COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLT INSTRUCTION 3000.15A

From: Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command
      Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet

Subj: OPTIMIZED FLEET RESPONSE PLAN

Ref:   (a) OPNAVINST 3000.15A
       (b) OPNAVINST 3000.13D
       (c) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLTINST 3501.3D
       (d) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMNAVPERCOMINST 1300.1
       (e) CNO ltr Ser N43 of 28 Aug 14 (NOTAL)
       (f) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLTINST 4720.3
       (g) OPNAVINST 3501.316B
       (h) NTRP 1-03.5
       (i) COMSEVENTHFLTINST 3501.1B
       (k) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLTINST 4790.3
       (l) OPNAVINST 3500.40A
       (m) Optimized Fleet Response Plan Campaign Plan (NOTAL)
       (n) OPNAV M-3500.42

1. Purpose. To provide Fleet Commanders, Navy component commanders (NCC), numbered fleet commanders (NFCs), system commands (SYSCOMs), type commanders (TYCOMs), and subordinate commanders and staffs with guidance to execute the optimized fleet response plan (OFRP).

2. Cancellation. COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3000.15.

3. Scope. This instruction applies to all Navy forces including operational staffs under Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) and Commander, United States Pacific Fleet administrative control (ADCON).

4. Discussion. This instruction provides the basis for OFRP execution policy.
5. Administration. COMUSFLTFORCOM is responsible for the administration and update of this instruction.

6. Action. Ensure widest dissemination and implementation of this instruction.

7. Records management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed per SECNAV Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

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CHAPTER 1
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

101. Executive Summary

a. To enhance our force generation model, we must better align the “ways” and “means” by which the Navy produces ready forces to maximize warfighting readiness. The optimized fleet response plan (OFRP) vision supports the Navy Transformation Plan by maximizing employability while preserving necessary maintenance, modernization and work-up entitlements, maintaining a clean chain of command, and ensuring an acceptable/predictable operational tempo (OPTEMPO) and personnel tempo (PERSTEMPO). OFRP reinforces the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) tenets of “Warfighting First - Operate Forward - Be Ready” by better aligning manning distribution with operational requirements; optimizing maintenance and modernization plans; improving the overall quality of work and life for personnel; and ensuring forces deploy with the right capabilities, trained to a single, high-end standard and equipped to meet strategic readiness objectives.

b. The OFRP is transformational and comprehensive, spanning the Navy’s entire industrial planning and production efforts and requiring the alignment and optimization of several key outputs, including:

(1) Planned force structure and acquisition
(2) Anticipated manning and resourcing levels
(3) Existing and forecasted industrial base
(4) Maintenance and modernization output
(5) Capacity for individual and fleet training

c. To achieve the Navy objective of improving the Fleet’s readiness generation process, there must be alignment and synchronization of Navy-wide activities and resources. This will be accomplished across nine lines of effort (LOE) to produce a stable master OFRP production plan that spans three OFRP cycles to provide an optimum long range schedule. Those LOEs are:
(1) OFRP length

(2) Command and control (C2) alignment

(3) Manning and individual training

(4) Maintenance and modernization

(5) Logistics

| (6) Military Sealift Command (MSC) support |

(7) Inspections

(8) Unit/advanced training

(9) Operational and tactical headquarters

d. Four major phases constitute the OFRP cycle: (1) maintenance phase, (2) basic phase, (3) integrated or advanced phase, (4) sustainment phase (including pre-deployment, deployment, and post-deployment sustainment period). An OFRP cycle is the time from the beginning of a maintenance phase to the beginning of the next maintenance phase.

102. **OFRP Mission.** To optimize the readiness generation process to achieve and sustain maximum employability for all forces. OFRP transitions fleet production of operational availability from a demand based to a supply based model, thereby making optimum use of existing resources and force structure.

103. **OFRP Vision.** For the sunk cost of maintenance and training, we will maximize employability with a clean and unambiguous chain of command, and an acceptable and predictable OPTEMPO and PERSTEMPO in accordance with reference (b).

104. **Guiding Principles.**

   a. Cycle lengths will support required maintenance and training while providing sufficient operational availability, given current force structure.

   b. Unambiguous C2 will be aligned and maintained within
each OFRP cycle.

c. The right Sailor with the right training will be provided at the right time in a maritime centric Navy.

d. Capable and modernized ships and aircraft will be delivered on time to support pre-deployment and deployment requirements.

e. Parts, ordnance, transportation channels, and logistics information technology systems will align to support OFRP phase activities and readiness profiles.

f. A sufficient number of capable and modernized Military Sealift Command (MSC) ships will be provided to support fleet combat and peacetime requirements within fiscal controls.

g. Inspections will be consolidated and streamlined to efficiently align to OFRP phase activities and support materiel condition, proficiency, and readiness.

h. Deploying staffs and units will be trained to a single high-end near-peer standard.

i. Tactical level headquarters (HQ) organization, capability and capacity will be standardized and aligned with associated maritime operations centers (MOC).

j. Applies to all units currently operating under fleet response plan (FRP) construct.
CHAPTER 2
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

201. Navy Forces. Navy forces can deploy, surge or operate forward deployed in support of combatant commander (CCDR) and Navy component commanders missions. Naval forces can also organize into scalable and adaptable force packages trained to conduct a wide range of military operations in support of their anticipated missions.

202. Navy Commands. The following roles and responsibilities are applicable to the OFRP for Navy commands.

202.1. Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM)

   a. Role. COMUSFLTFORCOM, in coordination with Commander, United States Pacific Fleet (COMUSPACFLT), shall direct the implementation and execution of the OFRP.

   b. Responsibilities.

      (1) Establish, implement, and execute the OFRP for all groups and units under COMUSFLTFORCOM administrative control (ADCON).

      (2) Develop master OFRP production plans for all deploying forces/units, to include phase requirement and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, key events, and adjudicate/approve all cross-phase encroachments between the maintenance, basic and integrated/advanced phases.

      (3) Serve as the Navy executive agent (EA) to Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) for global force management (GFM), providing rotational, surge, and unit sourcing to meet maritime presence and surge demands.

      (4) Issue OFRP directives that provide guidance to deploying forces/units and supporting commands.

      (5) Certify all rotational and surge forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM ADCON ready for deployment.

      (6) Liaise with respective Marine expeditionary force
(MEF) staffs to ensure compatibility and integration of deploying Naval force certification objectives.

(7) Report via the integrated fleet readiness report, a 15 month view of the ability to meet adjudicated Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) and surge capacity.

(8) Develop measures of performance and measures of effectiveness for evaluating OFRP. Define and collect metrics that measure the effectiveness of the OFRP in achieving required readiness.

(9) In coordination with OPNAV N9, chair the Maintenance and Modernization Execution Board of Directors. Ensure maintenance and modernization is well planned and executed within the established timelines to support on time commencement of basic phase.

(10) Serve as EA for inspections, certifications, assessments and visits/verifications through the Fleet Assessment Board of Directors.

(11) In coordination with COMUSPACFLT, chair the OFRP cross-functional team (CFT).

(12) Ensure all deploying forces are manned to fit/fill/Critical Navy enlisted classification (NEC) Fit standards upon commencement of individual unit's basic phase.

(13) Ensure all deploying forces have the requisite logistics to support OFRP.

(14) In coordination with COMUSPACFLT, ensure environmental compliance analyses are completed and permits in place to support OFRP activities.

(15) In coordination with COMUSPACFLT, develop resource requirements necessary to implement, execute, and expand application of the OFRP.

(16) Oversee resource allocation for warfighting readiness.

(17) Ensure phase entitlements as outlined in reference
(c) are available for Navy forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM ADCON.

(18) Ensure units maintain accurate and up to date Web-Enabled Scheduling System (WEBSKED) and Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy (DRRS-N) reporting.

(19) Ensure carrier strike groups (CSG), expeditionary strike groups (ESG), amphibious ready groups (ARG), and independent deployers submit exercise after action reports (AAR).

(20) Ensure deploying forces provide post deployment briefs and lessons learned feedback.

202.2. Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet

a. Role. COMUSPACFLT, in coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, shall direct the implementation and execution of the OFRP and will ensure that it is consistent with United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) requirements and policies.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Establish, implement, and execute the OFRP for all groups and units under COMUSPACFLT ADCON.

(2) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, develop master OFRP production plans for all deploying forces/units, to include phase requirement and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, key events, and adjudicate/approve all cross-phase encroachments between the maintenance, basic and integrated/advanced phases.

(3) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM, in its role as the Navy EA for GFM, to provide rotational and unit sourcing to meet presence demands.

(4) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, develop performance measures for evaluating OFRP. Define and collect metrics that measure the effectiveness of the OFRP in achieving required readiness.

(5) Oversee resource allocation for warfighting readiness.
(6) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, chair the OFRP CFT.

(7) Ensure all deploying forces have the requisite logistics to support OFRP.

(8) Ensure maintenance is planned and executed within the established timelines to support on time commencement of basic phase.

(9) Ensure modernization is planned and executed within established timelines to support on time commencement of basic phase.

(10) Ensure phase entitlements as outlined in reference (c) are available for Navy forces under COMUSPACFLT ADCON.

(11) Provide representation to the Maintenance and Modernization Execution Board of Directors.

(12) Provide representation to the inspection, certification, assessment, and visit Fleet Assessment Board of Directors.

(13) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, ensure environmental compliance analyses are completed and permits in place to support OFRP activities.

(14) Ensure CSG, ESG, ARG, and independent deployers submit exercise AARs.

(15) Ensure deploying forces provide post deployment briefs and lessons learned feedback.

202.3. **Commander, United States Third Fleet (COMTHIRDFLT)**

   a. **Role.** COMTHIRDFLT is COMUSPACFLT’s EA for fleet certification in support of the OFRP.

   b. **Responsibilities.**

      (1) Implement the OFRP for all forces under their ADCON.

      (2) Certify applicable rotational and surge forces for
deployment.

(3) Support COMUSPACFLT in the development of master OFRP production plans for all deploying forces/units, to include phase requirement and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, and key events.

(4) Liaise with respective MEF staffs to ensure compatibility and integration of deploying Naval force certification objectives.

(5) Issue OFRP certification directives that provide guidance to deploying forces/units and supporting commands.

(6) Ensure units maintain accurate and up-to-date WEBSKED and DRRS-N reporting.

(7) Provide representation to the OFRP CFT.

202.4. Commander, United States Seventh Fleet (COMSEVENTHFLT)

a. Role. COMSEVENTHFLT is COMUSPACFLT’s EA for OFRP execution of assigned forward-deployed naval forces (FDNF)-Japan and also providing feedback on continental United States based deployed forces.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Implement and execute the OFRP for all FDNF-Japan forces/units.

(2) Ensure assigned units are mission-ready to meet operational commander requirements.

(3) Develop master OFRP production plan for all FDNF-Japan forces/units, to include phase requirement and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, and key events.

(4) Provide representation to the OFRP CFT.

(5) Oversee COMUSPACFLT budget submitting office-70 resource funding allocation for warfighting.

(6) Ensure FDNF-Japan forces submit exercise AARs.
(7) Ensure FDNF-Japan forces provide post deployment/patrol briefs and lessons learned feedback.

202.5. Commanders, Naval Air Force Atlantic (COMNAVAIRLANT)/Naval Air Force, United States Pacific Fleet (COMNAVAIRPAC); Commanders, Naval Surface Forces Atlantic (COMNAVSURFLANT)/Naval Surface Force United States Pacific (COMNAVSURFPAC); Commanders, Submarine Force Atlantic (COMSUBLANT)/Submarine Force United States Pacific (COMSUBPAC); and Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM)/Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Pacific (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC)

   a. Role. COMNAVAIRLANT/COMNAVAIRPAC, COMNAVSURFLANT/COMNAVSURFPAC, COMSUBLANT/COMSUBPAC, and COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC are accountable for all aspects of readiness for units under their ADCON, to include those units operationally aligned to strike groups.

   b. Responsibilities.

      (1) Develop platform-specific resource requirements necessary to implement, execute, and expand application of the OFRP.

      (2) Ensure assigned units are mission-ready to meet operational commander requirements.

      (3) Ensure units successfully complete required inspections, certifications, assessments and visits.

      (4) Ensure units complete basic phase on time.

      (5) Provide representation to the OFRP CFT.

      (6) Support master OFRP production plan development for all deploying forces/units, to include phase requirement and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, and key events.

      (7) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT, ensure all deploying units have the requisite logistics to support OFRP.

      (8) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT,
ensure maintenance is planned within the established timelines to support on time commencement of basic phase.

(9) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT and SYSCOMs, ensure modernization is planned within established timelines to support on time commencement of basic phase.

(10) Ensure deploying augmenters/personnel (e.g., tactical air control squadrons, fleet surgical teams) embark deploying units (e.g., CSG/ARG/ESG, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC units/detachments) to support basic phase and remain assigned until completion of post-deployment fully-funded status.

(11) Ensure that military personnel assigned to Navy-MSC crewed units complete required inspections, qualifications, certifications, and assessments prior to embarkation.

(12) Manage emergent and scheduled maintenance and modernization, including the identification and prioritization of corrective actions and alterations.

(13) Liaise with respective Marine expeditionary unit (MEU) staffs to ensure compatibility and integration of deploying Naval force training and readiness objectives.

202.6. Commander, Navy Information Dominance Forces (COMNAVIDFOR)

a. Role. COMNAVIDFOR serves as the TYCOM for all aspects of information dominance (ID) readiness.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Establish, implement, and execute the OFRP for all ID units.

(2) Ensure assigned units/commands are mission-ready to meet operational commander requirements.

(3) Establish fleet training requirements and standards for all non-rotational Navy forces (e.g., Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station, Navy Information Operations Command).
(4) Provide certification recommendations for all non-rotational Navy forces to COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMTHIRDFLT.

(5) Ensure deploying augmenters/personnel (e.g., intelligence/cryptologic/meteorological and oceanographic direct support) embark deploying units (e.g., CSG/ARG/ESG, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC units/detachments) to support basic phase and remain assigned until completion of post-deployment fully-funded status.

(6) Ensure that military personnel assigned to Navy-MSC crewed units complete required inspections, qualifications, certifications, and assessments prior to embarkation.

(7) Establish command and control relationship between COMNAVIDFOR and COMNAVAIRLANT/COMNAVAIRPAC, COMNAVSURFLANT/COMNAVSURFPAC, COMSUBLANT/COMSUBPAC, MSC, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC, Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command (COMNAVMETOCOM), COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMTHIRDFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, Commander, United States Fourth Fleet (COMFOURTHFLT), Commander, Fifth Fleet (COMFIFTHFLT), Commander, United States Tenth Fleet (COMTENTHFLT), and Commander, Sixth Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT):

(a) COMNAVIDFOR, to include applicable sub-divisions, such as Fleet Electronic Warfare Center is the supporting commander and COMNAVAIRLANT/COMNAVAIRPAC, COMNAVSURFLANT/COMNAVSURFPAC, COMSUBLANT/COMSUBPAC, MSC, COMNAVMETOCOM, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC, COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMTHIRDFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMFOURTHFLT, COMTENTHFLT, and COMSIXTHFLT are the supported commanders. This support relationship only exists for OFRP related ID issues.

(b) As the supporting commander, COMNAVIDFOR shall

1. Support master OFRP production plan development for all deploying forces/units, to include phase requirement and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, and key events.

2. Ensure platform modernization is planned and executed within established timelines to support on time commencement of basic phase.
3. Provide representation to the OFRP CFT.

4. Define and provide
COMNAVAIRLANT/COMNAVAIRPAC, COMNAVSURFLANT/COMNAVSURFFAC,
COMSUBBLANT/COMSUBPAC, COMNAVMETOCCOM, MSC, and
COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC unit training completion
criteria for information dominance force capability areas.
These criteria will identify unit performance standards in each
assigned capability area and core competency.

5. Support the development, execution, and
assessment of classroom, synthetic, and live training events for
information dominance force capability areas.

(c) The supported commanders (COMUSFLTFORCOM,
COMNAVAIRLANT/COMNAVAIRPAC, COMNAVSURFLANT/COMNAVSURFFAC,
COMSUBBLANT/COMSUBPAC, MSC, COMNAVMETOCCOM,
COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC, COMTHIRDFLT,
COMSEVENTHFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMFOURTHFLT, COMTENTHFLT, and
COMSIXTHFLT) shall codify validated ID requirements into
training policy.

(8) Ensure deploying augmenters/personnel submit lessons
learned feedback from both exercise and operational deployments.

202.7. Commander, Military Sealift Command (COMSC)

a. Role. COMSC is designated as TYCOM for all assigned MSC
forces and is responsible for providing mission-ready ships for
operational tasking. As one of nine LOEs for the OFRP
construct, MSC acts as an enabler supporting the various aspects
of the fleet training cycle across numerous TYCOMs, platforms
and mission areas.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Organize, train, equip, and maintain assigned
service-unique forces for operational tasking.

(2) Develop platform-specific resource requirements
necessary to implement, execute, and expand application of the
OFRP to MSC.

(3) Ensure units successfully complete required
inspections, qualifications, certifications, schools, and assessments in accordance with MSC’s readiness model.

(4) Tailor unit availability to best support group integrity prior to start of integrated phase.

(5) Provide representation to the OFRP CFT.

202.8. **Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command (COMNAVWARDEVCOM)**

   a. **Role.** COMNAVWARDEVCOM is responsible for cross-domain warfighting integration at all levels of naval warfare as well as Navy doctrine and the collection and analysis of Navy lessons learned.

   b. **Responsibilities.**

      (1) Lead the integration of advanced cross-domain and joint warfighting solutions at all levels of naval warfare.

      (2) Enable cross-domain tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) integration and alignment.

      (3) Develop, validate, and publish advanced integrated cross-domain concept of operations and TTPs.

      (4) Ensure integration is addressed in training and effectiveness assessments and gap mitigations.

      (5) Ensure Navy doctrine is current, consistent with joint doctrine, and reflects current best fleet practices.

      (6) Serve as the program manager and technical director for the Navy continuous training environment and facilitate the technical standardization and integration of synthetic training systems.

      (7) Serve as Navy lessons learned program director and administrator. Through standardized collection processes and engagement, the Navy lessons learned system provides a structured process to capture, analyze, disseminate, and incorporate lessons learned to improve OFRP execution.
(8) Provide technical support to fleet synthetic training and exercises including operational level events.

202.9. Commanders, Carrier Strike Group (CSG); Commanders, Expeditionary Strike Group (ESG); Commanders, Amphibious Ready Group (ARG)

a. **Role.** CSG, ESG, and ARG commanders, supported by the TYCOMs, are responsible for the near-term readiness of their assigned units.

b. **Responsibilities.**

   (1) Identify, prioritize, report and actively facilitate the resolution of readiness issues that affect OFRP execution.

   (2) In coordination with the appropriate TYCOM, ensure assigned units are ready to execute OFRP training and readiness requirements.

   (3) Ensure that the appropriate TYCOM is informed as soon as it is apparent that a unit may not be able to execute any assigned mission.

   (4) Direct all units assigned to submit exercise AARs, post deployment briefs and lessons learned feedback in a timely manner.

   (5) Ensure subordinate units submit lessons learned to NCCs and NFCs for all phases of the ORFP.

202.10. Commander, Carrier Strike Group Four (COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR); Commander, Carrier Strike Group Fifteen (COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN)

a. **Role.** COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR/COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN are COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMTHIRDFLT EAs for integrated, advanced and sustainment phase training.

b. **Responsibilities.**

   (1) Plan, execute and assess assigned training events within the integrated, advanced and sustainment phases.
(2) Coordinate with NFCs, NCCs, group commanders, TYCOMs and other commands/organizations as needed to develop training execution plans that achieve a high end, near-peer standard and support availability/deployment dates.

(3) (U) Provide recommendations to COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMTHIRDFLT for certifying deploying forces in accordance with reference (a).

(4) (U) Coordinate with USMC to synchronize and integrate training for ESG/ARG - Marine expeditionary brigade/MEU events and certifications.

(5) Coordinate with joint commands, interagency organizations and coalition partners to enhance training events in accordance with requirements.

(6) Continuous coordination between COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR/COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTHTEEN and subordinates to ensure a consistent single high-end near-peer standard for certification is maintained on both coasts.

(7) Recommend training requirements and policy for integrated/advanced/sustainment to be included in TYCOM readiness and training instructions.

202.11. Commander, Navy Munitions Command/Navy Munitions Command Pacific (NMC/NMCPAC)

a. Role. NMC/NMCPAC provides oversight, leadership and management of fleet ordnance support.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Provide command and control over NMC divisions and subordinate activities.

(2) Function as the Navy’s center for fleet ordnance support at shore stations worldwide for COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT ADCON to enable OFRP.

(3) Provide responsive logistics, technical and materiel support to deploying forces and other Fleet commands through all stages of the OFRP, and maintain and operate explosive ordnance
out-loading and transshipment facilities.

(a) Maintain an ordnance stockpile to support Fleet requirements.

(b) Receive ammunition from and issue ammunition to fleet forces in support of training, operational, and maintenance requirements.
301. Support and Coordination. As outlined in reference (m), COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT will coordinate with the following commands to support the development and implementation of OFRP.

301.1. Chief of Naval Operations

   a. Role. Provide oversight and direction to ensure the OFRP is fully supported and executed to the extent fiscally feasible.

   b. Responsibilities.

      (1) Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Manpower, Personnel, Training, and Education (N1) provide OFRP manning and individual training oversight.

      (2) Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations, Plans and Strategy (N3/N5) provides OFRP policy oversight and development. N3/N5 is the OPNAV OPTEMPO/PERSTEMPO program coordinator.

      (3) Deputy Chief of Naval Operations Fleet Readiness and Logistics (N4) assesses readiness requirements that support OFRP execution and reports to CNO on the adequacy of readiness funding supporting OFRP objectives as part of the post-sponsor program proposal requirements assessment and integrated readiness assessment processes. Coordinates within OPNAV, COMUSFLTFORCOM, and COMUSPACFLT to ensure visibility of OFRP requirements and resourcing.

      (4) Resource sponsors (OPNAV N2/N6, OPNAV N4, OPNAV N9) oversee the resourcing and modernization of assigned assets to ensure timely and effective execution of OFRP.

         (a) OPNAV N9, in coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, chairs the Maintenance and Modernization Execution Board of Directors.

301.2. Navy Component Commanders (NCC)

   a. Role. NCCs shall use Naval forces to complete assigned
missions.

b. **Responsibilities.**

(1) Timely articulation of prioritized mission/capability requirements that support the CCDR’s missions to ensure group and unit training meets area of responsibility (AOR) specific mission requirements.

301.3. **Commander, Naval Education and Training Command (NETC)**

a. **Role.** NETC serves as the principal advisor to COMUSFLTFORCOM on individual training and education issues that have direct impact on the OFRP.

b. **Responsibilities.**

(1) Provide the right Sailor at the right time with the right training to meet fleet manning standards.

(2) Ensure schoolhouse curricula are relevant, current, and aligned to latest TYCOM/fleet requirements and funded via the resource sponsor.

(3) Support the development, execution, and assessment of classroom, synthetic, and live training events.

(4) Ensure schoolhouse schedules and throughput supports TYCOM/fleet requirements.

(5) Determine and certify adequate in-theater schoolhouses to support resource sponsor validated training requirements in support of FDNF unit crew and individual sustainment and certification training.

301.4. **Commander, United States Fleet Cyber Command (COMFLTCYBERCOM )/Commander, United States Tenth Fleet (COMTENTHFLT)**

a. **Role.** COMFLTCYBERCOM/COMTENTHFLT shall utilize Naval forces to complete assigned missions and also serves as the central operational authority for networks.

b. **Responsibilities.**
(1) Timely articulation of prioritized mission/capability requirements that support the CCDR’s missions.

(2) Oversee and implement the cyber security inspection and certification program for all Navy forces that deploy, surge, or operate forward deployed.

(3) Provide representation to the inspection, certification, assessment, and visit Fleet Assessment Board of Directors.

(4) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMTHIRDFLT, COMFOURTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, and applicable TYCOMs, ensure cyber security inspection and certification program scheduling supports OFRP requirements.

(5) Promulgate training and readiness policies for the cyber domain AOR.

301.5. Systems Commands (SYSCOMs) and Program Executive Offices (PEOs)

a. **Role.** Lead the development and management of maintenance and modernization programs.

b. **Responsibilities.**

(1) SYSCOMs support COMUSFLTFORCOM and OPNAV N9 as members at the Maintenance and Modernization Execution Board of Directors.

(2) Ensure maintenance and modernization is planned and executed efficiently and cost-effectively within established timelines to support integrated operability (i.e. command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, etc.) and readiness and on time commencement of basic phase.

(3) Provide support necessary to maintain the materiel condition of all forces.

(4) Oversee standardization of maintenance and modernization processes, procedures, and products in support of
the OFRP.

(5) Establish standard policy and procedures to maintain configuration for all forces.

(6) Provide support as necessary to perform quality maintenance and modernization.

(7) Analyze maintenance and modernization feedback to determine process improvements.

(8) Provide advisory representation to OFRP working group.

(9) Ensure manpower, personnel, training & education (MPT&E) requirements traceability in support of new and/or modernized capabilities articulated in the form of a Navy training systems plan.

301.6. Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command (COMNAVSUPSYSCOM)

a. Role. Provide logistics support services, coordinate materiel deliveries, contract for supplies and services, and provide materiel management and warehousing services.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Issue supply management policy and procedures to support materiel procurement and control.

(2) Ensure standard stock materiel is procured and available to resource OFRP phase requirements and timelines.

301.7. Commander, United States Fourth Fleet (COMFOURTHFLT)

a. Role. COMFOURTHFLT shall utilize Naval forces to complete assigned missions.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Articulate mission/capability requirements that support the CCDR’s missions.
(2) Promulgate training and readiness policies for the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) AOR.

(3) Establishing and publishing theater entry requirements for Navy forces assigned to the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

301.8. Commander, Fifth Fleet (COMFIFTHFLT)

a. Role. OFRP execution of assigned FDNF-United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) and to provide feedback on CONUS based deployed forces.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Establish specific capabilities for rotational Naval forces in the USCENTCOM AOR.

(2) Ensure assigned units are mission-ready to meet operational commander requirements.

(3) Provide oversight of OFRP readiness requirements for FDNF-USCENTCOM forces in coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT and applicable TYCOMs.

(4) Implement and execute the OFRP for all FDNF-USCENTCOM forces/units.

(5) Develop FDNF-USCENTCOM specific resource requirements necessary to implement and execute OFRP.

(6) Develop master OFRP production plan for all FDNF-USCENTCOM forces/units, to include phase requirement and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, and key events.

(7) Provide representation to the OFRP CFT.

(8) Ensure FDNF-USCENTCOM forces submit exercise AARs.

(9) Ensure FDNF-USCENTCOM forces provide post deployment/patrol briefs and lesson learned feedback.

301.9. Commander, United States Sixth Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT)
a. **Role.** OFRP execution of assigned FDNF-EUROPE and to provide feedback on CONUS based deployed forces.

b. **Responsibilities.**

   (1) Establish specific capabilities for rotational Naval forces in the United States European Command (USEUCOM) and AFRICOM AORs.

   (2) Ensure assigned units are mission-ready to meet operational commander requirements.

   (3) Function as COMUSFLTFORCOM EA for FDNF-EUROPE forces deployment certifications.

   (4) Provide oversight of OFRP readiness requirements for FDNF-EUROPE forces in coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT and applicable TYCOMs.

   (5) Implement and execute the OFRP for all FDNF-EUROPE forces/units.

   (6) Develop FDNF-EUROPE specific resource requirements necessary to implement and execute OFRP.

   (7) Develop master OFRP production plan for all FDNF-EUROPE forces/units, to include phase requirement and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, and key events.

   (8) Provide representation to the OFRP CFT.

   (9) Ensure FDNF-EUROPE forces submit exercise AARs.

   (10) Ensure FDNF-EUROPE forces provide post deployment/patrol briefs and lessons learned feedback.
401. OFRP Phases. The OFRP cycle starts at the beginning of the maintenance phase and ends upon beginning of the next maintenance phase. Readiness increases throughout the cycle and culminates with the highest level of readiness at the end of the integrated or advanced phase.

a. Maintenance Phase. The beginning of the maintenance phase signals the start of the OFRP cycle. All deployable elements of Navy forces have a maintenance phase, which varies among different types of forces. The maintenance phase is critical to the success of OFRP since this is the optimal period during the entire OFRP in which major shipyard or depot-level repairs, upgrades, force reconstitution, and platform modernization occurs. The goal of this phase is on-time completion of maintenance and modernization so that units are able to begin training and adhere to an aligned training schedule. On-time completion of maintenance and modernization is critical to successful completion of all subsequent OFRP phases. In addition to the timely completion of maintenance and modernization, Navy forces will complete required inspections, certifications, assist visits, and individual and team training in accordance with established training and readiness policy and achieve required levels of personnel, equipment, supply, and ordnance readiness.

(1) COMNAVSURFLANT/COMNAVSURFPAC shakedown phase (applicable only for cruiser-destroyer and amphibious ships) is a 4 week period after the CNO availability where the ship is pier side or underway for sea trials but is considered part of the maintenance phase for OFRP purposes.

(a) When applicable, shakedown phase can be annotated separately within fleet scheduling tools and databases.

(2) Air wings and other unique forces (e.g. COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC units) do not experience a total loss of capability when they enter the maintenance phase, unlike a surface ship when it enters a docking availability. These groups and units experience a reduction in asset allocation with a commensurate decrease in readiness as
they reconstitute unit capability.

(3) In order to preserve an on-time commencement of basic and integrated phase training, maintenance availabilities with non-standard durations (e.g., Consolidated Afloat Networks and Enterprise Services, mid-life modernization) shall transition early from the preceding sustainment phase.

b. Basic Phase. The intent of the basic phase is to provide a continuous and uninterrupted block of time to focus on the development of core capabilities/skills through the completion of basic-level training, inspections, certifications, assessments, and visit requirements. Achieving required levels of personnel, equipment, supply, and ordnance readiness is essential to success in subsequent OFRP phases. Units that have completed all basic phase requirements are ready for more complex training and are capable of operations as described below.

(1) Independent operations in support of phase 0 (e.g., shaping, deterrence), homeland security, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, or other specific, focused operations approved by their deployment certification authority.

(2) COMNAVSURFLANT/COMNAVSURFPAC will ensure amphibious ships complete all requirements supporting amphibious task force surge within 60 days of the start of basic phase. This applies only to an individual ship’s capability to provide lift support; they have not been trained to conduct the full breadth of amphibious tasks.

c. Integrated/Advanced Phase.

(1) Integrated Phase. This phase is applicable to staffs, units, and detachments that are part of a deploying group (e.g., CSG, ESG, and ARG) and provides a sufficient block of time to complete integrated phase requirements and achieve requisite levels of personnel, equipment, supply, training, and ordnance readiness.

(a) The goal of the integrated phase is to synthesize individual units and staffs into aggregated, coordinated strike groups (or other combined-arms forces) in a challenging, multi-dimensional, realistic threat warfare...
environment. This phase provides an opportunity for decision makers and watchstanders to build on individual/unit skills and conduct multi-unit in port and at-sea training culminating in a performance assessment under high-end near-peer threat conditions.

(b) To successfully accomplish this goal, all forces assigned to a specific group (to include independent deployers) must have completed basic phase and be ready to commence integrated phase as a cohesive group by a pre-determined date. This date, known as the “I” date, is the integrated phase commencement date for all units in a specific group.

(c) Upon completion of integrated phase and when resource levels are at deployment standards, strike group, and other combined arms forces will be certified to deploy in accordance with reference (c). Forces will have successfully demonstrated core capabilities and the ability to operate in joint/coalition environment and proficiency in leading required operational capabilities and mission areas under high-end near-peer threat conditions.

(2) Advanced Phase. This phase applies to U.S. Navy forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT ADCON that are not part of a deploying group (e.g., Expeditionary Combat Forces, maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft forces, submarines) and provides a sufficient block of time to complete required inspections, certifications, assist visits, and achieve requisite levels of personnel, equipment, supply, training, and ordnance readiness.

(a) The goal of advanced phase is to conduct high-end near-peer advanced core and mission specific training in a challenging, multi-dimensional, realistic threat warfare environment.

(b) Upon completion of advanced phase and when resource levels and commanders’ overall assessment are at deployment standards, forces will be certified to deploy as stipulated in reference (c).

d. Sustainment Phase. The sustainment phase begins upon completion of integrated/advanced phase and ends with the commencement of the next maintenance phase.
(1) During sustainment phase, units will continue to conduct unit-level training and readiness events and other sustainment requirements to maintain unit level readiness. CSGs, ESGs, and ARGs will conduct group level training events to maintain group readiness.

(a) Sustainment phase is divided into 120 day cycles and comprised of the following levels of training complexity:

1. Unit-level repetitive
2. Multi-unit advanced
3. Composite training

(b) Additional training will be required to revalidate readiness to deploy for units that fail to complete required training within the 120 day cycle.

(2) Sustainment readiness is funding-dependent and forces that have completed deployment but have not yet entered the maintenance phase will be identified as either fully-funded or not fully-funded forces.

(a) Fully-funded forces will receive required resources to maintain readiness to surge within fleet commanders’ prescribed surge timelines.

(b) Fully-funded groups/units will maintain readiness with a sequenced, integrated, building block approach through an optimal mix of live, synthetic, and academic training. These forces shall conduct unit level repetitive training, inspections, assessments, qualifications, and certifications requirements; multi-unit advanced training; composite training as well as maintain required levels of personnel, equipment, supply, and ordnance readiness.

1. CSG, ESG, and ARG baseline force composition is specified in reference (g). To the maximum extent possible, strike groups will maintain group integrity throughout the sustainment phase. In cases where units within a group need to begin a maintenance availability or respond to another emergent or planned requirement, the group commander will provide a risk assessment to COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT and update the DRRS-N
commander’s assessment accordingly.

2. Surge forces may deploy at any time within the sustainment phase; therefore, it is essential that all training and maintenance be completed as prescribed.

3. COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMTHIRDFLT will coordinate with the respective MEF to determine ARG sustainment phase requirements to support the USMC.

(c) Not fully-funded forces will be identified by the applicable fleet commander and will conduct unit level repetitive training requirements to maintain unit level readiness commensurate with resources. Training beyond unit-level, such as multi-unit advanced training and/or composite training, will be deferred. Forces may allow personnel, equipment, supply, and advanced readiness levels to degrade to “Qualified Yes” (yellow) or “No” (red) in DRRS-N but must remain capable of identifying the number of days required to reach a certified ready to deploy condition should funding be made available.

1. If forces cannot obtain “YES” (green) within prescribed surge timelines or are placed in a non-surge status by the fleet commander, they will report an overall assessment of “NO” (red) and will no longer be considered a surge asset.

402. Forward-Deployed Naval Forces. FDNF units are continuously deployed and therefore operate in a perpetual sustainment phase, whereby required inspections, certifications, assist visits, and personnel, equipment, supply, training, and ordnance readiness requirements are conducted on a repetitive cycle to ensure proficiency and readiness for forward deployed operations does not atrophy.

a. Forward-Deployed Naval Forces-Europe. COMSIXTHFLT is responsible for the implementation and execution of OFRP for assigned FDNF-Europe units.

(1) FDNF-Europe units will not execute the OFRP cycle. To maintain the necessary flexibility, mission area certifications will not expire when the ship enters an extended maintenance period.
(2) Mission area certification periodicity is set in accordance with applicable TYCOM training and readiness manuals. Mission areas may be recertified at any point within that periodicity.

(3) Nominal OFRP cycle lengths for all FDNF-Europe units will be promulgated and maintained by COMSIXTHFLT.

b. Forward Deployed Naval Forces–USCENTCOM. COMFIFTHFLT is responsible for the implementation and execution of OFRP for assigned FDNF-USCENTCOM units.

(1) FDNF-USCENTCOM units will not execute the OFRP cycle. To maintain the necessary flexibility, mission area certifications will not expire when the ship enters an extended maintenance period.

(2) Mission area certification periodicity is set in accordance with applicable TYCOM training and readiness manuals. Mission areas may be recertified at any point within that periodicity.

(3) Nominal OFRP cycle lengths for all FDNF-USCENTCOM units will be promulgated and maintained by COMFIFTHFLT.

c. Forward-Deployed Naval Forces–Japan. FDNF-JAPAN forces have a unique set of training and readiness requirements that support specific mission needs as outlined in reference (i).

(1) Nominal OFRP cycle lengths for all FDNF-JAPAN units will be promulgated and maintained by COMSEVENTHFLT.
CHAPTER 5
MASTER OFRP PRODUCTION PLAN (master OFRP production plan)

501. Overview. The COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT led OFRP CFT is comprised of stakeholders across all LOE and is chartered with cross LOE master OFRP production plan analysis and synchronization.

502. Master OFRP Production Plan. Master OFRP production plans shall depict three OFRP cycle durations for the following forces and include LOE specific requirements (e.g., modernization milestones), phase-specific requirements and completion dates, sustainment/employability period, and key events.

   a. OFRP CFT shall update the master OFRP production plans any time a crisis response or readiness issue results in schedule changes that create a negative impact on other force’s master OFRP production plans and/or LOEs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MASTER OFRP PRODUCTION PLAN Cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Carrier</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Combatant</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibious Assault Ship</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines (SSN/SSGN)</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Air Wing</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Patrol Aircraft</td>
<td>4.5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) MOB Platoon</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOD MCM Platoon</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOD NAVSOF</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOD SOF</td>
<td>8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Diving and Salvage</td>
<td>6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Riverine Squadron</td>
<td>8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Mobile Construction Battalion</td>
<td>4.5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
execution management in support of both steady-state and crisis action planning, to include the following.

a. Cross-master OFRP production plan synchronization

b. Cross-LOE synchronization

c. Campaign plan execution monitoring

d. Maintenance level loading and on-time execution monitoring.

504. Responsibilities. When required, the OFRP CFT shall present master OFRP production plan and/or LOE issues and recommendations to the fleet commanders readiness council via the readiness requirement review board.

a. The fleet commanders readiness council shall assign master OFRP production plan and/or LOE corrective actions to the appropriate LOE lead.

b. Corrective actions will be assigned to the Fleet commander (e.g., Current Ops, Future Ops) or CNO (e.g., future plans) staffs for resolution.

c. Once corrective actions have been implemented, OFRP CFT shall update master OFRP production plans as required.
CHAPTER 6
OFRP LENGTHS

601. Overview. OFRP cycle lengths vary across the Navy and provide a balance between maintenance/modernization, work-up requirements, and operational availability.

602. Nominal OFRP Cycle Lengths. Nominal cycle lengths for Navy forces are provided below. Specific phase entitlements are outlined in reference (c).

   a. Aircraft Carrier 36 months
   b. Surface Combatant 36 months
   c. Amphibious Assault Ship 36 months
   d. Submarines (SSN/SSGN) 36 months
   e. Carrier Air Wing 36 months
   f. Maritime Patrol Aircraft 18 months
   g. EOD MOB Platoon 24 months
   h. EOD MCM Platoon 24 months
   i. EOD NAVSOF 24 months
   j. EOD SOF 32 months
   k. Mobile Diving and Salvage 24 months
   l. Coastal Riverine Squadron 33 months
   m. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 18 months

602.1. Forward Deployed Naval Forces Cycle Length. Nominal OFRP cycle lengths for FDNF units will be promulgated and maintained by COMFIFTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, and COMSEVENTHFLT.

603. Deployment Scheduling Guidelines. For routine rotational deployments, the following guidelines apply:
a. Normal transit speed is 14 knots (ARG) to 16 knots (CSG).

b. Six-month deployments are 183 days.

c. Seven-month deployments are 213 days.

d. Eight-month deployments are 245 days.

e. USCENTCOM-presence deployments are given 10 days quality of life (QOL) port visit time enroute to/from the AOR in either USPACOM or USEUCOM AORs.

f. To schedule or extend a deployment beyond limitations of reference (b) requires CNO approval.

603.1. Nominal USCENTCOM deployment for East Coast based CSG.

a. Deploy to USEUCOM change of operational control (CHOP) is 7 days (includes 3-day carrier qualification).

b. USEUCOM to USCENTCOM CHOP is 20 days (includes 10-day QOL port visit (PVST)).

c. USCENTCOM CHOP to combined task force (CTF) 80 is 20 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST).

d. Return to homeport is 5 days (includes 1-day brief stop for personnel in Mayport).

603.2. Nominal USCENTCOM deployment for San Diego based CSG.

a. Deploy to Western Pacific CHOP is 17 days (includes 3-day CQ and 4-day antisubmarine warfare (ASW) certification).

b. Western Pacific to USCENTCOM CHOP is 30 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST).

c. USCENTCOM CHOP to Eastern Pacific is 30 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST).

d. Return to homeport is 12 days (includes 2-day PVST in Hawaii).
603.3. Nominal USCENTCOM deployment for Puget or Kitsap/Snohomish based CSG.

   a. Deploy to Western Pacific CHOP is 21 days (includes 4-day transit to San Diego and onload, 3-day CQ, and 4-day ASW certification).

   b. Western Pacific to USCENTCOM CHOP is 30 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST).

   c. USCENTCOM CHOP to Eastern Pacific is 30 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST).

   d. Return to homeport is 16 days (includes 2-day PVST in Hawaii and 1-day San Diego offload).

603.4. Nominal USCENTCOM deployment for LANT based ARG.

   a. Deploy to USEUCOM CHOP is 8 days.

   b. USEUCOM to USCENTCOM CHOP is 20 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST).

   c. USCENTCOM CHOP to CTF 80 is 20 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST).

   d. Return to Homeport is 8 days.

603.5. Nominal USCENTCOM deployment for San Diego based ARG.

   a. Deploy to Western Pacific CHOP is 16 days (includes 1-day onload and 3-day MEU sustainment in Hawaii).

   b. Western Pacific to USCENTCOM CHOP is 37 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST and MEU sustainment).

   c. USCENTCOM CHOP to Eastern Pacific is 33 days (includes 10-day QOL PVST).

   d. Return to homeport is 18 days (includes 2-day III Marine expeditionary force/ 1st Marine aircraft wing deck landing qualifications for aircraft in Hawaii, 3-day PVST in Hawaii, and 1-day offload).
604. **Turnover.** Turnovers are normally predicated on unified command plan defined boundaries. In instances where the CCDR requires turnovers at specific points (on-station), the RFF process should be used.

a. For Northern Arabian Sea USCENTCOM turnovers, AOR presence overlaps are required to compensate for the transit times to/from the **Northern Arabian Gulf (NAG)** and the AOR chop point. Using standard transit speeds, these overlap periods for carriers are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Off-Going Carrier</th>
<th>On-Coming Carrier</th>
<th>Days of AOR Overlap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic (LANT)</td>
<td>LANT</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANT</td>
<td>Pacific (PAC)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>LANT</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. For ballistic missile defense (BMD) USCENTCOM turnovers, AOR presence overlaps are required to compensate for the transit times to/from the NAG and the AOR chop point. Using standard transit speeds, these overlap periods for BMD units are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Off-Going</th>
<th>On-Coming</th>
<th>Days of AOR Overlap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LANT</td>
<td>LANT</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANT</td>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>LANT</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
701. **Overview.** The ability to execute the OFRP and provide deployable groups and units ready for tasking requires aligned and maintained C2 throughout all phases of the OFRP. This necessitates strict adherence to time-tested, combat proven, C2 principles that include:

   a. Two commanders may not exercise the same command authority over the same force at the same time.

   b. Operational and administrative authority must be aligned and commensurate with responsibility.

702. **Alignment.** COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT will align and maintain administrative C2 of deployable groups and associated units and detachments within an OFRP cycle to the greatest extent possible.

   a. This alignment will be complete no later than 24 months prior to commencement of maintenance phase. This is critical to ensuring successful identification and integration of modernization and maintenance planning and subsequent execution of CNO availabilities.

703. **CSG/ESG and TYCOM Command and Control.** TYCOMs exercise ADCON authority over units assigned, to include those units operationally aligned in strike groups. Where group commander and TYCOM ADCON accountability overlap, the following pertains:

   a. Supporting Commanders (TYCOMs). In exercising ADCON, TYCOMs are responsible and accountable to their supported group commanders and fleet commander for:

      (1) Manning, equipping, supplying, ordnance, training, and maintenance readiness of subordinate commands and units.

      (2) Providing group commanders with units able to meet mission requirements during each phase of the OFRP, including deployment.

      (3) Keeping group commanders informed of developments or potential shortfalls that may prevent mission accomplishment.
b. Supported commanders (group commanders) are responsible and accountable for:

(1) Identifying, prioritizing, reporting, and actively facilitating the resolution of readiness issues for assigned units during each phase of the OFRP.

(2) Ensuring that the TYCOM is informed if a unit may be unable to execute assigned missions.

(3) Notifying COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT if a TYCOM is unable to provide requested support.
CHAPTER 8
MANNING AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

801. Overview. All existing fleet policies governing the effective use of personnel resources and the maintenance of Fleet personnel readiness, including guidance for individual commands, Type Commanders, and Navy Personnel Command (PERS 4013) have been included in reference (d) which is in full support of this instruction and the OFRP.

802. Manpower. Unit and staff manpower levels will be validated through manpower requirement determination studies conducted by the Navy Manpower Analysis Center for afloat activities or manpower assessment team for shore activities. Studies will determine the total force manpower requirements needed to accomplish the functions and tasks that support OFRP.

803. Manning. Fleet personnel manning levels measure how well a unit’s total manpower requirements are being met. Under this process, measures of fleet manning are known as “Fit” and “Fill”. The goal is 100 percent rating and NEC manning; however, minimum target levels may be set and approved by COMUSFLTFORCOM. COMUSFLTFORCOM will maintain the current listing of approved targets in a MCAF directive which will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary. The goal for all deploying forces is to attain the prescribed manning levels, to include the embarkation of DIRSUP personnel, prior to commencement of the basic phase and maintain that manning level throughout the OFRP cycle.

a. To effectively conduct OFRP execution management in the as-is and to-be environments and in support of both steady-state and crisis action planning, all forces will have a COMUSFLTFORCOM N1 established “M” date (nominally 9 – 12 months prior to deployment for those forces that do not maintain a consistent target) annotated prior to commencement of basic phase within their specific Master OFRP production plan. “M” date will annotate the planned attainment of the prescribed manning level, to include deploying augmenters/personnel (e.g., direct support) embarkation.

b. Critical NEC targets established by TYCOMs in DRRS-N shall be the target levels units are expected to attain by the "M" date and are to be met at the same time as the manning
targets.

804. Individual Training. Relevant, current and timely specialized skills and individual training will ensure that individuals assigned to deploying forces have the requisite skills to meet Fleet requirements.

   a. Individual training must support efficient, effective, and optimized delivery of Sailors to fleet operational units with minimum wait-time.

805. PERSTEMPO and OPTEMPO. Reference (b) is the governing instruction for PERSTEMPO (personnel) and OPTEMPO (units) and provides details regarding deployment length thresholds within the OFRP cycle.

   a. OPTEMPO deviation from reference (b) must be approved by the CNO via COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT through OPNAV N3.

   b. PERSTEMPO deviation from reference (b) must be approved by the first Flag Officer or senior executive service in the administrative chain of command.
CHAPTER 9
MAINTENANCE AND MODERNIZATION

901. Overview. Under OFRP, a stable and predictable maintenance and modernization schedule will ensure that fully capable and modernized ships, aircraft, and expeditionary units are delivered on-time to support the Fleet’s training and deployment requirements.

902. Maintenance. The Navy maintenance strategy is designed to support current operations and life cycle readiness, thereby ensuring designed hull and airframe service life are achieved while maximizing operational availability. Navy ship and aircraft maintenance is comprised of corrective and planned maintenance. Corrective maintenance generally refers to condition-based repairs and repairs of equipment casualties. Planned maintenance refers to those items that have a carefully engineered, time or condition-based maintenance requirement that is documented in a ship’s Class Maintenance Plan and aircraft type/model/series (T/M/S) Periodic Maintenance Interval Cards. Preventative maintenance requirements for corrosion will ultimately preserve the future life of the aircraft, and it will also maximize the tensile strength of the airframe. The time between these overhaul requirements is then subdivided into shorter intervals when depot-level and intermediate-level maintenance is accomplished. These maintenance requirements are documented in references (e) and (k), representative intervals, durations, maintenance cycles, and repair man-days for depot level maintenance availabilities of United States Navy ships and logs/records for aircraft.

902.1. Continuous Maintenance. In addition to these major scheduled depot-maintenance periods, continuous maintenance is employed throughout the OFRP to maximize the use of available short periods of time when ship and aircraft work can be accomplished. This is increasingly important under the OFRP construct as it facilitates overall increased operational availability. Requirements for continuous maintenance are contained in ref (k).

903. Maintenance/Operations Synergy. A close synergistic relationship between operations and maintenance is critical to ensuring the ships and aircraft of the Fleet are able to meet today’s missions and their planned service life. Shipyard level
loading and on-time maintenance completion is critical to providing stable and predictable operations planning and adhering to expected service life profiles.

904. Modernization. Maintaining the Navy’s ships and updating them via modernization is essential to prevent obsolescence, take advantage of efficiency changes, and obtain new warfighting capabilities to ensure that they remain ready to respond to tasking. Modernization is being fully integrated with maintenance. Use of the automated Navy data environment as the central data repository for alteration information has enhanced the Navy’s ship modernization management efficiency through standard alteration processes for all platforms.

   a. Reference (j) provides the modernization community with the roles, responsibilities, procedures, and tools needed to successfully implement the Navy modernization process.

   b. Reference (f) establishes the command, control, communications, computer, combat systems and intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance modernization process that governs the installation of command, control, communications, computer, combat systems and intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance systems (hardware, firmware, and software installations) on all surface ships and submarines and associated shore command, control, communications, computer, combat systems and intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance infrastructure.

   c. Reference (j) establishes hull, mechanical, and electrical, non-interoperable interest C5I modernization, and strike force interoperability category 3 & 4 processes for modernization in the CNO avail and the ship program manager centric process (implied in reference b), as well as the continuous maintenance availability avails and the TYCOM centric process.

   d. Identification and integration of modernization/maintenance planning begins 24 months prior to commencement of the maintenance phase and is critical to ensuring successful execution of CNO availabilities. Coordination with SYSCOM and PEO planners is essential to ensure strike groups reach I-date with all new and upgraded systems fully integrated and compatible across all strike group member units. Specific
modernization milestones are listed in reference (f) and appendix g of reference (i).

e. The target configuration date for all command, control, communications, computer, combat systems and intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance modernization will be completion of the maintenance phase and includes satisfactory completion of the system operational verification tests and training.
1001. Overview. Logistics support is a key element in the readiness of our ships, aircraft, and units to support current and future operations. Critical to this effort is consistent and adequate funding of the Navy working capital fund, operations and maintenance, Navy, and spares accounts.

1002. Spares. Aircraft Procurement, Navy APN-6; Other Procurement, Navy OPN-8; Ships Construction, Navy SCN; and transportation accounts need to be maintained at sufficient funding levels to provide adequate spares support for current and future operations. For APN-6 and OPN-8 accounts, historical OPNAV goal is greater than or equal to 85 percent, which balances the requirement with funding execution. Consistent funding at 85 percent level is expected to improve aviation consolidated allowance list (AVCAL)/coordinated shipboard allowance list (COSAL) issue effectiveness, increase onboard stock range and depth, significantly reduce spares backlog, and mitigate cross-decks to historically normal levels. Parts and transportation will align to and support OFRP phase activities and readiness profiles.

a. In addition, Navy working capital funds need to be aligned with the outfitting accounts to ensure materiel is readily available to support the introduction of new systems and their sustainment.

b. Equipment configuration records in Naval Sea Systems Command's configuration data manager's database - open architecture must match the equipment installed at operational commands. Maintaining accurate configuration records will result in accurate allowance products that are critical to ensuring our units have the right onboard spares support.

c. TYCOMs are directed to maintain operational unit storeroom inventories at 100% on-hand or on-order consistent with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT funding guidelines. In addition, TYCOMs are directed to have operational units run stock level setting programs after an allowance event (targeted allowance reconciliation tool, AVCAL, COSAL, etc.) and 90-120 days prior to the sustainment phase of the OFRP cycle. TYCOMs
may direct a higher frequency, but may not exempt units from the minimum requirement without COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT approval.

d. Range and depth of shipboard and aircraft spares should adhere to established TYCOM guidelines according to their respective phase in the OFRP cycle.

1003. Ordnance. Management of ordnance is a key element in support of rotational demands and the ability to respond to emergent requirements, such as homeland defense or request for forces, in addition to routine ordnance expenditure requirements in support of OFRP training. Units must plan for ordnance in the initial OFRP phase (maintenance) to ensure that ordnance is available for on-load at the earliest opportunity. TYCOMs will schedule the ordnance on-load at the earliest practical time in the OFRP cycle and maintain proper ordnance readiness posture by optimizing the use of the ordnance infrastructure and the combat logistics force (CLF).

1003.1. Limiting Factors. Inventory, CLF availability, and import loading constraints are the primary limitations affecting ordnance loads. TYCOMs will work with activities on a case-by-case basis, keeping COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT apprised of items not available. Ammunition Management Office, Pacific and Ammunition Management Office, Atlantic staffs will coordinate most ordnance actions on behalf of COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT to fulfill shortages and top-off events.

1003.2. Responsibilities

a. COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT. Validate operational necessity of emergent ordnance loading and coordinate with TYCOMs. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT must be notified for authorization of priority 03/999 requisitions. For submarines, COMSUBLANT/COMSUBPAC may certify operational necessity.

b. TYCOMs. Ensure adherence to procedures and timelines in this instruction so that the OFRP maximizes operational availability while minimizing increased costs such as overtime at Navy Munitions Command activities.

c. Units. Develop requisitions, monitor requisition status, and expedite and verify the arrival of ordnance at the designated load point (with assistance from TYCOMs and
COMNAVSUPSYSCOM Global Logistics Support and Navy Munitions Command). An accurate assignment of required delivery date and load out location in a ship’s ordnance military standard requisitioning and issue procedures requisition is essential to obtaining a high state of ordnance readiness while not incurring excessive costs in handling and transportation.

d. Shore units deploying to forward bases. Commands that deploy units to forward bases managed by other U.S. military services, Navy advanced bases, or dispersal fields will receive ordnance support by the base ammunition supply point. Unit specific ordnance requirements must be provided to the commander task force ordnance officer and be based on the deploying unit’s 30,000 series service allowance, tailored load list or approved non-combat expenditure allocation (NCEA).

1003.3. Ordnance Load Cycle. All units, with the exception of FDNF, will schedule two major ordnance-loading evolutions per OFRP. The first occurs during the shakedown phase for surface combatants and the basic phase for aircraft carriers, the second during the integrated phase. Additional ordnance loading and/or offloading will be scheduled as necessary to support cross-decking, maintenance availability, and other requirements as specified by COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMUSPACFLT, and/or TYCOMs.

a. Maintenance Phase. Aircraft carrier, nuclear and amphibious assault ship/amphibious assault ship (multipurpose) will retain maximum inert and precision guided munitions kits onboard to the greatest extent practical during maintenance periods.

(1) During periods of extended maintenance, authority to off-load inert ordnance for supporting space renovation or system maintenance requirements will be directed by TYCOM.

(2) All other forces will off-load ordnance per TYCOM direction. However, units shall attempt to maintain, as much as possible, ordnance allowances onboard without interfering with maintenance periods.

b. Initial ordnance load. The initial load for all platforms will consist of NCEA ordnance and safety for sea anticipated for use during OFRP or for tasking in support of focused operations. All platforms shall be loaded to
COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT directed load-outs to support all force protection and training requirements, less Tomahawk land-attack missiles, which will be handled separately. If COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT load-out cannot be achieved, TYCOMs will submit a waiver to COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT, requesting to deviate from this policy.

c. Integrated/Advanced Phase. Remaining ordnance mission load requirements that could not be filled during the initial ordnance load will be accomplished during integrated/advanced phase. If unable to meet or maintain the requirements, TYCOMs will notify COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT.

d. Sustainment phase. Returning deployers will maintain mission loads and cargo mission loads until download is directed by COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT. Shortfalls in mission load for returning units shall be addressed on a case-by-case basis by COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT. However, if returning deployers are not fully mission loaded, units will notify COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT via their chain of command.

e. Forward Deployed Naval Forces. Upload and download cycles are the responsibility of COMFIFTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, and COMSEVENTHFLT. FDNF forces are considered deployed and will routinely remain loaded as directed.

f. Military Sealift Command. CLF ships will requisition mission load 120 to 180 days prior to routine scheduled deployment with specified required deliver date to supporting weapons stations and/or detachments 90 days prior to scheduled load date. Inert ordnance not retained during maintenance should be loaded at the earliest opportunity.
1101. Overview. MSC shall ensure fully capable and modernized ships are available to support Fleet combat and peacetime requirements within approved spending authority. MSC supports the execution of OFRP in two distinct, but equally important, ways:


b. LOE for the Fleet’s OFRP process, MSC support is one of nine key enablers ensuring effective and sustained COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT OFRP readiness production.

1102. Fleet Demand. MSC units support both CONUS and outside the continental United States fleet operations, deploying regularly with CSGs or as independent rotating deployers meeting Fleet demand throughout the globe. A portion of overseas demand is met by MSC’s CLF and service support ships operating forward in COMFIFTHFLT and COMSEVENTHFLT AORs under Title 10 exemptions, allowing them to conduct scheduled maintenance without having to return to CONUS. Additionally, MSC serves an important role in supporting exercises, CSG/ARG workups, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief response, and other demands requiring ready units.

1103. Readiness and Training. MSC relies on United States Coast Guard (USCG) commercial-based mariner licensing and maritime industry maintenance and certification practices to ensure Fleet readiness. Personnel and equipment readiness are the primary factors in MSC forces’ operational availability. The majority of MSC units are resourced to provide, on average, 270 “ready for tasking” days of Fleet operational support annually. Corrective and scheduled maintenance is conducted outside of that “ready for tasking” period. As such, this readiness model is not cyclical in nature and does not employ a phased and certification approach for readiness production. Rather, it produces a sustained and enduring level of readiness designed to maximize support.

a. Operating under this commercial maritime model, MSC follows a qualification and certification process in which civil service and contract mariner crews are required to meet
certification and credentialing requirements of USCG prior to assuming shipboard duties and is a requirement for their continued employment with MSC.

b. MSC adheres to a 5-year maintenance cycle designed to maintain a certificate of inspection from the USCG and classification by the American Bureau of Shipping, the two primary documented processes that maintain the material wholeness of a ship.

c. Based on this model, MSC units that are “ready for tasking” are considered certified for all aspects for their mission and will use DRRS-N to continuously assess and report their readiness. On average, the only times MSC units are not certified ready for tasking are during maintenance, emergent casualties, or when intentionally placed in a reduced operating status (ROS).

d. MSC units will require mission unique certifications and training assistance such as aviation certs, damage control and underway replenishment qualifications. These requirements are reported via DRRS-N and are supported by an MSC resourced afloat training team that provides the appropriate training services to ensure these standards are maintained.

e. Adaptive force packages will be utilized during various MSC deployments. AFPs will be resourced by mission sponsors and manned, trained, and equipped in accordance with service component standards to meet the tailored deployment mission requirements.

f. MSC crews shall be trained to support maritime operations in command and control denied or degraded environments and counter intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance procedures. This training should be conducted with other maritime forces during integrated or advanced phase.

1104. MSC OFRP Plan. Support to the OFRP places operational demands on MSC ships similar to those of deployed forces. This is particularly pertinent to the CLF whose force structure and operational availability output must be able to meet a global demand signal that includes steady presence requirements in CONUS, in addition to the forward deployed demand signal.
a. MSC acts as an enabler supporting all phases of the OFRP cycle. The service that CLF routinely provides has additional importance and significance for the fleet throughout all OFRP phases. During the basic phase, CLF supports unit level replenishment training and certification requirements. As these units progress to the integrated/advanced phase, CLF are assigned to participate in a range of exercises for both CSGs and ARGs and are critical in meeting final deployment certification for these groups. As early as possible in the integrated phase, the assigned station ship(s) that will deploy with a group will be incorporated into the group’s exercises’, however, scheduling constraints, maintenance demands, and other competing requirements of the assigned CLF unit may preclude earlier inclusion. Furthermore, current doctrine does not assign a dedicated CLF asset to deploying ARGs, which will rely on CLF forces already in theater as they deploy forward. Throughout the training cycle, MSC maintains a flexible and responsive schedule to meet Fleet operational and training demands. Some additional examples beyond replenishment services include support for towing exercises, opposing force, visit, board, search, and seizure and other non-traditional operations and exercises.

b. MSC’s tugs and salvage ships are integral to the successful completion of the mobile diving and salvage unit (MDSU) unit level training. For example, MSC units serve as a platform to perform a real world stranded vessel de-beaching exercise, they also allow explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) forces to perform limpet mine searches on their hulls in both daylight and night time operating environment and they provide MDSU training in four point mooring techniques that are required for certain diving scenarios. They support evaluation of master diver candidates and other COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM/COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC forces such as EOD. Additionally, these units routinely support submarine rescue training.
CHAPTER 12
INSPECTIONS

1201. Purpose. To enhance the effectiveness of Fleet assessments across the OFRP, eliminate unnecessary and redundant assessments, optimize assessment timing within the fleet response plan, apply appropriate levels of resources and standardize the process to reduce unnecessary impacts to personnel.

   a. Many legacy inspection, certification, assessment, and visit events were time-based and outdated and do not map well to the OFRP. Using a building block approach, inspection and assessment events were synchronized to eliminate redundancy and determine when each inspection best fits within the OFRP, inspecting once wherever possible and using data many times.

   b. This will allow deploying units to focus on training and combat readiness rather than repeating the same demonstrations and materiel checks for different assessors. By sharing data and processes, Fleet assessors (TYCOM, regional maintenance centers and Board of Inspection and Survey, etc.) will be better aligned with units being held to one universally accepted standard. The reduction in redundant inspections will also free up TYCOM and RMC resources to focus on improving readiness.

   c. Future changes to doctrine, assessment criteria, and periodicity for all inspection, certification, assessment, and visit events that impact Fleet units must be thoroughly vetted with Fleet, TYCOM and SYSCOM stakeholders.

   d. Specific inspection, certification, assessment, and visit requirements will be promulgated in applicable TYCOM training and readiness guidance.
CHAPTER 13
UNIT AND ADVANCED TRAINING

1301. Overview. COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLT has established the goal of generating Fleet readiness in the most efficient manner. In support of the OFRP, reference (c) establishes policy, defines unit and advanced training roles and responsibilities, and articulates requirements for all aspects of unit and advanced training. Execution of the continuum results in Navy forces trained to a single high-end near-peer standard and organized to accomplish missions assigned by the CCDR, NCCs, and NFCs.

1302. Mission. Provide to CCDRs and NCCs/NFCs forces trained to a single high-end near-peer standard and capable of executing all missions required in support of the GFMAP, global response force, request for capabilities, and request for forces.

1303. Scope. Fleet training prepares Navy forces for deployment and sustains forces and forward deployed force readiness through the use of live, virtual, and constructive (L/V/C) training events at the individual, watch team, unit, squadron, warfare commander, group commander, and strike force levels involving joint and coalition integration. The successful completion of Fleet training satisfies training readiness and Navy mission-essential task requirements which results in warfighting proficiency.

1304. Focus. To facilitate effective execution of training within the OFRP, the following focus areas have been established for basic, integrated/advanced, and sustainment phase.

   a. Maintenance Phase. Timely completion of maintenance and modernization is the primary focus with completion of individual, team, and schoolhouse training in accordance with TYCOM training and readiness policy being secondary.

   b. Basic Phase. Forces will focus on completing all basic phase training requirements within the established entitlements as outlined in reference (c).

   c. Integrated/Advanced Phase. Forces will primarily focus on the completion of integrated/advanced phase training
requirements within the established entitlements, culminating with deployment certification as outlined in reference (c).

d. Sustainment Phase. Sustainment phase (surge) fully-funded forces will conduct requisite training to maintain readiness in order to surge within prescribed timelines. Non-fully funded forces will conduct TYCOM required unit level repetitive/sustainment requirements to maintain unit level readiness commensurate with available resources.

1305. Group Training. To the greatest extent possible, all units assigned to a group (e.g., CSG, ESG or ARG) will execute integrated phase training as a single cohesive strike group, ARG or mission-oriented deployable unit/staff. This will ensure that all units are trained to a single high-end near-peer standard and have proven their performance in a challenging, multi-warfare, joint, coalition, and interagency environment.

a. Units that may not deploy as part of the group (e.g., CSG, ESG, or ARG) may be required to conduct additional mission specific training developed to meet CCDR or NCC mission requirements.
1401. Overview. Military operations require organizations that operate at three levels of warfighting: strategic, operational, and tactical. The operational level warfighting organization translates strategic objectives into operational objectives, conditions, and effects to be achieved in a joint battlespace (sometimes a joint operating area). The operational level HQ supports key decision makers to provide operational guidance and sets conditions for subordinate or tactical level success.

a. The CNO has designated the Fleet commanders, NCCs and NFCs as the Navy operational level commanders for joint operations. They are provided Fleet HQ staffs as operational level HQ and serve the commander to prepare, provide, and employ the force. The MOCs within each Fleet HQ serve specifically to support the employment of the force at the operational level. MOCs function to support the Fleet commander to make decisions as the NCC, joint force maritime component Commander or combined force maritime component commander, depending on the phase of operations, as well as set conditions for subordinate task forces and tactical units assigned to the Fleet commander.

b. Directly below the Fleet commander’s operational level HQ echelon, tactical commanders are assigned to command and control tactical task forces, groups, and units. These tactical commanders vary, but include such commanders as the CSG, destroyer squadron commander, air wing commander, and amphibious squadron commander. These commanders may also be designated as a CTF for the purpose of leading the tactical support of phased operations within a specific theater. Tactical level commanders are provided with tactical level HQ staffs, which also support the decision-making process of their commanders, and set the conditions for tactical success at the force, group, or unit level. These tactical level HQ staffs also coordinate heavily with higher headquarters at the operational level, coordinating almost exclusively with the MOC.

c. Operational level HQ and tactical level HQ are currently misaligned in organization, processes, capability, and capacity. This misalignment is reflected not only in training and readiness, but in execution of maritime operations as Navy tactical forces transition to a forward-based C2 structure under
deployed Fleet commanders and their HQ elements. The purpose of OFRP with respect to operational level and tactical level HQ integration is to optimize the employability of the operational level HQ (particularly the MOC) and associated tactical level HQ capabilities, develop interoperable operational level and tactical level processes and organizations, and strengthen the relationships between operational level commanders and their deploying tactical level commanders. Although this primarily affects the relationship between MOCs and CSG staffs, OFRP must also address the relationship between MOCs and other deploying tactical level HQ staffs, particularly those that may support CTF operations.

1402. Standardization. Standard missions, functions, tasks, procedures, and organization must be aligned at the operational and tactical level in order that forward deployed forces are employed effectively and efficiently as soon as they enter theater. Operational level HQ are standardized per reference (n), to include standard mission, functions, tasks, procedures, organization, manning, training, and materiel.

   a. The combination of current emerging policy regarding an operational level HQ standard and lack of a tactical level HQ standard increases the pressure on OFRP resources to man, train, and equip forces appropriately to coordinate as a collective warfighting capability. In order to provide ready forces which are able to seamlessly coordinate tactical activity based on operational intent between theaters, a tactical level HQ standard for expected missions, functions, tasks, procedures, and organization must be established which aligns to operational level HQ warfighting requirements. METs at the operational level HQ and NMETs at the tactical level HQ must be linked (supporting/command-linked) to ensure the efficient coordination of Navy core capabilities, particularly as forces are prepared to deploy for major combat operations, concept plans and named operations.

   b. Tactical level HQ manning, training, and materiel requirements must also be aligned and interoperable with operational level HQ. The current state of alignment is ad-hoc, and must be tailored and suited by tactical level HQ staffs from theater to theater in order to meet the demand of each region’s Fleet commander and their MOC.
(1) Operational level HQ manning, training, and materiel requirements are provided in reference (1).

(2) Tactical level HQ manning must include core positions that drive CTF processes. These positions must be given priority with respect to en route education focused to provide tactical level and operational level HQ staff context. Core positions within the tactical level HQ are the individuals who determine products, timeline, support requirements, battle rhythm, and internal coordination processes within the staff. They are also the primary points of coordination outside the staff, particularly with subordinate and MOC core personnel.

(3) Tactical level HQ materiel, to include systems, equipment, applications, and clients, must be interoperable with both the fleet HQ materiel and subordinate forces. Materiel alignment also includes personnel support, technical training, architecture, facility support, and ability to maintain baseline version and vulnerability updates.

(4) Tactical level HQ training must be aligned with both subordinate forces and Fleet HQ/MOC elements throughout the OFRP. Tactical level HQ training must follow standardized proficiency expectations, based upon the types of missions and tasks the tactical level HQ must be capable to perform during deployed operations.

1403. Operational Level HQ and Tactical Level HQ Exercises. The Navy must establish the dedicated ability to create an exercise construct for their operational level HQ and tactical level HQ elements, where the commanders of the Fleet HQ and CTF HQ are primary training audiences. Besides timing these events to fit within a pre-deployment cycle or surge availability for tactical level HQ, the resources required for modeling and simulation, scenario development, engineering support and architecture, exercise facilities, and exercise control must receive priority and investment.

a. A synthetic exercise event is the most efficient and effective setting for HQ elements to coordinate and exercise. Furthermore, a fleet synthetic training construct allows commanders to move or maneuver forces without necessitating the logistics and support required for actual force movement and allows forces to be reset or accelerated to meet required
training objectives at operational and tactical levels of war. An operational level FST capability must be developed which allows both operational and tactical level HQs to achieve their training objectives as a primary training audience and minimize the ability for commanders to drive operations and test intent in realistic scenarios. These exercises must stress the staff's ability to employ the force, in accordance with commander's intent, using most-likely or most-dangerous courses of action relative to their actual theater of operations.

b. operational level FST capability also allows realistic events to exercise coordinated employment of forces and certify operational and tactical level HQ elements without impacting combatant command or lower echelon Navy forces. Operational level FST scenarios will emphasize commanders' exercise imperatives, reflect current operational challenges, and enable mission rehearsals of relevant plans. Operational level FST scenarios can also uniquely focus on the Navy's latest capability employment challenges (e.g., electromagnetic maneuver warfare or cyber capabilities), and threat challenges (e.g., anti-access and area denial and denied and degraded C2 environment). Because operational level FST is a synthetic scenario that can be distributed via Navy continuous training environment nodes, forward deployed fleets will be able to exercise with pre-deployed forces to introduce and reinforce processes prior to transitioning into theater.
1501. Readiness. DRRS-N is the Navy’s authoritative capabilities-based readiness reporting system. It provides a readiness management system focused on missions and capabilities of units or organizations based on the NMET construct. DRRS-N provides leadership with a decision support tool responsive to demand signals across the full spectrum of naval capabilities.

a. DRRS-N shall be used to report readiness of all Navy forces through the construct of NMETs. A NMET is a task with associated conditions and standards, which is critical to the success of a mission. The Navy mission-essential task list is comprised of all the NMETs required to accomplish an assigned mission. The assessment of NMETs is the foundation of capabilities-based reporting and the standardized reporting scheme directed for use by all services and DoD agencies. Reference (c) provides detailed information on roles and responsibilities regarding NMETs.

b. DRRS-N additionally collects and displays the status and/or availability of resources information for personnel, equipment, supply, training, ordnance, and facilities (PESTOF) as applicable to the unit type. This PESTOF readiness indicator is not authoritative and is only intended to inform that commander. Resource availability, observed performance, military experience and judgment as well as the assigned tasks, conditions, and standards are all factors a commander or commanding officer must take into consideration when evaluating their ability to perform its NMETs and mission area/capability.

c. The administrative chain of command in coordination with group commanders (if applicable) will ensure forces obtain an overall and capability/mission area DRRS-N assessment of “YES” (green) at the completion of integrated or advanced phase.

(1) Forces shall maintain readiness at the “YES” (green) level in DRRS-N throughout pre-deployment sustainment, deployment, and post-deployment sustainment phases as funding allows.

(a) If a command’s readiness drops below the “YES” (green) level in any capability/mission area then a “QUALIFIED
YES” (yellow) level may only be used if the commander believes “YES” (green) can be restored within 30 days.

(b) If forces cannot obtain “YES” (green) within 30 days or are placed in a non-surge status by the Fleet commander, they will report an overall assessment of “NO” (red) and will no longer be considered a surge asset.

(c) Based on MSC's readiness model, MSC ships are expected to remain "YES" (green) at all times when not conducting major maintenance.

(2) During the basic and integrated/advanced phase forces are expected to maintain a DRRS-N “YES” (green) assessment in only those capability/mission areas determined by the TYCOM and group commander (e.g., antiterrorism/force protection, mobility-damage control, CYBER).

(3) Commander’s assessments must be submitted in DRRS-N within 24 hours of a significant change in readiness. This is defined as a change in any capability rating from the previously reported value as determined by the commander or commanding officer. Category 3 and 4 casualty reports, TYCOM redlines, and self-suspension messages which identify degradation in a warfare area or personnel and training readiness are also classified as significant changes.

(4) Commander’s comments are mandatory any time there is a commander’s assessment of “QUALIFIED YES” (yellow) or “NO” (red) in a capability or mission area. Comments should be entered in the appropriate PESTOF resource field instead of the overall comments field. At a minimum the comments should contain a description of the degradation (or shortfall), impact on capability, plans for resolution, and estimated date of resolution.

d. CSG and ARG commanders may only report a DRRS-N assessment of “YES” (green) when they meet the baseline group composition as outlined in reference (h). If group composition is reduced below the prescribed baseline, it is up to the group commander’s discretion to report a DRRS-N assessment of “QUALIFIED YES” (yellow) or “NO” (red).
e. All “QUALIFIED YES” (yellow) or “NO” (red) assessments must include reason and corrective plan or state that reduced readiness was directed by appropriate Fleet commander.

f. COMNAVRESFOR should codify Reserve Component readiness policy in an applicable instruction.

1502. **Employability Metrics.** This metric captures units deployed, units in a fully funded surge status, and units in basic and integrated/advanced phases capable of meeting rotational and surge demands.

a. Employability will be measured using an X + Y + Z construct where

   (1) X = Deployed forces.

   (2) Y = Fully-funded forces, certified ready to deploy with resourcing to support training as needed to sustain readiness to surge as directed.

   (3) Z = Not deployment certified forces in basic and integrated/advanced phases and not fully funded surge forces. Forces in this category shall include the number of days required to attain ready to deploy certification or the prescribed surge readiness as defined in chapter 4 in their monthly readiness report.

   (4) MSC units will be designated Z when conducting planned major maintenance.

b. X + Y + Z forces will be reported monthly via the Fleet operational availability update, a 15-month view of the ability to meet GFMAP and operation plan requirements, and surge capacity.

1503. **Reporting.** The following are readiness reporting responsibilities under the OFRP:

a. Fleet commanders shall:

   (1) Develop master OFRP production plan for all deploying forces and units, to include phase requirement and
completion dates, sustainment and employability period, and key events.

(2) Review and approve schedule proposals.

(3) Report monthly via the Fleet operational availability update, a 15 month view of the ability to meet GFMAP and operation plan requirements and surge capacity.

b. TYCOMs shall:

(1) Ensure accuracy of unit WEBSKED and DRRS-N reporting.

(2) Ensure timely and accurate DRRS-N readiness reporting for units under their ADCON.
CHAPTER 16
QUALITY OF SERVICE

1601. Overview. OFRP results in a Fleet ready to respond to rotational and surge demands. Key to effective warfighting under the OFRP is the alignment of quality of service resources that are responsive and supportive of Navy personnel and their families, particularly in the event of surge deployments.

1602. Quality of Service. Units must be manned, trained, and equipped to safely, confidently and effectively execute their missions. As such, the Navy must provide a quality of service that balances Sailors’ needs and goals of life and work.

   a. The right balance between QOL and quality of work is required to achieve the best quality of service (e.g., quality of service = QOL + quality of work).

      (1) QOL is an important tool in the recruiting and retaining an all-volunteer force. In ensuring a high QOL, the Navy has improved pay and benefits, housing allowances, health care, leave options and education opportunities.

      (2) Quality of work provides required resources and time to train, as well as manpower and leadership, to accomplish the mission safely, confidently, and effectively. Quality of work increases with OFRP predictability, stability, and sea-duty incentives.

   b. A high quality of service helps retain the best Sailors and maximize warfighting effectiveness.

1603. Health Service Support (HSS). HSS is a key element in the readiness of our units to support current and future operations. Units will maintain a consistently high state of medical and dental readiness throughout the OFRP cycle. To ensure medical readiness, the Fleet health integration panel actively engages with CCDRs, fleet commanders, NFCs, TYCOMs, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to coordinate and disseminate updated force health protection information. These stakeholders develop/maintain medical unit and individual medical readiness (IMR) for the operating forces as they relate to progression through the OFRP.
a. IMR is the maintenance of health and fitness that may affect an individual’s readiness to deploy. There are six elements to IMR. Periodic health assessment (PHA), dental assessment, immunization status, laboratory studies, deployment-limiting medical and dental conditions and individual medical equipment. IMR levels are managed throughout the OFRP to maximize personnel health and wellness while ensuring availability for critical training evolutions and establishing the appropriate level of force health protection.

b. Unit medical readiness encompasses the provision of HSS. HSS is provided to military personnel by applying prevention, protection, and treatment capabilities. The five overarching medical capabilities for HSS are first responder care, forward resuscitative care, theater hospitalization, definitive care capability, and enroute care capabilities. These capabilities are made operational and aligned with the OFRP in order to establish or integrate into the healthcare continuum of care.

(1) Unit medical readiness requirements including, medical/dental readiness inspections, materiel inspections and maritime lifesaving training for medical and non-medical personnel will be completed by TYCOMs during the basic phase.

(2) HSS related training will be assessed for CSG/ARG/ESG and independent deployers in the integrated/advanced phase.

1604. Legal Readiness. Fleet legal readiness is the primary responsibility of the Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC). To ensure Sailors are legally ready to deploy in alignment with the OFRP, NLSC oversees an outreach program that enhances awareness of available legal services and offers onsite assistance whenever possible. As part of the outreach program, Regional Legal Service Offices provide regular legal updates and advisories to area commands, remind commands of the availability of legal services, and provide legal briefings and legal assistance services to deploying forces. TYCOM and CSG/ESG staff judge advocates (SJA) shall coordinate with NLSC to synchronize command legal readiness solutions and command advice for operational units. In the event of a surge, SJAs shall coordinate with NLSC to ensure deploying Sailors are legally ready. Legal readiness services include guidance on the following:
1605. Religious/Spiritual Ministry Readiness. Units will maintain a consistently high state of religious ministry and spiritual readiness throughout the OFRP cycle. To ensure that religious ministry readiness meets or exceeds standards set forth in policy, COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSPACFLT will actively engage with the chaplains assigned to the staff of the NFCs and TYCOMs and provide oversight to the manning, training, certification, and coaching of religious ministry teams (RMT). Religious ministry/spiritual readiness includes:

a. Accommodate Religious Needs. Provide worship, religious counsel, scripture study, and religious education in support of the religious rights of service members. Facilitate the accommodation of individual religious requirements of service personnel.

b. Fleet ordnance supporter Morale and Welfare. Care for members of the sea services and their families through deck plate ministry, coaching on military life challenges, core values training, deployment transition, marriage preparation, crisis prevention and response, as well as personal growth and marriage enrichment retreats.

c. Provide Staff Support. Advise commanders and other leaders on issues relating to morals and ethics, spiritual well-being, religion and culture, and the impact of religion and culture on operations. Administer programs to include the training of subordinate RMTs, prepare and manage budgets, supervise assigned staff, and coach subordinate chaplains.
d. Upon notification of surge, COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMTHIRD FLT chaplains will coordinate RMT training tailored to support the operational requirements.