- NSWAN - 6BLT
- USBIces - 4/6BLT
- SEAGULL - 6BLT

* Applies to all installed systems / applications

SJA
PAO
Surgeon
Chaplain
Supporting Task:
Execute Command Control Communications and Computers (C4) Policies and Procedures (OP 5.1.8, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop policies and procedures for operating and maintaining C4 systems (See OP 5.1.2).
2. Ensure CS planners understand capabilities and limitations of all potentially available strategic, operational, and tactical CS and associated equipment; to include satellite communications.
3. Ensure CS planners consider non-DoD agencies, multinational, and IGO/NGO connectivity challenges.
4. Ensure CS planners are well versed in NPP.
5. Ensure CS planners are aware of the command’s operational information exchange requirements.
6. Develop CS estimates.
7. Ensure joint/Navy communications system assets are reflected in the TPFDD.
8. Develop communication annexes and plans to support assigned mission(s).
9. Develop restoration plans for critical assets.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-05, JP 3-33, JP 6-0
OPNAV M-3500.42
6 Nov 2014

Supporting Architecture

COMMUNICATIONS
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

POWER PROJECTION
- TBMCs-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

NETWORKS
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIPO-RCICONE-NET/IT-21
- SIRP-RCICONE-NET/IT-21
- NCN/NCCE
- CDL - HBSS

INTEL/ISR Tools
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDHSS/DODIIS
- STONEHOST

Spreading the System
- BA/SA Tools
- GCCS-JM v4.2 v4.1
- C/JM/TK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCv4.0
- GCCS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADTS v14.1 (theater)
- ADTS v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

Planning/ Collaboration
- TBMCS - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPN/NET Access
- CENTRIXS-M

* Applies to all installed systems / applications

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
CS Plans Cell Lead (1-9)

Supporting Functional Organization

Commander
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: C2 Working Group
- Gray: Shared

Deputy Commander

Chief of Staff
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Maritime Planning Group
- Navy Comms System Coordination Center
- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC Support Cell

N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

Admin / Personnel Center
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- N2 Intelligence
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- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

Admin / Personnel Center
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- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Maritime Planning Group
- Navy Comms System Coordination Center
- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC Support Cell

N1 Personnel
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- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

Admin / Personnel Center
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- Navy Comms System Coordination Center
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- CS Plans Cell
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- N5 Plans
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- N8
- N9

Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Maritime Planning Group
- Navy Comms System Coordination Center
- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC Support Cell

N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
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- N8
- N9

Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Maritime Planning Group
- Navy Comms System Coordination Center
- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC Support Cell

N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
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Admin / Personnel Center
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N1 Personnel
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- N9

Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Maritime Planning Group
- Navy Comms System Coordination Center
- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC Support Cell
Supporting Task:

**Coordinate Information Assurance (IA) Procedures (OP 5.1.9, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Perform risk assessment for operating and maintaining information systems and take appropriate action to protect them and the information stored/transported within.
2. Integrate IA measures to provide timely response against identified and potential threats to friendly information and information systems.
3. Ensure appropriate measures are in place to identify, respond to, report, and correct any violations of information assurance policies.
4. Coordinate development and implementation of processes to support sharing information with MNFs without compromising classified intelligence, intelligence sources, information, or information systems.
5. Synchronize IA efforts at all levels of war to support all phases of operations.
6. Develop and disseminate common IA policies and procedures.
7. Ensure proper management and protection of information and information systems through the application of IA properties: confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
8. Ensure review of audit records and report generation from audit records.
9. Ensure all DoD security technical implementation guides (STIGs) have been applied as per the system accreditation.
10. Ensure COMSEC activities comply with DODD 5200.5.
11. Ensure application programmer permissions to change production code and data are limited and reviewed every three months.
12. Ensure IA training is conducted annually.
13. Report security incidents in accordance with competent authority

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-13, JP 3-16, JP 3-33
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Information Assurance Manager (1-13)
Supporting Task:
Implement Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Policy, Plans, Programs and Direction (OP 5.1.10, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Ensure friendly force use of electromagnetic spectrum in response to enemy's use of electronic warfare; jamming, intrusion, denial, and deception.
2. Submit theater frequency requests.
3. Submit host-nation supportability requests.
4. Obtain theater frequency approval.
5. Obtain host-nation supportability approval.
6. Develop a communications electronic operating instruction.
7. Develop inputs to the joint restricted frequency list (JFRL).
8. Submit satellite access requests (SARs).
9. Obtain satellite access approval.
10. Deconflict theater spectrum assignments.
12. Submit Space Support Requests for SATCOM monitoring support.

Supporting Architecture

**Supporting Functional Organization**

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Electromagnetic Spectrum Manager (2-7, 10, 11)
- SATCOM Planner (1, 8, 9, 12)
- CS COPS Cell Lead (11)
Supporting Task: Establish a Collaborative Environment (OP 5.1.14, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish information sharing and collaboration architecture based on command’s IERs (OP 5.1.0) that maximizes available C4 infrastructure accessible to all participants (HHQ, Subordinates, Coalition, NGO/IGO, non-DoD Agencies).
2. Leverage LNOs as an effective means of information exchange and collaboration with the staff.
3. Determine the best means for information exchange/sharing and/or collaboration for each of the IERs.
4. Document which element(s) of the collaborative information environment (CIE) is to be used for information exchange/sharing and collaboration for each of the IERs.
5. Develop and disseminate user protocols or digital rules of engagement (DROE) for use of the elements of the CIE.
6. Develop a battle rhythm (BR) that supports the sequencing of events to ensure proper flow of information is supported; center, cell, and CFT 7-minute drills will inform BR development.
7. Ensure command BR aligns with HHQ BR’s requirements for subordinate information exchange and collaboration events.
8. Ensure the BR is managed throughout execution of an operation and changes to the BR are promulgated in an effective manner.
9. Ensure the CIE includes the means to capture lessons learned prior to/during the operation.
10. Ensure CIE supports the preservation of historical information (OP 5.1.6).
11. Provide a depiction of the CIE, delineation of where information is to be accessed/posted, description of all user access/permission procedures, and DROE in the information and knowledge management plan (or OPTASK IM).
12. Provide training to ensure staff is aware of information exchange/sharing procedures, enabling technology, and means of obtaining additional user training.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 2-01, JP 5-0
**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**

- **KM Officer** (1, 3-5, 9-12)
- **NCCC Director** (1)
- **MOC Director** (2, 6-8)

*Each Center / Cell requires a KM Representative*

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**Supporting Architecture**

- **BA/SA Tools**
  - GCCS-JM v4.2\^v4.1
  - C/JMTK
  - Halo COP (C2RPC)
- **Magic Mirror (C2RPC)**
- **MDA Sp1**
- **C2PC/COP Client**
- **AIS-MSSIS**
- **NITEIV**
- **STK v10**
- **BDS/Video Distro**
- **ENMS**
- **CYBERCORE**
- **CYBER ALLIANCE**
- **ADSI v14.1 (theater)**
- **ADSI v14.1 (coalition)**
- **Radiant Mercury 4.0.5**

**Planning/ Collaboration**

- **TBMCs – Remote v1.1.3**
- **JADOCs**
- **CAS**
- **Sharepoint**
- **ISV Web Access**
- **CENTRIX-S-M**

**Communications**

- **RF Comms/SATCOM**
- **VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP**
- **VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS**
- **DRSN - Classified POTS**
- **DMS v3.x/NREMS**
- **Chat / MAKO v1.1.x**

**Power Projection**

- **TBMCS-Host v1.1.3**
- **TC2S v4.2**
- **CSEL**
- **IAMD**
- **AMF**
- **MIPS v7.x (Inc0)**
- **C2BMC EWS**
- **C2BMC Planner**
- **Web Client**
- **JTT - M v3.3**
- **ADSI v14.1 (BMD)**

**C2 of Cyber**

- **NSA**
- **NIPR/IMC/ONE NET/IT 21**
- **SIPR-IMC/ONE NET/IT 21**
- **NCG/NCE**
- **CND - HBSS**

**Intel/ISR Tools**

- **DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2**
- **GALE Lite v4.x/5.x**
- **Analyst Notebook v7**
- **Joint Tgt Tool**
- **CMWS / CMMA v1.2**
- **JDISS/DODISS**
- **STONEHOST**
- **SUTER**

**Networks**

- **C2 Classified LAN**
- **C2 TS/SCI LAN**
- **C2S LAN**
- **NWCS**
- **NSA Net**
- **NIPR/IMC/ONE NET/IT 21**
- **SIPR-IMC/ONE NET/IT 21**

**INTEL/ISR Tools**

- **BISON - PAC/3/7/FLT**
- **PASS-K – PAC/3/7/FLT**
- **NSWAN – 6/FLT**
- **USBICES – 4/6/FLT**
- **SEAGULL – 6/FLT**

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**Supporting Functional Organization**

- **MOC Director**
- **Info / Knowledge Management**

**Regional/MNIS Tools**

- **TSC**
- **CS Plans Cell**
- **CS MOC Support Cell**

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** Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**

- **Commander’s Assessment Board**
- **Commander’s Update Board**
- **Commander’s Decision Board**
- **Targeting / FX Coordination Board**
- **Collection Management Board**
- **Logistics Coordination Board**

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*OP 5.1.14*
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Electronic Protect (EP) (OP 5.6.4.4, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop intelligence threat assessment on adversary electronic warfare (EW) capabilities.
2. Identify platforms, facilities and units vulnerable to adversary electronic warfare (EW).
3. Establish processes to minimize adversary EW to include navigation warfare and directed energy capabilities.
4. Implement electromagnetic interference reporting program.
5. Implement electromagnetic interference mitigation plan.
6. Disseminate EW reprogramming information.
8. Disseminate updates to EW mitigation plans (wartime reserve mode implementation, communication plan adjustments, cryptographic changes, and EW masking).
10. Request authority to modify INFOCON level.
11. Provide ROE authorities, as required.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

EW Planner (1-8)
NCCC Director (9, 10)
FOPS OPT Lead (11)

Supporting Architecture

COMMUNICATIONS
RF Comms/SATCOM
VOIP/VOIP/TS VOIP
VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
DRSN - Classified POTS

POWER PROJECTION
TBMC-Host v1.1.3
TC2S v4.2
CSEL

IAMD
AMP
MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
C2BMC EWS
C2BMC Planner
Web Client
JTT - M v3.3
ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

NETWORKS
C2 Classified LAN
C2 TS/SCI LAN
JWICS
NSANet
NIPR-NMC1/ONE-NET/IT 21
SIPR-NMC1/ONE-NET/IT 21

INTEL/ISR Tools
DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
Analyst Notebook v7
Joint Tgt Tool
CMWS / CMMA v1.2
JDISS/DODISS
STONEGHOST Suter

Networking
CAS
Sharepoint
ISPN/Website Access
CENTRIXS-M

Supporting Functional Organization

Commander
Deputy Commander

Chief of Staff
SJA
PAO
Surgeon
Chaplain

N1 Personnel
N2 Intelligence
N3 Operations
N4 Readiness & Logistics
N5 Plans
N6 Comms & Networks
N7
N8
N9

Adm/Personnel Center
Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
Fleet Command Center
Logistics Readiness Center
Maritime Planning Center
Navy Comms System Coordination Center

CS Current Ops Cell
CS Plans Cell
CS MOC Support Cell

CS Plans Cell
CS MOC Support Cell

Operational Planning Team
Assessment Working Group
Intelligence Fusion Working Group
Collection Management WG
Knowledge Management WG

Force Protection/Threat WG
Fires/Targeting Working Group
Special Technical Ops WG
Logistics Working Group
Interagency Working Group

Supporting Task:
**Coordinate Computer Network Operations (CNO) (OP 5.6.5.1, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Establish liaison with Joint Communications System Coordination Center (JCCC).
2. Identify desired effects.
3. Synchronize CNO effects with other effects and operations.
5. Submit requests for CNO support.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
IO Cell Lead (1-5)
Supporting Task:

Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC) (OP 5.6.7, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify command critical information to be included in the OPSEC Program.
2. Perform OPSEC threat and vulnerability analysis.
4. Identify OPSEC measures, gain Commander approval of measures, and apply measures.
5. Develop an OPSEC Program; policies and procedures for protection of critical information.
6. Integrate OPSEC into operations and planning.
7. Review existing plans for OPSEC applicability; develop OPSEC PIRs and information requirements.
8. Ensure staff receives annual OPSEC training.
9. Identify OPSEC deficiencies that have resulted in the disclosure of critical information.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
OPSEC Planner (1-9)
Supporting Task: Develop Multinational / non-DoD agency / IGO / NGO Information Sharing Structure (OP 5.7.3, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify all participants and gather POCs for information sharing architecture queries.
2. Identify information exchange requirements for the participating non-US DoD participants (what needs to be shared/exchanged/collaborated and how).
3. Identify means of information exchange/collaboration and transport paths available to the non-US DoD participants.
4. Establish a collaborative information environment (CIE) architecture/structure at the appropriate classification level (may involve leveraging available networks/capabilities such as IANTN, CENTRIXS, Pegasus (SIPR Rel), BICES, All Partners Access Network (APAN)).
5. Ensure FDO has determined the appropriate releasability.
6. Ensure FDMS processes and Cross Domain Systems (CDS) are established to responsively support event demands.
7. Within the CIE, identify which applications (web sites, electronic logs, web-enabled RFI tools, document libraries, chat, email, file transfer, feeds to provide Current Operation as Picture (COP/Radiant Mercury) and Data/RF/VoIP/VTC/Chat communication paths that will be used for sharing and collaboration.
8. Create an information matrix that delineates where information will be posted and what tools are available for use for the various processes involved; include alternative means in the event of stressed/degraded communications.
9. Establish and configure functionality within the CIE to facilitate process enablement.
10. Develop and document user procedures for acquiring requisite access (accounts/permissions) and using the CIR functionality; to include Digital Rules of Engagement.
11. Incorporate depiction of CIE, digital rules of engagement, and relevant information sharing/exchange/collaboration processes in an OPTASK IM or Knowledge and Information Management Plan (KIMP) tailored to the event.
12. Ensure staff is trained in Foreign Disclosure Management System (FDMS), CDS procedures, CIE procedures/access, and basic user procedures.
13. Ensure BR design is adjusted to provide time for BR event requisite information products to be reviewed by FDO for release approval and have CDS procedures completed so products made available to all participants in advance of event start time.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- CS Plans Cell Lead (1, 4, 6, 8)
- Interagency Planner (2, 3)
- Foreign Disclosure Officer (5, 6, 13)
- KM Officer (7, 9-12)
- MOC Director (14)
Supporting Task:
Conduct External Media Operations
(OP 5.8.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop and implement media guidance.
2. Develop and promulgate media ground rules.
3. Establish requisite media support facilitates (JIB, Coalition Press Information Center (CPIC)).
4. Provide content oversight of public web site.
5. Establish a media training program.
6. Prepare personnel prior to conducting media engagements.
8. Generate media products for release to support the communication strategy.
9. Generate media releases to provide essential information on breaking news.
10. Research and respond to media requests.
11. Conduct operational briefings.
12. Facilitate movement of media personnel, equipment, and product as required by communication strategy and in accordance with the operational plan.
13. Provide support to media pools as required.
14. Implement embed programs as required.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-33, JP 3-61
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
PAO (1-4, 6-14)
PA Planner (FPLANS) (5)
Supporting Task:

Plan and Coordinate Subordinate Operations to Conduct Show of Force (OP 1.2.4.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Upon receipt of HHQ order, issue subsequent orders to subordinates with commander’s guidance.
2. Meet any directed timeline from HHQ commander to conduct show of force in assigned joint operating area.
3. Identify adversary’s sensing / ISR capabilities.
4. Determine forces available required for show of force.
5. Synchronize show of force with other operations.
6. Identify the key adversary decision makers and preconceptions attributed to friendly capabilities and intentions.
7. Develop metrics for measuring effectiveness of show of force.
8. Present plan for approval.
9. Transition approved plan for execution.
10. Monitor execution of show of force.
11. Assess adversary’s reaction to show of force.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-02
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FCC Director (1)
- FOPS OPT Lead (2, 4, 5, 8, 9)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (2, 4, 5, 8)
- IO Planner (MILDEC) (7)
- Lead Intel Analyst (3, 6)
- Assessment Planner (FPLANS) (7)
- BWC (10)
- Effects Assessment Analyst (11)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Civil Military Operations (CMO) (OP 4.7.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Liaison with appropriate foreign nation civilian government officials.
3. Assess situation and define required assistance.
4. Liaison with Country Team, host-nation and other USG agencies, NGO/IO and coalition forces.
5. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
8. Assign battlespace / area of operations.
9. Provide ROE, RUF, and authorities, as required.
10. Coordinate and plan the distribution of supplies and services.

Plan/Coordinate/Synchronize Deterrence Operations (OP 7.3, Conduct Security Cooperation / Partner Activities)

For each Procedure (TPO) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:

(100%) Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTEX / commencement of operations
(75%) Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 90 hours of ops commencement
(50%) Limited cross-functional / functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 90 hours of ops commencement
(25%) General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
(0%) Procedure not understood or implemented

Supporting Process Standard is the Training Objective = average % of all procedures (TPE)

Supporting Architecture

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- Interagency Planner (1, 4)
- Civ/Mil Engineering Planner (2, 3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (5, 7, 9)
- COPS Director (6, 8)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (10)

**Supporting Functional Organization**

**Supporting MOC Positions:**
- Commander's Assessment Board
- Commander's Update Board
- Commander's Decision Board
- Targeting / FX Coordination Board
- Collection Management Board
- Logistics Coordination Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Operational Planning Team
- Force Protection / Threat WG
- Fires / Targeting WG
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate Civil Affairs Operations (OP 4.7.6, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**

1. Conduct crisis planning which results in a planned operation to mitigate negative incidents or exploit positive events.
2. Units conduct civil operations to support local governance, humanitarian assistance and consequence management.
3. Review Civil Affairs (CA) requirements.
4. Coordinate with country team.
5. Consider nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), other government agencies to coordinate CA.
6. Identify and coordinate sourcing of required regional and cultural experts assigned to coordinate CA.
7. Identify and coordinate sourcing of personnel that require pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the AOR to coordinate CA.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-05, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, JP 3-61
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 2)
- Civil Affairs Planner (2-5, 7)
Supporting Task:
Coordinate Military Information Support Operations (MISO) (OP 5.6.6, Staff Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify MISO approval chain.
2. Develop Intel requirements to support MISO planning and assessment.
3. Identify adversary information, influence, and propaganda activities.
4. Coordinate MISO and PA counter-propaganda COAs.
5. Publish commander's intent.
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions
7. Develop supplemental ROE and authority requests, as required.
8. Coordinate for MISO Augmentation.
10. Integrate MISO in targeting process/cycle.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-13.2
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- IO Cell Lead (1-4, 6-8)
- FOPS OPT Lead (5, 7, 9)
- Fires Cell Lead (10)

Supporting Architecture

- BA/SA Tools
  - GCCS-JM v4.2
  - C/JMTK
  - Halo COP (C2RPC)
  - Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
  - GCCS-M v4.0

- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

- Planning/ Collaboration
  - TBMCs – Remote v1.13
  - JADOCs
  - CAS
  - Sharepoint
  - ISPLAN Web Access
  - CENTRIXS-M

- COMMUNICATIONS
  - RF Comms/SATCOM
  - VOIP/VOISIP/TS VOIP
  - VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS

- POWER PROJECTION
  - TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
  - TC2S v4.2
  - CSEL

- IAMD
  - AMP
  - MIPS v7.x (Inc0)

- NETWORKS
  - C2 Classified LAN
  - C2 TS/SCI LAN
  - JWICS
  - NSANet
  - NIPR/NMCI/ONE NET/IT.21
  - SIPR-NMCI/ONE NET/IT.21

- NCM/NCCE
- C2 of Cyber
- MADSS
  - (near future)

- INTEL/ISR Tools
  - DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
  - GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
  - Analyst Notebook v7
  - Joint Tgt Tool
  - CMWS / CMMA v1.2
  - JDISS/DODIIS
  - STONEGHOST
  - SUTER

- Regional/MNIS Tools
  - BISON – PAC/3/FLT
  - PASS-K – PAC/3/FLT
  - NSWAN – 6/FLT
  - USBICES – 4/6/FLT
  - SEAGULL – 6/FLT

Supporting Functional Organization

OPNAV M-3500.42
6 Nov 2014

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- Chief of Staff
- Info / Knowledge Management
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

- N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Intelligence Operations Cell
- Fires Cell
- Information Operations Cell

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

- Commander’s Assessment Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Force Protection / ThreatWG

- Commander’s Update Board
- Assessment Working Group

- Commander’s Decision Board
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group

- Targeting / FX Coordination Board
- Collection ManagementWG

- Logistics Coordination Board
- Rules of Engagement WG

- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:  
**Counter Propaganda (OP 5.6.10, Staff-Supporting Task)**  

**Procedures:**
1. Review IO and PA messages for compatibility and consistency.
2. HN support coordinated with the Embassy.
3. Coordinate / Disseminate accurate factual information to the media and target audience through Public Affairs (PA) to help deter propaganda and correct misinformation/disinformation.
4. Disseminate talking points to the unit level.
5. Promulgate commander’s guidance to provide subordinate autonomy for timely counter propaganda.
6. Conduct media assessments to identify released misinformation.
7. Document and release commander’s themes, messages, and supporting imagery to reinforce factual information.
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)

**Magic Mirror (C2RPC)**
- GCCS-M Sc1v4.0

**GCSS-J**
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS—Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN/Web Access

**CENTRIXS-M**

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VQIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-IMC/ONE NET/IT 21
- SIPR-IMC/ONE NET/IT 21
- NCC/NCIE
- CND-HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebookv7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS/COMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODISS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/7FLT
- NSWAN-6 FLT
- USBICES - 4/6 FLT
- SEAGULL - 6 FLT

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- IO Cell Lead (1)
- PAO (1, 3, 4, 6, 7)
- Interagency Planner (2)
- FOPS OPT Lead (5)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (5)

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Supporting Functional Organization

**OPNAV M-3500.42**
6 Nov 2014

**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**

**Commander's Assessment Board**
- Operational Planning Team
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Rules of Engagement WG
- C2 of C2 Working Group

**Commander's Update Board**
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Rules of Engagement WG
- C2 of C2 Working Group

**Commander's Decision Board**
- Information Operations WG
- Interagency Working Group
Supporting Task:
Operationally integrate strategic plans to Execute Theater Security Cooperation Plans (TSCP) (OP 5.7.11, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Analyze the geographic combatant commander’s theater security cooperation plan (TSCP).
2. Identify relationships that promote U.S. security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense, multinational operations and basing/overflight access in the region.
3. Coordinate with theater components to synchronize, align, and de-conflict engagement activities.
4. Schedule port visits and engagement activities.
5. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Identify key leader engagement (KLE) opportunities, themes, and messages.
8. Assess impact of security cooperation plan activities.
9. Ensure maritime support plans to TSCPs are in existence for applicable theater of operations.
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JM/TK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SC1v4.0

**MDA Sp1**
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS

**FirstNet**
- NITES IV
- STK v10

**BDS/Video Distro**
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS—Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPN/Web Access
- CENTRIX-S-M

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**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1)
- TSC Cell Lead (2, 3, 9)
- FOPS Director (4)
- COPS Director (5)
- FOPS OPT Lead (6)
- PAO (7)
- Assessment Cell Lead (8)

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**Supporting Functional Organization**

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

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**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**

- Operational Planning Team
- Collection Management WG
- Information Operations WG
- Rules of Engagement WG
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group

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**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODISS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS-K — PAC/3/7FLT
- NSWAN — 6FLT
- USBICES — 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL — 6FLT

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**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWCS
- NSANet
- NIPR/SCIONET/NET21
- SIRP/SCIONET/NET21
- NCCIN/NC
- CND — HSSS

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**C2 of Cyber**
- MADSS (near future)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Area Missile Defense (OP 6.1.5, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Update JIP0E to include accurate and current threat TBM data.
2. Develop CONOPS for missile threat notification procedures, provides the maximum DAL coverage IAW commander's intent, and disseminates launch and impact data to appropriate users.
3. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
4. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
5. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
6. Coordinate with area air defense coordinator (AADC) / deputy AADC (DAADC).
7. Assign battlespace / area of operations.
8. Coordinate critical asset list (CAL) / defended asset list (DAL) inputs.
9. Provide sustainment for BMD forces.
10. Design BMD CS Architecture.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-01
Supporting Architecture

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
  - VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
  - VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
  - DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREM5
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIPR-NMCLONE-NET/IT-21
- SIPR-NMCLONE-NET/IT-21
- NCNI/INCE
- CND - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOC5
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISAPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Lead Intel Analyst (1)
- BMD Officer (2, 6, 8)
- COPS Director (3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4, 5)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (9)
- JICO (10)
- SATCOM Planner (11)

Supporting Functional Organization

**MOC Director**
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

**Chief of Staff**
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

**N1 Personnel**
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

**Maritime Intelligence Operations Center**
- Fleet
- Command Center
- Logistics
- Readiness Center
- Future Operations
- Sustainment & Services Cell
- Intelligence Plans Cell
- Targeting Cell
- IAMD Cell
- ME TOC Cell
- STO / SAP Cell

**Maritime Planning Group**
- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC Support Cell

**Logistics**
- CS Current Ops Cell
- Logistics Working Group
- Information Operations WG
- Rules of Engagement WG

**Information**
- OPNAV M-3500.42
- 6 Nov 2014

**A-179**
Supporting Task:
**Operationally integrate strategic plans to Coordinate Regional Relations (ST 8.1, Command-Linked Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Develop and coordinate military contacts with applicable countries that enable fulfillment of HHQ goals.
2. Develop detailed working knowledge of theater organization, roles, and responsibilities.
3. Implement a key leader engagement plan.
5. Initiate community action projects.
6. Coordinate status-of-forces agreements (and other diplomatic arrangements and legal protocols), as required.
7. Coordinate military contacts and national assistance programs.
8. Provide response to requests for assistance from security cooperation organizations.
9. Provide response to requests for assistance with equipment in country, as directed.
10. Develop liaison with indigenous religious leaders that promotes regional stability.
11. Address identified regional religious issues with interagency coordination.
12. Provide cultural and regional expertise to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations and security assistance activities.
13. Monitor public opinion; recommend modifications to force activities to support the commander’s message and intent.
14. Integrate partner nation PA professionals into the Joint Information Bureau (JIB), when possible.
15. Coordinate media coverage of community action projects.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- TSC Cell Lead (1, 2, 7-9)
- PAO (3, 13, 15)
- Interagency Planner (4)
- SJA (6)
- Cultural / Religious Planner (5, 10, 11)
- MISO Planner (12)
- PA Planner (FPLANS) (14)

Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-JM v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMtk
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M v4.0
- GCSS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADLS v4.1 (theater)
- ADLS v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN/Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/sec/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/REMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWMS
- NSA Net
- NIPL-RC/ONE NET/IT/21
- SIPR-NMC/ONE-NET/IT/21
- NCN/NC2
- CND - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-Ninc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMCS / CMMA v1.2
- JDSS/DODISS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/FLT
- PASS-K = PAC/3/FLT
- NSWAN - 6FLT
- USBCES - 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL - 6FLT

Supporting Functional Organization

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- Chief of Staff
- MOC Director
- Info / Knowledge Management
- Navy Comms System Coordination Center
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain
- N1 Personnel Center
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

- Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Plan's Cell
- Sustainment & Services Cell
- Future Plans
- JOPES Cell
- Assessment Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS MOC Support Cell

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

- Commander's Assessment Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Force Protection/Threat WGs
- Fires/Targeting Working Group
- Special Technical OpsWG
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group
- Commander's Update Board
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection ManagementWG
- Knowledge ManagementWG
- Information OperationsWG
- Rules of EngagementWG
- Targeting /FX Coordination Board
- ManagementWG
- LogisticsWG
- CoordinationWG
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
**Promote Regional Security** (ST 8.1.2, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Assess foreign forces capabilities.
2. Plan security force assistance and training/advising/assisting of foreign military and civil security forces.
3. Direct security force assistance and Train/Advise/Assist operations in support of foreign military and civil security forces.
4. Plan and direct the organizing, training and advising of foreign forces.
5. Support the development of the capability and capacity of partner nation defense institutions and ministries.
6. Facilitate foreign force integration for multinational operations.
7. Provide direct support to foreign forces by providing intelligence and operational support.
8. Consider nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), other government agencies to enhance regional political-military relations.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- TSC Cell Lead (1, 2)
- FOPS OPT Lead (3-6)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (3-6)
- COPS Director (7)
- MIOC Director (7)
- Interagency Planner (8)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (9)
Supporting Task:  
**Operationally integrate strategic plans to Conduct Intrathether Deployment of Forces (ST 1.1.3, Command-Linked Task)**

Procedures:

1. Develop understanding of transportation requirements for intratheater deployment of forces, and continuously update and refine requirements based upon TPFDD, joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI), ongoing operations and retrograde / redeployment.

2. Integrate transportation requirements into operational planning efforts, including transportation feasibility, staff estimates, operational scheme of maneuver, and TPFDD packages.

3. Develop a concept for transportation as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS/CONPLANS and steady state operations. Capture these in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendix 5 (Mobility and Transportation) to Annex D.

4. Coordinate with key transportation support entities including: Joint Movement Center, CCMD Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (DDOC), and USTRANSCOM.

5. Leverage coalition partner, host nation, and other stakeholder capacities / capabilities to meet requirements.

6. Coordinate and resolve transportation challenges via CFT venues.

7. Maintain situational awareness of deployment operations using tools such as COP. Respond to emergent situations as required.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 4-09
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 2, 4, 5)
- FOPS Director (1, 5-6)
- COPS Director (7)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-4)
- LRC Director (3-6)
- LRC Chief (7)

Supporting Architecture

- COMMUNICATIONS: TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- NETWORKS: C2 Classified LAN
- INTEL/ISR Tools: GALE Lite v4.0.5
- Regional/MNS Tools: CMWS / CMMA v1.2

Supporting Functional Organization

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- Chief of Staff
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain
- N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

- Commander's Assessment Board
- Commander's Update Board
- Commander's Decision Board
- Targeting / FX Coordination Board
- Collection Management Board
- Logistics Coordination Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Force Protection / Threat Wg
- Fires / Targeting Wg
- Special Technical Ops Wg
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy Wg
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI) (OP 1.1.3, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop JRSOI concept that supports the basic CONOPS and is integrated with the deployment concept / TPFDD for relevant OPLANS / CONPLANS. Refine the concept in conjunction with TPFDD refinement and modifications to the CONOPS.
2. Determine feasibility of key JRSOI nodes to support proposed CONOPs. Reassess feasibility with changes to the situation.
3. Assign subordinate unit(s) responsibility to support JRSOI, including key tasks of force / operational protection, establishment of communications systems, SPOD/APOD operations, transportation, and bed-down of forces.
4. Establish tracking and reporting requirements associated with JRSOI.
5. Coordinate with multinational partners and host nation for support requirements, as required.
6. Establish contracts to support JRSOI, as required.
7. Establish venues for working and making decisions regarding JRSOI.
8. Monitor JRSOI of forces and make adjustments to operations, as required.

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
FOPS OPT Lead (1, 2)
FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 2)
LRC Director (1, 2, 4–6, 8)
Admin / Personnel Center Director (1, 4)
COPS Director (3–5, 7, 8)
FOPS Director (3, 7)
TSC Cell Lead (5)
Supporting Task:  
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Position Forces (OP 1.2.3, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Plan and coordinate to mass designated forces in designated assembly area according to planned times, intact and combat effective.
2. Provide for in-transit security for deploying forces in relevant plans.
3. Plan and provide waterspace management direction to assembled forces.
4. Plan and coordinate to position logistics (prior to campaign or major operation unnamed day on which operations commence or are scheduled to commence (D-day).
5. Publish commander’s intent.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Assign battlespace / area of operations.
8. Establish, promulgate, and enforce subordinate reporting requirements.
9. Maintain in-transit visibility of the force through deployment to operations area.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-35
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 5, 6)
- COPS Director (2, 3, 7, 8)
- Force Protection Planner (2)
- FCC Director (3, 9)
- LRC Director (4)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (4)
Supporting Task:

Plan and Coordinate Waterspace Management (OP 1.3.3, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Maintain visibility of subsurface forces throughout operations area.
2. Provide submarine operating authority (SUBOPAUTH) waterspace management plan to assembled forces.
3. Establish, promulgate, and enforce subordinate reporting requirements.
4. Review and update waterspace management plan as required for operations.
5. Publish commander’s intent.
6. Coordinate to ensure proper water space management is adequate.
7. Publish Notices to Mariners in timely fashion to all concerned agencies.
8. Plan and coordinate to mitigate threat of collision at sea.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-16
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FCC Director (1, 7)
- COPS Director (5, 6)
- Maritime Planner (1-3, 8)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4)
- NCAGS Lead (6)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Patient Evacuation (OP 1.6, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Determine evacuation priorities versus available transport resources and medical facilities/location.
2. Incorporate patient evacuation plans into Annex Q and OPORDs.
3. Coordinate transport of evacuees with the LRC including any special requirements.
4. Track patients during evacuation from origin to reception by major medical facility outside the AO.
5. Publish main & supporting efforts.
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
8. Assign area of operations.
9. Provide authorities, as required.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-17, JP 4-02
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Medical Planner (1-4)
- FOPS OPT Lead (5)
- COPS Director (6, 8)
- FOPS Director (7, 9)
Supporting Task: Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Operational Sustainment (OP 4, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Determine the logistical and personnel services support feasibility of operational plans, including the development of a logistics and personnel services staff estimate.
2. Develop logistics support plans for operational plans and capture these in Annex D (Logistics) to OPLANS / CONPLANS and for steady state operations.
3. Integrate force requirements with joint, theater, and national systems to ensure effective provision of logistics support to subordinate forces.
4. Coordinate with adjacent units (components), coalition partners, host nation, and other external stakeholders, as appropriate, to optimize capabilities to meet requirements. Leverage existing support agreements or develop new support agreements, when appropriate.
5. Monitor the logistical readiness of forces using tools such as LOGCOP. Facilitate the provision of logistics when necessary to ensure readiness levels are maintained.
6. Assess the effectiveness of logistics and personnel plans, policies, and systems. Make adjustments as required.
7. Form CFTs, as required, to facilitate coordination and decision-making, e.g., Logistics Coordination Board (LCB) and Logistics Working Group (LWG).

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 1, JP 1-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 4-0
**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**

LRC Director (1-4, 6, 7)
LRC Chief (3-7)
Log Plans Cell Lead (1, 2)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate Ammunition and Equipment Supply (OP 4.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Analyze relevant plans, ongoing operations, policies, and directives for supply of arms, munitions, and equipment (AME) tasks.
2. Develop and continuously update understanding of supply requirements for the force.
3. Integrate supply of AME requirements and perspectives into logistics feasibility and staff estimates. Provide SME support to planning efforts and non-logistics CFTs with supply equities, e.g., targeting WG.
4. Develop concept of support for supply of AME as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS / CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendix 7 (Non-nuclear Ammunition) as appropriate.
5. Develop and disseminate policy and guidance for such things as: munitions stockage and resupply (including phasing), use of prepositioned stock, location of supply points, and critical munitions.
6. Facilitate the linkage of tactical units to national systems, e.g., TRANSCOM and Joint Munitions Transportation Coordination Activity, for the provision / transportation of AME.
7. Continuously refine policies, processes, and procedures using venues such as CFTs (LCB and LWG) to facilitate coordination with key stakeholders.
8. Monitor and maintain situational awareness of supply readiness and resource status of AME, including asset and in-transit visibility (ITV) using tools such as LOGCOP. Respond to emergent situations as required to ensure effective support.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-5)
- LRC Director (2-7)
- LRC Chief 3, 5-8
- Sustainment and Services Cell Lead (1-8)

Supporting Functional Organization

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Synchronize Fuel Supply (OP 4.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop and continuously update understanding of fuel supply requirements for the force.
2. Integrate fuel supply requirements and perspectives into logistics feasibility and staff estimates. Provide SME support to planning efforts.
3. Develop concept of support for fuel supply as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS / CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendix 1 (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants Supply) as appropriate.
4. Develop and disseminate policy and guidance for such things as: inter and intra-theater distribution concepts, type fuels and additives, and use of host nation / Allied stock / contractor-provided fuel.
5. Coordinate with adjacent units (components), coalition partners, host nation, and other external stakeholders to optimize fuel supply capabilities to meet requirements. Leverage existing support agreements (ISSAs, ACSAs, and MLSAs) and develop new ones, as required.
6. Facilitate the linkage of tactical units to national systems, e.g., DLA-Energy and Joint Petroleum Office, for the provision of fuel.
7. Develop options that are feasible and supportable to provide for fuel supply contingencies, such as the loss of one or more commander, landing force (CLF) assets.
8. Continuously refine policies, processes, and procedures using venues such as CFTs (LCB and LWG) to facilitate coordination with key stakeholders.
9. Monitor and maintain situational awareness of fuel status using tools such as LOGCOP. Respond to emergent situations as required to ensure effective support.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- LRC Director (3-8)
- LRC Chief (5-9)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-7)
- Fuels Officer (1-9)

Supporting Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Sustainment (TA 4.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop understanding of Military Sealift Command (MSC) organization and capabilities in planning effort.
2. Integrate subordinate force sustainment requirements into relevant planning efforts and CFTs.
3. Develop support concept for sustainment that balances efficiency/economy against responsiveness/effectiveness.
4. Develop understanding of force sustainment within the JOPES/TPFDD processes and implement proactive measures to maintain support flow pipelines.
5. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
6. Allocate forces and resources to subordinate commanders.
7. Provide authorities as required to enable provision of sustainment.
8. Maintain situational awareness of subordinate unit logistics readiness and resources, to include in-transit visibility (ITV), through LOGCP. Respond to emergent support requirements.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- LRC Director (1-5)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-4)
- FOPS OPT Lead (6, 7)
- LRC Chief (1, 8)
- COPS Director (5)
Supporting Task:  
**Operationally integrate strategic plans to Provide Equipment Maintenance (OP 4.3, Command-Linked Task)**

**Procedures:**

1. Integrate maintenance requirements and perspectives into logistics feasibility and staff estimates. Provide SME support to planning efforts.
2. Develop maintenance concept of support as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS/CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics).
3. Develop and disseminate policy and guidance for such things as: maintenance strategies, battle force intermediate maintenance activity, fleet or contractor facilities ashore, and battle damage assessment and repair.
4. Coordinate with adjacent units (components), coalition partners, host nation, and other external stakeholders to optimize maintenance capabilities to meet requirements. Leverage existing support agreements (ISSAs, ACSAs, and MLSAs) and develop new ones, as required.
5. Coordinate with planners to ensure forces and resources required for maintenance activities are included in the TPFDD.
6. Develop options that are feasible and supportable to provide for maintenance contingencies, such as the loss of maintenance facilities.
7. Monitor the maintenance readiness of forces/equipment using tools such as LOGCOP. Facilitate provision of maintenance for emergent situations, as required.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-33, JP 4-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
LRC Director (2-4, 6)
LRC Chief (4, 6, 7)
Log Plans Cell Lead (1-6)
Maintenance / Salvage Repair Section Lead (1-4, 6, 7)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Supplies and Field Services for Theater Forces (ST 4.3.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Analyze relevant plans, ongoing operations, policies, and directives for supply and field services (SFS) related tasks.
2. Develop and continuously update understanding of SFS requirements for the force.
3. Integrate SFS requirements and perspectives into logistics feasibility and staff estimates. Provide SME support to planning efforts.
4. Develop concept of support for supply as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS/CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendices 1 (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants Supply), 2 (Joint Subsistence, Food Service Support and Water Management) and 7 (Non-Nuclear Ammunition) as appropriate.
5. Develop concept of support for field services as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS/CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendices 2 (Joint Subsistence, Food Service Support and Water Management) and 3 (Mortuary Affairs) as appropriate.
6. Develop and disseminate supply policy and guidance for such things as: supply stockage levels, use of prepositioned war reserve materiel, main / alternate supply depots, and the use of operational contract support (OCS).
7. Develop and disseminate guidance for mortuary affairs activities, including responsibilities of Joint Mortuary Affairs Office (JMAO) and those of the Lead Service (usually Army), and initial recovery identification and delivery to central collection point.
8. Coordinate with adjacent units (components), coalition partners, host nation, and other external stakeholders to optimize SFS capabilities to meet requirements. Leverage existing support agreements (ISSAs, ACSAs, and MLSAs) and develop new ones.
9. Facilitate the linkage of tactical units to national systems, e.g., DLA and Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), for the provision of supply support.
10. Continuously refine policies, processes, and procedures using venues such as CFTs (LCB and LWG) to facilitate coordination with key stakeholders.
11. Monitor and maintain situational awareness of supply readiness, resource status, and provision of SFS, including asset and in-transit visibility (ITV), using tools such as LOGCOP. Respond to emergent situations as required to ensure effective support.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- LRC Director (3-10)
- LRC Chief (2, 8-11)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-9)
- Supply Section Lead (1-4, 6, 8-11)
- Mortuary Affairs Section Lead (1-3, 5, 7-11)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate Field Services Requirements (OP 4.4.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Integrate field services requirements and perspectives into logistics feasibility and staff estimates. Provide SME support to planning efforts.
2. Develop concept of support for field services as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS / CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendices 2 (Joint Subsistence, Food Service Support and Water Management) and 3 (Mortuary Affairs) as appropriate.
3. Develop and disseminate guidance for mortuary affairs activities, including responsibilities of Joint Mortuary Affairs Office (JMAO) and those of the Lead Service (usually Army), and initial recovery identification and delivery to central collection point.
4. Coordinate with adjacent units (components), coalition partners, host nation, and other external stakeholders to optimize field services capabilities to meet requirements. Leverage existing support agreements (ISSAs, ACSAs, and MLSAs) and develop new ones, as required.
5. Continuously refine policies, processes, and procedures using venues such as CFTs (LCB and LWG) to facilitate coordination with key stakeholders.
6. Monitor resource status and the provision of field services using tools such as LOGCOP. Respond to emergent situations as required to ensure effective support.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

LRC Director (2-5)
LRC Chief (4-6)
Log Plans Cell Lead (1-4)
Mortuary Affairs Section Lead (1-6)
Supporting Task:

Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to
Provide Personnel Services (OP 4.4.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:

1. Establish, promulgate, and enforce personnel accountability and strength reporting requirements to subordinate commands.
2. Publish personnel guidance to subordinates; Annex E.
3. Conduct casualty reporting per higher headquarters and service requirements.
4. Coordinate with Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) to ensure personnel services are provided to the force per higher headquarters and service requirements.
5. Monitor personnel services provided by CNIC to ensure they meet operational requirements.
6. Develop rotation scheme for individuals; ensure adequate personnel expertise and capacity is retained through the operation.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 1-0, JP 1-05, JP 3-33, JP 4-01.2
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Admin / Personnel Center Director (1-5)
Personnel Planner (6)
Supporting Task:
Manage Logistic Support (OP 4.5, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Analyze relevant plans, ongoing operations, policies, and directives for logistics-related tasks.
2. Develop and continuously update understanding of logistics requirements for the force.
3. Develop and maintain understanding of relevant multinational, combined, joint, and naval logistics processes; know the roles and responsibilities of the providers executing tasks in these processes; develop metrics for performance; and maintain visibility on the process.
4. Participate in operational planning efforts; provide SME support to ensure logistics feasibility and supportability, including development of the logistics estimate and the logistics concept of support in Annex D (Logistics) to OPLANS / CONPLANS and steady state operations.
5. Develop logistics support plans, as required, ensuring the questions are addressed: a) what materiel, facilities, and services are needed? b) Who is responsible for providing them? c) How, when, and where are they provided?
6. Facilitate the provision of tactical logistics by linking units to strategic resources, optimizing organic and partner capabilities against requirements, and continually balancing efficiency / economy against responsiveness / effectiveness.
7. Develop and disseminate logistics policy and guidance to enable provision of logistics to tactical units within resource limits.
8. Establish and lead logistics related CFTS, e.g., LCB and LWG.
9. Participate in other CFTs as required to facilitate effective provision of logistics.
10. Develop and continually refine metrics to assess effectiveness and efficiency of logistics support. Use metrics to inform decisions and enhance performance.
11. Coordinate with adjacent units (components), coalition partners, host nation, and other external stakeholders to optimize logistics capabilities to meet requirements. Leverage existing support agreements (ISSAs, ACSAs, and MLSAs) and develop new ones, as required.
12. Monitor and maintain situational awareness of logistics units and resources, including asset and in-transit visibility (ITV), using tools such as LOGCOP. Respond to emergent situations as required to ensure effective support.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
LRC Director (1, 3, 5-8, 10, 11)
LRC Chief (1-3, 8, 9, 12)
Log Plans Cell Lead (1, 3-5, 9, 10)

Supporting Architecture

Supporting Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide for Movement Services (OP 4.5.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop understanding of movement services (MS) requirements for the force. Continuously update and refine requirements for deployment, JRSOI, ongoing operations, and retrograde / redeployment.
2. Integrate MS requirements and perspectives into logistics feasibility and staff estimates. Provide SME support to planning efforts.
3. Develop concept of MS as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS / CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendix 5 (Mobility and Transportation). Ensure that the concept to move personnel, equipment and supplies, along with the provision of transportation resources to move the force, is fully integrated with the operational scheme of maneuver.
4. Develop and disseminate guidance for MS and facilitate activities for: transportation mode operations, movement management and control, terminal operations, joint logistics over-the-shore, in-transit visibility (ITV) and common user transportation.
5. Coordinate with key transportation and distribution support entities including: CCMD DDOC, USTRANSCOM, Military Sealift Command (MSC), and the Joint Movement Center.
6. Coordinate with adjacent units (components), coalition partners, host nation, and other external stakeholders to optimize transportation capabilities and capacities to meet requirements. Leverage existing support agreements and develop new ones, as required.
7. Facilitate coordination and resolution of MS challenges through CFT venues.
8. Monitor and maintain situational awareness of MS operations and resources, including asset and in-transit visibility (ITV), using tools such as LOGCOP. Respond to emergent situations as required to ensure effective support.
9. Provide TPFDD requirements to operational planners and monitor TPFDD flow to synchronize force transportation requirements.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- LRC Director (1-7)
- LRC Chief (1, 5-9)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-6, 9)
- Transportation / Mobility Chief (1-9)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Supply Operational Forces (OP 4.5.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Analyze relevant plans, ongoing operations, policies, and directives for supply-related tasks.
2. Develop and continuously update understanding of supply requirements for the force.
3. Integrate supply requirements and perspectives into logistics feasibility and staff estimates. Provide SME support to planning efforts.
4. Develop concept of support for supply as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS / CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendices 1 (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants Supply), 2 (Joint Subsistence, Food Service Support, and Water Management), and 7 (Non-Nuclear Ammunition) as appropriate.
5. Develop and disseminate supply policy and guidance for such things as: stockage levels, use of prepositioned war reserve materiel, main / alternate supply depots, and the use of operational contract support (OCS).
6. Coordinate with adjacent units (components), coalition partners, host nation, and other external stakeholders to optimize SFS capabilities to meet requirements. Leverage existing support agreements (ISSAs, ACSAs, and MLSAs) and develop new ones, as required.
7. Facilitate the linkage of tactical units to national systems, e.g., DLA and DCMA, for the provision of supply support.
8. Continuously refine policies, processes, and procedures using venues such as CFTs (LCB and LWG) to facilitate coordination with key stakeholders.
9. Monitor and maintain situational awareness of supply readiness and resource status, including asset and in-transit visibility (ITV), using tools such as LOGCOP. Respond to emergent situations as required to ensure effective support.
10. Continuously balance efficiency / economy against responsiveness / effectiveness in the provision of support.
**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**

- LRC Director (4-8, 10)
- LRC Chief (6-10)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-7, 10)
- Supply Section Lead (1-10)

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**Supporting Architecture**

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2, v4.1
- JCM/TK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SC1v4.0

**GCSS-J**
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs–Remote v1.1.3
- JADC5
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPLAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTs
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWACS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-NMC/ONE-Net/IT-21
- SIPR-NMC/ONE-Net/IT-21
- NCSI/NCI
- CND – HBSS

**NIPR-NMC/ONE-Net/IT-21**

**SIPR-NMC/ONE-Net/IT-21**

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DOD/DSI
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON – PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS-K – PAC/3/7FLT
- NSWAN – 6FLT
- USBICES – 4/6FLT
- SEABULL – 6FLT

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**Supporting Functional Organization**

**Commander**

**Deputy Commander**

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

**Chief of Staff**

**Commander’s Assessment Board**

**Commander’s Update Board**

**Commander’s Decision Board**

**Targeting / FX Coordination Board**

**Collection Management Board**

**Logistics Coordination Board**

**Operational Planning Team**

**Force Protection/Threat WGs**

**Fires / Targeting WGs**

**Special Technical Ops WGs**

**Logistics Working Group**

**Communication Strategy WG**

**Interagency Working Group**

**C2 of C2 Working Group**
Supporting Task:
Operationally integrate strategic plans to Build and Maintain Sustainment Bases (OP 4.6, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Determine requirements for maritime sustainment bases that support Commander’s CONOPs.
2. Create or update maritime basing plan IAW HHQ guidance and Commander’s CONOPs.
3. Integrate basing plan and basing requirements and perspectives into logistics feasibility and staff estimates. Provide SME support to planning efforts.
4. Develop concept of basing as an element of logistics support plans for both OPLANS / CONPLANS and steady-state operations. Capture this in Annex D (Logistics) and Appendices 6 (Engineering Support Plan) as appropriate.
5. Seek support from HHQ as required for access / authorities to proposed basing locations.
6. Coordinate basing plan with other service components and external stakeholders.
7. Determine resource requirements and timelines for building new bases and upgrading / repairing existing bases IAW basing plan.
8. Request funding / material resources for base construction / maintenance.
9. Develop and submit RFF for required engineer forces / capabilities.
10. Prioritize effort and allocation of resources for building and maintenance of bases.
11. Establish CFTs required to support planning and coordination for base construction and maintenance.
12. Monitor and update LOGCOP / ENGCOP. Respond to emergent situations as required.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 4-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 2, 6, 10)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 2)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-9)
- LRC Director (6)
- LRC Chief (7, 8)
- Civ/Mil Engineering Planner (1-12)
- FOPS Director (9)
Supporting Task:

**Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW) (OP 5.6.4.1, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**

1. Coordinate/liaison with Electronic Warfare Coordination Cell.
2. Nominate frequencies for targeting or protection.
4. Allocate forces as required to support EW requirements.
5. Assess EW.
6. Synchronize and deconflict EW activities with collection management requirements.
7. Provide ROE and authorities for EW, as required.
8. Include adversary EW in navigation warfare planning.

For each Procedure (TPO) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:

- **100%** Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTEX / commencement of operations
- **75%** Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 90 hours of ops commencement
- **50%** Limited cross-functional / functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 90 hours of ops commencement
- **25%** General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
- **0%** Procedure not understood or implemented

Supporting Process Standard is the Training Objective = average % of all procedures (TPE)

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-13.1
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

IO Cell Lead (1, 3, 5, 6, 8)
CS Plans Cell Lead (2)
Intel Collections Manager (2)
Electromagnetic Spectrum Manager (2)
FOPS OPT Lead (4, 7)
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Electronic Support (ES) (OP 5.6.4.3, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Coordinate with other components for use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS).
2. Participate in spectrum management deconfliction.
3. Allocate forces as required to support ES requirements.
4. Request ES capabilities to satisfy operational requirements.
5. Publish commander's intent.
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
7. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
8. Provide ES ROE and authorities, as required.
9. Develop a plan for intelligence support to ES operations.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-13.1
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)

**Magic Mirror (C2RPC)**
- GCCS-M Scs4.0

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS–Remote v1.1.3
- JADocs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAvWeb Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWMCs
- NSANet
- NIPR-NCSCONE NET/IT 21
- SIPR-NCSCONE NET/IT 21
- NCC/INCE
- CND – HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebookv7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**COMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MPS v7.x (IncO)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner Web Client
- JTT -M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**C2 of Cyber**
- MADSS (near future)

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/FLLT
- PASS-K – PAC/3/FLLT
- NSWAN – 6/FTL
- USBICES – 4/FTL
- SEAGULL – 6/FTL

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- IO Cell Lead (1, 4)
- Electromagnetic Spectrum Manager (1, 2)
- FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5, 8)
- CS Plans Cell Lead (2)
- COPS Director (6, 7)
- Intel Planner (FPLANS) (9)

Supporting Functional Organization

- MOC Director
- Chief of Staff
- Surgeon
- Chaplin
- N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Sustainment & Services Cell
- Future Operations
- Current Operations
- Intelligence Operations Cell
- Intelligence Plans Cell
- Information Operations Cell
- Targeting Cell
- IAMD Cell
- METOC Cell
- STO/ SAP Cell
- TSC Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS Plans Support Cell
- CS Plans Support Cell

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

- Commander's Assessment Board
- Operational Planning Team
- Commander's Update Board
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Commander's Decision Board
- Collection Management WG
- Knowledge Management WG
- Targeting /FX Coordination Board
- Logistics Coordination Board
- Rules of Engagement WG
- Force Protection/ Threat WG
- Fires /Targeting Working Group
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
Operationally integrate strategic plans to Coordinate Protection for Theater Forces and Means (ST 6.2, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish protective supporting schemes within operational planning cycle time.
2. Establish Operational Protection Working Group (OPWG).
3. OPWG comprised of operational FP staff and representatives from each component, CCDR, interagency, and appropriate MPG representation
4. Assess component plans for operational risk.
5. Remove hazards in order to mitigate delays in schedule for operation, (e.g., mines, unexploded ordnance, obstacles and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) contamination).
6. Implement and coordinate operational security plan in order to execute mission.
7. Coordinate to mitigate disruption, delay or jamming of friendly communications due to enemy actions.
8. Coordinate to commit operational forces to removal of operational hazards.
9. Coordinate to mitigate interruption of lift activities at point of departure or point of embarkation facilities.
10. Coordinate to mitigate damage or destruction of key friendly resources and facilities.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-01
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Force Protection Planner (1-4, 6)
COPS Director (5, 8, 10)
CS Plans Cell Lead (7)
Electromagnetic Spectrum Manager (7)
FOPS Director (9)

Supporting Functional Organization

[Diagram of functional organization with various roles and teams]

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

[Diagram showing cross-functional teams and roles]
Supporting Task: Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Protection (OP 6.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of providing Air, Space and Missile defense.
2. Coordinate to ensure forces capable of protecting non-combatants.
3. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of providing physical security for forces and means.
4. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of conducting defensive countermeasure operations, including counter deception and counter propaganda operations.
5. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of providing CBRN defense.
6. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of conducting OPSEC, CND, IA and electronic protection activities.
7. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of securing and protecting flanks, bases, base clusters, JSAs and LOCs.
8. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of conducting PR operations.
9. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of conducting CBRNE consequence management.
10. Coordinate to ensure forces are ready and capable of conducting anti-terrorism operations.
11. Establish capabilities and measures to prevent fratricide.
12. Provide emergency management and response capabilities and services.
13. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
15. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
16. Assign battlespace / area of operations.
17. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
18. Coordinate to mitigate damage to APOD / air point of embarkation (APOE) / SPOD / sea point of embarkation (SPOE) facilities by enemy action.
19. Plan and coordinate to reduce / eliminate friendly casualties caused by friendly weapon systems.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Force Protection Planner (1-3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 18)
- IO Cell Lead (4, 6)
- CS Plans Cell Lead (6)
- Personnel Recovery Coordinator (8)
- Fires Cell Lead (11)
- FOPS OPT Lead (13, 15, 17)
- COPS Director (14, 16, 19)
Supporting Task:
Protect Use of Electromagnetic Spectrum (OP 6.2.3, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Ensure Incidents of electronic attack, meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) events are detected and reported.
2. Detect Incidents of electronic fratricide and execute mitigation procedures.
3. Reduce queuing time for message traffic.

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #): Electromagnetic Spectrum Manager (1-3)
Supporting Task:

Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Protect Systems and Capabilities (OP 6.3, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:

1. Establish an enduring MOC communications center (NCCC or equivalent) capable of exerting exacting control of the MOC joint communications system.
2. Establish major NCCC functions.
3. Establish CS Plans cell.
4. Establish CS lead planner who is responsible to integrate CS expertise across MOC CFT activities including all three planning horizons to assure MOC sensor, network and decision aid architectures support proposed courses of action, branches, sequels and operational assessments.
5. Establish CS Plans support team(s) and document CS Plans Cell, CS lead planner and CS MOC Support team SOPs including: detailed purpose / function / references; input / product / output; procedures and techniques; products and when and where products are posted; manning including core billets and augment billets (hours/days/watch standing duration).
6. Ensure MOC NCCC Plans cell and associated planners and support teams coordinate with the MOC BW, CDO and MOC Assured C2 (C2 of C2 Officer (if applicable) regarding direct support to protecting systems and capabilities to support theater maritime operations.
7. Publish commander's intent.
8. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
9. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
10. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
11. Mitigate security violations on command nets.
12. Ensure system administrators are licensed.
13. Identify and target source of adversary penetrations of friendly information systems.
14. Coordinate to mitigate and minimize adversary’s trusted friendly sources (systems and personnel).
15. Develop understanding of system capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- NCCC Director (1-3)
- CS Plans Cell Lead (4-6)
- FOPS OPT Lead (7, 9, 10)
- COPS Director (8)

Supporting Architecture

Supporting Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Security for Operational Forces (OP 6.5, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Ensure operational force protection is represented in OPTs.
2. Develop protection schemes ISO plans to mitigate risk.
3. Identify undesired effects and draft commander’s unacceptable risk criteria.
4. Develop C-IED implementation strategy.
6. Coordinate with OPSEC plans and policy development.
7. Develop Appendix 15 to Annex C of OPORD.
8. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
9. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
10. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
11. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
12. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
13. Coordinate to reduce incidents by enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means.
14. Coordinate assets to secure critical facilities and LOCs in communications zone (COMMZ).
15. Coordinate for additional assets for theater.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Force Protection Planner (1-7)
- Assessment Planner (FPLANS) (3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (8, 10, 12, 15)
- COPS Director (9, 11, 13, 14)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Secure Critical Installations, Facilities, and Systems (OP 6.5.3, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Protect communications systems at appropriate level for criticality and classification of data.
2. Address all detected compromises according to current regulations and policies.
3. Ensure not less than 90 percent of communications in operational area supporting operation have alternate paths.
4. Assess information provided in vulnerability and criticality assessments from components.
5. Make FPCON recommendations to HHQ commander as required.
6. Recommend prioritization and positioning of critical resources in reduction of vulnerabilities.
7. Publish commander's intent.
8. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
9. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
10. Assign battlespace / area of operations.
11. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
12. Coordinate operations for internal/external reaction force to reach installation or facility under attack.
13. Coordinate and plan to reduce instances of operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified.
15. Coordinate to mitigate terrorist acts against US forces in OA.
16. Plan and coordinate to provide hardened communications systems in OA supporting the operation.
17. Coordinate and execute antiterrorism/security plan.
18. Develop procedures to respond to terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapons.
19. Establish procedures to change force protection conditions.
20. Establish executable antiterrorism program.
21. Distribute threat assessments within established criteria.
22. Coordinate for additional assets for theater LOCs.
23. Coordinate to harden / protect critical friendly facilities (e.g., ports of debarkation, command posts) against hostile acts.
24. Coordinate alternate paths for communications in AO.

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

CS COPS Cell Lead (1, 2, 4)
CS Plans Cell Lead (3, 16, 24)
Force Protection Planner (2, 4-6, 14, 15, 17, 19-21, 23)
FOPS OPT Lead (7, 9, 11, 18)
COPS Director (8, 10, 12, 13, 22)
Supporting Task: Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Track Contacts (NTA 2.2.1.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Release warning order to EMIO commander to track, intercept, and prepare to board suspect vessel.
2. Provide collections assets based on requirements.
3. Task collection assets.
4. Review and recommend Supplemental ROE for CCOI intercept and boarding.
5. Establish and maintain continuous track on suspect vessel.
6. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
7. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
8. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
9. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
10. Accurately identify and track contacts within the Classification, Identification, and Engagement Area (CIEA).
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 6, 8)
- Intel Collections Manager (2, 3)
- BWC (5)
- JICO (5)
- COPS Director (4, 7, 9, 10)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Collect Operational Information (OP 2.3.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. All-source Maritime Collection Plan developed in coordination with subordinates.
2. Determine shortfalls and gaps in collection capability.
3. Provide collection requirements to CCMD and national systems, to include both traditional and non-traditional ISR.
4. Provide guidance to subordinates and respond to CCMD and stakeholder collection requirements/taskings.
5. Identify C2 collaborative tool requirements.
6. Dynamically adjust collection requirements as required.
7. Transmit indications and warnings (I&W) and reports to subordinates after identification or receipt.
8. Publish commander's intent.
9. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
10. Assign battlespace / area of operations.
11. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
12. Identify collection requirements resulting from liaison with allied nations or multinational partners.
13. Publish, review, and update priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) in applicable plans to satisfy information gaps.
14. Identify, validate, and prioritize force collection requirements.
15. Conduct nodal analysis.
16. Integrate collection plan tasking into reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex.
17. Establish intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint staff, and functional components; subordinate units; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites.
18. Establish request for information process.
20. Ensure collection plan focused on CCIRs and PIRs and subordinate unit's intelligence requirements.
21. Integrate forensic and biometrics capabilities into the collection plan.
22. Coordinate with subordinates to provide imagery for CCIR and RFIs in support of operations.
23. Respond to emergent imagery tasking in support of operations.
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2, v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)

**Magic Mirror (C2RPC)**
- GCCS-M v4.0

**Networking**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIISR- IENI ONE/NET/21
- SIPIR- IENI ONE/NET/21

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x, 5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIIS
- STONEHOST

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner

**NETWORKS**
- MADSS
- C2 of Cyber

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Intel Collections Manager (1-4, 6, 14, 16, 20-23)
- MIOC Director (7, 12, 13, 17-19)
- FOPS OPT Lead (8, 9, 11)
- COPS Director (5, 10)
- CS COPS Cell Lead (5)
- Lead Intel Analyst (15)
- Visual Information Planner (FOPS) (22, 23)

Supporting Functional Organization

OPNAV M-3500.42
6 Nov 2014

**Commander**
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

**MOC Director**

**Chief of Staff**
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

**N1 Personnel**
- Navy Intelligence

**N2 Intelligence**
- Fleet Command Center

**N3 Operations**
- Log Plans Cell
- Future Plans

**N4 Readiness & Logistics**
- Rules of Engagement WG

**N5 Plans**
- CS Plans Cell

**N6 Comms & Networks**
- CS OPC Support Cell

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/7FLT
- NCMW - 6FLT
- USBICES - 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL - 6FLT

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Process and Exploit Operational Information (OP 2.3.3, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Intel inputs and watch reports provided to the MIOC in a timely manner.
2. MIOC assessment analysts organized to provide products and support MOC battle rhythm.
3. Intelligence efforts federated; external agencies' coordination established, and archives queried as required.
4. MIOC reps to MOC CFTs coordinate analyst lead to convey requirements and focus efforts of analysis effort.
5. Subordinate intelligence elements tasked to perform analysis/exploitation of operational information, as appropriate.
6. Stakeholders employ robust collaboration and information sharing.
7. Publish commander's intent.
8. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders, if appropriate.
9. Coordinate and establish Federated processing, exploitation, production, and dissemination responsibilities.
10. Ensure exploitation centers/sites focused on CCIR, PIR, and intelligence requirement (IR).
11. Produce interrogation reports of high-value enemy prisoner of war and detainees.
12. Disseminate indications and warnings (I&W) criteria to JISE single-source and all-source analysts.
14. Identify information exchange requirements for processing, exploiting, and disseminating sensor data and incorporate into J-2 information management plan.
15. Prepare raw information for production phase.
16. Ensure sufficient intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools to support imagery intelligence, signals intelligence, and human intelligence processing, exploitation, and dissemination.
17. Provide JISE analyst voice or electronic mail report of information.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

MIOC Director (1-6, 9-11, 13, 14, 16, 17)
FOPS OPT Lead (7, 8)
Intel Collections Manager (12, 15)
CS Plans Cell Lead (16)
Senior Intelligence Officer (16)
Lead Intel Analyst (15)
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Analyze and Produce Intelligence (OP 2.3.4, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Consolidated Intel inputs provided to the MIOC in a timely manner.
2. Produce daily intelligence products in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
3. Intelligence efforts federated; external agencies’ coordination established, archives queried, and external analysis tasked, as required.
4. Coordinate to convey requirements and focus efforts of analysis effort.
5. Subordinate intelligence elements tasked to perform analysis/exploitation of operational information, as appropriate.
6. Intelligence products reviewed for relevance, accuracy and completeness prior to dissemination.
7. Publish commander's intent.
8. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders, if appropriate.
9. Produce I&W, current intelligence, general military intelligence, target intelligence, scientific and technical intelligence, CI, and estimative intelligence.
10. Ensure intelligence products meet the commander’s decision-making cycle.
11. Incorporate intelligence received from subordinates, joint force ISR assets, combatant command JIOC, and national sources into all-source products.
12. Synchronize joint intelligence support element (JISE) production with Intel plans and Intel operations.
13. Synchronize target intelligence production with targeting cycle.
14. Update enemy orders of battle as new information is available.
15. Produce special intelligence assessments on potentially new warfare capabilities or technologies discovered in the joint operations area.
16. Produce CI products to defeat adversary collection and targeting efforts.
17. Forecast when, where, and in what strength the adversary might stage and conduct campaigns and major operations.
18. Predict the adversary’s future course of action and scheme of maneuver and provide this information to the commander and staff.
19. Identify daily intelligence production requirements and incorporate into a production schedule (daily intelligence summary, intelligence summaries, current situation, update to battle update assessment).
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTPK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCv4.0

**MDA Sp1**
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10

**BDS/Video Distro**
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs-Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISUPAN/Web Access
- CENTRIX-S-M

**COMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREM5
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIPR-NCIC/ONE/NETIT-21
- SIPR-NCIC/ONE/NETIT-21

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIISS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/FLTLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/FLTLT
- NSWAN - 6FLT
- USBICES - 4/6FLT
- SEAGUILL - 6FLT

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- MIOC Director (1-6, 9-19)
- POPS OPT Lead (7, 8)

Supporting Functional Organization

- **Commander**
  - Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
  - Blue: Fleet Management Organization
  - Gray: Shared

**MOC Director**
- Info / Knowledge Management
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

**Fleet Operations Center**
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Future Operations

**Intelligence Operations Cell**
- Future Operations
- Collection Management Cell
- Targeting Cell
- IAMD Cell
- METOC Cell
- STO / SAP Cell

**Logistics Coordination**
- Operational Planning Team
- Logistics Coordination
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection Management WG
- Knowledge Management WG
- Information Operations WG
- Rules of Engagement WG
- Force Protection / Threat WG
- Fires / Targeting Working Group
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to
Disseminate and Integrate Operational Intelligence (OP 2.3.5, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Intelligence products reviewed for accuracy, completeness, and release-ability (FDO) prior to dissemination.
2. Intelligence products disseminated within the staff and CFTs via MOC KM process.
3. Intelligence products disseminated to higher headquarters, other components and coalition partners via established theater processes.
4. Intelligence products disseminated to subordinates via established processes, including an alert procedure and receipt verification for critical / time-sensitive information.
5. Intelligence RFIs are managed, with a tracking process that is visible to requestors.
6. Publish commander's intent.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders, if appropriate.
8. Establish intelligence communication systems, applications, and tools to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint force staff, functional components, and subordinate units.
9. Disseminate daily intelligence products (intelligence summaries, collection plan, intelligence update to joint force commander’s battle update assessment, etc.) in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix.
10. Incorporate current intelligence picture into COP.
11. Provide indications and warnings IAW established criteria.
12. Designate dissemination manager.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 2-01
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Foreign Disclosure Officer (1, 13)
- MIOC Director (2-4, 8, 9, 12)
- Intel RFI Manager (5)
- FOPS OPT Lead (6, 7)
- Senior Intel Officer (11)
- Intel Ops Cell Lead (10)
Supporting Task:
Provide Politico-Military Support (OP 4.7, Staff Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Coordinate to provide supplies and materiel in response to requests by nations, agencies, or groups.
2. Ensure sufficient tons/day of supplies and materiel provided in assistance.
3. Provide personnel to support other nations, groups, or agencies.
4. Account for funds provided for humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), security assistance and military civic action (MCA) operations accounted for.
5. Initiate deployments after declaration of disaster (Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or Department of State (DoS)/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)).
6. Coordinate and plan to complete approved assistance projects.
7. Establish liaison with Country Team, host-nation, other US government (USG) agencies, nongovernmental organization (NGO)/international organizations (IO), and coalition forces, as directed.
8. Assess support provided to other nations, groups, or agencies.
9. Assess nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) receiving US military support.
10. Liaise with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), as required.
11. Assess shortfall in supplies and materiel provided in response to requests by nations, agencies, or groups.
12. Track tons/day supplies and materiel provided in assistance.
13. Respond to Country Team request for assistance.
14. Identify and coordinate sourcing for personnel to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces (SF)) in political-military (POLMIL) support and to advise the host nation (HN)
15. Identify and coordinate sourcing for personnel to fill language proficiency billets, or receive regional and cultural awareness training applicable to the AOR providing political-military (POLMIL) support.
16. Identify and coordinate sourcing for cultural and regional experts assigned to provide political-military (POLMIL) support.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- LRC Director (1)
- LRC Chief (11, 12)
- FCC Director (2)
- Admin / Personnel Director (3)
- Comptroller (4)
- FOPS Director (5, 10, 15)
- COPS Director (6, 13)
- MOC Director (7)
- Task Assessment Analyst (8)
- Effects Assessment Analyst (9)
- FOPS OPT Lead (15)
Supporting Task:
Provide Support to DoD and U.S. Government Departments and Agencies (OP 4.7.3, Staff Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Governmental requests for support met by joint force.
2. DoD and other USG requests for support not tied to joint force assigned mission met by joint force.
3. DoD and other USG requests for support resolved without involving joint force commander.
4. Respond to a combat support agency’s formal request for assistance.
5. Respond to US civil agency request for support.
6. Respond to in-theater request for support from ambassador or Country Team.
7. Respond to request for support.
8. Potential/imminent terrorist actions/situations coordinated with local law enforcement agencies.
9. Region/sector checklists, guides, operating Instructions and plans provide proper guidance on coordination and reporting (with other DoD and government agencies).
10. Coordinate and plan to meet governmental requests for force support.
11. Ensure DoD and other US government (USG) requests for support are tied to joint force assigned mission.
12. Coordinate airspace management issues/requirements with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
13. Coordinate potential/imminent terrorist actions/situations with local law enforcement agencies.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 1-06, JP 3-08, JP 3-57
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- COPS Director (1-7, 12)
- FOPS Director (8, 9-11)
- Force Protection Planner (13)
Supporting Task:
**Operationally Integrate strategic plans for Politico-Military Support (OP 4.7.5, Command-Linked Task)**

Procedures:
1. Allies/coalition partners or other government agencies participate and contribute to operational objectives.
2. Allied/coalition, IO, NGO, and USG activities do not conflict with HHQ objectives and activities.
3. Submit and develop coordinating plans.
4. Dedicate support assets to civil-military operations (CMO) employment.
5. Coordinate for USG organization, foreign governments and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs) support.
6. Transition facilities and operations from US forces to host nation (HN) authorities.
7. Identify civil affairs (CA) requirements and resources to support USG agency operations.
8. Plan for redeployment of US forces not required to support transition activities.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1-3)
- COPS Director (4, 5)
- FOPS Director (6, 7)
- FOPS OPT Lead (8)
Supporting Task:
Provide Interagency Coordination (NTA 4.8.3, Staff
Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Form TAWG, including LNOs from USG interagency, partner nations, 
   CCDR, international organizations, as required and appropriate.
2. Identify appropriate agencies for coordination based upon mission.
3. Inclusion of stakeholders in planning process.
4. Synchronize IA actions with those of the HHQ/JFMCC.
5. Coordinate deliberate planning with appropriate agencies, 
   departments, and organizations to include disaster relief, foreign 
   CM, HA/DR and stability operations.
6. Assess situation and define assistance needed.
7. Coordinate plans with appropriate US agencies.
8. Respond to request for support.
9. Ensure support is provided IAW applicable policy/plans.
10. Integrate required critical nodes in C2 operational architecture.
11. Ensure anti-terrorism/force protection plans contain interagency 
    coordination with appropriate agencies.
12. Coordinate public affairs guidance (PAG) with plans and policies, 
    as well as mission stakeholders.

Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, 3-05, 
3-07 Series, 3-53, 3-57, 4-0, 
5-00.2, NDP 1, NWP 1-05, 1-14M, 3-02.21, 3-62M, 3-07, 4-02, 4-04, 5-01, DoD 2000.12-H, 
DoD 2000.16, DoD 3020.40
### Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)

**MDA Sp1**
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS

**BDS/Video Distro**
- NITES IV
- STK v10

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs – Remote v1.1.3
- JADC5

**CAS**
- Sharepoint
- ISPLAN/WEB Access
- CENTRIXS-M

### Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Interagency Planner (1-5, 7)
- FOPS OPT Lead (6)
- COPS Director (8, 9)
- FOPS Director (9)
- CS Plans Cell Lead (10)
- Force Protection Planner (11)
- PA Planner (FPLANS) (12)

### Supporting Functional Organization

**Commander’s Assessment Board**

- Operational Planning Team
- Assessment Working Group

**Commander’s Update Board**

- Intelligence Fusion Working Group

**Commander’s Decision Board**

- Collection Management WG
- Logistics Coordination Board

**Targeting/ FX Coordination Board**

- Rules of Engagement WG

**Interagency Working Group**

- Interagency Working Group

**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Remove Operationally Significant Hazards (OP 6.2.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify operationally significant hazards, and prioritized based on operational significance (i.e. mines, SLOC impediments, etc.).
2. Hazards removed as soon as operationally possible to reduce risk to mission accomplishment.
3. All resources available utilized to include organic and non-organic (i.e. host nation).
4. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
5. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
8. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
9. Coordinate clearance with supporting components.
10. Coordinate to mitigate casualties caused by operationally significant hazards.
11. Minimize joint force exposure to or affected by operationally significant hazard.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Maritime Planner (1, 11)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4, 6, 8, 9)
- COPS Director (2-3, 5, 7)
- Force Protection Planner (10)
Supporting Task:
Operationally integrate strategic plans to Obtain Multinational Support against Threats (ST 8.3.4, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify non-state actors that pose maritime and cyberspace threats (terrorists, pirates, etc.).
2. Determine threat capability and intent.
3. Identify friendly/potentially cooperative stakeholders and their capabilities.
4. Coordinate with mission partners to attain unity of effort against non-state actors or non-military threat.
5. Include stakeholders in planning initiatives.
6. Develop MOUs, MOAs, verbal agreements, and supporting/supported relationships between HHQ and stakeholder organizations.
7. Establish information infrastructure and procedures that allow for collaboration between the HHQ and appropriate stakeholders.
8. Identify / coordinate process to share police data between nations and US military law enforcement agencies, as necessary.
9. Consider nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), other government agencies to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
10. Coordinate emergency response plan with local authorities (continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS)).
11. Integrate into planning for DoD emergency response operations in conjunction with other US government (USG) agencies and allied host nation (HN) authorities.
12. Identify and coordinate sourcing of cultural and regional experts assigned, as well as personnel receiving cultural awareness training applicable to the AOR to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats.
13. Determine effectiveness of IO activities.
14. Ensure personnel understand local laws, policies, and procedures, and are able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language.

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Lead Intel Analyst (1, 2)
- Maritime Planner (3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4-6, 9-11)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (4-6, 9-11)
- CS COPS Cell Lead (7)
- KM Officer (7, 8)
- Admin / Personnel Center Director (12)
- Effects Assessment Analyst (13)
- MOC Director (14)

Supporting Architecture:

- **Communications**
  - RF Comms/SATCOM
  - VOIP/VSIP/TS VOIP
  - VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
  - DRSN - Classified POTS
  - DMS v3.x/NREMS
  - Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

- **Power Projection**
  - TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
  - TC2S v4.2
  - CSEL

- **Intelligence**
  - IAMD
  - AMP
  - MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
  - C2BMC EWS
  - C2BMC Planner
  - Web Client
  - JTT - M3.x
  - ADI v14.1 (bMD)

- **Networking**
  - C2 Classified LAN
  - C2 TS/SCI LAN
  - JWICS
  - NUCNet
  - NIPR-SMC/NCT1/M1
  - SIPR-SMC/NCT1/M1
  - NNCN/NCE
  - CND - HBSS

- **INTEL/ISR Tools**
  - DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
  - GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
  - Analyst Notebookv7
  - Joint Tgt Tool
  - CMWS / CMMA v1.2
  - JDISS/DODIS
  - STONEGHOST
  - SUTER

- **Regional/MNIS Tools**
  - BISON- PAC/3/7FLT
  - PASS-K – PAC/3/7FLT
  - NSWAN – 6FLT
  - USBICES – 4/6FLT
  - SEAGULL – 6FLT

Supporting Functional Organization:

- **Commander**
  - Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
  - Blue: Fleet Management Organization
  - Gray: Shared

- **Chief of Staff**
  - SJA
  - PAO
  - Surgeon
  - Chaplain

- **N1 Personnel**
  - Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
  - Fleet Command Center
  - Logistics Readiness Center
  - Future Plans

- **N2 Intelligence**
  - Intelligence Operations Cell
  - Fire Cell
  - Information Operations Cell
  - Rules of Engagement Cell

- **N3 Operations**
  - Future Operations
  - Targeting Cell
  - IAMD Cell
  - METOC Cell

- **N4 Readiness & Logistics**
  - Sustainment & Services Cell
  - JOPES Cell

- **N5 Plans**
  - CS Current Ops Cell
  - CS Plans Cell
  - CS MOC Support Cell

- **N6 Comms & Networks**
  - CS Plans Cell

- **N7**
  - Navy Comms System Coordination Center

- **N8**
  - N8

- **N9**
  - N9
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate Operational Maneuver and Force Positioning (OP 1.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Upon receipt of HHQ order, issue subsequent orders to subordinates with commander’s intent and appropriate Annexes (if applicable).
2. Establish and maintain location and status of operational forces. Situational Awareness with viable, accurate Common Operational Picture (COP).
3. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
4. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-08, JP 3-57
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):  
FCC Director (1)  
BWC (2)  
FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5, 7)  
COPS Director (4, 6)
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Countermining (TA 1.3, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Upon receipt of HHQ order, issue subsequent orders to subordinates with CDRs intent and appropriate Annexes (if applicable).
2. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
3. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
4. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Coordinate and conduct mitigation planning to ensure friendly operations are not degraded, disrupted, or delayed due to enemy mine warfare.

**Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-15**
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

FCC Director (1)
BWC (2)
FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5, 7, 8)
COPS Director (4, 6)
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Overcome Operationally Significant Barriers (OP 1.3.1, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Upon receipt of HHQ order, issue subsequent orders to subordinates with CDRs intent and appropriate Annexes (if applicable).
2. Coordinate and plan to mitigate/remove-emplaced obstacles that delay movement of friendly forces.
3. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
4. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
5. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
8. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
9. Disseminate obstacle data to subordinate units.
10. Conduct branch planning to address operationally significant obstacles.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-11, JP 3-15, JP 3-34
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2.1
- C/JMKT
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCI v4.0
- GCCS-J

**MDA Sp1**
- C2PC/COP Client
- A1S-MSSIS

**BDS/Video Distro**
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercurry 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMC - Remote v1.1.3
- JADCOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPN/Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOP/C/O/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWMS
- NSANet
- NIIPR-NMC/ONE NET/IT.21
- SIJP-NMC/ONE NET/IT.21
- NCM/NC
- CND - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODII
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMC Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPI v7.x (Inc0)

**FOPS OPT Lead**
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT - M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**C2 of Cyber**
- MADSS
  - (near future)

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/FLRT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/FLRT
- NWAN - 6FLT
- USBICES = 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL - 6FLT

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Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FCC Director (1, 9)
- Maritime Planner (2)
- BWC (3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4, 6, 8, 10)
- COPS Director (5, 7)

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Supporting Functional Organization

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Supporting Cross-Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Countermobility (NTA 1.4, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Coordinate with subordinates to plan interdiction of key enemy avenues of approach with friendly barriers, obstacles, or mines to disrupt or deny as maneuver possibilities.
2. Upon receipt of HHQ order, issue subsequent orders to subordinates with CDRs intent.
3. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
4. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
### Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/JM v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMKT
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SC1v4.0
- GCSS-J

**MDA Sp1**
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10

**BDS/Video Distro**
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS—Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPA/WEB Access
- CENTRISX-M

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- F2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-SecureNet/NET21
- SIPR-SecureNet/NET21
- NCN/INCE
- CND - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS/CMM v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEHOST/SUTER

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IM&DA**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**C2 of Cyber**
- MADSS
- (near future)

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/37/FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/37/FLT
- NSWAN - 6/FLT
- USBICES - 4/6/FLT
- SEAGULL - 6/FLT

### Supporting Functional Organization

**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- Maritime Planner (1)
- FCC Director (2)
- BWC (3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4, 5, 7)
- COPS Director (6)

**Supporting Functional Organization**

[Diagram showing organizational structure and roles]
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Employ System of Obstacles (OP 1.4.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Issue EXORD to direct subordinate units to employ obstacles to effectively deny or substantially disrupt and degrade enemy force movement.
2. Coordinate closure of key enemy avenues of approach as maneuver possibilities by friendly barriers, obstacles, or mines.
3. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
4. Publish main and supporting efforts (as applicable).
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Coordinate and plan to mitigate the impact of maritime obstacle emplacement on friendly force lines of communications (LOCs) and port of debarkation (PODs).
9. Assess hostile forces ability to sustain offensive operations.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FCC Director (1)
- Maritime Planner (2, 8)
- BWC (3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4, 5, 7, 9)
- COPS Director (6)
Supporting Task:

Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Enforce Sanctions (OP 1.4.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Position forces to interdict enemy combatants and shipping.
2. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
3. Provide OPTASK NCAGS to recommended routing through JOA.
4. Communicate with vessel masters regarding military operations, routes and hazard areas to avoid.
5. Produce Navigational Safety Warnings and provides merchant vessels with Sailing Instructions as required.
6. Coordinate to prevent merchant vessel traffic from disrupting or interfering with friendly military operations.
7. Ensure friendly military operations do not unnecessarily disrupt, delay or jeopardize legitimate merchant vessel activity.
8. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
9. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions with applicable regional, language and cultural training to conduct sanction operation in the JOA.
10. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
11. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
12. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
13. Identify and provide specific cyberspace enablers to enable subordinates to conduct tasks/missions with applicable regional, language and cultural training to conduct sanction operation in the JOA.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- COPS Director (1)
- BWC (2)
- NCAGS Lead (3-7)
- FOPS OPT Lead (8, 10, 12)
- COPS Director (9, 11)
- CNO/Cyber Planner (13)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Blockades (OP 1.4.3, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Forces positioned to interdict enemy combatants and shipping.
2. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
3. Establish reporting and communications procedures with assigned forces IAW SOP and battle rhythm.
4. Respond to subordinate task force reports and requests for information IAW SOP.
5. ROE Working Group reviews EMIO tasking and recommends/requests Supplemental ROE for CCOI intercept and boarding.
6. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
7. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions
8. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
9. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
10. Identify enemy military force movement still maintained through alternative routes.
11. Track known scheduled and unscheduled transport prevented from entering or leaving blockade area.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-15
Supporting Architecture

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-NMC/CONE.NET/21
- SIPR-NMC/CONE.NET/21
- NCO/NCE
- CND – HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDSS/DODII
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS–Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCX
- CAS
- SharePoint
- ISPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**Supporting Functional Organization**

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- COPS Director (1, 3, 7, 9, 11)
- BWC (2)
- FCC Director (4, 10)
- FOPS OPT Lead (5, 6, 8)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Maritime Interception (OP 1.4.4, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Upon receipt of HHQ order, issue subsequent orders to subordinates with CDRs intent to meet directed timeline for EMIO commander to track, intercept, and board suspect vessel.
2. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
3. Establish and maintain continuous track on suspect vessel.
4. Review EMIO tasking and recommend/request Supplemental ROE for CCOI intercept and boarding.
5. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
8. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
9. Track the number of vessels boarded.
10. Identify number of vessels diverted that had contraband.
11. Track number of refugees diverted daily to receiving station, refugees found on vessels, and time to process and divert refugees to receiving station.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-32
Supporting Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FCC Director (1)
- BWC (2, 3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4, 5, 7)
- COPS Director (6)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Enforce Exclusion Zones (NTA 1.4.7, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Position forces to interdict enemy combatants and shipping.
2. Publish JFMCC Intentions Messages daily per battle rhythm.
3. Implement pre-planned responses and initiate initial voice report and follow-on messages IAW HHQ timelines.
4. Develop and implement non-preplanned response to emergent maritime threat or unanticipated Allied action.
5. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
8. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
9. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
10. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
11. Locate and identify vessels; determine vessels requiring boarding, divert, or engagement.
12. Coordinate/Ensure exclusion zone access is approved or denied for designated forces.
13. Develop a Surveillance Plan to adequately position the forces to detect and deter forces from the exclusion zones.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- COPS Director (1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 13)
- FCC Director (3)
- CAT Lead (4)
- FOPS OPT Lead (7, 9)
- BWC (10, 11)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Control Operationally Significant Areas (OP 1.5, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Upon receipt of HHQ order, issue subsequent orders to subordinates with commander’s intent.
2. Subordinate units conduct Surface and Subsurface water space management within assigned area of operations.
3. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
4. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
7. Plan and coordinate to mitigate naval operations delayed within maritime superiority area (due to enemy action).
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2.4v4.1
- C/JMKT
- Halo COP (C2RPC)

**MDA Sp1**
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITESIV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCs—Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- SharePoint
- ISPLAN/ Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOP/VSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v.3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v.1.x/2.x

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIIP-R-MC/LONE NET/IT.21
- SIFR-R-MC/LONE NET/IT.21
- NCM/NC

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DOIIIS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPs v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**C2 of Cyber**
- MADSS
- (near future)

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON—PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS-K—PAC/3/7FLT
- NSWAN—6FLT
- USBICES—5/6FLT
- SEABICKS—4/6FLT

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FCC Director (1)
- COPS Director (2, 4)
- FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5-7)

Supporting Functional Organization

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

Operational Planning Team
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection Management WG
- Knowledge Management WG
- Information Operations WG
- Rules of Engagement WG
- Force Protection/Threat WG
- Fires/Targeting Working Group
- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Undersea / Antisubmarine warfare (NTA 1.5.10.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Coordinate and develop USW targets.
2. Publish commander's USW scheme of maneuver, main and supporting efforts, and commander’s intent.
3. Identify specific subordinates to conduct USW tasks/missions.
4. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
5. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
6. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
7. Coordinate USW activities with other units to support battle group and combined/joint operations.
8. Coordinate operations to provide Screen in a fixed geographic area.
9. Coordinate units to act as an USW barrier in open ocean, choke point, and littoral seas.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

Intel Targeting Cell Lead (1)
FOPS OPT Lead (2, 4, 5)
Maritime Planner (7-9)
BWC (6)
COPS Director (3)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Collect Operational Information (OP 2.3.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Provide maritime collections priorities to subordinates.
2. Coordinate with National/Theater agencies to provide support.
3. Adjust intelligence production schedules and make products available to users in time to meet their timeline requirements.
4. Identify and consolidate maritime Intelligence requirements for action as appropriate.
5. Provide the JCMB/JCB with intelligence requirements and gaps in time to affect tasking.
6. Task and promulgate reporting requirements that provide adequate I&W and threat analysis.
7. Conduct cryptologic reporting IAW OPTASK Cryptology and Communications Supplement.
8. Publish main and supporting efforts (as applicable).
9. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
10. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
11. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
12. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
13. Publish, review, and update priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) in applicable plans to satisfy information gaps.
15. Establish intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint staff, and functional components; subordinate units; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Senior Intelligence Officer (1, 2, 15)
- MIOC Director (3, 4, 13)
- Intel Collections Manager (5, 6, 14)
- Cryptologic Resources Coordinator (7)
- FOPS OPT Lead (8, 10, 12)
- COPS Director (9, 11)

Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M v4.0
- GCCS-J
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITESIV
- STKv10

**NETWORKS**
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
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- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS/CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEGHOST
- SU TER

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BMC EWS
- C2BMC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**C2 of Cyber**
- MADSS (near future)

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/TLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/TLT
- NSWAN - 6FLT
- USBICES - 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL - 6FLT

Supporting Functional Organization

1. Commander
   - Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
2. Deputy Commander
3. Chief of Staff
   - SJA
   - PAO
   - Surgeon
   - Chaplain

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**MOC Director**

- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Fleet Command Center
- Logistics Readiness Center
- Future Plans
- JOPES Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS Plans Cell

**J-5**

1. Personnel
2. Intelligence
3. Operations
4. Readiness & Logistics
5. Plans
6. Comms & Networks
7. N7
8. N8
9. N9

**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**
Supporting Task:

**Plan and Coordinate Maritime Targeting** *(OP 3.1, Support to Subordinate Task)*

**Procedures:**
1. Consider available kinetic and non-kinetic capabilities in development of the Fires Plan.
2. Coordinate with higher and adjacent components to develop an integrated targeting plan.
3. Integrate targeting and fires priorities into maritime ISR collection requirements for inclusion into the JCMB process.
4. Obtain and analyze theater and national ISR Products to support pre- and post-strike analysis.
5. Employ PMESII analysis to nominate potential targets for inclusion into the Targeting Cycle.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
8. Pass targeting coordination board guidance to subordinates, targeting agencies and supporting/supported commanders.
9. Produce commander’s apportionment guidance.
10. Issue prohibited target and collateral damage/effects guidance.
11. Identify and coordinate so that targets susceptible to nonlethal kill are allocated to attack using nonlethal means.
12. Ensure target priorities align with CJTF, combatant commander and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance.

**SUPPORTED MET:** Plan/Coordinate/Synchronize Sea Control Operations *(OP 1.5.2 Provide Maritime Superiority)*

**Phases of Employment**

For each Procedure (TPO) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:
- (100%) Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTTEX / commencement of operations
- (75%) Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
- (50%) Limited cross-functional / functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
- (25%) General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
- (0%) Procedure not understood or implemented

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-09, JP 3-33, JP 3-60
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Fires Cell Lead (1, 2, 8-12)
- Intel Targeting Cell Lead (3, 5)
- Lead Intel Analyst (4)
- FOPS OPT Lead (6)
- COPS Director (7)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Dynamic Targeting (OP 3.1.9, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Review dynamic targets and recommend appropriate strike decision.
2. Provide strike decision criteria to appropriate decision maker IAW dynamic targeting attack matrix.
3. Install measures to minimize incidents of fratricide/friendly interference resulting from attacking dynamic target.
4. Integrate targeting priorities into maritime ISR collection requirements for inclusion into the JCMB process.
5. Obtain and analyze theater and national ISR Products to support pre- and post-strike analysis.
6. Employ PMESII analysis to nominate potential targets for inclusion into the Targeting Cycle dynamic targeting list (TST or maritime dynamic target (MDT)).
7. Anticipate collection assets required to support combat assessment /BDA.
8. Allocate assets/forces to conduct tasking.
9. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
10. Provide ROE and authority, as required.
11. Coordinate to ensure TST engaged in accordance with (IAW) commander’s guidance and rules of engagement (ROE).
12. Coordinate to ensure TST process effectively manages false/misidentified/dual/decoy target reports.
13. Ensure correct/positive ID on committed targets.
14. Track and assess detected targets engaged.

Phases of Employment

For each Procedure (TP) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:
(100%) Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTEX / commencement of operations
(75%) Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
(50%) Limited cross-functional / functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
(25%) General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
(0%) Procedure not understood or implemented

Supporting Process Standard is the Training Objective = average % of all procedures (TPE)

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-60
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
BWC (1, 2, 11)
Fires Cell Lead (3)
Intel Targeting Cell Lead (4, 6)
Lead Intel Analyst (5)
Intel Collections Manager (7)
FOPS OPT Lead (8, 10)
COPS Director (9, 12-14)
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Interdict Operational Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Consider available kinetic and non-kinetic capabilities considered.
2. Coordinate interdiction planning with higher and adjacent components.
3. Coordinate Fires priorities with HHQs and supported commander(s).
4. Integrate Fires planners into collection process, non-kinetic asset coordination, planning, and operations.
5. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent)
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
8. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
9. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
10. Coordinate to ensure collateral damage is within limits defined by Secretary of Defense and HHQ.
11. Track and assess whether target attacks achieve desired effects.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-03
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Fires Cell Lead (1, 3, 4, 10)
- Maritime Planner (2)
- FOPS OPT Lead (5, 7, 9)
- COPs Director (6, 8)
- FCC Director (11)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Air Interdiction of Operational Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Consider available kinetic and non-kinetic capabilities for air intercept.
2. Coordinate with supporting components to maritime/over water air operations.
3. Coordinate priorities with HHQs and supported commander(s)/JFACC.
4. Integrate air planners into collection process, non-kinetic asset coordination, planning, and operations.
5. Issue orders to subordinates with commander’s interdiction and targeting guidance for air threats in the maritime domain.
6. Meet directed timeline from commander to track, intercept, and interdict air forces/targets.
7. Establish and maintain continuous track on assigned air targets in the maritime domain and emergent threats.
8. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
9. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
10. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
11. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
12. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
13. Coordinate and plan to disrupt, delay, degrade, neutralize and/or destroy enemy forces and materials before effective uses against friendly forces.
14. Track and assess whether target attacks achieve desired effects.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-03
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Fires Cell Lead (1-3)
COPS Director (5, 9, 11)
Air Planner (4, 6, 13)
BWC (7, 14)
FOPS OPT Lead (8, 10, 12)
Supporting Task: Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Surface/Subsurface Firepower Interdiction of Operational Forces/Targets (OP 3.2.5.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Consider available kinetic and non-kinetic capabilities for maritime intercept.
2. Coordinate with supporting components to maritime operations.
3. Coordinate priorities with HHQs and supported commander(s).
4. Integrate ASW/maritime planners into collection process, non-kinetic asset coordination, planning, and operations.
5. Issue orders to subordinates with commander’s maritime interdiction and targeting guidance.
6. Meet directed timeline from commander to track, intercept, and interdict maritime forces/targets.
7. Establish and maintain continuous track on assigned maritime targets and emergent threats.
8. Publish maritime interdiction and targeting scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
9. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
10. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
11. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
12. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
13. Coordinate and plan to disrupt, delay, degrade, neutralize and/or destroy enemy forces and materials before effective uses against friendly forces.
14. Track and assess whether target attacks achieve desired effects.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

Fires Cell Lead (1-3)
Maritime Planner (4, 6, 13)
FOPS OPT Lead (8, 10, 12)
COPS Director (5, 9, 11)
BWC (7, 14)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Missile Defense (TA 3.2.7, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Conduct planning to include asset usage, stationing, threat evaluation.
2. Prepare logistics requirements.
3. Coordinate TTP/PPR with AADC/DAADC.
4. Recommend CAL/DAL coverage/compliance.
5. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
8. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
9. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, as well as Situational Awareness with viable, accurate Common Operational Picture (COP).
10. Ensure ongoing or planned operations are not adversely effected by threat air defenses.
11. Plan CS Architecture to support BMD.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-01
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

BMD Officer (1, 3, 4)
Log Planner (FPLANS) (2)
FOPS OPT Lead (5, 7, 8)
COPS Director (6)
BWC (9, 10)
Communications Planner (11)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Air to Air Operations (TA 3.2.8, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Meet directed timeline from JFACC and JFMCC commander to track, intercept, and monitor forces/targets.
2. Establish and maintain continuous track on targets and potential air threats within assigned joint operations area.
3. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
4. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Air Planner (1)
- BWC (2)
- FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5, 7)
- COPS Director (4, 6)
Supporting Task:
Reconstitute Forces (OP 4.4.4, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop concept to reconstitute forces as an element of OPLANS/CONPLANS and ongoing operations.
2. Plan for vessel, aircraft, and equipment reconstitution, including salvage, battle damage repair, and aircraft recovery.
3. Plan and coordinate for facility requirements.
4. Identify and plan for number and qualifications of replacement personnel.
5. Plan and coordinate for materials and supplies needed to reconstitute, e.g. war reserve stocks, repair parts, etc.
6. Facilitate distribution of materials and supplies.
7. Facilitate distribution and movement of personnel and reorganization of units.
8. Formulate and disseminate guidance for reconstitution efforts.
9. Plan and coordinate operations to reconstitute combat attrited unit.
10. Coordinate to conduct salvage and battle damage repair with in-theater forces.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FOPS OPT Lead (1-5, 8)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1-5)
- Log Plans Cell Lead (1-3, 5, 9, 10)
- Personnel Planner (1, 4, 7)
- LRC Director (5, 6)
- LRC Chief (6, 7)
- COPS Director (7)

(P) Supporting Architecture:

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SICv4.0

**GCSS-J**
- MDA Sp1
- C2PC/COP Client
- AIS-MSSIS
- NITES IV
- STK v10
- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADI v14.1 (theater)
- ADI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMC - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPN/Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**Communications**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/OSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**Networks**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWCS
- NIPR-NSNC/ONE NET:11
- SIPR/NSNC/ONE NET:11
- NCR/NC
- CND - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDSS/DODIIS
- STONE/GHOST
- SUTER

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Supporting Task:

**Coordinate Recovery and Salvage** *(OP 4.5.4, Staff-Supporting Task)*

**Procedures:**
1. Include recovery and salvage concept of support in maintenance appendix to Annex D.
2. Validate sufficient salvage assets relative to the mission are planned and deployed to best locations.
3. Coordinate support for Mobile Diving Salvage Units forward including diving gas.
4. Coordinate with appropriate CTFs and other forces recovery of lost assets in varied conditions in non-hostile and hostile environments and with various weather conditions.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-33, JP 4-0, JP 4-01.6, JP 4-09
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Sustainment and Services Cell Lead (1, 2)
LRC Director (3)
FCC Director (4)

Supporting Architecture

COMMUNICATIONS
RF Comms/SATCOM
VOIP/OSIP/TS VOIP
VTCS - Unclass/SEC/TS
DRSN - Classified POTS
DMS v3.x/NREMS
Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

NETWORKS
C2 Classified LAN
C2 TS/SCI LAN
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C2BMC EWS
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JTT-M v3.3
ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

C2 of Cyber
MADSS
(near future)

Regional/MNIS Tools
BISON - PAC/3/FLT
PASS-K - PAC/3/FLT
NSWAN - 6FLT
USBICES - 4/9FLT
SEAGULL - 6FLT

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Supporting Functional Organization

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Sustainment and Services Cell Lead (1, 2)
LRC Director (3)
FCC Director (4)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Operational Air, Space and Missile Defense (OP 6.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Force positioning considerations planned and coordinated with Combined Air and Space Operations Center (CAOC) for each phase transition.
2. Force logistic considerations are developed to resupply and reload of missile units.
3. Missile defense PPRs developed and coordinated with AADC.
4. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
5. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks / missions.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Coordinate air surveillance, identification and tracking / monitor procedures.
9. Coordinate operations to scramble fighters and/or alert appropriate attack systems.
10. Tell air tracks to appropriate echelons.
11. Plan and coordinate operations to mitigate disruption of friendly centers of gravity.
12. Coordinate operations to direct fighters against declared hostile aircraft.
13. Conduct operations to prioritize incoming surface-to-surface missile (SSMs) which penetrate defenses.
14. Conduct accurate threat warning estimates concerning attack timing and numbers.
15. Identify, target, and engage / destroy enemy nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) delivery systems.
16. Coordinate engagement against enemy theater missile (TM) ground forces.
17. Plan and coordinate operations to mitigate losses caused by hostile air activities.
18. Dispatch deployed weapons teams.
19. Ensure battle staff and operations control center personnel have completed annual re-certification training.
20. Manage expansion into other sectors, as required.
22. Allocate assets in support of the DAL.
23. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, as well as Situational Awareness with viable, accurate Common Operational Picture (COP).
24. Ensure MIPS data is assigned to subordinates.
25. Coordinate to apply passive defense.
26. Provide warning to friendly assets prior to arrival.
27. Plan CS Architecture to support operations.
28. Validate SATCOM requests to support operations.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- JICOC (1, 10)
- LRC Director (2)
- BMD Officer (3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4, 6, 7, 17)
- COPS Director (5, 11-13, 15, 16, 20)
- IAMD Officer (8, 9, 21, 22, 24, 25)
- MIOC Director (14, 26)
- FOPS Director (16, 18, 20)
- Fires Cell Lead (16)
- MOC Director (19)
- BWC (23)
- IO Cell Lead (25)
- Communications Planner (FOPS) (27)
- Communications Planner (FPLANS) (27)
- SATCOM Planner
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Protection (OP 6.2, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Analyze threat and recommend appropriate FPCON level to Commander, HHQ.
2. Communicate FPCON change to higher, adjacent, subordinate and supporting/supported commands and agencies in the JOA.
3. Monitor subordinate implementation of FPCON change and report completion to Commander, HHQ.
4. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
5. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
8. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
9. Integrate the Operational Protection concept into the overall maritime support plan and JFHQ CONOPS and sufficiently preserves combat power for decisive action.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-01
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Force Protection Planner (FOPS) (1, 9)
- COPS Director (2, 5, 7)
- BWC (3)
- FOPS OPT Lead (4, 6, 8)
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Protect Lines of Communication (NTA 6.3.1.4, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Coordinate to ensure uninterrupted transfer of supplies, BLUE commercial maritime traffic, and BLUE force flow into theater.
2. Establish and maintain locations and status of operational forces, and situational awareness with viable accurate COP.
3. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
4. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
5. Allocate force required to protect lines of communication (LOCs).
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Coordinate to ensure communications in operational area are hardened/communications have alternate paths.

**Phases of Employment**

**For each Procedure (TPO) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:**
- (100%) Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTEX / commencement of operations
- (75%) Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
- (50%) Limited cross-functional / functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
- (25%) General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
- (0%) Procedure not understood or implemented

**Supporting Process Standard is the Training Objective**

1. Doctrine Refs: JP 1, 3-0
2. Series, NDP 1, NWP 3-20, 3-10, NTTP 3-10.3
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #): 
BWC (2) 
LRC Director (1) 
FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5, 7) 
COPS Director (4, 6) 
CS Plans Cell Lead (8)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Reinforce and Expand Lodgment (OP 1.2.4.4, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Plan phasing of reinforcements and sustainment forces to support lodgment expansion.
2. Coordinate reinforcement/expansion operations with air and land components.
3. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
4. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Coordinate to ensure APOD/SPOD infrastructure supports introduction of follow-on forces (after initial insertion).
9. Coordinate to ensure APOD/SPOD secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire for follow-on forces (after initial insertion).
10. Coordinate to secure lodgment from direct fire and observed indirect fire (after initial insertion).
11. Establish multinational and interagency linkages (after initial entry).
12. Coordinate to close remainder of force into lodgment area (after initial entry).
13. Ensure entry forces are available for follow-on missions.
14. Coordinate to maximize SPOD/APOD capacity.
15. Coordinate to ensure early entry forces are available for follow-on missions.

Doctrine Refs: JP 3-07.3, JP 3-18
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
FPLANS OPT Lead (1)
FOPS OPT Lead (1, 3, 5, 7-11)
FCC Director (2)
COPS Director (4, 6, 12-15)
Supporting Task:
Operationally Integrate plans to Conduct Expeditionary Operations (MCT 1.12, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Conduct coordinated planning with air and land components in development of the amphibious plan.
2. Identify amphibious operations TPFDD requirements to HHQ.
3. Coordinate with Amphibious Force commanders/staffs to develop and deliver draft establishing directive to HHQ during planning that provides specifics of the support relationship.
4. Coordinate and plan amphibious operations, transitioning MAGTF capabilities ashore from amphibious shipping.
5. Coordinate and plan prepositioning operations.
6. Integrate naval surface fires and aviation-delivered fires into planning.
7. Coordinate and plan to provide sufficient amphibious lift to conduct amphibious operations.
8. Coordinate and plan CS Architecture to support expeditionary operations.

Doctrine Refs: JP 1-02, MCDP 1-0, MCDP 3, MCWP 4-11.8
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 3, 4, 5, 7)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 3, 4, 5, 7)
- JOPES Planner (2)
- Fires Cell Lead (6)
- CS Plans Cell Lead (8)
Supporting Task:
Coordinate Subordinate Plans to Conduct Amphibious Operations (MCT 1.12.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Conduct coordinated planning with air and land components in development of the amphibious plan.
2. Identify amphibious operations TPFDD requirements to HHQ.
3. Publish appropriate orders.
4. Provide subordinates adequate time to plan, prepare and rehearse.
5. Coordinate with Amphibious Force commanders/staffs to develop and deliver draft establishing directive to HHQ during planning that provides specifics of the support relationship.
6. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
7. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
8. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
9. Assign battlespace/area of operations
10. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
11. Identify decisive points and enemy geographic centers of gravity within the OA desired to be under friendly control at operational end state.
12. Coordinate and provide forces for rear area security.
13. Plan to mitigate delayed/canceled air/landing operations in OA due to enemy attack.
14. Plan to ensure critical terrain features come under control of friendly forces.
15. Ensure maneuver meets the stated objectives.
16. Coordinate to ensure capability of acquiring still images and video images ISO amphibious operations documentation and requirements throughout operation (e.g., COMCAM).
17. Coordinate and plan CS architecture to support amphibious operations.

Doctrine Refs: JP 1-02, JP 3-02, MCDP 1-0, MCDP 3, MCWP 3-33.7, MCWP 4-11.8, MCRP 3-33.7A, MCO 3104.1
Supporting Architecture

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- BA/SA Tools
  - GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
  - C/JMTK
  - Halo COP (C2RPC)
  - Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
  - GCCS-M Sciv4.0
  - GCSS-J
  - MDA Sp1
  - C2PC/COP Client
  - AIS-MSSIS
  - NITES IV
  - STK v10

- BDS/Video Distro
- ENMS
- CYBERCORE
- CYBER ALLIANCE
- ADSI v14.1 (theater)
  - ADSI v14.1 (Coalition)
  - Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIPR-NMC/ONE-netit21
- SIRP-NMC/ONE-netit21

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DC/NG Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebookv7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODII
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

- IAMD
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
- C2BM C EWS
- C2BM
  - Planner
  - Web Client
  - JTT-M v3.3
  - ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

**C2 of Cyber**
- MADSS
  - (Near future)

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/7/FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/7/FLT
- NSWAN - 6/FLT
- USBICES - 4/6/FLT
- SEAGULL - 6/FLT

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN/ Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11-15)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 4, 5)
- JOPES Planner (2)
- COP Director (3, 7, 9)
- MIOC Director (16)
- PAO (16)
- CS Plans Cell Lead (17)

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization
Supporting Task: Operationally integrate plans to Develop Network Targets (NTA 2.2.7.1, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Deconflict targets from intelligence collection requirements and submit target nominations to Target Coordination Board.
2. Integrate and synchronize network targets into joint operations.
3. Consider commander’s intent, target deconfliction, political assessment, and collateral effects.
4. Review ROE in conjunction with approved targets.
5. Recommend additions/changes to JIPTL, apportionment, to TST list, no strike list (NSL), and restricted target list (RTL).
6. Coordinate access to target.
7. Coordinate collection requirement by cyber reconnaissance/surveillance assets.
8. Coordinate to identify target information.
9. Identify and coordinate sourcing of qualified operators to complete mission.
**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**

- CNO / Cyber Planner (1, 6-9)
- Fires Cell Lead (2-5)
Supporting Task: Identify Target Collection Requirements (OP 2.8.1, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Targeting and fires priorities integrated into maritime ISR
   Collection requirements for inclusion into the JCMB process.
2. Theater and national ISR Products obtained and analyzed to support
   pre- and post-strike analysis.
3. PMESII analysis employed by intelligence analysts and reps to
   nominate potential targets for inclusion into the Targeting Cycle.
4. ISR Plan anticipates collection assets to support combat
   assessment (CA)/BDA.
5. Produce target nominations IAW joint force targeting guidelines.
6. Assist the joint fires element with force assignment
   recommendations.
7. Perform target analysis on the RTL.
8. Coordinate collection requirements with the joint integrated
   prioritized target list.
9. Determine if collection efforts obtained require measures of
   effectiveness (MOE) indicators for operational assessments.
10. Collect indicators that satisfy command objectives within
    operational timelines.
11. Participate in assessment and target related CFTs.
12. Provide target validation.
13. Provide weaponeering solution.
14. Provide collateral damage estimate.
15. Provide mensurated coordinates.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

Intel Collections Manager (1, 4, 9-11)
MIOC Director (2, 3)
Fires Cell Lead (5)
Targeting Cell Lead (6-8, 11-15)
Supporting Task:

Conduct Target Development (OP 2.8.2, Staff Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Define decisive points.
2. Identify targets for attack.
3. Targets reviewed by competent legal authority for compliance with law of armed conflict (LOAC) and rules of engagement (ROE).
4. Provide Intelligence information to meet target list development time requirements.
5. Review target lists for validity.
6. Disseminate approved target lists.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
FOPS OPT Lead (1)
Intel Targeting Cell Lead (3-5)
JAG Planner (3)
Fires Cell Lead (6)
Supporting Task:

**Conduct Battle Damage Assessment (OP 2.8.4.1, Staff-Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**

1. Integrate targeting priorities into maritime ISR collection requirements for inclusion into the JCMB process.
2. Obtain and analyze theater and national ISR Products to support pre- and post-strike analysis.
3. Employ PMESII analysis employed by intelligence reps to nominate potential targets for inclusion into the Targeting Cycle.
4. Ensure ISR Plan anticipates collection assets required to support combat assessment (CA) / BDA.
5. Coordinate to commence follow-on operations or execute restrike, awaiting combat assessment.
6. Provide complete combat assessment to include BDA, munitions effectiveness assessment and re-attack recommendation (RR) based on joint force commander (JFC) objectives / guidance.
7. Provide complete combat assessment of attacks to joint force commander.
8. Provide initial combat assessment of attacks to joint force commander.
9. Assess target objectives as "met" or "unmet".
10. Ensure targets have combat assessment data available in time to affect operations.
11. Plan to mitigate the number of targets unnecessarily reattacked due to inaccurate or untimely combat assessment reporting.
12. Support decision points by combat assessment / BDA reporting.
13. Ensure BDA information collected by more than one intelligence discipline.
14. Provide actionable information on targets based on BDA Phase 1 (physical damage assessment), Phase 2 (functional damage assessment), and Phase 3 (target system assessment) reports.
15. Assess whether attacks created greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected.
16. Provide releasable and unreleasable imagery, with appropriate markings and embedded metadata, in support of operations.

**Doctrine Refs:** JP 2-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

Intel Collections Manager (1, 2, 4, 6-15)
Intel Targeting Cell Lead (3)
COPS Director (5)
Visual Information Planner (FOPS) (16)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Targeting (OP 3.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Consider available kinetic and non-kinetic capabilities in development of the Fires Plan.
2. Coordinate with higher and adjacent components to develop an integrated targeting plan.
3. Planned attacks comply with HHQ guidance, SROE, Collateral Damage mitigation and Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC).
4. Coordinate Fires priorities with HHQs and supported commander(s).
5. Integrate Fires planners into collection process, non-kinetic asset coordination, planning, and operations.
6. Publish any associated scheme(s) of maneuver, main and supporting efforts (as applicable).
7. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
8. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
9. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
10. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
11. Identify high-payoff target (HPT) and develop attack plan.
12. Issue commander’s HPT categories.
13. Issue prohibited target and collateral damage/effects guidance.
15. Pass targeting coordination board guidance to subordinates, targeting agencies and supporting/supported commanders.
16. Produce commander’s apportionment guidance.
17. Track and assess targeting results achieved by expected conclusion of given phase or time line.
18. Ensure target priorities align with CJTF, combatant commander and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance.
19. Ensure selected targets are reviewed for legal ramifications.
20. Identify and coordinate targets susceptible to nonlethal kill are allocated to attack using nonlethal means.

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Fires Cell Lead (1-5, 11-18, 21)
COPS Director (6, 7, 9)
FOPS OPT Lead (8, 10)
JAG Planner (19)
CNO / Cyber Planner (20)
Supporting Task:
**Apportion Fires (OP 3.1.2, Staff Supporting Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Apportion fires assets to targets/target sets in accordance with HHQ guidance.
2. Support JFMCC concept of operations and intent with fires apportionment planning.
3. Integrate lethal and non-lethal actions with fires apportionment planning.
4. Assign maritime firepower resources, once targets identified during planning phase.
5. Complete targeting cycle planning.
6. Appeal theater strategic firepower assignments to JFC, as necessary.
7. Coordinate attack of high-payoff target (HPTs) by maritime forces as immediate targets.
8. Ensure HPTs can be covered by at least one attack system.
9. Plan to mitigate/establish a process to reduce delay, disruption, cancelation, or modification of joint force operations awaiting firepower support.
10. Assign firepower resources to time-sensitive targets once targets identified.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-09, JP 3-60
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Fires Cell Lead (1, 3, 6)
- Fires Planner (FOPS) (2, 4, 5, 8, 9)
- BWC (7, 10)

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization:

... (Diagram details not transcribed)
Supporting Task:

**Employ Fire Support Coordination Measures (OP 3.1.7, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. JFMCC FSCM approved and incorporated in HHQ FSCM.
2. FSCM are developed IAW HHQ fires guidance.
3. FSCM promulgated to higher, adjacent and subordinate commands.
4. Identify/plan to minimize and mitigate collateral damage/effects.
5. Coordinate to reduce instances of fratricide.
6. Coordinate to ensure target attacks do not violate coordination measures or procedures.
**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**

Fires Cell Lead (1-6)
Supporting Task:

Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Close Air Support Integration for Surface Forces (OP 3.2.1, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:

1. Provide adequate sorties to surface forces through the ATO process.
2. Utilize established procedures to represent JFMCC air priorities to the CAOC.
3. Coordinate Surface Force surge close air support requirements during execution.
4. Maritime air planner represents JFMCC in air planning sessions.
5. Promulgate maritime dynamic targeting guidance.
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Coordinate to complete attack after target identification.
9. Track attacking systems that deliver ordnance.
10. Track enemy forces destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded.
11. Ensure targets are correctly identified.
12. Fill tactical air requests.
13. Assess attacks to determine actual collateral damage/effects against what was planned/expected.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Air Planner (1, 2, 4)
BWC (3, 8-12)
Fires Cell Lead (5)
COPS Director (6)
FOPS OPT Lead (7)
Intel Targeting Cell Lead (13)
Supporting Task: 
**Operationally integrate strategic plans to Conduct Non-Lethal Attack** (OP 3.2.2, Command-Linked Task)

**Procedures:**

1. IO cell participates in targeting process.
2. Consider Cyber, EW and MISO capabilities and effects for non-lethal attack.
3. JFE representative participates in assessment process.
4. Non-lethal assets allocated and prioritized based upon guidance, planning and execution timelines, and effects required.
5. Operational assessment considered in reattack of targets.
6. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
7. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
8. Assign area of operations or authorized "area" for non-lethal effect.
9. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
10. Evaluate information system targets as candidates for attack by lethal and non-lethal means.
11. Coordinate to ensure attacks on adversary information systems integrated into daily ATO and included in target lists.
12. Synchronize non-lethal attacks with conventional strike activities.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-06, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-09
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- IO Planner (FOPS) (1, 2, 10)
- IO Planner (FPLANS) (1, 2, 10)
- Fires Planner (FPLANS) (3)
- Fires Cell Lead (4, 11, 12)
- Task Assessment Analyst (5)
- COPS Director (7, 8)
- FOPS OPT Lead (6, 9)

Supporting Architecture

- **BA/SA Tools**
  - GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
  - C/JMTK
  - Halo COP (C2RPC)
  - Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
  - GCCS-M ScIv4.0
  - GCSS-J
  - MDA SpI
  - C2PC/COP Client
  - AIS-MSSIS
  - NITES IV

- **ENMS**
  - STK v10
  - BDS/Video Distro

- **CYBERCORE**
  - CYBER ALLIANCE
  - ADSI v14.1 (theater)
  - ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
  - Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

- **Planning/ Collaboration**
  - TBMCS–Remote v1.1.3
  - JADCOS
  - CAS
  - Sharepoint
  - ISPAW/Web Access CENTRIXS-M

- **COMMUNICATIONS**
  - RF Comms/SATCOM
  - VOIP/VOIP/TS VOIP
  - VTC - Unclass/SC/TS
  - DRNS - Classified POTS

- **NETWORKS**
  - C2 Classified LAN
  - C2 TS/SCI LAN
  - JWICS
  - NSA Net

- **INTEL/ISR Tools**
  - DCGS-N Inc
  - Intel Notebook v7
  - Joint Tgt Tool
  - CMWS / CMMA v1.2
  - JDISS/DODISS
  - STONEHOST

- **POWER PROJECTION**
  - TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
  - TC2S v4.2

- **INMOC/IPNET/NET/IT21**
  - IAMD
  - MIDS v3.x/NRMS
  - Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

- **C2 of Cyber**
  - MADSS (near future)

- **Regional/MNS Tools**
  - BISON - PAC/3/2/FTL
  - PASS-K - PAC/3/2/FTL
  - NSWAN - 6/FTL
  - USBICES - 4/6/FTL
  - SEAGULL - 6/FTL

Supporting Functional Organization

- **Commander**
  - Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- **Deputy Commander**
  - Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- **Chief of Staff**
  - Gray: Shared

- **MOC Director**
  - Info / Knowledge Management

- **N1 Personnel**
  - Intelligence
  - Operations

- **N2 Intelligence**
  - Preplanning

- **N3 Operations**
  - Plan

- **N4 Readiness & Logistics**
  - Plans

- **N5 Plans**
  - CS Current Ops Cell

- **N6 Comms & Networks**
  - C2 of C2 Working Group

- **N7 N8 N9**

- **Admin / Personnel Center**
  - Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
  - Fleet Command Center

- **Fires Command Center**
  - Logistics Readiness Center

- **Navy Comms System Coordination Center**
  - JOPES Cell
  - CS Plans Cell

- **Logistics Coordination Cell**
  - Support Cell

- **Targeting Cell**
  - Information Operations Cell

- **Assessment Cell**
  - TSC Cell

- **CS Support Cell**
  - MOC Support Cell

- **CS Plans Cell**
  - CS Plans Cell
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Attack Aircraft and Missiles [Offensive Counterair (OCA)] (OP 3.2.3, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Meet any directed timeline from JFACC commander to track, intercept, and interdict forces/targets.
2. Maritime Commander establishes and maintains continuous track on assigned targets.
3. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
4. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Integrate planning efforts to determine the impact of enemy air actions against friendly course(s) of action (COAs).
9. Track enemy forces destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded.
10. Track and coordinate response of attack systems directed against declared hostile air or theater missile elements.
11. Establish a process to minimize time to get ordnance on time-sensitive targets after initiation/acceptance of target.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-01
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Air Planner (FOPS) (1)
- BWC (2, 8)
- COPS Director (4, 6)
- FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5, 7, 9)
- Intel Targeting Cell Lead (10, 11)
- Fires Cell Lead (12)

Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-JM v4.2
- C/UMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)

**Communications**
- RF Comms/SATCOM VOIP/VOIP/SIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS DRSN - Classified POTS DMS v3.x/NAEMS Chat/MAKO v1.x/2.x

**Power Projection**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**Networks**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSA Net
- NIPR/NS/ONE.NET/IT.21
- SIPR/NS/ONE.NET/IT.21

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-NInc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS/CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIIS
- STONEHOST
- SUTER

**ADSI v14.1 (theater)**
- ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
- Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

**Planning/Collaboration**
- TBMCS-Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCX
- CAS
- SharePoint
- ISPN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

Supporting Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Suppress Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) (OP 3.2.4, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Adequate air assets are available and tasked.
2. Appropriate aircraft and weapons are assigned to SEAD mission.
3. SEAD operations planned and prioritized IAW with JFMCC guidance.
4. Additional joint assets requested as required.
5. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
7. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
8. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
9. Track number of enemy air defenses destroyed.
10. Track number of friendly air losses to enemy air defenses and friendly air sorties attacked by enemy air defense.
11. Coordinate to ensure air operations (strike packages) are adequately supported by suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD) assets.
12. Assess attacks to determine level of collateral damage/effects from those planned/expected.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Air Planner (FOPS) (1, 2, 10, 11)
- EW Planner (3, 4)
- COPS Director (6, 7)
- FOPS OPT Lead (5, 8)
- Intel Targeting Cell Lead (9, 12)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Firepower in Support of Operational Maneuver (OP 3.2.6, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Publish tasking orders that support scheme of maneuver in timely manner to subordinate commands.
2. Conduct appropriate fires CFTs.
3. Integrate lethal/non-lethal capabilities.
4. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Determine if interdictions require friendly branches/sequels.
9. Determine whether target attacks achieve desired purpose.
10. Determine whether target attacks in support of operational maneuver cause fratricide.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-09
Supporting Architecture

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- BA/SA
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M/Civ v4.0
- GCCS-J

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2/TS/SCI LAN
- JMCS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-NMC/ONE NET IT 21
- SIPR-NMC/ONE NET IT 21

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDSS/DODISS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS-Remote v1.1.3
- JADCIS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 4, 5, 7, 8)
- Fires Cell Lead (2, 3)
- COPS Director (6)
- Intel Targeting Cell Lead (9, 10)

Supporting Functional Organization

OPNAV M-3500.42
6 Nov 2014

**Commander**
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

**Chief of Staff**
- SJA
- PAO
- Surgeon
- Chaplain

N1 Personnel
N2 Intelligence
N3 Operations
N4 Readiness & Logistics
N5 Plans
N6 Comms & Networks
N7 N8 N9

Admin / Personnel Center
Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
Future Operations
Log Plans Cell
Navy Comms System Coordination Center
CS Current Ops Cell
Fires Command Center
Intel Operations Cell
Navy Comms System Coordination Center
Rules of Engagement WG

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

**Commander’s Assessment Board**
- Operational Planning Team
- Logistics Working Group
- Force Protection/Threats WG

**Commander’s Update Board**
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection Management WG
- Special Technical Ops WG

**Commander’s Decision Board**
- Collection Management WG
- Information Operations WG

**Targeting / FX Coordination Board**
- Collection Management WG
- Communication Strategy WG

**Logistics Coordination Board**
- Collection Management WG
- C2 of C2WG
Supporting Task:
Synchronize Operational Firepower (OP 3.2.7, Staff Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Allocate and assign maritime forces for assigned targets, IAW JIPTL.
2. Determine desired effect on enemy COGs.
3. Ensure attacks comply with HHQ guidance, SROE, Collateral Damage mitigation and Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC).
4. Emplace measures to minimize incidence of fratricide or interference.
5. Coordinate reattack of operational target.
6. Coordinate assets to be used for short notice retargeting (flexibility) in support of maneuver.
7. Deconflict attacks with friendly forces.
8. Determine whether attacks on enemy targets achieve tactical purpose.
9. Integrate attacks on high-payoff target(s) (HPTs) with other component fires assets.
11. Coordinate combined lethal and nonlethal operational attacks.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-0, JP 3-09
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- Fires Cell Lead (1-3, 9-11)
- FCC Director (4)
- COPS Director (5-7)
- Intel Targeting Cell Lead (8)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasure Operations (OP 3.4, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Identify and analyze threat countermeasures to intelligence collection and precision engagement capabilities.
2. Analyze and employ counter-countermeasure assets required to impact enemy HVUs.
3. Mutual interference and unintended consequences of counter countermeasures analyzed and factored into mission planning.
4. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
5. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
8. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
9. Identify threat countermeasures to intelligence collection and precision engagement capabilities in operational plans.
10. Coordinate multiple types of countermeasures protecting friendly high-value target (HVT).
11. Identify effective counter countermeasures.
12. Ensure operational plans identify counter countermeasures for intelligence collection and precision engagement.

Joint Doctrine Refs: (none noted)
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Intel Collections Manager (1)
EW Planner (FOPS) (2, 3)
COPS Director (5, 7)
FOPS OPT Lead (4, 6, 8)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct
Military Deception (MILDEC) (OP 5.6.3, Support to
Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Using strategic guidance, form a deception planning OPT to
determine applicability of deception operations, conduct mission
analysis, staff estimates, and develop MILDEC concept of
operations.
2. Synchronize MILDEC operations with main effort.
3. Coordinate execution of MILDEC plan.
5. Validate existing deception plan.
6. Determine and monitor MILDEC termination criteria.
7. Develop deception priority intelligence requirements.
8. Monitor MILDEC plan security.
9. Identify adversary’s sensing/ISR capabilities.
10. Determine forces available required for deception.
11. Identify the key adversary decision makers and preconceptions
attributed to friendly capabilities and intentions.
12. Present MILDEC plan for approval.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-13.4
Supporting Architecture

**BA/SA Tools**
- GCCS-J/M v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)

**Communications**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/Ts VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/Sec/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/INREM
- Chat / MAKO v1.1/2.1

**Networks**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWICS
- NSANet
- NIPR-NCIONE.NET/IT-21
- SIPR-NCIONE.NET/IT-21

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-N Inc1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS / CMMA v1.2
- JDSS/DODII S
- STONEHOST SUTER

**Planning/ Collaboration**
- TBMCS - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCS
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS-M

**MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):**
- FPLANS OPT Lead (1)
- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 2)
- FCC Director (3)
- Effects Assessment Analyst (4)
- MILDEC Planner (5, 6, 9-12)
- MIOC Director (7, 8)
- COPS Director (13)

Supporting Functional Organization

**Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**

- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared
Supporting Task:
**Coordinate MILDEC in the JOA (OP 5.6.3.1, Staff-Supporting Task)**

Procedures:
1. Establish MILDEC working group.
2. Identify opportunities to exploit adversary ISR capabilities.
3. Develop MILDEC plan, including MOP/MOE and indicators.
4. Elevate OPSEC measures.
5. Identify forces for execution of MILDEC operations.
6. Synchronize MILDEC operations with main effort.
7. Assess effectiveness of MILDEC operations.
8. Establish MILDEC secure channels to coordinate the deception plan separately from the supported plan.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-13.4
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Procedure(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IO Cell Lead</td>
<td>1, 3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Intel Analyst</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPS Director</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOPS OPT Lead</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effects Assessment Analyst</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS COPS Cell Lead</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supporting Architecture

- **BA/SA Tools**
  - GCCS-J/M v4.2
  - C/JM/TK
  - Halo COP (C2RPC)
  - Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
  - GCCS-M Sci v4.0
  - GCSS-J
  - MDA Sp1
  - C2PC/COP Client
  - A/M-SSIS
  - NITES IV
  - STK v10
  - BDS/Video Distro
  - ENMS
  - CYBERCORE
  - CYBER ALLIANCE
  - ADSI v14.1 (theater)
  - ADSI v14.1 (coalition)
  - Radiant Mercury 4.0.5

- **COMMSUNICATIONS**
  - RF Comms/SATCOM
  - VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
  - VTC - Unclass/SEC/TS
  - DRRN - Classified POTS
  - DMS v3.x/NREMS
  - Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

- **NETWORKS**
  - C2 Classified LAN
  - C2 TS/SCI LAN
  - JWICS
  - NSA Net
  - NIIPR-NMC/ONE.NET/IT-21
  - SIPR-NMC/ONE.NET/IT-21

- **INTEL/ISR Tools**
  - DCGS-N Inc 1 Blk 1/2
  - GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
  - Analyst Notebook v7
  - Joint Tgt Tool
  - CMWS / CMMA v1.2
  - JDISS/DODIISS
  - STONEGHOST
  - SUTER

- **POWER PROJECTION**
  - TBMCS-Host v1.1.3
  - TC2S v4.2
  - CSEL

- **IAMD**
  - AMP
  - MIPS v7.x (Inc0)
  - C2BMC EWS
  - C2BMC Planner Web Client
  - JTT-M v3.3
  - ADSI v14.1 (BMD)

- **C2 of Cyber**
  - MADSN (near future)

- **Regional/MNIS Tools**
  - BISON - PAC/3/FLFT
  - PASS-K - PAC/3/FLFT
  - NSWAN - 6/FLFT
  - USBICES - 4/6/FLFT
  - SEAGULL - 6/FLFT

Supporting Functional Organization

- **Commander**
  - Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
  - Blue: Fleet Management Organization
  - Gray: Shared

- **Deputy Commander**

- **Chief of Staff**
  - SJA
  - PAO
  - Surgeon
  - Chaplain

- **MOC Director**
  - Info / Knowledge Management
  - Current Operations
  - Future Operations
  - Intelligence Operations Center
  - Intelligence Operations Cell
  - Future Plans
  - JOPES Cell
  - Information Operations Cell
  - Information Operations WG

- **N1 Personnel**
  - NSN Personnel

- **N2 Intelligence**
  - Intelligence Operations Center
  - Intelligence Operations Cell
  - Intelligence Plans Cell
  - Intelligence Plans Cell

- **N3 Operations**
  - Fleet Command Center
  - Logistics Center
  - Logistics Plans Cell
  - Logistics Plans Cell

- **N4 Readiness & Logistics**
  - Readiness Center
  - Sustainment & Services Cell
  - Readiness Center

- **N5 Plans**
  - N5 Plans
  - Future Plans

- **N6 Comms & Networks**
  - Navy Comms System Coordination Center
  - CS Current Ops Cell
  - CS Plans Cell

- **N7 N8 N9**

- **Supporting Cross-Functional Organization**
  - Commander’s Assessment Team
    - Operational Planning Team
    - Force Protection / Threat WG
    - Fires / Targeting Working Group
  - Commander’s Update Board
    - Assessment Working Group
    - Intelligence Fusion Working Group
  - Commander’s Decision Board
    - Collection Management WG
    - Knowledge Management WG
  - Targeting / FX Coordination Board
    - Rules of Engagement WG
  - Collection Management Board
  - Logistics Coordination Board
  - Special Technical Ops WG
  - Logistics Working Group
  - Communication Strategy WG
  - Interagency Working Group
  - C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Electronic Warfare (EW) in the JOA (OP 5.6.4, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Coordinate/liaison with Electronic Warfare Coordination Cell.
2. Coordinate/de-conflict military usage of the electromagnetic spectrum.
3. Coordinate with communications systems (CS) planners and CS operations.
4. Provide assessments of denied and degraded incidents.
5. Set EMCON for the maritime operating area.
6. Coordinate and deconflict operations that affect the joint restricted frequency list.
7. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
8. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
9. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
10. Assign battlespace/area of operations
11. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
12. Develop electronic warfare (EW) guidance (MIJI reporting, jamming control authority procedures, etc).
13. Prioritize electronic warfare (EW) targets.
15. Develop metrics for EW assessment.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-13.1
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
Electromagnetic Spectrum Manager (1-4, 6)
COPS Director (5, 8, 10)
FOPS OPT Lead (7, 9, 11)
IO Cell Lead (12)
EW Planner (FOPS) (13, 15)
MIOC Director (14)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Electronic Attack (EA) in the JOA (OP 5.6.4.2, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Coordinate/de-conflict military usage of the electromagnetic spectrum.
2. IO cell participates in targeting process.
3. Electronic attack assets allocated and prioritized based upon guidance, planning and execution timelines, and effects required.
4. Coordinate and deconflict operations that affect the joint restricted frequency list.
5. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders
8. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
9. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
10. Disseminate electronic warfare (EW) reprogramming information.
11. Monitor EA on adversary targets to determine impact on enemy and friendly systems.
12. Coordinate intelligence support to EA assessment for operational forces.
13. Track reduction in enemy use of electromagnetic spectrum (EMS).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported MET: Plan/Coordinate/Synchronize Power Projection Operations (OP 1.2.4, Conduct Operations in Depth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phases of Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training Standard</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Supporting Process Standard is the Training Objective = average % of all procedures (TPE) |

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-13.1
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Electromagnetic Spectrum Manager (1, 4)
- EW Planner (2, 10, 11)
- FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5, 7, 9)
- COPs Director (6, 8)
- MIOC Director (12, 13)
Supporting Task:

Conduct Computer Network Operations (OP 5.6.5, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Establish liaison with JCCC.
2. Identify desired CNO effects.
3. Synchronize CNO effects with other effects and operations.
5. Submit requests for CNO support.
6. Identify intelligence analytic support requirements for CNO.
7. Prioritize computer network operations (CNO) actions with theater-level planners.
8. Incorporate CNO actions into developing course of actions (COAs).
9. Estimate CNO collateral effects.
10. Submit CNO RFFs, as required.
11. Develop supplemental ROE requests and authorities, as required.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- NCCC Director (1)
- IO Cell Lead (2-5, 10, 11)
- CS COPS Cell Lead (2-5)
- Lead Intel Analyst (6)
- CNO / Cyber Planner (7, 9)
- FOPS OPT Lead (8)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (8)
Supporting Task:
**Operationally integrate plans to Conduct Computer Network Attack (OP 5.6.5.2, Command-Linked Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Establish liaison with JCCC.
2. IO cell participates in targeting process.
3. Identify desired effects.
4. Submit requests for CNA support.
5. Monitor CNA activities for effectiveness.
7. Develop CNA options in support of joint task force operations.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-09
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

CNO / Cyber Planner (1-7)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate Military Information Support Operations (MISO) (OP 5.6.6, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Develop themes and messages for target audiences that are consistent with lines of operation and support commander’s objectives.
2. Coordinate HN support with the Embassy.
3. Publish commander's intent.
4. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
5. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
6. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
7. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
8. Include MISO activities in the targeting board output.
9. Develop and forward a MISO program for approval.
10. Request intelligence community and other organizational support to fill MISO information requirements.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-13.2
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

IO Cell Lead (1, 10)
Interagency Planner (2)
COPS Director (4, 6)
FOPS OPT Lead (3, 5, 7)
Fires Cell Lead (8)
MISO Planner (1, 9)
Supporting Task:
**Operationally integrate strategic plans to Employ MISO**
(OP 5.6.6.1, Command-Linked Task)

**Procedures:**
1. Identify the MISO approval process.
2. Establish liaison with approving authority.
3. Develop themes and messages for target audiences that support the Commander’s objectives.
4. Integrate MISO in Targeting process/cycle.
5. Publish scheme of maneuver, main and supporting efforts (Commander’s intent).
6. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
7. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
8. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
9. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
10. Provide advice/counsel on proposed policy and operations to leadership.
11. Establish a process to assess MISO.
12. Develop an integrated process to collect, process, and counter adversary influence activity.

Supported MET: Plan/Coordinate/Synchronize
**Power Projection Operations** (OP 1.2.4, Conduct Operations in Depth)

**Phases of Employment**

- **For each Procedure (TPO) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:**
  - (100%) Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTEX / commencement of operations
  - (75%) Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
  - (50%) Limited cross-functional/functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
  - (25%) General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
  - (0%) Procedure not understood or implemented

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-13.2
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

MISO Planner (FPLANS) (1, 2, 10-13)
IO Cell Lead (3)
Fires Cell Lead (4)
COPS Director (6, 8)
FOPS OPT Lead (5, 7, 9)
Supporting Task:
**Operationally integrate strategic plans to assist in Populace and Resource Control (OP 1.5.5, Command-Linked Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Facilitate obtaining and retaining control over major population centers.
2. Reduce interference with military operations.
3. Publicize activities to the local population as part of coordinated MISO and public affairs operations.
4. Reduce the negative impact of military operations on civilians.
5. Employ imposition of populace and resource control measures to provide civilian security.
6. Conduct populace controls of curfews, movement restrictions, travel permits, registration cards and resettlement, as appropriate.
7. Conduct resource controls of licensing, regulations, checkpoints, ration controls, and inspection of facilities, as appropriate.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-06, JP 3-57
Supporting Architecture

**Communications**
- BA/SA Tool
- GCCS-JM v4.2/v4.1
- C/JMTK
- Halo COP (C2RPC)
- Magic Mirror (C2RPC)
- GCCS-M SCv4.0
- GCCS-J

**Power Projection**
- TMCS-Host v1.1.3
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**Networks**
- C2 Classified LAN
- C2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWMC
- NSANet

**Intelligence/ISR Tools**
- DCGS/NI Inc 1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS/CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEHOST

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/FLT
- NSWAN - 6FLT
- USBICES - 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL - 6FLT

**Planning/Collaboration**
- TBMCs - Remote v1.1.3
- JADOCs
- CAS
- Sharepoint
- ISUPAN Web Access
- CENTRIXS

**Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #)**:
- FCC Director (1-7)
- COPS Director (1-7)
- FOPS OPT Lead (3)

Supporting Functional Organization

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- Purple: MOC Centers / Cells
- Blue: Fleet Management Organization
- Gray: Shared

Supporting Cross-Functional Organization

- Operational Planning Team
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection Management WG
- Logistics Coordination Board
- Rules of Engagement WG
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task: Provide Health Services (OP 4.4.3, Staff-Supporting Task)

Procedures:
1. Gather subordinate and HHQ requests for medical capability.
2. Coordinate movement, transportation, supply requirements with logistics, Global Force Management (GFM), and N1.
3. Define medical control, authorities, and coordination procedures for reporting and tracking.
4. Deploy EMF adaptive force packaging in support of emergent requirements.
5. Communicate with subordinate units to determine force healthcare requirements.
6. Embed in planning process to provide integrated healthcare, response options and medical staff estimates.
7. Collaborate with supporting and supported commands and agencies to track casualties.
8. Notify appropriate logistics POCs and supported components of medical patient deaths to allow expeditious action by mortuary affairs.
9. Attend LWG to integrate medical planning and assessments into LRC products.
10. Integrate medical planners into all relevant OPTs.
11. Develop medical support plans (Annex Q or Appendix to HHQ Annex) and input to the Logistics paragraphs of orders and plan annexes for all maritime operations.
12. Ensure accountability of personnel entering the Joint Health Service Support system.
13. Coordinate to ensure patients are returned to duty (RTD).
14. Coordinate transport of patients to definitive care facilities outside of the theater.
15. Track patients who die of wounds (DOW).
16. Track and assess the number of patients provided medical treatment.
17. Coordinate to minimize time from wounding or injury to receipt of stabilizing care.
18. Assess all medical protective actions and make recommendations for casualty / mass casualty events.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-33, JP 4-0, JP 4-02
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

Medical Planner (3, 5-7, 9-11, 12-14, 16-18)
LRC Director (8)
COPS Director (1, 2, 4)
Admin / Personnel Center Director (12, 13, 15)
Supporting Task:
Operationally integrate strategic plans for evacuation
Policy and Procedures (OP 4.5.3, Command-Linked Task)

Procedures:
1. Prepare and maintain plans to assist the Department of State (DoS) in the evacuation of US personnel, selected citizens of the host nation, or third-country nationals.
2. Review existing plan annually and periodically for procedures and effectiveness.
3. Update evacuation plans as necessary.
4. Develop alternative plans for permissive, uncertain, and hostile environments.
5. Develop a clear definition, understanding, and appreciation for potential threats.
6. Plan for the right mix of forces to quickly transition to evacuation operations.
7. Anticipate opposition and plan evacuation operations.
8. Ensure intelligence collection includes the political, cultural and economic factors that could affect the operation.
9. Plan for force protection to include personnel recovery.
10. Coordinate and track evacuation of maritime force personnel.
11. Update evacuation plans regularly.
12. Integrate established theater evacuation policy by the geographic combatant commander into planning and execution.
13. Coordinate evacuation of noncombatants.
14. Ensure evacuation policy specifies decontamination requirements.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-33, JP 4-02
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
FPLANS OPT Lead (1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14)
Personnel Recovery Coordinator (1-3)
MIOC Director (5, 8)
FOPS Director (10)
COPS Director (13)
FCC Director (13)
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Civil-Military Engineering (OP 4.6.2 Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Determine Construction and other Engineering Requirements.
2. Assess Risk of forces forward, protection requirements.
3. Develop scheme to provide basic services.
4. Establish liaison with Civil Military Operations Task Force (CMOTF).
5. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
6. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
7. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
8. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
9. Coordinate to restore seaport of debarkation (SPOD) to handle required shipping.
10. Coordinate and plan to reestablish damaged Lines of Communications (LOC).
11. Coordinate and plan to restore essential utilities in rear areas.
12. Coordinate and plan to restore APOD to handle required shipping.
13. Coordinate and plan to construct in-theater field hospital after forces identified and marshaled.

For each Procedure (TPO) – the Level of Performance is an objective % based on a subjective measure:
(100%) Cross-functional procedure is in place at STARTEX / commencement of operations
(75%) Cross-functional procedure is developed by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
(50%) Limited cross-functional / functional procedure is in place by FINEX / within 96 hours of ops commencement
(25%) General understanding of procedure at the functional level, but not implemented
(0%) Procedure not understood or implemented

Supporting Process Standard is the Training Objective = average % of all procedures (TPE)

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 3-34, JP 4-0
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):
- Civ/Mil Engineering Planner (1, 3, 9-11)
- FOPS OPT Lead (2, 4-6, 8)
- COPS Director (7)
- LRC Director (12, 13)

Supporting Architecture

**COMMUNICATIONS**
- RF Comms/SATCOM
- VOIP/VOSIP/TS VOIP
- VTC - Unclas/SEC/TS
- DRSN - Classified POTS
- DMS v3.x/NREMS
- Chat / MAKO v1.x/2.x

**POWER PROJECTION**
- TBMCS-Host v1.1.x
- TC2S v4.2
- CSEL

**IAMD**
- AMP
- MIPS v7.x (Inc01)
- C2BMCC EWS
- C2BMCC Planner
- Web Client
- JTT-M v3.3
- ADLS v14.1 (BMD)

**NETWORKS**
- C2 Classified LAN
- S2 TS/SCI LAN
- JWMS
- NSA Net
- NIPR-NMC/ONE NET/IT 21
- SIPR-NMC/ONE NET/IT 21
- NCOINES
- CND - HBSS

**INTEL/ISR Tools**
- DCGS-Nln1 Blk 1/2
- GALE Lite v4.x/5.x
- Analyst Notebook v7
- Joint Tgt Tool
- CMWS/CMMA v1.2
- JDISS/DODIIS
- STONEGHOST
- SUTER

**Regional/MNIS Tools**
- BISON - PAC/3/7FLT
- PASS-K - PAC/3/7FLT
- NSWAN - 6FLT
- USBICES - 4/6FLT
- SEAGULL - 6FLT

Supporting Functional Organization

- Commander
- Deputy Commander
- Chief of Staff
- MOC Director
- Info / Knowledge Management

- N1 Personnel
- N2 Intelligence
- N3 Operations
- N4 Readiness & Logistics
- N5 Plans
- N6 Comms & Networks
- N7
- N8
- N9

- Admin / Personnel Center
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
- Future Operations
- Sustainment & Services Cell
- Maritime Planning Group
- Navy Comms System Coordination Center
- CS Current Ops Cell
- CS Plans Cell
- CS SOC Support Cell
- CS MOB Support Cell

- Future Plans
- Fires Cell
- Intelligence Operations Cell
- Tasking Cell
- Targeting Cell
- Information Operations Cell

- Logistics Readiness Center
- Logistics Readiness Cell
- METOC Cell
- STO/SAP Cell

- Operational Planning Team
- Assessment Working Group
- Intelligence Fusion Working Group
- Collection Management Working Group
- Knowledge Management WG
- Information Operations WG
- Rules of Engagement WG

- Special Technical Ops WG
- Logistics Working Group
- Communication Strategy WG
- Interagency Working Group
- C2 of C2 Working Group
Supporting Task:
Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Provide Support to DoD and United States Government (USG) Departments and Agencies (OP 4.7.3, Support to Subordinate Task)

Procedures:
1. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent), to include:
2. Coordinate Civil Military Engineering Support.
3. Coordinate Civil Affairs in Area.
5. Provide Interagency Coordination.
6. Coordinate with Nongovernmental Organizations.
8. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
9. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
10. Assign battlespace / area of operations.
11. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
12. Coordinate and plan to meet governmental requests for force support.
13. Respond to a supported agency's formal request for assistance/US civil agency request for support.
14. Respond to in-theater request for support from ambassador or Country Team.
15. Coordinate airspace management issues/requirements with FAA.
16. Coordinate potential/imminent terrorist actions/situations with local law enforcement agencies.

Joint Doctrine Refs: JP 1-06, JP 3-08, JP 3-57
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

FOPS OPT Lead (1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12)
COPS Director (4, 8, 10, 13-15)
Civil/Mil Engineering Planner (2)
Civil Affairs Planner (3)
PAO (7)
FCC Director (13)
Force Protection Planner (16)

Supporting Architecture

Supporting Functional Organization
Supporting Task:
*Operationally integrate strategic plans to coordinate Politico-Military Support (OP 4.7.5, Command-Linked Task)*

Procedures:
1. Submit plans for interorganization coordination.
2. Plan for and coordinate combat support and combat service support employment.
3. Coordinate execution of support requirements.
4. Coordinate and monitor and assist in USG organizations, foreign governments and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs) completion of operations.
5. Establish CMOC to establish liaison and coordination with other USG agencies and friendly government/groups.
6. Coordinate training of host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces (SF)) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
7. Coordinate for assignment of regional experts to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support.
8. Transition facilities and operations from US forces to host nation (HN) authorities.
9. Submit and develop coordinating plans.
10. Dedicate support assets to civil-military operations (CMO) employment.
11. Coordinate for USG organization, foreign governments and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs) support.
12. Transition facilities and operations from US forces to host nation (HN) authorities.
13. Identify civil affairs (CA) requirements and resources to support USG agency operations.
14. Plan for redeployment of US forces not required to support transition activities.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FOPS OPT Lead (1-3, 9)
- COPS Director (4-8, 12)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (9, 14)
- FOPS Director (10, 11, 13)
Supporting Task:

**Operationally integrate strategic plans to establish Area Damage Control Measures (OP 4.7.8, Command-Linked Task)**

Procedures:

1. Publish scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts (Commander’s intent), to include:
2. Provide Health Services.
5. Provide Humanitarian Support.
6. Provide Environmental Disaster Relief Support.
7. Coordinate Civil Affairs in Area.
8. Coordinate military information support operations
9. Protect Against Combat Area Hazards.
10. Coordinate Rescue and Recovery.
11. Protect/secure operationally critical installations, facilities, and systems.
12. Provide disaster relief.

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-0, JP 3-10, JP 3-22, JP 3-34
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FOPS OPT Lead (1)
- Medical Planner (2, 3)
- Civ/Mil Engineering Planner (4–6)
- LRC Director (5, 6)
- Civil Affairs Planner (7)
- MISO Planner (FPLANS) (8)
- Force Protection Planner (FOPS) (9, 11)
- Personnel Recovery Coordinator (10)
- FOPS OPT Lead (12)
- FPLANS OPT Lead (12)
Supporting Task:
**Operationally integrate strategic plans to coordinate Host Nation Support (OP 5.7.5, Command-Linked Task)**

**Procedures:**
1. Assess current levels of combat support and combat service support shortfalls.
2. Evaluate what facilities, supplies, and services (i.e., government, law enforcement, sanitation, power, fuel, spectrum, communications and medical support) exist as viable support for local consumption by the joint force and the effects of this support in reducing the force's footprint.
3. Assess the ability of the HN to receive US and/or multinational force (MNF) personnel and equipment (ports and airfields).
4. Determine capabilities of HN transportation systems to move forces once they arrive in theater.
5. Develop procedures and agreements for local contracting, currency exchange rates and local hire (wage scale).
6. Assess the overall impact of obtaining HN support upon the host country's national economy and possible environmental impacts if HN support is provided.
7. Determine the reliability of potential HN support.
8. Highlight those potential HNS areas that may be of doubtful reliability.
9. Assess the degree to which coordination has occurred, and is working, between the coalition/joint force headquarters and HN, international organizations and NGO assets.
10. Assess HN personnel recovery capabilities.
11. Coordinate responses to host-nation support (HNS) request for support under existing agreement.
12. Coordinate to ensure available maintenance supply replenishment and distribution assets are integrated into meeting operational requirement.
13. Coordinate replenishment requirements.
14. Coordinate with host nation (HN) to support facilities and communications infrastructure construction.
15. Track lease/rental costs of real estate / real property assets paid by HN.
16. Coordinate for HN support in providing facilities, communication, and real estate in support of operational campaign.
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):  
- Personnel Recovery Coordinator (10)  
- FOPS OPT Lead (1,2)  
- Logistics Planner (2-5)  
- FPPLANS OPT Lead (6)  
- Intel Planner (7,8)  
- Effects Assessment Analyst (9)  
- Task Assessment Analyst (9)  
- COPS Director (11,13)  
- LRC Director (12-16)  
- CS Plans Cell Lead (14,16)  
- FCC Director (13)
Supporting Task:
**Plan and Coordinate subordinate operations to Conduct Noncombatant Evacuation (TA 6.4, Support to Subordinate Task)**

**Procedures:**
2. Provide subordinates with commander's intent and direction to support NEO execution, including scheme of maneuver, main & supporting efforts.
3. Establish, promulgate, and enforce NEO reporting requirements.
4. Coordinate NEO plan & execution with adjacent and supporting commands.
5. Provide subordinate commands with adequate combat and sustainment forces to conduct NEO.
6. Identify TPFDD requirements to HHQ.
7. Identify specific subordinates to conduct tasks/missions.
8. Allocate forces to subordinate commanders.
9. Assign battlespace/area of operations.
10. Provide ROE and authorities, as required.
11. Track personnel evacuated in accordance with the plan as determined by noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) commander.
12. Coordinate religious ministry support to evacuees at points of embarkation/debarkation.

---

**Joint Doctrine Refs:** JP 3-68
Core MOC Positions (Process Leads, by procedure #):

- FOPS OPT Lead (1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10)
- COPS Director (2, 3, 4, 9)
- JOESP Planner (FOPS) (6)
- Admin / Personnel Center Director (11)
- Cultural / Religious Planner (12)
## APPENDIX B

### ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AADC</td>
<td>area air defense controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAR</td>
<td>after action review</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACO</td>
<td>airspace coordination order</td>
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<td>ADCON</td>
<td>administrative control</td>
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<td>ADSI</td>
<td>Air Defense Systems Integrator</td>
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<td>AIS</td>
<td>Automatic Identification System</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMD</td>
<td>activity manning document</td>
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<td>AMP</td>
<td>Aegis Mission Planner</td>
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<td>AO</td>
<td>area of operations</td>
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<td>AOR</td>
<td>area of responsibility</td>
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<td>APAN</td>
<td>All Partners Access Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>APOD</td>
<td>aerial point of debarkation</td>
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<tr>
<td>APOE</td>
<td>air point of embarkation</td>
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<td>ATO</td>
<td>air tasking order</td>
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<td>AWG</td>
<td>Assessment Working Group</td>
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<td>BA</td>
<td>battlespace awareness</td>
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<td>battle damage assessment</td>
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<td>BDS</td>
<td>Battlewatch Display System</td>
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<td>BISON</td>
<td>Bilateral Intelligence Support Operations Network</td>
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<td>ballistic missile defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMDS</td>
<td>Ballistic Missile Defense System</td>
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<td>BR</td>
<td>battle rhythm</td>
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<td>BSO</td>
<td>budget submitting office</td>
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<td>BUPERS</td>
<td>Navy bureau of personnel</td>
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<td>BWC</td>
<td>Battle Watch Captain</td>
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<td>C2</td>
<td>command and control</td>
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<td>C2ofC2WG</td>
<td>Command and Control (C2) of C2 Working Group</td>
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<td>C2BMC</td>
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<td>C2PC</td>
<td>Command and Control Personal Computer</td>
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<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>command, control, communications, and computers</td>
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<tr>
<td>C4I</td>
<td>command, control, communications, computers, and information systems</td>
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<td>CA</td>
<td>civil affairs</td>
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<td>CAB</td>
<td>Commander’s Assessment Board</td>
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<td>CAL</td>
<td>critical asset list</td>
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<td>CAOC</td>
<td>Combined Air and Space Operations Center</td>
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<td>CAP</td>
<td>crisis action planning</td>
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<td>CAS</td>
<td>Collaboration at Sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAT</td>
<td>Crisis Action Team (current operations OPT)</td>
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<td>CB/MB</td>
<td>Core Baseline/Mission Build</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBRNE</td>
<td>chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives</td>
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<td>CCDR</td>
<td>combatant commander</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCIR</td>
<td>commander’s critical information requirement</td>
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<td>CCMD</td>
<td>combatant command</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCOI</td>
<td>critical contact of interest</td>
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<td>CDB</td>
<td>Commander’s Decision Board</td>
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<td>CDE</td>
<td>collateral damage estimation</td>
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<td>CDO</td>
<td>Command Duty Officer</td>
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<td>CDS</td>
<td>Cross-Domain System</td>
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<td>CENTRIXS-M</td>
<td>Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System-Maritime</td>
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<td>CFMCC</td>
<td>Combined Force Maritime Component Commander</td>
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<td>CFT</td>
<td>cross-functional team</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI</td>
<td>counterintelligence</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIE</td>
<td>Collaborative Information Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIEA</td>
<td>classification, identification, and engagement area</td>
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<tr>
<td>C/JMTK</td>
<td>Commercial Joint Mapping Toolkit</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJTF</td>
<td>Combined Joint Task Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLF</td>
<td>Commander, Landing Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMAT</td>
<td>U.S. Fleet Forces Command Manpower Analysis Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>collection management</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMA</td>
<td>comprehensive maritime awareness</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMMA</td>
<td>Collection Management Mission Application</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMO</td>
<td>civil military operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMOC</td>
<td>Civil Military Operations Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMOTF</td>
<td>Civil Military Operations Task Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMWG</td>
<td>Collection Management Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>CND</td>
<td>computer network defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNE</td>
<td>computer network exploitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNIC</td>
<td>Commander, Naval Installations Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNO</td>
<td>Chief of Naval Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>COA</td>
<td>course of action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COG</td>
<td>center-of-gravity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMCAM</td>
<td>combat camera</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMUSFLTFORCOM</td>
<td>Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMNAVAIDFOR</td>
<td>Commander, Navy Information Dominance Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMNAVAWARDEVCOM</td>
<td>Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMUSPACFLT</td>
<td>Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMSEC</td>
<td>Communications Security</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
IER  information exchange requirement
IFWG  Intelligence Fusion Working Group
IGO  intergovernmental organization
INFOCON  information condition
IO  information operations
IOWG  Information Operations Working Group
IP  isolated personnel
IPCL  Integrated Prioritized Capabilities List
IR  intelligence requirement
ISIC  Immediate Supervisor in Charge
ISOPREP  isolated personnel report
ISPAN  Integrated Strategic Planning and Analysis Network
ISR  intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ISR&T  intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and targeting
IT  information technology
ITV  in-transit visibility
JADOCS  Joint Automated Deep Coordination Operations System
JAG  judge advocate general
JAOC  Joint Air Operations Center
JAOC2C  Air Combat Command Joint Air Operations Command and Control Course
JC4ICSOC  Joint Forces Staff College Joint C4I/Cyber Staff and Operations Course
JC4PC  (Army) Joint C4 Planners Course
JCCC  Joint Communications System Coordination Center
JCIDS  Joint Capabilities Integration Development System
JCMB  Joint Collection Management Board
JDISS  Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System
JELC  Joint Event Life Cycle
JFC  Joint Force Commander
JFACC  Joint Force Air Component Commander
JFMCC  Joint Force Maritime Component Commander
JIB  Joint Information Bureau
JICO  Joint Interface Control Officer
JIOPC  Joint Forces Staff College Joint Information Operations Planners Course
JIPOE  joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment
JIPTL  Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List
JISE  Joint Intelligence Support Element
JKO  Joint Knowledge Online
JLLIS  Joint Lessons Learned Information System
JMAO  Joint Mortuary Affairs Office
JMD  joint manning document
JOA  joint operations area
JOPES  Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JPEC  Joint Planning and Execution Community
JPRC  Joint Personnel Recovery Center
JRROI  joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
JTIMS  Joint Training Information Management System
JTF  Joint Task Force
JTM  Joint Training Manual
JTS  Joint Training System
JTT  Joint Targeting Toolkit
JTT-M  Joint Tactical Terminal — Maritime
JWICS  Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System
KIMP  knowledge and information management plan
KLE  key leader engagement
KM  knowledge management
KMO  Knowledge Management Officer
KMWG  Knowledge Management Working Group
LCB  Logistics Coordination Board
LMMT  Link Monitoring and Management Tool
LNO  liaison officer
LOAC  law of armed conflict
LOC  line of communication
LOGCOP  logistics information prototype
LRC  Logistics Readiness Center
MADSS  Mission Assurance Decision Support System
M&S  modeling and simulation
MAWS  Maritime Advanced Warfighting School
MCA  military civic action
MCO  major combat operations
MDT  maritime dynamic target
MET  mission essential task
METL  mission essential task list
METOC  meteorological and oceanographic
MF&T  missions, functions, and tasks
MIDB  Military Intelligence Database
MIJI  meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference
MILDEC  military deception
MIOC  Maritime Intelligence Operations Center
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIPS</td>
<td>Maritime Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) Planning System</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISO</td>
<td>military information support operations</td>
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<td>MNF</td>
<td>multinational force</td>
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<td>MNIS</td>
<td>Multinational Integrated Systems</td>
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<td>MOC</td>
<td>Maritime Operations Center</td>
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<td>MOC-D</td>
<td>Maritime Operations Center Director</td>
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<td>MOC IPT</td>
<td>OPNAV MOC Integrated Product Team</td>
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<td>MOC TC</td>
<td>Maritime Operations Center training continuum</td>
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<td>MOE</td>
<td>measure of effectiveness</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOEI</td>
<td>measure of effectiveness indicator</td>
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<td>MOP</td>
<td>measure of performance</td>
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<td>Maritime Planning Group</td>
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<td>MSC</td>
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<td>MSEL</td>
<td>master scenario event list</td>
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<td>movement services</td>
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<td>MSO</td>
<td>maritime security operations</td>
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<td>MSOC</td>
<td>Maritime Staff Operator Course</td>
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<td>MSSIS</td>
<td>Maritime Safety and Security Information System</td>
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<td>MTA</td>
<td>Mission Training Assessment</td>
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<td>NAVWARCOL</td>
<td>Naval War College</td>
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<td>NBC</td>
<td>nuclear, biological, and chemical</td>
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<td>NCAGS</td>
<td>naval coordination and guidance for shipping</td>
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<td>NCC</td>
<td>Navy component commander</td>
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<td>NCCC</td>
<td>Navy Communications System Coordination Center</td>
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<td>NCE</td>
<td>Non-Classified Enclave</td>
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<td>NCN</td>
<td>Non-Classified Network</td>
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<td>NEO</td>
<td>non-combatant evacuation operations</td>
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<td>NetOps</td>
<td>network operations</td>
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<td>numbered fleet commander</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>nongovernmental organization</td>
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<td>NIPRNet</td>
<td>Non-classified Internet Protocol (IP) Router Network</td>
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<td>NITES</td>
<td>Navy Integrated Tactical Environment System</td>
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<td>NLLIS</td>
<td>Navy Lessons Learned Information System</td>
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<td>NREMS</td>
<td>Navy Regional Enterprise Messaging System</td>
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<td>NSL</td>
<td>no strike list</td>
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<td>NSWAN</td>
<td>NATO Wide Area Network</td>
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<td>NPP</td>
<td>Navy planning process</td>
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<td>OFRP</td>
<td>optimized fleet response plan</td>
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<td>OCA</td>
<td>offensive counter-air</td>
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<td>OCO</td>
<td>offensive cyber operations</td>
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OCONUS outside the continental United States
OCR office of coordinating responsibility
OCS operational contract support
OFDA Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OGA other government agencies
OL operational level
OL HQ operational level headquarters
OLW operational level of war
OPCON operational control
OPLAN operation plan
OPNAV Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPORD operation order
OPR office of primary responsibility
OPSEC operational security
OPT Operational Planning Team
OPTEMPO operational tempo
OPWG Operational Protection Working Group
OSO Operational Support Officer
PA public affairs
PAG public affairs guidance
PAO Public Affairs Officer
PASS-K PACOM Automated data processing Server Site – Korea
PIR priority intelligence requirement
PMESII political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (operational environment)
POM Program Objective Memorandum
POLMIL political-military
POR program of record
PPR pre-planned response
PR personnel recovery
PRCC Personnel Recovery Coordination Center
PVO private voluntary organization
RFF request for forces
RFI request for information
RFS request for support
ROC rehearsal of concept
ROC/POE required operational capability / projected operational environment
ROE rules of engagement
ROEWG Rules of Engagement Working Group
RS religious support
RTL restricted target list
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>RUF</td>
<td>rules for the use of force</td>
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<tr>
<td>RWOT</td>
<td>regional war on terrorism</td>
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<td>SA</td>
<td>situational awareness</td>
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<td>SAP</td>
<td>special access programs</td>
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<td>SATCOM</td>
<td>satellite communications</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>sensitive compartmentalized information</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEAD</td>
<td>suppress enemy air defenses</td>
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<td>SF</td>
<td>security forces</td>
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<td>SFS</td>
<td>supply and field services</td>
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<td>SIPRNet</td>
<td>Secure Internet Protocol Router Network</td>
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<td>SJA</td>
<td>staff judge advocate</td>
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<td>SME</td>
<td>subject-matter expert</td>
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<td>SLOC</td>
<td>sea line of communication</td>
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<td>SMRD</td>
<td>shore manpower requirements determination</td>
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<td>SOP</td>
<td>standard operating procedure</td>
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<td>SPAWARSYSCOM</td>
<td>Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command</td>
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<td>SPOE</td>
<td>sea point of embarkation</td>
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<td>SPP</td>
<td>Sponsor Program Proposals</td>
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<td>SPINS</td>
<td>special instructions</td>
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<td>staff exercise</td>
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<td>special technical operations</td>
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<td>situational understanding</td>
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<td>submarine operating authority</td>
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<td>TACON</td>
<td>tactical control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBM</td>
<td>theater ballistic missile</td>
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<tr>
<td>TBMCS</td>
<td>Theater Battle Management Core System</td>
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<tr>
<td>TC2S</td>
<td>Tomahawk Command and Control System</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>theater campaign plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCPED</td>
<td>tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination (intelligence cycle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>tactical level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL HQ</td>
<td>tactical level headquarters</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLAM</td>
<td>tactical land-attack missile</td>
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<td>TO</td>
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<td>TPA</td>
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<td>TPE</td>
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<td>time-phased force deployment data</td>
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<td>TRANSCOM</td>
<td>Transportation Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSC</td>
<td>theater security cooperation</td>
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<td>TSCP</td>
<td>theater security cooperation plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>TST</td>
<td>time-sensitive target</td>
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</table>
TTP  tactics, techniques and procedures
TTX  table-top exercise
TYCOM type commander
UJTL universal joint task list
US BICES United States Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation Systems
USG United States government
USW undersea warfare
VoIP Voice over IP
VoSIP Voice over Secure IP
VTC Video Teleconferencing
WARNORD warning order
WG working group
WIP Warfighter Improvement Program
WTP weapons target pairing