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

Subj: FLEET TRAINING CONTINUUM INSTRUCTION

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5400.45
(b) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3000.15B
(c) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3501.4A
(d) COMUSFLTFORCOM INSTRUCTION 5450.10A
(e) OPNAVINST 3500.37D
(f) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 1500.49C
(g) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3500.6
(h) CJCSM 3500.03E
(i) COMFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3500.2
(j) Joint Publication 3-0 of 22 October 2018

1. Purpose. This instruction provides fleet commanders, Navy component commanders, numbered fleet commanders, type commanders, and subordinate commanders and staffs with guidance to execute fleet training. The fleet training continuum provides the framework for fleet training of all Navy forces. This instruction is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.
2. Cancellation. COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3501.3D
3. Scope and Applicability. This instruction applies to all Navy forces and staffs under Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) or Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) administrative control, as specified in reference (a).
4. Discussion. This instruction codifies fleet training policy and is effective immediately.
5. Action. Ensure widest dissemination and implementation of this instruction.
6. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of format or media, must be maintained and dispositioned for the standard subject identification codes 1000 through 13000 series per the records disposition schedules located on the Department of the Navy/Assistant for Administration, Directives and Records Management Division portal page at

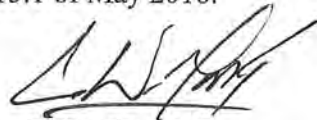
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<https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/Records-and-Information-Management/Approved%20Record%20Schedules/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

7. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, COMUSFLTFORCOM (N7) and COMPACFLT (N7) will review this instruction annually around the anniversary of its issuance date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, Department of Defense, Secretary of the Navy, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will be in effect for 10 years, unless revised or cancelled in the interim, and will be reissued by the 10-year anniversary date if it is still required, unless it meets one of the exceptions in OPNAVINST 5215.7A, paragraph 9. Otherwise, if the instruction is no longer required, it will be processed for cancellation as soon as need for cancellation is known following the guidance in OPNAV Manual 5215.1 of May 2016.


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Releasability and distribution:

This instruction is not cleared for public release and is available electronically only, via:

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CHAPTER 1
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Executive Summary

a. The goal of the fleet training continuum (FTC) is to produce Navy forces trained to operate forward, conduct prompt and sustained combat operations at sea and ashore, safeguard U.S. interests, and project power per national imperatives. The FTC builds combat capabilities using available resources (i.e., time and funding) with managed risk and accurate reporting of training readiness. Fleet training builds readiness in all required operational capabilities (ROC) and projected operational environments (POE) under high-end threat conditions and to a high-end warfighting standard. High-end threats represent the most challenging military capability in a given mission area that the U.S. Navy could expect to encounter. High-end warfighting refers to a campaign or operation in phase II (i.e., seize initiative) or beyond against a high-end threat. The FTC establishes fleet training policy, standards, requirements, and roles and responsibilities of fleet commanders, Navy component commanders (NCC), numbered fleet commanders (NFC), type commanders (TYCOM), and other fleet training stakeholders to defeat high-end threats.

b. Fleet training prepares Navy forces for employment and sustains readiness through the use of academics and live, virtual, and constructive training (LVC). Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) establish fleet training policy and provide FTC oversight. Commander, U.S. SECOND Fleet (COMSECONDFLT), Commander, U.S. THIRD Fleet (COMTHIRDFLT), Commander, U.S. FOURTH Fleet (COMFOURTHFLT), Commander, U.S. FIFTH Fleet (COMFIFTHFLT), Commander, U.S. SIXTH Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT), Commander, U.S. SEVENTH Fleet (COMSEVENTHFLT), Commander, U.S. TENTH Fleet (COMTENTHFLT), Commander, Naval Air Force Atlantic (COMNAVAIRLANT), Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMNAVAIRPAC), Commander, Naval Surface Force Atlantic (COMNAVSURFLANT), Commander, Naval Surface Force U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMNAVSURFPAC), Commander, Submarine Force Atlantic (COMSUBLANT), Commander, Submarine Force U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMSUBPAC), Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM), Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Pacific (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC), Commander, Naval Information Forces (COMNAVIFOR), and Commander, Military Sealift Command (COMSC) execute the FTC.

2. Fleet Training Mission. The goal of fleet training is to produce Navy forces trained in all ROCs under high-end threat conditions to a high-end warfighting standard, certified and ready to operate forward, prepared to conduct prompt and sustained combat operations at sea and ashore, safeguard U.S. interests, and project power per national imperatives.

3. Fleet Training Principles. These principles articulate the fundamental tenets of fleet training and must be considered in decisions regarding training resources, manning, and scheduling to prepare Navy forces for success in combat.

a. Train forces for employment with a building block approach through an optimal mix of academics and LVC.

b. Focus on the fundamentals, ensuring forces have the tools, training, trainers, time, and personnel to execute ROCs.

c. Train deploying forces on the systems and equipment with which they will deploy. This includes tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) with embarked assets including embarked air wings and detachments (e.g., assault landing units, and beach masters) for training validation maximizing live fire, as much as possible.

d. Train to the most demanding high-end threat combat conditions and the most relevant tasks with unwaiverable high-end warfighting standards.

e. Conduct end-to-end kill chain (e.g., find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess) training through the use of live fire and the applicable maritime operations center.

f. Resource fleet training commands with instructors who possess leadership experience and subject matter expertise at the level commensurate with what they will instruct and equipment currently fielded.

g. Train and mentor first, then assess for feedback.

h. Continuously implement timely changes to individual and fleet training to reflect relevant current operational lessons learned.

i. Maximize training repetitions and sets to build proficiency and confidence.

4. Fleet Training Vision. Navy forces must be brilliant in the basics. This will be done by strengthening naval power for the high-end fight through advanced tactics and advanced tactical training in realistic and challenging battlespace environments across all domains, specifically:

a. Establishing the world's pre-eminent training environment through range improvements, enhanced LVC simulation methods, and training operational and tactical forces in the most realistic and threat representative scenarios.

b. Ensuring at-sea mission rehearsal capability provides the ability to shift dynamically between areas of responsibility, without degrading combat readiness, and to arrive prepared to conduct required operations.

5. Fleet Training Policy. The FTC is a management and execution process, which delivers the right training, at the right time, to the right audience for rotational, surge, shore based non-rotational, and forward deployed naval force (FDNF). To that end, the FTC:

a. Led by COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT, supports the optimized fleet response plan (OFRP), as outlined in reference (b), by aligning fleet training methodology and accountability through an end-to-end process that provides visibility and synchronization across all commands executing fleet training.

b. Clearly delineates accountability for training and sustainment of Navy forces for employment that are under COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT administrative control (ADCON) as specified in reference (a).

c. Supports fleet training principles.

d. Provides a unified voice for fleet training requirements.

e. Is capabilities based.

f. Is supported by the Navy Warfare Training System (NWTS).

g. Is derived from ROC/POE and based on current joint and Navy doctrine.

h. Is resourced to generate required readiness throughout the future years defense program.

i. Is integrated with joint, partner nation, and interagency training.

j. Is based upon time critical and objective feedback.

k. Requires an optimal balance of academics and LVC, which is focused on the fundamentals.

l. Directs accurate and timely reporting of readiness degradations, if a force's fleet response training plan (FRTP) has insufficient time or resources.

6. Training Elements of the OFRP. This instruction codifies the FRTP, FDNF, and shore fleet training plans for all forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM ADCON and COMPACFLT ADCON and operational control (OPCON). The execution of applicable fleet training events and sub-

events produces Navy forces trained, certified, and ready to operate forward, conduct prompt and sustained combat operations at sea and ashore, safeguard U.S. interests and project power per national imperatives.

7. LVC Capability Policy Statement. The Navy must adopt an integrated LVC capability to train Navy forces for high-end combat under high-end threat conditions. Fiscal constraints and other operational considerations prevent forces from using all platforms, weapons systems, and warfighting staffs' capabilities, while training in a purely live environment. Further, forces cannot demonstrate all knowledge of potential adversary's capabilities in a purely live environment due to operations security and other concerns. Virtual and constructive training provides lower cost alternatives, which are not observable by opponents, but does not provide the full spectrum of realism required to prepare forces. Thus, the Navy must develop a process to merge LVC to support warfighters in varying tactical and operational environments. The Navy is developing an integrated live, virtual, and constructive environment that will provide trainers and training audiences a variety of realistic options and conditions. The synergistic effect of merging live and synthetic training entities enables trainers to expand and saturate the battlespace with realistic models, threat-representative systems, and thinking opposition forces. This scalable combination of live, virtual, and constructive participants will enable warfighters to effectively meet high-end threat training objectives in a safe, efficient manner while enabling the development of new TTPs in operationally secure conditions.

a. Training capability improvements will be made to integrate LVC as well as existing live and synthetic training. This will result in multiple improvements while paying once.

b. Fleet tactical and operational training will be conducted using a mix of LVC capabilities to effectively and efficiently train naval forces under varying operational environments.

c. A blended mix of LVC capabilities will be based on training objectives, training environment, training systems, and acceptable risk management standards.

d. The Navy continuous training environment (NCTE) is the Navy's LVC integrating architecture and environment and includes the following key components.

(1) The digital radio management system is an integrated radio-internet protocol voice communication system that enables command and control (C2) of geographically dispersed participants within an integrated LVC environment.

(2) Joint semi-automated forces is the Navy's authoritative constructive simulation for tactical and operational training events and exercises.

e. NCTE is the Navy's technical integration point for LVC with combatant commander (CCDR), other services, and partner nation training.

f. All Navy training systems for use in LVC events must be designed and delivered to be interoperable with other training systems via the NCTE.

g. The tactical and operational fleet training infrastructure (e.g., live training ranges, NCTE, simulators) will comply with common standards, protocols and infrastructure documented in the NCTE interoperability standard and published by COMUSFLTFORCOM.

h. Existing fleet training coordination, oversight and management groups will provide oversight and management of LVC, including the standardization and integration of live training ranges and the NCTE.

i. Progress towards LVC capability vision and desired end-state will be assessed during training events and exercises.

8. Counter-intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Targeting (C-ISRT) and Fleet Training

a. Navy forces operate all of their command, control, communications, computers, combat systems, and intelligence equipment, across all relevant networks, while practicing and perfecting advance TTPs in all warfighting domains. Fleet training presents an opportunity for adversary intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities to analyze and exploit capabilities and TTPs in advance of operations and thus requires an active and ongoing effort to reduce or eliminate vulnerabilities. It is critical that C-ISRT plans are developed and updated, while resulting training deficiencies (e.g., capability, capacity, security) are identified and reported via established after action report and lessons learned processes.

b. The purpose of C-ISRT is to maintain a favorable tactical situation against high-end threat capabilities while positioning forces to execute assigned missions and deliver naval power as required by the joint force commander. The overarching goal is to prevent an adversary understanding of Navy forces' operational and tactical situation and objectives, while increasing warfighting advantage. It is important to employ C-ISRT procedures during operations anytime and anywhere. C-ISRT planning for fleet training must account for current capabilities and TTPs and ensure future capabilities can be trained to without exposing the capability and TTPs to adversary ISR activities.

9. Visual Information (VI) Fleet Training Policy. Unsafe and unprofessional interactions by foreign militaries (excluding allies and partners) against our maritime vessels and aircraft demand that we win the battle of the narrative. In order to be first with the truth, video and still photos of these incidents must be recorded to tell the whole story visually, showing the facts and context of the encounter. VI enhances the CCDRs communication strategy to achieve operational effects and is a supporting capability for public communication.

- a. Units will be trained, tested, and evaluated for VI during the basic, advanced, integrated, and sustainment phases of the FRTP using an adequate balance of day and nighttime exercises.
- b. TYCOMs, Commander, Carrier Strike Group FOUR (COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR), Commander, Carrier Strike Group FIFTEEN (COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN), Tactical Training Group Atlantic, Tactical Training Group Pacific, type wings, and afloat training groups must incorporate VI into all phases of training. This training must include unit level fundamentals during basic phase, while advance, integrated, and sustainment phase must include dynamic situations with ships and aircraft participating as opposition forces in challenging, high-end threat representative scenarios.
- c. COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM and COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC will direct all echelon 4 and 5 deployable units and TYCOM designated echelon 6 units of action to be trained, tested, and evaluated for VI during the basic through the sustainment phase of the FRTP using an adequate balance of day and nighttime exercises.

CHAPTER 2
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Navy Component Commanders. Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT); Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Northern Command; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (COMUSNAVEUR); Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Africa; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command; and Commander, U.S. Fleet Cyber Command (COMFLTCYBERCOM); and Commander, Military Sealift Command (COMSC).

a. Role. Given operational control (OPCON) of combatant commander (CCDR) assigned forces, may employ forces to complete assigned missions. Navy component commanders (NCC) are responsible through the CCDR chain of command for training in the joint doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) needed to support CCDR warfighting capability and to the Chief of Naval Operations for the service level training needed to generate and sustain required readiness.

b. Expectations

(1) Ensure training time is available for forces assigned to their CCDR, either forward deployed or rotationally deployed, to build and sustain readiness.

(2) Ensure deployed forces maintain and sustain proficiency, and generate or sustain readiness in all warfare areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.

(3) Coordinate with (Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), COMPACFLT, numbered fleet commanders (NFCs), and type commanders (TYCOMs) for required training support.

(4) Ensure fleet training is consistent with CCDR requirements and policies.

(5) Ensure training for CCDR warfighter capabilities is coordinated through the respective force provider and accomplished in conjunction with the fleet response training plans (FRTP).

2. COMUSFLTFORCOM

a. Role. In collaboration with COMPACFLT, provide a unified voice for all fleet training requirements, policy, guidance, oversight, and allocates programmatic resources to support fleet training. Additionally, COMUSFLTFORCOM provides trained, equipped, and combat ready forces capable of conducting prompt, sustained naval, joint, and combined operations in support of U.S. national interests and thus has primary responsibility for training Navy forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM administrative control (ADCON) and assigned reserve forces.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Function as the conduit for fleet training requirements to the Office of Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) and coordinate and consolidate input into the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution system (PPBES) process with inputs from COMPACFLT.

(a) Provide OPNAV with validated fleet training requirements and funding estimates from the fleet training integration panel (FTIP) and other fleet training stakeholders.

(b) Act as OPNAV executive agent for live, virtual, and constructive training (LVC), range, and fleet training support requirements. Act as information systems owner and information technology portfolio manager of the Navy continuous training environment (NCTE). In coordination with COMPACFLT, prioritize and coordinate fleet training requirements for systems commands (SYSCOMs) procurement efforts in support of LVC for future readiness, modernization, and sustainment of deployable forces.

(2) Ensure nominal phase durations outlined in reference (b) are available for all forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM ADCON.

(3) Certify all rotational, shore based non-rotational (e.g., Navy information warfare (IW) forces), and surge forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM ADCON ready for deployment or for continued operations as outlined within reference (b).

(4) Ensure that Navy forces assigned operational tasks and missions have the requisite level of training prior to attaining employment, deployment, or continued operations certification. In circumstances where training standards cannot be met and there is no alternative to tasking the staff or unit, approval to deviate from a readiness standard must be obtained as outlined in reference (b).

(5) Upon designation of an adaptive force package (AFP), issue a planning order (PLANORD) that identifies the supported relationships for planning and execution of a training plan based upon time allotted, assigned forces, and projected employment.

(6) In coordination with COMPACFLT, establish and implement standard requirements and policies for training Navy forces.

(7) Oversee resource allocation and execution for fleet training.

(8) Direct continuous evaluation of fleet training processes, inputs, outputs, NFC feedback, safety investigation boards, and Navy training lessons learned to assess training effectiveness and provide timely feedback to improve training quality and efficiency.

(9) Assist Navy Education and Training Command (NETC), OPNAV resource sponsors, TYCOMs, and SYSCOMs in the development and targeted use of the Navy training management and planning system (NTMPS) and fleet training management and planning system (FLTMPS).

(10) In coordination with Joint Staff (JS) J7, and in collaboration with COMPACFLT, represent Navy-wide joint and partner nation requirements by coordinating joint, partner nation, and interagency participation in designated Navy training events utilizing joint national training capability processes.

(11) Act as fleet liaison for planning and execution of joint training in support of training transformation; liaise directly with joint knowledge online, joint national training capability, and joint assessment and enabling capability in the development and implementation of training transformation.

(12) In coordination with COMPACFLT, co-chair the FTIP as outlined in appendix C.

(13) Oversee Commander, U.S. SECOND Fleet (COMSECONDFLT) and Commander, Carrier Strike Group FOUR (COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR) in the establishment of carrier strike group (CSG), expeditionary strike group (ESG), amphibious ready group (ARG), surface action group (SAG) command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, coordinators, and Aegis ashore training requirements.

(14) Liaise with Commanding General, Fleet Marine Forces Atlantic and the respective Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) staff to ensure compatibility and integration of U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) and deploying Navy force training objectives.

(15) Use performance assessments to identify deficiencies in Navy force performance and factor correction of the deficiencies into future training.

(16) Support standardized implementation and management of the personnel qualification standards (PQS) program.

(17) Approve solutions for abbreviated, extended, or interrupted FRTPs. As outlined in reference (b), deviation from a readiness standard may be approved despite a significant degradation in warfighting capabilities in order to meet an operational commitment.

3. COMPACFLT

a. Role. In coordination and collaboration with COMUSFLTFORCOM provides a unified voice for all fleet training requirements, training policy, guidance, and oversight to support fleet training. Additionally, COMPACFLT provides trained, equipped, and combat ready forces

capable of conducting prompt, sustained naval, joint, and combined operations in support of U.S. national interests and thus has primary responsibility for training forces under COMPACFLT ADCON and assigned reserve forces.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Provide and prioritize all fleet training requirements to COMUSFLTFORCOM for submission via the PPBES process.

(a) Assist in validating fleet training requirements and funding estimates for submission to OPNAV.

(b) Coordinate and prioritize fleet training requirements for SYSCOMs procurement efforts in support of LVC for future readiness, modernization, and sustainment of deployable forces.

(2) Ensure nominal phase durations outlined in reference (b) are available for all forces under COMPACFLT ADCON.

(3) Ensure that Navy forces assigned operational tasks and missions have the requisite level of training prior to attaining employment, deployment, or continued operations certification. In circumstances where training standards cannot be met and there is no alternative to tasking the staff or unit, approval to deviate from a readiness standard must be obtained as outlined in reference (b).

(4) Upon designation of an AFP, issue a PLANORD that identifies the support relationships for planning and execution of a training plan based upon time allotted, assigned forces, and the projected employment.

(5) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, establish and implement standard requirements and policies for training Navy forces.

(6) Oversee resource allocation and execution for fleet training.

(7) Direct continuous evaluation of fleet training processes, inputs, outputs, NFC feedback, safety investigation boards, and Navy training lessons learned to assess training effectiveness and provide timely feedback to improve training quality and efficiency.

(8) Assist NETC, OPNAV resource sponsors, TYCOMs, and SYSCOMs in the development and targeted use of the NTMPS and FLT MPS.

(9) Concurrent and in coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM interactions with JS J7, COMPACFLT will engage U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) for the integration

of USINDOPACOM service component participation into designated Commander, U.S. THIRD Fleet (COMTHIRDFLT) and Commander, U.S. SEVENTH Fleet (COMSEVENTHFLT) fleet training events.

(10) During fiscal year execution, provide financial and program oversight of ranges and non-NCTE LVC support services.

(11) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, co-chair the FTIP as outlined in appendix C.

(12) Oversee COMTHIRDFLT and COMSEVENTHFLT in the establishment of CSG, ESG, ARG, and SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators training requirements.

(13) Coordinate with Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific and the respective MEF staffs to ensure compatibility and integration of the USMC and deploying Navy force training objectives.

(14) Use performance assessments to identify deficiencies in Navy force performance and factor correction of the deficiencies into future training.

(15) Support standardized implementation and management of the PQS program.

(16) Approve solutions for abbreviated, extended, or interrupted FRTPs. As outlined in reference (b), deviation from a readiness standard may be approved despite a significant degradation in warfighting capabilities in order to meet an operational commitment.

4. NETC

a. Role. Provide individual training, including specialized skills training. NETC serves as the principal advisor to COMUSFLTFORCOM on individual training and education issues that have direct impact on fleet training.

b. Expectations

(1) NETC, to include applicable training organizations under their ADCON (e.g., center for surface combat systems), is the supporting commander and COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMPACFLT, NFCs, and TYCOMs are the supported commanders. This support relationship only exists for fleet training issues.

(a) The supporting commander will:

1. Adjust training to meet validated and resourced fleet training requirements.

2. Develop, execute, and assess academics and LVC supporting individual and specialized skills development.

3. In coordination with TYCOMs, ensure PQS is correct and relevant.

4. Act as NTMPS and FLT MPS functional manager to provide oversight to system changes based on supported commanders' need and feedback. Ensure training requirements and references are provided by supported commanders and appropriately reflected to signal training demand, and ensure system capabilities and training opportunities are communicated.

(b) The supported commanders will:

1. Request support as required.

2. Assess individual training adequacy as it affects mission capability and fleet training readiness; provide feedback as required.

(2) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

5. Commander, Navy Reserve Forces (COMNAVRESFOR)

a. Role. Provide trained, equipped, and ready forces to CCDRs. COMNAVRESFOR has primary responsibility for training forces under their ADCON for employment, including management of Navy reserve force resources to maintain readiness for current and future Navy requirements.

b. Expectations

(1) COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMPACFLT, Commander, U.S. SECOND Fleet (COMSECONDFLT), COMTHIRDFLT, and TYCOMs are supporting commanders and COMNAVRESFOR is the supported commander. This support relationship only exists for the pre-deployment training of forces under COMNAVRESFOR ADCON, as specified in reference (a).

(a) The supporting commanders will:

1. Develop, execute, and assess pre-deployment training for COMNAVRESFOR forces, as requested.

2. Adjust training to meet validated COMNAVRESFOR training requirements.

(b) The supported commander will:

1. Request support, as required.

2. Provide training requirements and standards for pre-deployment training of forces under COMNAVRESFOR ADCON.

3. Assess the adequacy of pre-deployment training and provide feedback to COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT.

(2) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

6. Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED)

a. Role. Organize and provide trained, equipped, and ready medical forces (e.g., expeditionary medical facility) to support the CCDR and service requirements. BUMED has primary responsibility for training medical forces under their ADCON for employment, to include assigned reserve medical forces.

b. Expectations

(1) Ensure deployable medical systems and augmenting personnel embarking onboard deployable forces (e.g., CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG, expeditionary, hospital ships (T-AH)) have completed all requisite Navy Enlisted Classifications and Navy Officer Billet Classification standard training requirements prior to embarkation.

(2) Ensure deployable medical systems and augmenting personnel embark onboard deployable forces (e.g., CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG) in sufficient time to support basic phase training. This will facilitate team integration and training as the group or unit proceeds through the FRTP.

7. COMSECONDFLT

a. Role. Assess and recommend certification of service assigned combat ready naval forces for maritime employment and advocate for resources in support of designated service assigned forces to ensure they are prepared for employment, deployment, or continued operations.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Recommend employment or deployment certification of forces in the integrated and sustainment phases as outlined in reference (b) and assess readiness of assigned naval forces.

(2) Coordinate with COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR, Commander, Expeditionary Strike Group TWO (COMEXSTRKGRU TWO), TYCOMs, and warfighting development centers for integrated phase planning and execute functions and tasks of mentoring and assessing CSGs, ESGs, ARGs, SAGs, and independently deploying surface ships.

(3) Provide integrated and sustainment phase unit specific training requirements to the applicable TYCOM for inclusion within their training and readiness.

(4) Assess readiness of all assigned forces to ensure overall combat readiness; including providing support to full spectrum military operations from theater security cooperation to major combat operations, promoting regional stability, and ensuring successful crisis response or decisive victory.

(5) Provide amphibious forces support for deploying Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTF), including special purpose MAGTFs, Marine expeditionary unit (MEU) or, when assigned, Marine expeditionary brigades (MEB). COMSECONDFLT is granted direct liaison with USMC II MEF for coordination of USMC training and certification requirements.

(6) Provide COMUSFLTFORCOM an independent assessment of the readiness of designated service assigned naval forces for deployment or employment certification.

(7) Provide input to COMUSFLTFORCOM on integrated and sustainment phase fleet training areas that require improvement.

(8) Ensure assigned forces who have been assigned operational tasking have the requisite level of training prior to attaining employment or deployment certification. In circumstances where training standards cannot be met and there is no alternative to tasking the staff or unit, deviation from a readiness standard must be submitted as outlined in reference (b).

(9) In coordination with COMTHIRDFLT, Commander, U.S. FOURTH Fleet (COMFOURTHFLT), Commander, U.S. FIFTH Fleet (COMFIFTHFLT), Commander, U.S. SIXTH Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT), COMSEVENTHFLT, COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR, and Commander, Carrier Strike Group FIFTEEN (COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN) develop and codify CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators training requirements.

(10) Ensure nominal phase durations outlined in reference (b) are available for all assigned Navy forces and notify COMUSFLTFORCOM when it becomes necessary to abbreviate, extend, or interrupt a FRTP. As outlined in reference (b), deviation from a readiness standard will be submitted to COMUSFLTFORCOM for forces assigned to a group (e.g., CSG, ESG, ARG, or SAG) when abbreviated, extended, or interrupted FRTPs result in a significant degradation to a warfighting capability or negatively impacts the ability to meet an operational commitment.

(11) Oversee subordinate CSG commanders, COMEXSTRKGRU TWO, other commanders, and commanding officers (as appropriate) in developing, coordinating, scheduling, and executing fleet training plans.

(12) Advise COMUSFLTFORCOM on all facets of integrated training, assessment, and deployment certification within the integrated and sustainment phases of the FRTP.

(13) Review NFC training inputs, lessons learned, and post deployment briefs and recommend adjustments to training events, as required.

(14) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMUSNAVEUR for scheduling, planning, and execution of joint, partner nation, and interagency participation in designated joint national training capability events.

(15) Support participation in other services joint national training capability events, as required.

(16) Support COMNAVRESFOR for pre-deployment training of forces under of COMNAVRESFOR ADCON.

(17) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

8. COMTHIRDFLT

a. Role. COMPACFLT's executive agent for planning, execution, and training of CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators under COMPACFLT ADCON, COMTHIRDFLT OPCON, and assigned reserve forces. Additionally, COMTHIRDFLT certifies service assigned combat ready naval forces for maritime employment and advocates for resources to ensure they are prepared for employment, deployment, or continued operations.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Ensure nominal phase durations outlined in reference (b) are available for all assigned Navy forces and notify COMPACFLT when it becomes necessary to abbreviate, extend, or interrupt a FRTP. As outlined in reference (b), deviation from a readiness standard will be submitted to COMPACFLT for forces assigned to a group (e.g., CSG, ESG, ARG, or SAG) when abbreviated, extended, or interrupted FRTPs result in a significant degradation to a Navy warfighting capability or negatively impacts the ability to meet an operational commitment.

(2) Certify all rotational, shore based non-rotational, and surge forces under COMPACFLT ADCON (with the exception of FDNF-Japan) ready for deployment or for continued operations as outlined within reference (b).

(3) Provide integrated and sustainment phase unit specific training requirements to the applicable TYCOM for inclusion within their training and readiness.

(4) In coordination with COMSECONDFLT, COMFOURTHFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, and COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR develop and codify CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators training requirements.

(5) Provide amphibious forces support for deploying MAGTF, including special purpose MAGTFs, MEUs, or, when assigned, MEBs. Liaison with I MEF for coordination of USMC training and certification requirements.

(6) Issue FRTP implementation directives that provide guidance to CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG command elements, independently deploying surface ships, and supporting training commands.

(7) With support from the TYCOMs, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, Commander, Expeditionary Strike Group THREE (COMEXSTRKGRU THREE), warfighting development centers, and other fleet training commands, plan, schedule, execute, and support training for CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators under COMPACFLT ADCON and COMTHIRDFLT OPCON.

(8) Ensure forces under COMTHIRDFLT OPCON who have been assigned operational tasking have the requisite level of training prior to employment or deployment certification. In circumstances where training standards cannot be met and there is no alternative to tasking the staff or unit, deviation from a readiness standard must be submitted as outlined in reference (b).

(9) Utilize NTMPS, FLT MPS, and Navy training information management system (NTIMS) for managing training requirements and training plans.

(10) Review NFC training inputs, lessons learned, and post deployment briefs and recommend adjustments to training events, as required.

(11) Oversee subordinate CSG commanders, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, COMEXSTRKGRU THREE, other commanders, and commanding officers (as appropriate) in developing, coordinating, scheduling, and executing fleet training plans.

(12) In coordination with TYCOMs, ensure unit training addresses individual skills required on operational systems and tactical suites in relation to staff and group C2.

(13) Support performance assessment with a process capable of identifying and defining remedial actions to correct identified deficiencies during follow-on sustainment training events.

(14) Provide timely fleet training feedback on performance during integrated training to the appropriate TYCOM to facilitate unit training improvements.

(15) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT for scheduling, planning, and execution of joint, partner nation, and interagency participation in designated joint national training capability events.

(16) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

(17) Support participation in other services joint national training capability events, as required.

(18) Support COMNAVRESFOR for pre-deployment training of forces under COMNAVRESFOR ADCON.

9. COMFOURTHFLT

a. Role. Responsible for providing feedback on rotational, surge, and shore based non-rotational Navy forces to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT.

b. Expectations

(1) Articulate mission and capability requirements for assigned Navy forces.

(2) Ensure deployed forces maintain and sustain proficiency, and generate or sustain readiness in all warfare areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.

(3) Provide area of responsibility (AOR) specific training requirements for inclusion in appropriate training and readiness guidance.

(4) Provide input to COMUSFLTFORCOM (N7) and COMPACFLT (N7) on operational performance areas that require enhanced training or any changes to the projected operating environment.

(5) In coordination with COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, and COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR develop and codify CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators training requirements.

(6) Provide deployed CSG and ARG feedback to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT per chapter four.

(7) Establish and publish theater entry training requirements for assigned Navy forces.

(8) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

10. COMFIFTHFLT

a. Role. Responsible for the training of assigned FDNF-U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) and reserve forces, and providing feedback on rotational, surge, and shore based non-rotational Navy forces to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT.

b. Expectations

(1) Ensure nominal phase durations outlined in reference (b) are available for assigned Navy forces and notify COMUSFLTFORCOM and applicable TYCOM when it becomes necessary to abbreviate, extend, or interrupt training.

(2) Ensure forces assigned operational tasks and missions have the requisite level of training and readiness, and adhere to the minimum training requirements for at sea events outlined in reference (b). In circumstances where training standards cannot be met and there is no alternative to tasking the unit, deviation from a readiness standard must be submitted as outlined in reference (b).

(3) Ensure deployed forces maintain and sustain proficiency, and generate or sustain readiness in all warfare areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.

(4) Articulate mission and capability requirements for assigned and rotational Navy forces within the COMFIFTHFLT AOR.

(5) In coordination with COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMFOURTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR, and warfighting development centers develop and codify CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators training requirements.

(6) Provide timely fleet training feedback to the appropriate TYCOM to facilitate unit training improvements and COMSECONDFLT and COMTHIRDFLT for integrated training improvements.

(7) Provide deployed CSG and ARG feedback to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT per chapter four.

(8) Establish and publish theater entry requirements for assigned Navy forces.

(9) Utilize NTMPS, FLT MPS, and NTIMS to assist in managing training requirements and training plans for all assigned forces.

(10) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

(11) COMFIFTHFLT is the supported commander and the supporting commanders are COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMPACFLT, Commander, Naval Air Force Atlantic (COMNAVAIRLANT), Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMNAVAIRPAC), Commander, Naval Surface Force Atlantic (COMNAVSURFLANT), Commander, Naval Surface Force U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMNAVSURFPAC), Submarine Force Atlantic (COMSUBLANT), COMSUBPAC, Commander, Naval Information Forces (COMNAVIFOR), COMSC, Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM), and), Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Pacific (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC).

(a) The supported commander must identify AOR specific training requirements and request development, execution, and assessment support for academics and LVC.

(b) Supporting commanders will:

1. Lead development of training to meet AOR specific training requirement requests.

2. Execute and assess academics and LVC to maintain readiness.

3. Establish the periodicity of qualifications, capability and mission area certifications, schools, assessments, and sustainment training to maintain proficiency and readiness for forward deployed operations.

4. Codify validated training requirements in training and readiness guidance.

11. COMSIXTHFLT

a. Role. Responsible for ensuring the completion of required training of assigned FDNF-U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and reserve forces and providing feedback on rotational, surge, and shore based non-rotational Navy forces to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT.

b. Expectations

(1) Ensure nominal phase durations outlined in reference (b) are available for assigned Navy forces and notify COMUSNAVEUR, COMUSFLTFORCOM, and applicable TYCOM when it becomes necessary to abbreviate, extend, or interrupt training. As outlined in reference

(b), deviation from a readiness standard will be submitted for FDNF-EUCOM units when abbreviated, extended, or interrupted FRTPs result in a significant degradation to a Navy warfighting capability or negatively impacts the ability to meet an operational commitment.

(2) Ensure deployed forces maintain and sustain proficiency, and generate or sustain readiness in all warfare areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.

(3) Ensure forces assigned operational tasks and missions have the requisite level of training and readiness, and adhere to minimum training requirements for at sea events outlined in reference (b). In circumstances where training standards cannot be met and there is no alternative to tasking the unit, deviation from a readiness standard must be submitted as outlined in reference (b).

(4) Articulate mission and capability requirements for assigned and rotational Navy forces within the COMSIXTHFLT area of operations.

(5) In coordination with COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMFOURTHFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR, and warfighting development centers develop and codify CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, coordinators, and Aegis ashore team training requirements.

(6) Provide timely fleet training feedback to the appropriate TYCOM to facilitate unit training improvements and COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, and COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR for integrated training improvements.

(7) Provide deployed CSG and ARG feedback to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT per chapter four.

(8) Establish and publish theater entry requirements for assigned Navy forces.

(9) COMSIXTHFLT is the supported commander and the supporting commanders are COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMPACFLT, COMNAVSURFLANT, COMNAVSURFPAC, COMSUBLANT, COMNAVAIRLANT, COMNAVAIRPAC, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM, COMNAVIFOR, COMSC, and COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR.

(a) The supported commander must identify area of operations specific training requirements and request support for development, execution, and assessment of academics and LVC.

(b) Supporting commanders will:

1. Develop, execute, and assess academics and LVC to maintain requisite levels of readiness.

2. Establish the periodicity of qualifications, mission area certifications, schools, assessments, and sustainment training to maintain proficiency and readiness for forward deployed operations.

3. Codify validated training requirements in training and readiness guidance.

(10) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

12. COMSEVENTHFLT

a. Role. Responsible for integrated training of assigned FDNF-JAPAN and reserve forces and provides feedback on rotational, surge, and shore based non-rotational Navy forces to COMPACFLT for further evaluation. Per ref (b), COMSEVENTHFLT is the deployment certification authority for non-rotational FDNF-JAPAN forces.

b. Responsibilities

(1) With support from TYCOMs and warfighting development centers for unit readiness and COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN and COMEXSTRKGRU THREE for CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators, schedule, execute, and support training to maintain readiness for assigned units.

(2) Ensure deployed forces maintain and sustain proficiency, and generate or sustain readiness in all warfare areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.

(3) In coordination with COMPACFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, and COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, develop and codify CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators training requirements.

(4) Ensure nominal phase durations outlined in reference (b) are available for all assigned Navy forces and notify COMPACFLT when it becomes necessary to abbreviate, extend, or interrupt a FRTP. As outlined in reference (b), deviation from a readiness standard will be submitted to COMPACFLT for forces assigned to a group (e.g., CSG, ESG, ARG, or SAG) when abbreviated, extended, or interrupted FRTPs result in a significant degradation to a Navy warfighting capability or negatively impacts the ability to meet an operational commitment.

(5) Coordinate with appropriate TYCOM on development and updating of training requirements for inclusion in TYCOM training and readiness guidance.

(6) Ensure Navy forces who have been assigned operational tasking have the requisite level of training prior to employment or deployment certification. In circumstances where training standards cannot be met and there is no alternative to tasking the staff or unit, deviation from a readiness standard must be submitted as outlined in reference (b).

(7) Ensure assigned Navy forces are trained to operate independently or in a multi-unit, multi-force, joint, partner nation, or interagency environment.

(8) Issue implementation directives that provide guidance to subordinate task force commanders and supporting training commands.

(9) Review NCC training inputs, lessons learned, and post deployment briefs and recommend adjustments to training events, as required.

(10) Assist CSGs, ESGs, ARGs, SAGs, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, other commanders, and commanding officers (as appropriate) in developing, coordinating, scheduling, and executing fleet training plans.

(11) Provide timely fleet training feedback to the appropriate TYCOM to facilitate unit training improvements and COMTHIRDFLT for integrated training improvements.

(12) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT for scheduling, planning, and execution of joint, partner nation, and interagency participation in designated joint national training capability events.

(13) Articulate mission and capability requirements for assigned and rotational Navy forces within the COMSEVENTHFLT AOR.

(14) Provide input to COMPACFLT on fleet training areas that require improvement.

(15) Provide deployed CSG and ARG feedback to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT per chapter four.

(16) Establish and publish theater entry requirements for assigned Navy forces.

(17) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

(18) COMTHIRDFLT, COMNAVAIRPAC, COMNAVSURFPAC, COMSUBLANT, COMSUBPAC, COMNAVIFOR, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC, and COMSC are the supporting commanders and COMSEVENTHFLT is the supported commander.

(a) The supported commander must identify AOR specific training requirements and request development, execution, and assessment support for academics and LVC.

(b) Supporting commanders will:

1. Develop, execute, and assess academics and LVC to maintain readiness.
2. Establish the periodicity of qualifications, mission area certifications, schools, assessments, and sustainment training to maintain proficiency and readiness for forward deployed operations.
3. Codify validated training requirements in concise training and readiness guidance.

13. COMTENTHFLT

a. Role. Responsible for training, employment, and providing feedback on rotational, surge, and shore based non-rotational cryptologic warfare forces to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT.

b. Expectations

- (1) Articulate mission and capability requirements for assigned Navy forces.
- (2) Provide input to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT on operational performance that requires enhanced training or any changes to the projected operating environment.
- (3) Ensure forces maintain and sustain proficiency and generate readiness in IW areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.
- (4) Coordinate with appropriate TYCOM on the development and updating of training requirements for inclusion in TYCOM training and readiness guidance.
- (5) In coordination with the TYCOM, review NCC training inputs, lessons learned, and post deployment briefs and recommend adjustments to training events, as required.
- (6) Coordinate with appropriate TYCOM for scheduling, planning, and execution of joint, partner nation, and interagency participation in designated joint national training capability events.

(7) Coordinate with appropriate TYCOM for resource related matters in support of designated NCC forces.

(8) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

14. COMNAVAIRLANT, COMNAVAIRPAC, COMNAVSURFLANT, COMNAVSURFPAC, COMSUBLANT, COMSUBPAC, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC, and COMNAVIFOR

a. Role. Per reference (a), TYCOMs retain ADCON authority, responsibility, and accountability of assigned forces throughout all phases of the FRTP.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Establish and codify fleet training requirements, to include entry criteria, for all phases of the FRTP and FDNF training plans for forces under their ADCON.

(2) Provide a written report on each unit's basic phase transition and training shortfalls with a mitigation plan using the template in appendix B. Upon completion of the mitigation plan, the TYCOM will report completion of the mitigation plan.

(3) Establish and codify non-deployed flying hour and steaming day requirements for all phases of the FRTP and FDNF training plans for forces under their ADCON.

(4) Validate and maintain formal school training requirements within NTMPS and FLTMPS.

(5) Ensure warfighting development centers execute missions, functions, and tasks as outlined in reference (c).

(6) Ensure forces under their ADCON complete required inspections, qualifications, certifications, schools, assessments, and training.

(7) Ensure forces under their ADCON have an appropriate requalification process for new arrivals or temporary assigned personnel.

(8) Ensure forces under their ADCON document and record completed unit and personnel qualifications, certifications, and licenses with the TYCOM's authoritative data system (advanced skills management or administrative data management).

(9) Identify, plan, program, budget, provide, and coordinate resources necessary to execute training requirements for forces under their ADCON.

(10) Ensure deploying augmenters and personnel (e.g., direct support) embark deploying forces (e.g., CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG) by the specified manning-date outlined in reference (b), if required, to support basic phase. Deploying augmenters and personnel assigned to deploying forces to support basic phase will embark, as required, until completion of post deployment sustainment. This will facilitate team development and training as forces proceed through the FRTP.

(11) Ensure assigned anti-submarine warfare capable rotary wing detachments support deploying units in support of basic phase. This will facilitate team development and training for the cruisers and destroyers (CRUDES) and rotary teams as they proceed through the FRTP.

(12) Ensure assigned Navy support elements (e.g., assault craft unit, beachmaster unit, and tactical air control squadron) support deploying ARGs in support of basic phase. This will facilitate team development and training as the ARG proceeds through the FRTP.

(13) Ensure that military personnel assigned to Military Sealift Command (MSC) forces successfully complete required inspections, qualifications, certifications, schools, and assessments. For units with a combination military and civilian mariner crew (i.e., hybrid units), COMNAVSURFPAC, COMNAVSURFLANT, and COMSUBPAC will coordinate with COMSC for the establishment, codification, and execution of fleet training requirements.

(14) Maintain a methodology to support performance assessment in all phases of the FRTP, and a process to release assessment results across training organizations to improve FRTP alignment and continuity.

(15) Review lessons learned and post deployment briefs, and adjust FRTP training, as required.

(16) Through applicable fleet replacement squadrons, COMNAVAIRLANT and COMNAVAIRPAC will train naval aviators, naval flight officers, and aircrew members in preparation for fleet operations.

(17) Coordinate installations and target configuration dates with COMNAVIFOR and applicable SYSCOMs and program executive offices that may affect fleet training or certification.

(18) Determine if new system and software installations will invalidate personnel, watch team, or unit qualifications and develop plans to re-qualify personnel, as required.

(19) Utilize NTMPS, FLTMPs, and NTIMS to assist in managing training requirements and training plans for all assigned forces.

(20) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

(21) As the Navy's designated primary executive agency for mobilization and enduring IA support throughout the IA continuum, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM provides active and reserve Navy personnel to augment joint and Navy forces in support of contingency operations, full scale war, or other national emergencies, and facilitates equipping and training such personnel per the supported CCDRs mission and theater specific requirements.

(22) Notify COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT when it becomes necessary to abbreviate, extend, or interrupt an FRTP or if a unit mission area certification will expire. This will include plans to minimize risk and complete mission area certifications. As outlined in reference (b), deviation from a readiness standard will be submitted when abbreviated, extended, or interrupted FRTPs result in a significant degradation to a warfighting capability or negatively impacts the ability to meet an operational commitment.

(23) Support COMNAVRESFOR for pre-deployment training.

(24) COMNAVIFOR is the supporting commander and COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, COMTENTHFLT, TYCOMs, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN, and COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR are supported commanders in their training role.

(a) This support relationship only exists for training related issues for IW disciplines and capabilities, as outlined in reference (d).

1. Meteorology, oceanography, and hydrography.
2. Cyberspace operations, to include Department of Defense information network operations and defense, defensive cyber operations, and offensive cyber operations.
3. Information assurance.
4. Electronic warfare.
5. Information operations.
6. Space.
7. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.
8. Electromagnetic operations and management.
9. Advanced tactical data links.
10. C2 tactical decision aids.

11. Combat systems integration and interoperability, to include sensitive compartmented information, information technology wholeness, and collateral networks wholeness.

12. Positioning, navigation, and timing.

13. Command, control, communications, computers, combat systems, and intelligence.

14. Operations security.

(b) Supported commander will:

1. Request development, execution, and assessment support for academics and LVC.

2. Codify validated requirements into training policy.

(c) The supporting commander will:

1. Coordinate with the supported commanders for development, execution, and assessment of academics and LVC for IW disciplines and capability areas, as requested by the supported commander.

2. Define and provide the supported commander training completion criteria and unit performance standards for IW disciplines and capabilities.

3. Provide a basic phase and advanced phase training readiness recommendation to supported commander and assess readiness of all IW capable naval forces.

15. COMSC

a. Role. Provide ready ships that sustain warfighting forces and deliver specialized maritime services capable of conducting prompt, sustained naval, joint, and combined operations in support of U.S. national interests. COMSC is the TYCOM for fleet support, special mission, and Navy funded afloat prepositioned ships, expeditionary fast transports, as well as other assets assigned to the Navy by other government agencies. COMSC has authority and is responsible for training of all forces under their ADCON. COMSC will not delegate authority, responsibility, or accountability for assigned unit training to any other command.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Employ a continuous readiness strategy for assigned units because of the high number of days MSC units must be ready for tasking each year. The MSC continuous readiness strategy is an ongoing, cyclical process for ships to achieve readiness standards through training, assessment, evaluation, and maintenance.

(2) Establish fleet training requirements and standards for assigned forces.

(3) Establish class specific commercial based maritime, mission specific, and tactical training requirements that enable successful accomplishment of primary and secondary mission areas, CCDR required tasks, and NFC required training. Since MSC units are not employed in operational cycles based on discrete phases, COMSC continuous readiness strategy defines the education, training, assessments, and certifications required to produce vessels capable of achieving operational availability as outlined within each ship class' specific force generation model. Proper execution of the force generation model reinforces standard compliance, and prepares ships for contested environment, to include phase II operations.

(4) Establish and codify non-deployed steaming day requirements for forces under their ADCON.

(5) Validate and maintain civilian mariner underway and formal school training requirements.

(6) Ensure subordinate units:

(a) Conduct commercial based maritime, mission specific, and tactical training to develop and maintain proficiency in operating in the projected operating environment following COMSC continuous training requirements.

(b) Complete periodic formal commercial based maritime, mission specific, and tactical training requirements within the COMSC training and readiness manual.

(c) Complete mandatory theater entry requirements prior to entering theater.

(7) For units with a combination military and civilian mariner crew (i.e., hybrid units), COMSC will coordinate with COMNAVSURFPAC, COMNAVSURFLANT, and COMSUBPAC for the establishment, codification, and execution of fleet training requirements.

(8) Notify COMUSFLTFORCOM when it becomes necessary to abbreviate, extend, or interrupt training. As outlined in reference (b), deviation from a readiness standard will be submitted when abbreviated, delayed, extended, or interrupted training results in a significant degradation to a warfighting capability or negatively impacts the ability to meet an operational

commitment. Ships that do not complete required training outlined within the COMSC training and readiness manual are not ready for tasking, until such training is complete and the ship is re-certified.

(9) Identify, plan, program, budget, and provide resources necessary to execute commercial based maritime, mission specific, and tactical training requirements for assigned units.

(10) Maintain a methodology to support performance assessment.

(11) Ensure that COMSC forces assigned operational tasks and missions have the requisite level of training prior to attaining employment, deployment, or continued operations certification. In circumstances where training standards cannot be met and there is no alternative to tasking the staff or unit, approval to deviate from a readiness standard must be obtained as outlined in reference (b).

(12) Review lessons learned and post deployment briefs and adjust training, as required.

(13) Utilize NTIMS to develop and assist in managing training requirements and training plans for all COMSC assigned forces.

(14) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

(15) Provide services to support fleet training.

16. CSG and ESG Commanders

a. Role. Responsible for training of their assigned forces and are granted direct liaison with TYCOMs, COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR, and applicable NFCs (to include FDNF) for readiness actions.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Identify, prioritize, report and actively facilitate the resolution of assigned unit's readiness issues that affect FRTP execution or ability to maintain readiness for continued operations.

(2) In coordination with the applicable NFCs (to include FDNF), COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR, and TYCOMs, ensure assigned forces are ready to execute training and readiness requirements.

(3) Ensure nominal phase durations outlined in reference (b) are available for assigned Navy forces and notify COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, or COMSEVENTHFLT when abbreviation, extension, or interruption of FRTP is required. As outlined in reference (b),

deviation from a readiness standard will be submitted to COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, or COMSEVENTHFLT when abbreviated, extended, or interrupted FRTPs result in a significant degradation to a warfighting capability or negatively impacts the ability to meet an operational commitment.

17. Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command

a. Role. Responsible for cross domain warfighting integration at all levels of naval warfare, doctrine, and collection and analysis of lessons learned.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Per reference (e), serve as Navy lessons learned system program director and administrator.

(2) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

(3) Execute missions, functions, and tasks, as outlined in reference (c).

(4) Plan, execute, and assess strike group 360 wargames.

18. COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR and COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN

a. Role. Mentors, trains, assesses, and recommends certification of CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, coordinators, independently deploying surface ships, and Aegis ashore teams.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Plan, schedule, execute, and assess assigned training events for CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, coordinators, independently deploying surface ships and Aegis ashore teams.

(2) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMPACFLT, NCCs, NFCs, CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG commanders, TYCOMs, and other commands, as needed, to develop CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, coordinators, independently deploying surface ships, and Aegis ashore teams training plans and FRTP phase exit criteria, encompassing a high-end standard, which supports employment or deployment dates.

(3) Coordinate with the appropriate MEF G7 to synchronize and integrate training for amphibious events.

(4) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMTHIRDFLT for the scheduling, planning, and execution of joint, partner nation, and interagency partners for participation in designated training events.

(5) Provide timely fleet training feedback on individual units assigned to a CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG, as well as independently deploying surface ship and Aegis ashore team performance during integrated training to appropriate TYCOM(s).

(6) Implement an afloat training specialist training and certification program to enhance delivery and quality of fleet training. This certification is available for officers and enlisted personnel whose primary mission is afloat training.

(a) The afloat training specialist program will develop and qualify a cadre of individuals who possess advanced knowledge, skills, and abilities to develop, execute, mentor, and assess fleet training.

(b) Qualified afloat training specialists will be expected to mentor, instruct, and evaluate unqualified individuals as they progress through the afloat training specialist training process.

(7) As outlined in appendix C, provide representation to the FTIP.

(8) Coordinate with the appropriate TYCOM to include CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG, and Aegis ashore teams integrated training requirements for inclusion in TYCOM training and readiness guidance. This must include any group specific sustainment training requirements for units that are necessary to maintain surge readiness.

(9) In coordination with COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMFOURTHFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, and COMSEVENTHFLT develop and codify CSG, ARG, ESG, SAG command elements, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators and Aegis ashore teams training requirements. Utilize NTMPS, FLTMPs, and NTIMS to assist in managing training requirements and training plans

(10) Review NFC training inputs, lessons learned, and post deployment briefs and recommend adjustments to training events, as required.

(11) In coordination with TYCOMs, ensure unit training addresses team skills required to operate and maintain operational systems and tactical suites in relation to staff and group C2.

(12) Support performance assessment with a process capable of identifying deficiencies in performance and factor correction of the deficiencies into sustainment training events.

(13) Coordinate with COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMTHIRDFLT for the scheduling, planning, and execution of joint, partner nation, and interagency participation in designated joint

national training capability events.

19. Commander, Navy Munitions Command Atlantic; Commander, Navy Munitions Command Pacific Continental United States West Division; and Commander, Navy Munitions Command Pacific East Asia Division

a. Role. Provide oversight, leadership, and management of ordnance and mine warfare (MIW) for activities under COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT ADCON.

b. Responsibilities

(1) Provide ordnance support to forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT ADCON to enable fleet training and operations.

(2) Maintain and prepare mine exercise and training assets used in mining exercises.

CHAPTER 3
FLEET RESPONSE TRAINING PLAN (FRTP)

1. General. As outlined in reference (b), optimized fleet response plan (OFRP) is the force readiness generation construct that provides naval forces to meet combatant commander (CCDR) rotational or surge demands, as well as, urgent request for capabilities (RFC) or request for forces (RFF) requirements, in support of the nation's design for maritime superiority. Fleet response training plan (FRTP) is a flexible and scalable training process, in support of OFRP, that prepares Navy forces for high-end warfighting and sustains readiness. The models outlined in this chapter refers to continental U.S. based ships. Forward deployed naval force (FDNF) forces will execute maintenance, training, and certification per reference (b).

2. FRTP Construct

a. FRTP builds Navy forces ready for prompt and sustained combat at sea, power projection, coalition engagement, and contingency operations. FRTP depends on a foundation of modernized and operational equipment, Sailors trained to operate and maintain gear, and a continuous block of time to complete training. Using that foundation, FRTP develops Navy forces brilliant in the basics and focused on warfighting skills. Nominal phase durations, which define time blocks, are contained in reference (b). These nominal phase durations include training and other requirements, such as maintenance, and account for known instances where training from different phases may overlap. As outlined in reference (f), some warfare commander training, normally considered integrated training, will occur during basic phase. In addition, maintenance overruns, weather induced delays, equipment casualties, crew proficiency, or other unforeseen issues may affect completion and result in phase overlap or compression.

b. FRTP uses a sequenced, building block approach that increases training complexity and threat representation to develop defined and progressive levels of employable warfighting capability. FRTP employs an optimal mix of academics and live, virtual, and constructive training (LVC) that reflects the desired threat environment within each phase to achieve training objectives. The sequence of training methods begins with academics, followed by repetition and sets, using virtual, and constructive training to maximize the value of subsequent live training. The desired end state is Navy forces to be trained and ready to conduct prompt and sustained combat at-sea, power projection, coalition engagement, and contingency operations in a hostile environment against any threat.

c. Deployment and employment certifications outlined in reference (b) reflect readiness against the full spectrum of combat operations in a hostile environment under high-end threat conditions. Training time or resource reductions may result in an employment or deployment certification reflecting lower training readiness.

d. Maintenance Phase. The maintenance phase is the beginning of the FRTP cycle. Most Navy forces have a maintenance phase; for those that do not, FRTP cycle begins with the basic

phase. During the maintenance phase, major shipyard or depot level repairs, upgrades, force reconstitution, and platform modernization occurs. While the primary goal of this phase is timely completion of maintenance and modernization, Navy forces will typically plan to complete individual training, team training, and warfare qualifications. Additionally, forces must complete academics and LVC to support sea trials or similar activity to ensure a unit is safe to operate. Navy forces must thoroughly test new or modernized equipment. Individuals must receive appropriate training and requalify (as necessary) on that gear to avoid unnecessary disruption to the basic phase.

(1) Maintenance phase training conditions will reflect a permissive environment (i.e., no threat) per reference (j).

(2) Maintenance phase training results in:

(a) Completion of individual training and requalification for all newly installed or updated equipment.

(b) Ability to safely operate, navigate, and communicate in a permissive environment.

(c) Readiness in applicable mission areas (e.g., damage control, cyberspace operations, force protection).

(d) Required operational capabilities (ROC) and projected operational environment (POE) mission area level of knowledge to maximize basic phase training.

(e) Capability to transit from shipyard to homeport safely.

(3) Certifications and mission areas that units must maintain proficiency throughout maintenance and shakedown phases if applicable are:

(a) Anti-terrorism

(b) Cyber operations

(c) Explosives safety

(d) Fleet support operations - health services

(e) Maintenance and material management

(f) Mobility - damage control

(g) Supply

(4) For surface ships, maintenance phase concludes following the shakedown phase, which includes contractor sea trials, continuous maintenance availability (CMAV), and type commanders (TYCOM) sea trials.

e. Basic Phase. Basic phase focuses on the development of individual skill proficiencies and team skills in capabilities defined in unit ROCs. Basic phase training builds warfighting skill under conditions that represent permissive and uncertain threat environments as defined in reference (j). During the basic phase, TYCOMs will use a sequenced, building block approach, using an optimal mix of academics and LVC. It is expected that units will have sufficient personnel with the required individual training skillsets manned to the established target level no later than manning-date (outlined in reference (b) and established between the respective TYCOM and fleet readiness integrator-fleet) to support basic phase training. Basic phase training culminates with proficiency in all ROCs with associated conditions reflecting up to an uncertain environment and readiness for advanced training.

(1) Basic phase training and inspections, certifications, assessments, and visits exit criteria must ensure:

(a) Units can operate, navigate, and maneuver safely.

(b) Units can successfully operate and communicate with other similar type units as well as cross platform, using all installed communication paths, and systems.

(c) Units can restore and ensure survivability and sustainability of unit capabilities.

(d) Units and staffs attain satisfactory levels of performance in all ROC and POE mission areas.

(e) Units can operate through physical damage or adversary imposed degradations.

(f) Units can tactically employ equipment, weapons (includes live fire events), and sensors to defend own unit in all warfighting domains against a limited (or moderately stressing) threat.

(g) Units can employ and execute unit level tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).

(2) Commander, Naval Surface Force Atlantic (COMNAVSURFLANT) and Commander, Naval Surface Force U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMNAVSURFPAC) will ensure amphibious ships meet amphibious task force lift requirement per reference (b).

(3) Ensure units assigned missions prior to TYCOM certification are maintaining minimum training requirements for at sea events as delineated within in reference (b).

(4) Following attainment of mission area certifications, units will maintain proficiency through repetition of fundamentals in each mission area by accomplishing required repetitive exercises and training as outlined in applicable TYCOM training and readiness policy.

(5) In response to an RFF or RFC, active and reserve expeditionary combat forces can be employed or deployed following the successful completion on a unit level training readiness assessment in support of global force management (GFM) tasking.

(6) Upon completion of basic phase, Navy forces may be tasked with independent operations in support of phase zero (shaping and deterrence), military engagement and security cooperation activities, homeland security, humanitarian assistance-disaster relief, or other specific, focused phase zero operations or exercises within a permissive and uncertain threat environment. Tasking forces with more complex operations will incur additional risk.

f. Advanced Phase. In the advanced phase, warfighting development centers build on unit and initial warfare commander warfighting capabilities through a sequenced, building block approach using an optimal mix of academics and LVC in TTPs in all applicable ROCs in a hostile environment, as defined in reference (j), which replicates high-end threats. This phase provides an opportunity to hone TTPs with other units from all TYCOMs (as applicable) and conduct mission specific training to meet CCDR or NCC mission requirements (i.e., GFM, RFF, or RFC), while maintaining proficiency attained in basic phase through execution of required repetitive exercises and training.

(1) Advanced phase training and required inspections, certifications, assessments, visits exit criteria must ensure:

(a) Units can operate tactically with other units.

(b) Units maintain satisfactory levels of performance in applicable ROC and POE mission areas.

(c) Units successfully demonstrate ability to communicate via all installed paths and systems in a multi-unit environment. Successful demonstration must use live (over the air) communication paths.

(d) Units must successfully demonstrate advanced community level offensive and defensive TTPs.

(e) Units must successfully demonstrate tactical employment of all weapons in a multi-unit environment. Live firing of weapons is the primary method, but if not possible, forces may employ simulated firing. This includes TTPs with embarked assets (e.g., aircraft) for training validation with live fire, as much as possible.

(f) Units must demonstrate ability to operate with other units, in spite of adversary imposed damage or degradations.

(g) Units complete theater specific entry requirements, as applicable.

(2) At the completion of advanced phase, all rotational or surge staffs, ships, squadrons, or detachments that are part of or that may aggregate into a carrier strike group (CSG), expeditionary strike group (ESG), amphibious ready group (ARG), or surface action group (SAG), will commence integrated phase. Other independently deploying forces may be certified to deploy per reference (b).

g. Integrated Phase. The goal of integrated phase is to prepare a CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG, or independent deployer to successfully operate in a challenging, multi-warfare, joint, partner nation, and interagency environment through use of the most appropriate mix of academics and LVC. Integrated phase training will be against hostile high-end threats while maintaining proficiency through execution of required repetitive exercises and training.

(1) This phase provides an opportunity for decision makers and watchstanders to build on individual, unit, and multi-unit skills and conduct multi-unit in-port and at-sea CSG, ESG, ARG, and SAG training, within the anticipated naval and joint C2 structure under high-end threat conditions in a hostile environment. The integrated phase may be adapted to provide additional targeted training to support emergent CCDR requirements.

(2) Integrated phase training and required inspections, certifications, assessments, visits exit criteria must ensure:

(a) CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG commanders, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, coordinators, and units attain and maintain satisfactory levels of performance in all ROC and POE mission areas.

(b) Units demonstrate the ability to operate in a joint, partner nation, and interagency environment.

(c) All elements of the CSG, ESG, ARG, and SAG successfully demonstrate the ability to communicate via all installed paths and systems in a multi-unit environment. Successful demonstration must use live (e.g., over the air) communication paths.

(d) Staffs complete warfare commander and composite warfare commander training.

(e) CSG, ESG, ARG commanders, warfare commanders, functional group commanders, and coordinators must demonstrate proficiency in leading required missions. Warfare commanders and assigned units must successfully demonstrate multi-platform offensive and defensive TTPs under conditions representing the high-end threat.

(f) Groups successfully demonstrate tactical employment of all weapons in a joint environment during CSG and amphibious squadron (PHIBRON) led integrated live fire events. Live firing of weapons is the primary method but where not possible forces may employ simulated firing. This includes TTPs with embarked assets (e.g., aircraft) for training validation with live fire as much as possible.

(g) Groups operate as a CSG, ESG, ARG, and SAG, in spite of adversary imposed damage or degradations.

(h) Units complete theater specific entry requirements.

(i) Staffs are proficient in composite warfare commander fundamentals and planning.

(3) Upon completion of the integrated phase, deployment certification recommendations will be provided as outlined in reference (b) and forces may be certified to deploy as specified in reference (b).

h. Sustainment Phase. During sustainment, which includes deployment, forces will maintain their highest level of readiness through an optimal mix of academics and LVC, and the development of individual skill proficiencies.

(1) Navy forces that are required to maintain a surge ready status will continue to conduct unit level training and readiness events, and other sustainment requirements to maintain unit readiness. CSGs, ESGs, ARGs, and SAGs will conduct training events including participation in Navy component commanders (NCC) exercises to maintain readiness. All other deploying Navy forces will follow TYCOM directives to maintain readiness.

(a) Sustainment phase is divided into 120-day cycles. The counter starts at the completion of composite training unit exercise (COMPTUEX) (or equivalent event) during pre-deployment sustainment periods and restarts upon return from every deployment.

(b) Sustainment phase is comprised of 3 levels of training complexity:

1. Unit level repetitive exercises and training.

2. Multi-unit advanced.

3. Composite training.

(c) For those forces that have a sustainment (e.g., surge) period less than 120 days (e.g., short stay in homeport between deployments), training will be based on the group or unit commander's readiness assessment, taking the following subcategories into consideration:

1. Changes to operational requirements.
2. Periodicity of training events and mission area certifications.
3. Changes to TTPs.
4. Key personnel turnover.

(d) Fleet commander will determine extent of training required to revalidate readiness to deploy for forces that have failed to complete required training within the 120-day cycle.

(2) During periods of deployment or employment, NFC's will ensure assigned Navy forces maintain and sustain proficiency, and generate readiness in all warfare areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.

(3) Commander, U.S. SECOND Fleet (COMSECONDFLT) and Commander, U.S. THIRD Fleet (COMTHIRDFLT) will coordinate with the respective MEF to determine USMC requirements to be supported by ARG units in sustainment.

(4) Forces conduct individual training planning and execution to maximize readiness.

3. FRTP Execution. This section provides specific guidance outlining requisite FRTP events for various categories of rotational and surge Navy forces.

a. Figure 3-1 depicts key events within the notional CSG FRTP.

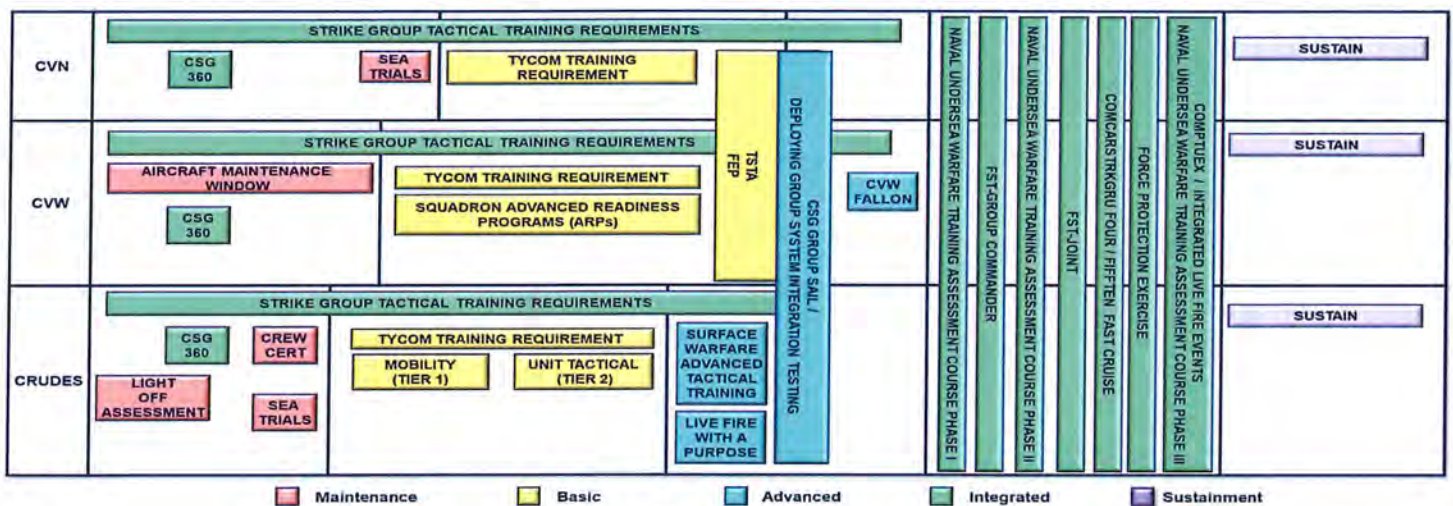


Figure 3-1
CSG Notional FRTP

b. Figure 3-2 depicts key events within the notional ARG FRTP.

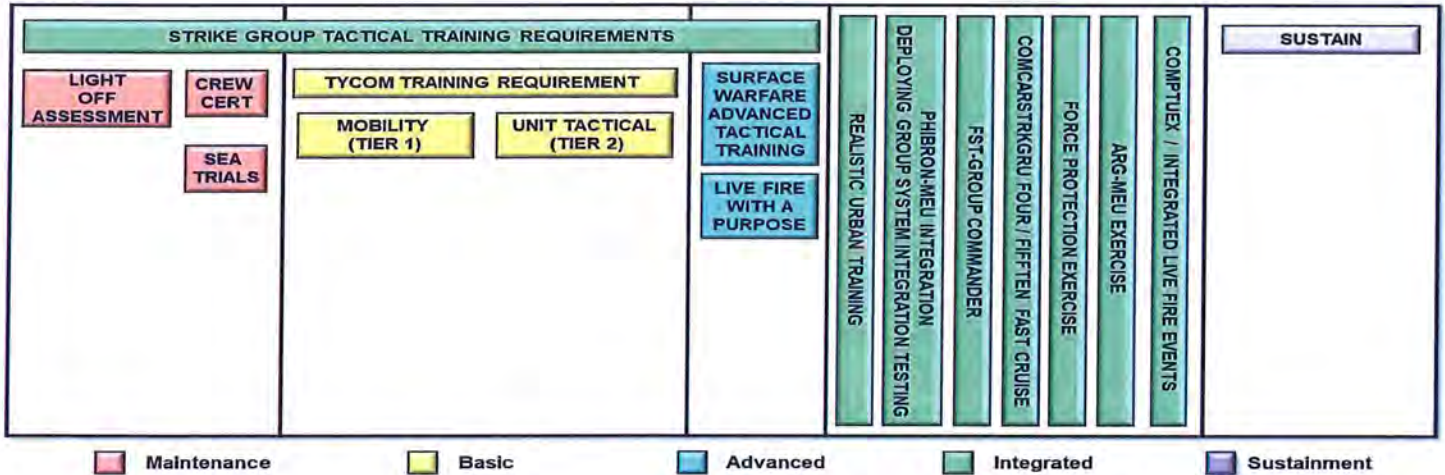


Figure 3-2
ARG Notional FRTP

c. CSGs, ESGs, ARGs, and SAGs. This section applies to CSGs, ESGs, ARGs, SAGs, and, cruiser-destroyer units that may aggregate into a group.

(1) Maintenance Phase. In addition to TYCOM training and readiness requirements, and immediate superior in command (ISIC) training instructions, maintenance phase must include:

(a) Strike group and staff tactical training requirements as delineated in reference (f), to include individual training and team trainers.

(b) Strike group 360 wargame for strike groups prior to warfare commander's conference. Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command (COMNAVWARDEVCOM) is designated officer conducting the exercise (OCE) for fleet-wide execution.

(c) Quarterly 3 to 6 week CMAV for surface units.

(2) Basic Phase. Basic phase focuses on the development of individual and team skill proficiencies and core capabilities (i.e., ROCs). In addition to TYCOM training and readiness requirements for units and ISIC training instructions for staffs, basic phase must include:

(a) Strike group and staff tactical training requirements as delineated in reference (f), to include warfare commanders conference, warfare commander seminars (e.g., sea combat commander, air and missile defense commander, and information warfare commander), team trainers, and individual training.

(b) Surface mobility tier and tactical tier training per COMNAVSURFPAC and COMNAVSURFLANT training and readiness policy.

(c) Aircraft squadrons advanced readiness programs.

(d) Initial ship aviation team training for surface units with assigned helicopter detachments.

(e) Aircraft carrier (CVN) and assigned carrier air wing (CVW) training, up to and including tailored ship's training availability (TSTA), and final evaluation period (FEP). As outlined in figure 3-1, CSG group sail for CVN and assigned CVW is executed concurrently with final 10 days of CVN and CVW TSTA-FEP.

(f) Quarterly 3 to 6 week CMAV for surface units.

(3) Advanced Phase. Provides an opportunity to hone advanced TTPs with other units from all TYCOMs (as applicable) and conduct mission specific training to meet CCDR or NCC mission requirements while maintaining proficiency attained in basic phase and must include:

(a) Strike group and staff tactical training requirements as delineated in reference (f), to include group and warfare commander training, individual training, and team trainers.

(b) All required repetitive exercises and training, inspections, certifications, assessments, and visits.

(c) Surface warfare advanced tactical training events (e.g., inport, underway) for surface units and assigned detachments. Naval Surface and Mine Warfighting Development Center (NAVSURFMINEWARDEVCCEN) is designated OCE for fleet-wide execution.

1. NAVSURFMINEWARDEVCCEN will support the designated live fire with a purpose OCE for event planning and execution.

2. Surface warfare advanced tactical training may be executed concurrently with CVN and CVW TSTA-FEP.

(d) As outlined in figure 3-1, CSG group sail for all staffs, units, and assigned detachments.

1. For CVN and assigned CVW, CSG group sail is executed concurrently with final 10 days of CVN and CVW TSTA-FEP.

2. For surface units and assigned detachments, CSG group sail may be executed immediately following surface warfare advanced tactical training.

(e) Deploying group system integration testing will be executed concurrently with CSG group sail.

(f) All required CVW training through CVW Fallon. Naval Aviation Warfighting Development Center is designated OCE for fleet-wide execution for CVW Fallon.

(g) Quarterly 3-6 week CMAV for surface units.

(4) Integrated Phase. Integrated training events consist of core training plus standardized CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG, or mission specific training and must include:

(a) All required repetitive exercises and training, inspections, certifications, assessments, and visits.

(b) PHIBRON-Marine expeditionary unit (MEU) integration training for units and detachments assigned to an ARG. Deploying group system integration testing will be executed concurrently with PHIBRON– MEU integration training.

(c) Naval undersea warfare training assessment course phase I, II, and III executed as outlined in figure 3-1. Undersea Warfighting Development Center (UNSEAWARDEVCCEN) is designated OCE for fleet-wide execution for naval undersea warfare training assessment course phase I, II, and III.

(d) Synthetic training (i.e., FST-group commander, FST-joint) executed as outlined in figures 3-1 and 3-2.

(e) ARG-MEU exercise for all staffs, units, and detachments assigned to an ARG as outlined in figure 3-2.

(f) Force protection exercise prior to commencement of COMPTUEX.

(g) Ballistic missile defense exercise training and certification events, if applicable.

(h) Command, control, communications, computers, combat systems, and intelligence fast cruise prior to commencement of COMPTUEX.

(i) COMPTUEX or equivalent event for all CSGs, ESGs, and ARGs staffs, units, and detachments.

(j) Integrated live fire event executed by CSG and PHIBRON post COMPTUEX.

(k) CVN and CVW combat operations efficiency certification executed concurrently with COMPTUEX.

(l) SAGs must complete COMPTUEX and theater specific requirements associated with their projected area of responsibility.

(m) Quarterly 3-6 week CMAV for surface units.

(5) Sustainment Phase. Sustainment training consists of a variety of training evolutions designed to sustain warfighting readiness through an optimal mix of academics and LVC, prior to and following employment or deployment, and must include:

(a) Strike group and staff tactical training requirements as delineated in reference (f).

(b) CSGs, ESGs, ARGs, and SAGs must conduct unit level repetitive exercises and training, inspections, certifications, assessments, visits requirements, multi-unit advanced training, and composite training. Sustainment exercises (SUSTEX) will be executed no later than 120 days from completion of integrated phase (e.g., COMPTUEX) or upon return from every deployment and at a frequency interval of 120 days or less thereafter during pre and post deployment periods.

(c) As outlined in figure 3-3, CSG sustainment phase must include:

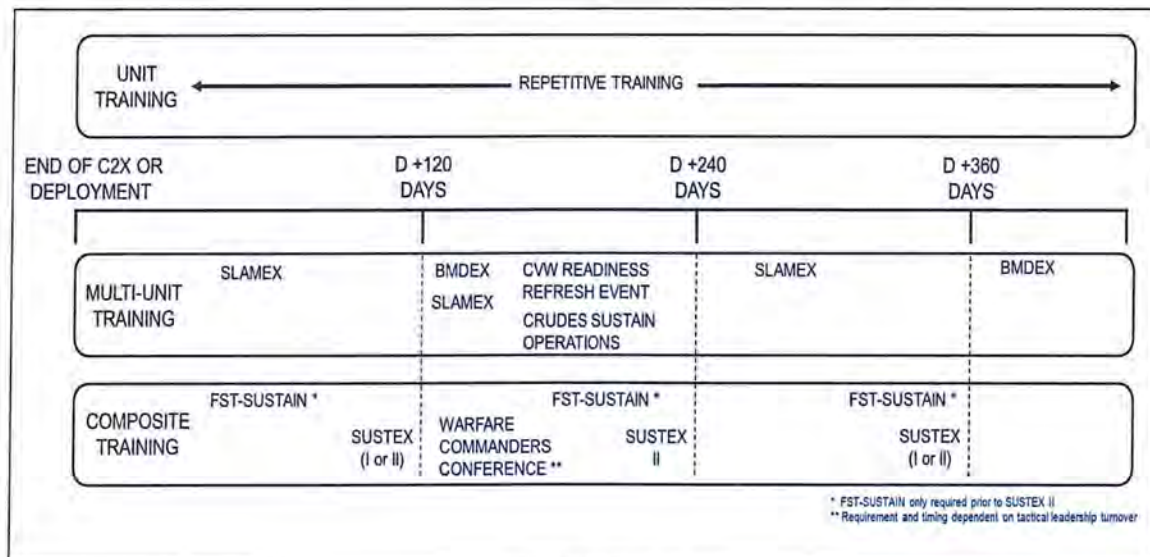


Figure 3-3
CSG Sustainment Continuum

1. Unit level repetitive exercises and training, inspection, certification, assessment, and visit requirements.

2. Multi-unit advanced training events, to include CRUDES sustainment operations and CVW readiness refresh event prior to SUSTEX II.

3. Composite training events, to include SUSTEX I every 120 days and a SUSTEX II every 240 days.

a. SUSTEX I is a 14 day self-assessed event with the CSG commander as officer in tactical command (OTC).

b. SUSTEX II is a 30 day event with Commander, Carrier Strike Group FOUR (COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR) or Commander, Carrier Strike Group FIFTEEN (COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN) as OTC and assessing the training audience. SUSTEX II is conducted every 240 days or sooner if a warfare commander is changed, non-certified units added, major leadership changes occur, or deemed required by Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) or Commander, U.S. Third Fleet as informed by COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR or COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN.

4. Training for CSGs that have a sustainment period less than 120 days will be based on the group commander's readiness assessment.

(d) As outlined in figure 3-4, ARG sustainment phase must include:

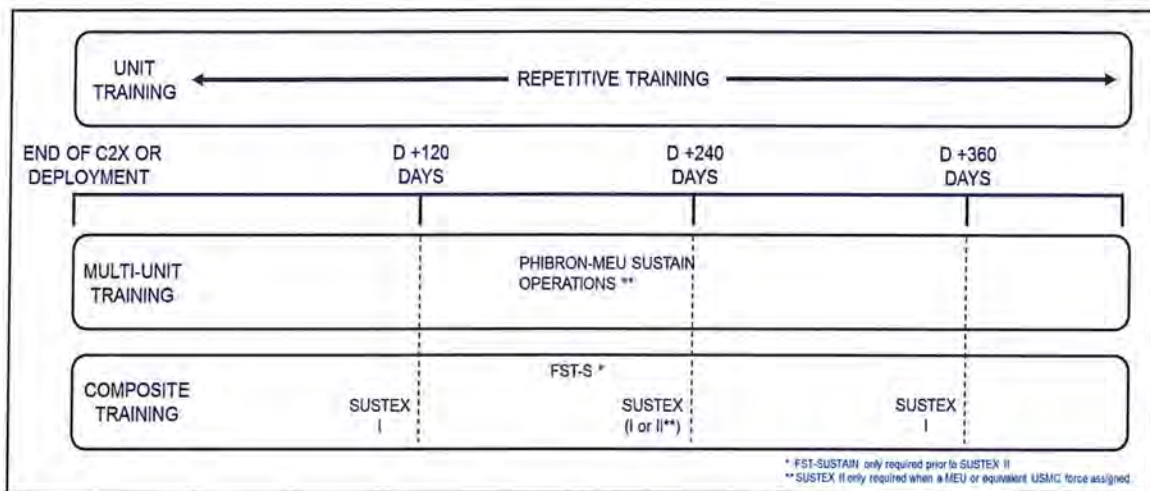


Figure 3-4
ARG Sustainment Continuum

1. Unit level repetitive exercises and training, inspection, certification, assessment, and visit requirements.

2. Multi-unit advanced training events, to include PHIBRON-MEU sustainment operations prior to SUSTEX II when there is a MEU or other USMC force assigned.

3. Composite training events, to include SUSTEX I every 120 days when there is no MEU assigned and SUSTEX II every 240 days when there is a MEU or other USMC force assigned.

a. SUSTEX I is a 14 day self-assessed event with PHIBRON commander as OTC.

b. SUSTEX II is a 30 day event with COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR or COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN as OTC and assessing the training audience. SUSTEX II is conducted every 240 days when there are USMC force assigned (i.e., MEU) or sooner if a warfare commander is changed, non-certified units added, major leadership changes occur, or deemed required by COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMTHIRDFLT as informed by COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR or COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN.

4. Training for ARGs that have a sustainment period less than 120 days will be based on the group commander's readiness assessment.

(e) During periods of deployment or employment, NFC will ensure assigned Navy forces maintain and sustain proficiency, and generate readiness in all warfare areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.

(f) Surface ships will complete quarterly 3-week CMAVs.

(g) SAGs must complete training up to and including SUSTEX I, or an equivalent event 120 days from completion of certification event or upon return from every deployment and at a frequency interval of 120 days or less thereafter during pre and post deployment periods.

d. Independent Deployers. This section applies to independently deploying forces under COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT administrative control (ADCON) that are not part of a CSG, ESG, ARG, or SAG or FDNF force. This includes, but is not limited to, independently deploying surface ships, mine warfare staffs, aegis ashore watch teams, independently deploying aviation squadrons and detachments, submarine forces, supporting augmenters, and personnel. Optimally, independent deploying surface ships will be aligned with a full CSG or ARG FRTP. Training must be integrated with CSG or ARG training (e.g., FST-GC, COMPTUEX) to the greatest extent possible to efficiently utilize resources and maximize the independent deploying ship's ability to conduct integrated operations. If not assigned to a CSG or ARG FRTP, ships will complete independent deployer academic training or participate in warfare commander's conference, and fleet synthetic training-group commander events. Independent deploying surface ships will then be assigned to a COMPTUEX or a 21-day task force exercise.

(1) Maintenance Phase. Maintenance phase training focuses on TYCOM and ISIC training and readiness requirements.

(2) Basic Phase. Basic phase focuses on the development of individual and team skill proficiencies and core capabilities (defined in the unit's ROCs). In addition to what is delineated in TYCOM training and readiness requirements, basic phase must include:

(a) Surface ship mobility tier and tactical tier training per COMNAVSURFPAC and COMNAVSURFLANT training and readiness policy.

(b) Aircraft squadron advanced readiness program training.

(c) All required submarine training up to submarine proficiency training.

(d) Aegis ashore watch team training, up to and including tier two ballistic missile defense certification.

(e) All required mine warfare (MIW) staffs training, up to integrated MIW course I.

(f) Quarterly 3-6 week CMAV for surface units.

(3) Advanced Phase. This phase provides an opportunity to hone advanced TTPs with other units from all TYCOMs (as applicable) and conduct mission specific training to meet CCDR or NCC mission requirements, while maintaining proficiency attained in basic phase, and must include:

(a) All required repetitive exercises and training, inspections, certifications, assessments, and visits.

(b) COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT or COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR will coordinate with COMNAVSURFPAC or COMNAVSURFLANT, and NAVSURFMINEWARDEVCCEN for participation of independently deploying surface ships in scheduled surface warfare advanced tactical training events. If this is not feasible, independently deploying surface ships may participate in another event at a complexity level equivalent to surface warfare advanced tactical training with embarked NAVSURFMINEWARDEVCCEN support.

(c) Live fire with a purpose is optimally scheduled concurrently with surface warfare advanced tactical training and NAVSURFMINEWARDEVCCEN will support the designated live fire with a purpose OCE for event planning and execution.

(d) Aircraft squadron training, up to and including operational readiness exercise.

(e) Aegis ashore watch team training up to and including ballistic missile defense exercise.

- (f) Submarine forces training, up to and including pre-overseas movement evaluation.
- (g) MIW staffs training, up to and including integrated MIW course II.
- (h) Quarterly 3-6 week CMAV for surface units.

(4) Integrated Phase. Independently deploying surface ships and other designated units that may aggregate into a CSG, ESG, ARG, or SAG will execute integrated phase.

(a) Integrated phase for independent deploying ships assigned to an FRTP includes all integrated training events for that CSG or ARG. If not assigned to an FRTP, independently deploying ships must complete force protection exercise, independent deployer academic training (or participate in warfare commanders conference and FST-group commander events) and a COMPTUEX or task force exercise.

(5) Sustainment Phase. Sustainment training consists of training evolutions designed to sustain warfighting readiness through an optimal mix of academics and LVC prior to and following employment or deployment. It is the responsibility of the individual Navy force, in concert with the applicable ISIC and TYCOM, to maintain proficiency. Sustainment phase concludes with the commencement of the next maintenance phase.

(a) Sustainment training for independently deploying surface ships that are not part of a CSG, ESG, ARG, SAG, or FDNF must include:

1. Unit level repetitive exercises and training, inspection, certification, assessment, and visit requirements.
2. SUSTEX, or equivalent event, scheduled and executed every 120 days.
3. Quarterly 3-6 week CMAVs.

(b) COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR, COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN in coordination with the applicable ISIC and TYCOM, will coordinate independently deploying surface ship participation within scheduled sustainment training events (e.g., CSG SUSTEX).

(c) Littoral combat ships are limited to unit repetitive exercises and training during crew homeport period.

(d) During periods of deployment or employment, NFCs will ensure assigned Navy forces maintain and sustain proficiency, and generate readiness in all warfare areas by providing in-theater training opportunities, access to in-theater ranges, and participation within in-theater exercises.

4. Expeditionary Combat Forces. This section applies to all active and reserve expeditionary combat forces, to include naval construction force, explosive ordnance disposal, coastal riverine force, navy expeditionary intelligence forces, navy expeditionary logistic forces, supporting augmenters, or any other expeditionary combat force not specifically noted.

a. Maintenance Phase. For the majority of expeditionary combat forces, equipment maintenance is conducted throughout the FRTP. However, there is normally a significant personnel turnover following employment or deployment. Therefore, a period for reconstitution is required. Forces are not employable or deployable during this phase. During the maintenance phase, expeditionary combat forces will focus on ensuring they are manned with personnel that have obtained appropriate qualifications, required schools, and complete team trainers; and that personnel, equipment, supply, training, and ordnance shortfalls are rectified.

b. Basic Phase. Basic phase focuses on the development of individual skill proficiencies and core capabilities, as defined in the unit's ROCs. In addition to Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM) and COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC training and readiness requirements, active and reserve component expeditionary combat forces must complete all required training events, sub events, and an ISIC performance based assessment (e.g., FEP) for all assigned mission areas.

c. Advanced Phase. This phase provides an opportunity to hone advanced TTPs with other units, conduct mission specific and major combat operations aggregation training and exercises with Navy, joint, partner nation, or interagency forces to meet CCDR or NCC mission requirements, while maintaining proficiency attained in basic phase and must include:

(1) Echelon 4 and 5 unit and C2 staff training, up to and including participation in an NECC integration exercise, all other subordinate units continue with advanced and theater specific training.

(2) If deploying as part of a larger group of units from other TYCOMS (e.g., CSG, ARG), expeditionary forces may participate in COMPTUEX or an equivalent event. If assigned to a COMPTUEX, units will also participate in the warfare commander conference and FST-group commander, or an equivalent event.

d. Sustainment Phase. The sustainment phase focuses on executing a unit's full range of expeditionary capabilities to carry out assigned tasks. Forces must maintain individual, unit, and integrated proficiency through ongoing training, exercises, and normal operations. The sustainment phase may include one or more deployments.

5. Adaptive Force Package (AFP). An AFP is any non-standard set of capabilities that deploy to accomplish a variety of CCDR or NCC assigned missions. The composition and sourcing will depend on a number of factors, to include the mission and availability of required forces.

a. AFPs require dedicated mission specific training to ensure all assigned components operate as an effective, integrated force. As individual components of the AFP become proficient in their core (e.g., ROC and POE) capabilities, training will focus on the integration of the capabilities in support of the CCDR or NCC assigned mission, as delineated in the applicable RFF or RFC.

b. Upon designation of an AFP, COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT will issue a mission specific planning order which will identify supported and supporting commands for the development and execution of a training plan based upon time allotted, assigned forces, and the projected employment.

(1) Supported commander will:

(a) Identify training requirements and request support for the development, execution, and assessment of academics and LVC.

(b) Notify COMUSFLTFORCOM or COMPACFLT when abbreviation, extension, or interruption of FRTP is required.

(2) Supporting commanders will:

(a) Develop, execute, and assess academics and LVC, as requested by the supported commander.

(b) Define and provide the supported commander training completion criteria and unit performance standards.

c. As individual components of the AFP become proficient in their core capabilities, AFPs will focus on staff planning and mission specific training in support of the CCDR or NCC assigned missions to ensure all assigned components operate as an effective, integrated force.

d. For enduring AFPs, which are established to meet a long duration mission requirement (normally longer than 1 year), the establishment and execution of a training and certification cycle will be as outlined within the applicable planning order.

(1) TYCOMs will support unit level, advanced tactical training, and assessments through mobile training teams.

(2) Upon completion of training, the applicable fleet commander (i.e., COMUSFLTFORCOM, COMPACFLT, or COMUSNAVEUR) will certify enduring AFPs for continued operation as outlined in reference (b). While operational, enduring AFPs will maintain proficiency through in-theater training, exercises, and normal operations, as directed by higher authority.

6. FDNF. This section applies to all FDNF-U.S. Central Command, FDNF-JAPAN, and FDNF-U.S. European Commander Forces.

a. Commander, U.S. FIFTH Fleet (COMFIFTHFLT), Commander, U.S. SIXTH Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT), Commander, U.S. SEVENTH Fleet, and TYCOMs will establish and issue policy, define roles and responsibilities, and articulate requirements for all aspects of unit, advanced, integrated, and sustainment training in support of assigned FDNF forces.

b. Execution of FDNF training continuums and certification, as outlined in reference (b), will result in Navy forces trained to a high-end standard under high-end threat conditions and organized to accomplish missions assigned by the CCDR, NCCs, and NFCs.

7. MSC Forces. This section applies to all Military Sealift Command (COMSC) forces to include combat logistics force, service and command support, special mission, expeditionary fast transports, or any other COMSC force not specifically noted.

a. COMSC forces follow a commercial based mariner licensing and maritime industry maintenance and certification model of operation, which requires that all mariners be U.S. Coast Guard credentialed and trained, prior to assuming shipboard duties. Additionally, COMSC ships have a unique set of requirements that support proficiency training, operational training, and mission rehearsals as outlined in MSC training and readiness manual.

b. COMSC forces must also conduct mission specific training (e.g., aviation, damage control, and underway replenishment) and tactical training per the MSC training and readiness manual and through participation in integrated training events when providing logistics and other scheduled services. This ensures COMSC forces attain and maintain the requisite level of readiness to operate in a challenging, multi-dimensional high-end threat, and realistic environment.

c. Upon completion of mission specific certification and tactical training, COMSC will certify units for continued operations per reference (b).

8. Navy Information Warfare Forces. This section defines the training plans for all Commander, Naval Information Forces (COMNAVIFOR) (with the exception of augmenters and personnel (e.g., direct support) embarked deploying forces) under COMUSFLTFORCOM ADCON.

a. COMNAVIFOR forces are always operational. Therefore training is conducted on a continuous cycle to ensure proficiency and readiness for operations remain sustained. As such, COMNAVIFOR will execute a FRTP based mission focused training, qualification, and certification plan to ensure forces maintain requisite level of readiness to support operations within a challenging, multi-dimensional high-end threat, realistic warfare environment.

b. The purpose of COMNAVIFOR training is to develop individual proficiencies, complete unit level requirements, and build warfighting capabilities through academics and LVC, and team training within a challenging warfighting environment.

(1) Mission area certification periodicity is set per COMNAVIFOR training and readiness manuals.

(2) Recertification of mission areas may occur at any point within that periodicity.

c. COMNAVIFOR training phase culminates with forces capable of operating in the anticipated naval and joint C2 structure within a challenging, multi-dimensional high-end threat, realistic warfare environment. COMNAVIFOR training may be adapted to provide targeted training to support emergent CCDR requirements.

d. Upon successful completion of training, COMUSFLTFORCOM will certify COMNAVIFOR forces for continued operation per reference (b).

CHAPTER 4
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. General Discussion. Clear communication is critical to an effective feedback process, and necessary to provide trained forces.

2. Deployed Carrier Strike Group (CSG) and Amphibious Ready Group (ARG) Feedback. Commander, U.S. SECOND Fleet (COMSECONDFLT), Commander, U.S. THIRD Fleet (COMTHIRDFLT), Commander, U.S. FOURTH Fleet (COMFOURTHFLT), Commander, U.S. FIFTH Fleet (COMFIFTHFLT), Commander, U.S. SIXTH Fleet (COMSIXTHFLT), and Commander, U.S. SEVENTH Fleet (COMSEVENTHFLT) (via their Navy component commanders (NCC)) will provide performance feedback on all rotational CSGs and ARGs deployed within their area of responsibility (AOR). This feedback will provide a mechanism to improve force readiness by identifying numbered fleet commanders (NFC) concerns related to the preparation for and execution of deployed operations by naval forces.
 - a. Numbered fleet commanders (NFC) will provide feedback in format provided by Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) as outlined in reference (g).
 - b. Upon receipt, COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT will incorporate NFC feedback into the applicable CSG and ARG post deployment brief.
 - c. NFCs will provide COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT feedback within 1 week of CSG or ARG departure from their AOR.

3. Fleet Training Improvement Requirement Message. COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMFOURTHFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT, COMSEVENTHFLT, and COMTENTHFLT via their NCCs will provide, annually in March, fleet training and capability requirements and priorities using the message template in appendix A. This message will include performance feedback on assigned and rotational forces within their AOR. Specific guidance for standardization of reporting includes:
 - a. Fleet training and capability requirements will be ranked and based on identified warfighting gaps that can be mitigated through fleet training.
 - b. Existing or envisioned fleet training conditions and capabilities required to employ forces.
 - c. Upon receipt, COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT will:
 - (1) Perform gap analysis of current and requested fleet training and capability requirements.

(2) Identify doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy requirement shortfalls.

(3) Modify fleet training plans, based upon additional resource allocation and prioritization guidance.

d. NFCs may submit urgent fleet training requirements at any time. Urgent fleet training requirements are existing or envisioned conditions and capabilities required to train Navy forces to essential mission sets.

4. Basic Phase Transition. Type commanders (TYCOM) will document basic phase completion and report that a unit is ready to proceed to advanced phase using the message template in appendix B.

a. The report must be submitted at least 1-week prior to the first scheduled advanced phase event.

b. TYCOM provide mitigation plan in event of training shortfalls, and final report upon completion.

CHAPTER 5
TRAINING ENABLERS

1. General Discussion. These business rules incorporate Department of Defense (DoD), joint, Chief of Naval Operations, and fleet training guidance into established fleet training policy.

2. Joint Training. Reference (h) directs use of the joint training system (JTS) and assigns joint staff (JS) to educate and train services and to assist in executing JTS. JTS defines a multi-step approach to identify requirements, plan, execute, and assess joint training events. JS J7 keeps the Navy informed of new initiatives, methodologies, and programs in the area of joint training, which include joint, partner nation, and interagency training events. Commander, U.S Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), in coordination with JS J7, will develop the necessary joint, partner nation, and interagency training context for Navy forces. Joint and partner nation training is intended to enhance existing fleet training events.

a. Training transformation is a DoD program to ensure all individuals, units, and organizations receive timely and effective joint education and training necessary to accomplish joint tasks that support needs of combatant commander (CCDR) and is comprised of:

(1) Joint knowledge online provides joint individual training via web enabled individual and small group training courses and services.

(2) Joint assessment and enabling capability produces enterprise level training transformation integration and management processes analysis.

(3) Joint national training capability focuses on collective training and helps prepare forces by providing a joint and partner nation live, virtual, and constructive training (LVC) environment.

(a) The joint national training capability accredited and certified Navy programs that train to specific joint tasks and qualify for joint resources are composite training unit exercise - joint task force exercise, Carrier Air Wing Fallon, and fleet synthetic training.

1. Accreditation of a program is JS J7 determination that the training program has the ability to conduct training on joint tasks and provides a realistic joint training environment.

2. Certification of a training site is JS J7 determination that training sites and systems are compliant with specified DoD and joint architectures, configurations, and standards required to create a realistic joint training environment.

(b) COMUSFLTFORCOM (N7), in consultation with Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) (N7), is the Navy-wide lead for planning and scheduling joint context within Joint national training capability accredited and certified training programs. The JS J7 managed

joint training coordination program serves as the forum for this scheduling effort across the services. Joint training coordination program provides the coordination and funding to facilitate joint participation within the Navy's joint national training capability accredited programs.

b. Joint exercise program events sponsored by CCDR may also, as designated, be leveraged to achieve training requirements.

3. Individual Training. Feedback from fleet training stakeholders is critical in validating that individual training is focused on validated requirements.

a. Navy Education and Training Command (NETC) convenes training requirement reviews to provide training stakeholders with a means to perform comprehensive NETC sponsored review of individual training against validated fleet requirements and to acquire feedback on human performance related issues affecting fleet training and readiness.

b. Type commander (TYCOM) participation in the training requirements review process is essential for ensuring NETC is addressing current and anticipated individual training shortfalls and requirements. TYCOMs will provide NETC with periodic and comprehensive reviews of individual training, to include representation in the training requirement review process. Fleet feedback will ensure individual performance deficiencies are resolved by NETC.

c. Sailor 2025 and ready relevant learning initiatives are revolutionizing individual training with the end state of improved individual Sailor performance and enhanced mission readiness. The vision and guidance for ready relevant learning, the ready relevant learning integration board and ready relevant learning executive steering committee charter provide the foundation for modernization, implementation and sustainment of fleet individual training requirements. Direct involvement of stakeholders ensures that the right training is delivered at the right time so the Sailor can operate and maintain their equipment at the extreme technical end to meet and win the high-end fight. Information on the roles and responsibilities for ready relevant learning stakeholders is located in Vice Chief of Naval Operations memorandum ready relevant learning integration board and ready relevant learning executive steering committee charter of 18 January 2019.

4. Navy Continuous Training Environment (NCTE). As outlined in reference (i), the execution of LVC via NCTE, joint training enterprise network, and partner nation training enterprise networks as applicable, provides the warfighter with a tailored, scalable, repeatable, realistic, and persistent training environment that can be monitored, administered, and managed in a distributed manner.

5. Navy Training Management and Planning System (NTMPS) and Fleet Training Management and Planning System (FLTMPS). A low bandwidth, fleet centric application that facilitates comprehensive data analysis and report generation of manpower, personnel, training and education information into a single reporting system. FLTMPS leverages data from the NTMPS

data warehouse and operational data store. NTMPS integrates more than 40 authoritative databases, including data for the current status of manpower and training readiness; activity training requirements and deficiencies; class convening schedules, available quotas, and course catalogue of Navy training courses data; activity billets and personnel assigned; projected personnel gains and losses; leadership development program statistics, and more.

COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3501.3E
30 Apr 2021

APPENDIX A
TRAINING IMPROVEMENT REQUIREMENT MESSAGE

1. This appendix provides the message template that numbered fleet commanders (via their Navy component commanders) will submit in March of each year to identify fleet training requirements for Navy forces deployed to their action officers.

FM COMXXXXXXFLT
TO COMUSFLTFORCOM NORFOLK VA
COMPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
INFO COMSECONDFLT
COMTHIRDFLT
COMSEVENTHFLT
COMSIXTHFLT
COMFIFTHFLT
COMFOURTHFLT
COMNAVSURFPAC SAN DIEGO CA
COMNAVAIRPAC SAN DIEGO CA
COMSC NORFOLK VA
COMSUBLANT NORFOLK VA
COMFLTCYBERCOM FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
COMTENTHFLT
COMNAVSURFLANT NORFOLK VA
COMNAVAIRLANT NORFOLK VA
NETC PENSACOLA FL
COMSUBPAC PEARL HARBOR HI
COMNAVIFOR SUFFOLK VA
COMNECC LITTLE CREEK VA
NAVSURFMINEWARDEVCCEN SAN DIEGO CA
COMNECCPAC PEARL HARBOR HI
COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR
COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN
BT
CLASSIFICATION//N03210//
MSGID/GENADMIN/COMXXXXXXFLT ID//
SUBJ/ANNUAL COMXXXXXXFLT TRAINING REQUIREMENTS MESSAGE//
REF/A/COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3501.3E/DATE//
APMN/REF A IS THE FLEET TRAINING CONTINUUM (FTC) INSTRUCTION
REVISION E//
POC// //
REMARKS/1. IAW REF A, THIS MESSAGE PROVIDES PRIORITIZED TRAINING
REQUIREMENTS PROJECTED BY COMXXXXXXFLT FOR ALL DEPLOYABLE
STAFFS, GROUPS, OR UNITS FOR PLANNING, TRAINING, AND POSTURING FOR

- POTENTIAL TASKING WHILE DEPLOYED TO THE _____ AOR.
2. STAFF, GROUP, OR UNIT SPECIFIC MISSION AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.
- 2A. PRE-DEPLOYMENT TRAINING THAT STAFFS, GROUPS, OR UNITS MUST RECEIVE TO FULFILL THEIR MISSIONS, IN PRIORITY ORDER.
- 2A(1)
- 2A(2)
- 2B. NAVY MISSION AREAS THAT HAVE IDENTIFIED/OBSERVED TRAINING DEFICIENCIES (E.G., TLAM, BMD), IN PRIORITY ORDER. (use ROC/POE as the source list for consistency)
- 2B(1)
- 2B(2)
- 2C. AOR SPECIFIC TRAINING THAT IS REQUIRED BY DEPLOYING STAFFS, GROUPS, OR UNITS, IN PRIORITY ORDER.
- 2C(1)
- 2C(2)
3. REMARKS. //
- BT

COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3501.3E
30 Apr 2021

APPENDIX B
BASIC PHASE TRANSITION MESSAGE

1. This message will be submitted by type commanders to report completion or non-completion of basic phase training and readiness requirements and readiness to commence follow on training. Completion of all information fields in below template is required.

FM APPLICABLE TYCOMS
TO COMUSFLTFORCOM NORFOLK VA, COMPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI,
COMSECONDFLT, COMTHIRDFLT, COMFIFTHFLT, COMSIXTHFLT,
COMSEVENTHFLT, as applicable
INFO COMUSFLTFORCOM NORFOLK VA
COMPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
COMFLTCYBERCOM FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
COMTENTHFLT
NAVSURFMINEWARDEVCCEN SAN DIEGO CA
COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR
COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN
COMNAVIFOR SUFFOLK VA
COMXXXSTRKGRU XXX (AS APPROPRIATE)
NAVIOCOM NORFOLK VA
GROUP/STAFF/SHIP/SQUADRON/UNIT/DETACHMENT BEING ASSESSED
ADCON ISIC OF THE ASSESSED STAFF/SHIP/SQUADRON/UNIT/DETACHMENT
OPCON ISIC (IF APPLICABLE) OF THE ASSESSED STAFF/SHIP/SQUADRON/
UNIT/DETACHMENT
USS SHIP 1
BT
CLASSIFICATION//N03210//
MSGID/GENADMIN/TYCOM//
SUBJ/(U) BASIC PHASE COMPLETION REPORT//
REF/A/DOC/COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3501.3E/DATE//
REF/B/DOC/TYCOM INSTRUCTION XXXX.X/DATE//
NARR/REF A IS THE FLEET TRAINING CONTINUUM. REF B IS TYCOM TRAINING
MANUAL//
POC/NAME/CODE/TEL: /EMAIL: //
RMKS/1. IAW REF A, [UNIT] HAS/HAS NOT COMPLETED BASIC PHASE AS OF
(DATE) AND IS (READY/NOT READY) FOR FOLLOW ON TRAINING.
2. BASIC PHASE INSPECTIONS, QUALIFICATIONS, CERTIFICATIONS, SCHOOLS,
AND ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITH THE FOLLOWING
EXCEPTIONS.
2.A. TYPE/NAME/REASON NOT COMPLETE/MITIGATION/COMPLETION DATE:
3. [APPLICABLE TYCOM] HAS COORDINATED INSTALLS AND STATUS OF TCD
WAIVER WITH CNIF THAT WILL AFFECT TRAINING OR CERTIFICATION.

- 3.A. SYSTEM/PLANNED INSTALL DATE/IMPACT.
- 4. PERSONNEL READINESS (ISSUES/REASONS/MITIGATION STEPS).
 - 4.A. MANPOWER SHORTFALLS:
RATE NMP/BA/COB ACTIONS
 - 4.B. CRITICAL/ESSENTIAL NEC SHORTFALLS:
NEC RATE ACTIONS
- 5. EQUIPMENT READINESS:
 - 5.A. DEFICIENCIES AND ACTIONS TO MITIGATE.
- 6. SUPPLY READINESS:
 - 6.A. SHORTFALLS AND ACTIONS TO MITIGATE.
- 7. ORDNANCE READINESS SUMMARY:
 - 7.A. SHORTFALLS AND ACTIONS TO MITIGATE.
- 8. CLOSING REMARKS//
BT

APPENDIX C
FLEET TRAINING INTEGRATION PANEL

1. The Fleet Training Integration Panel (FTIP), co-chaired by Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT), serves as the primary body that facilitates, integrates, and aligns training efforts of the numbered fleet commanders and type commanders.

2. Fleet Training Integration Panel. Comprised of flag officer or senior executive service equivalent representatives outlined in table C-1, the FTIP serves as the executive decision making body that facilitates, integrates, and aligns fleet training efforts for individual, basic, advanced, integrated, and sustainment phases of training.

a. To enable timely consideration and adjudication of fleet training issues, the FTIP may be scheduled after executive steering committee meetings. COMUSFLTFORCOM N01 or COMPACFLT N01 may convene the FTIP, as necessary, to consider issues requiring action outside of normal FTIP battle rhythm.

CHAIRS	COMUSFLTFORCOM N01	COMPACFLT N01
MEMBERS	COMSECONDFLT	COMTHIRDFLT
	COMFOURTHFLT	COMSEVENTHFLT
	COMFIFTHFLT	COMNAVAIRPAC
	COMSIXTHFLT	COMNAVSURFPAC
	COMTENTHFLT	COMSUBPAC
	COMNAVAIRLANT	COMNECCPAC
	COMNAVSURFLANT	
	COMSUBLANT	
	COMNAVIFOR	
	COMSC	
	COMNAVWARDEVCOM	
	COMNECC	
	COMNETC	

Table C-1
Flag or Senior Executive Service Membership

b. As required, the FTIP will present fleet training recommendations to COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT via the fleet commander's readiness council.

3. Fleet Training Integration Panel Executive Steering Committee. Comprised of O-6 level or civilian equivalent fleet training stakeholders as outlined in table C-2, the FTIP executive steering committee identifies and recommends corrections to fleet training deficiencies (current and future).

a. These efforts deliver warfighting capability, while establishing fleet-wide transparency and accountability for fleet training, to include:

(1) Identifying and recommending corrections to fleet training deficiencies.

(2) Facilitating coordination between fleet training stakeholders.

(3) Aligning fleet training priorities, requirements, and processes, in support of current and future missions.

(4) Evaluating the effectiveness of fleet training to ensure training keeps pace with warfighter needs.

(5) Identifying and recommending allocation of fleet training resources.

(6) Evaluating cost effectiveness and process efficiencies of fleet training.

b. The FTIP executive steering committee will meet quarterly, or as required, to ensure timely consideration and adjudication of fleet training issues.

(1) The FTIP executive steering committee meetings will be co-chaired by COMUSFLTFORCOM N7 and COMPACFLT N7.

(2) Two meetings per year will be conducted virtual or face-to-face, alternating between Norfolk, VA and San Diego, CA venues.

CHAIRS	COMUSFLTFORCOM N7	COMPACFLT N7
MEMBERS	COMSECONDFLT	COMTHIRDFLT
	COMFOURTHFLT	COMFIFTHFLT
	COMSIXTHFLT	COMSEVENTHFLT
	COMTENTHFLT	COMNAVAIRPAC
	COMNAVAIRLANT	COMNAVSURFPAC
	COMNAVSURFLANT	COMSUBPAC
	COMSUBLANT	COMNECCPAC
	COMNAVIFOR	COMNECC
	COMSC	COMNETC
	COMNAVWARDEVCOM	

Table C-2
Executive Steering Committee Membership

4. Fleet Training Integration Panel Executive Steering Committee Advisory Group.
COMUSFLTFORCOM N7 and COMPACFLT N7 will convene a FTIP advisory group semi-

annually to address development, implementation, and enhancement of fleet training.

a. The FTIP executive steering committee will direct the efforts of the advisory group to meet fleet training objectives.

b. As required, the FTIP executive steering committee will charter advisory group working groups comprised of representatives outlined in table C-3 to address specific fleet training issues.

(1) Working groups chartered by the FTIP executive steering committee will collaborate and assemble to execute assigned tasking.

(2) Working groups that have completed assigned tasking will be dissolved at the direction of the FTIP executive steering committee co-chairs.

MEMBERS	COMUSFLTFORCOM	COMPACFLT
	OPNAV Resource Sponsors	COMTHIRDFLT
	COMSECONDFLT	COMFIFTHFLT
	COMFOURTHFLT	COMSEVENTHFLT
	COMSIXTHFLT	COMTENTHFLT
	COMNAVAIRLANT	COMNAVAIRPAC
	COMNAVSURFLANT	COMNAVSURFPAC
	COMSUBLANT	COMSUBPAC
	COMNECC	COMNECCPAC
	COMSC	COMNAVIFOR
	COMNETC	COMNAVWARDEVCOM
	SYSCOMs	Naval Surface Warfare Center Corona
	COMCARSTRKGRU-FOUR Warfighting Development Centers	COMCARSTRKGRU-FIFTEEN
	NETC Learning Centers	COMNAVRESFOR
	Expeditionary Warfare Training Group Atlantic	Expeditionary Warfare Training Group Pacific
	Tactical Training Group Atlantic	Tactical Training Group Pacific
	Afloat Training Group Atlantic	Afloat Training Group Pacific

Table C-3
Advisory Group Membership

c. Advisory group provides recommendations and information to the FTIP executive steering committee on matters pertaining to development, enhancement, and implementation of fleet training.

d. The advisory group will normally convene semi-annually during face-to-face meetings of the executive steering committee and as otherwise directed by the executive steering committee to meet FTIP objectives and tasking.

APPENDIX D
POLICY FOR NAVY WARFARE TRAINING SYSTEM (NWTS)

1. General discussion. This appendix provides information and policy on Navy Warfare Training System (NWTS), including required operational capabilities (ROC) and projected operational environments (POE) and Navy warfare training plans.

2. NWTS Overview

a. The NWTS is a scalable capabilities based training process used by commanders to articulate their warfighting requirements, design realistic and achievable training plans, execute and monitor training events, and assess their results to improve readiness. The NWTS, as outlined in figure D-1, is the process by which Navy training is conducted effectively and efficiently. NWTS functions on an interactive, four phased process:

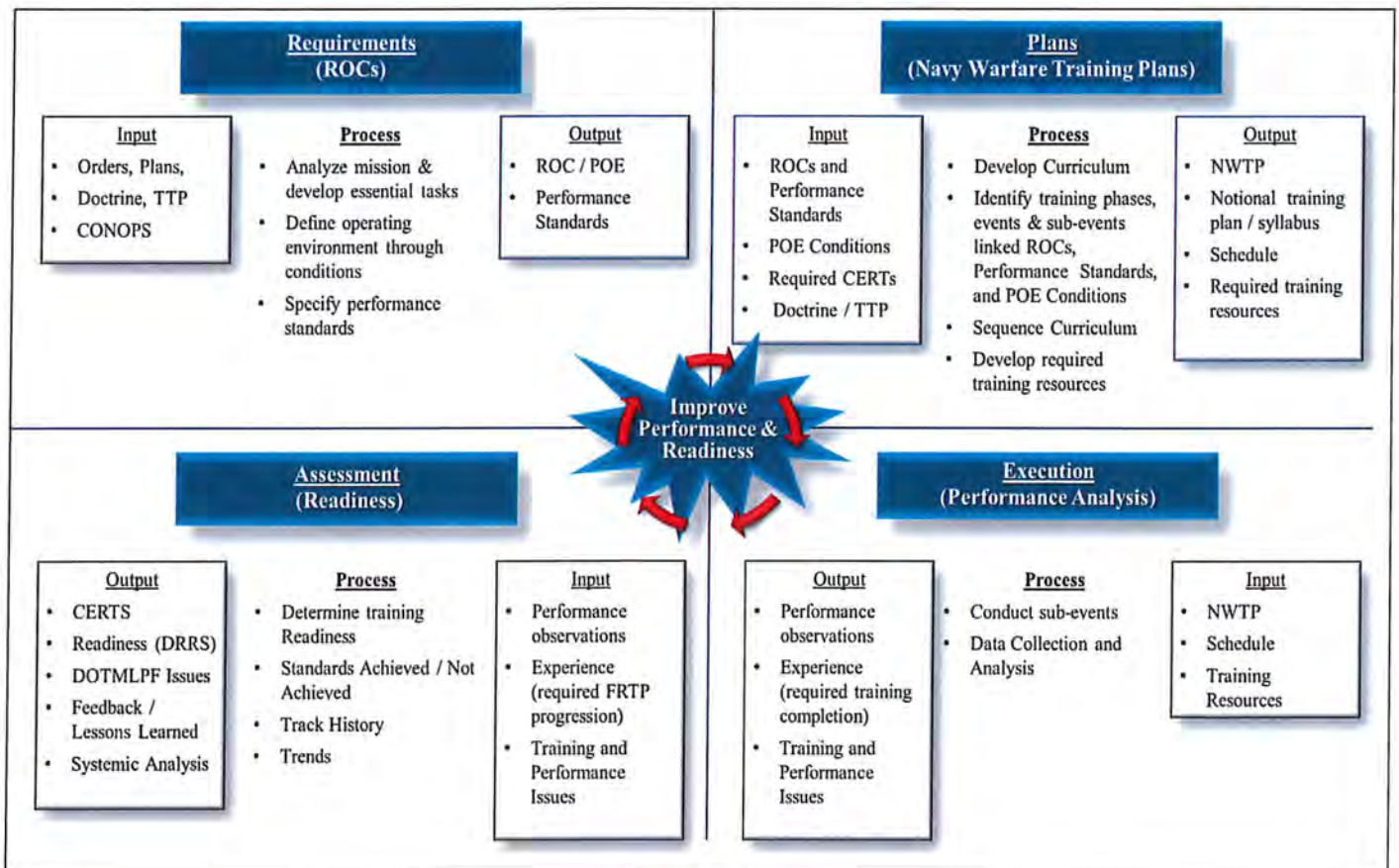


Figure D-1
The Navy Warfare Training System

(1) Requirements Phase. Mission requirements are identified in the ROC-POE.

(2) Planning Phase. Numbered fleet commanders (NFC), Commander, Carrier Strike Group FOUR, Commander, Carrier Strike Group FIFTEEN, and type commanders (TYCOM) conduct detailed analysis of ROC-POE and identify capabilities that require training. Training will include conditions and performance standards which will be packaged and prioritized within training curricula (events and sub-events) into Navy warfare training plans.

(3) Execution Phase. Commanders conduct the Navy warfare training plan during the FRTP, evaluate training, and report results.

(4) Assessment Phase. Leaders gather, analyze, and assess the collective results of training and performance to determine readiness, validate investments, and develop solutions.

b. The NWTS generates clear-cut training standards, an end-to-end audit capability, and feedback. NWTS focuses fleet warfare training by building a training architecture that complements the JTS process through linkage of warfare training to warfighting mission essential tasks. The NWTS represents a common approach to execute an interlocking series of disciplined, logical, and repeatable processes designed to improve readiness.

3. NWTS Requirements Phase. ROC and POE are mission requirements, which form the basis for the requirements phase of the NWTS.

4. NWTS Plans Phase. A Navy warfare training plan represents the path to mission readiness, and defines training events in which the unit builds experience and demonstrates proficiency.

a. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command provides the tools and oversight for consistent and standardized Navy warfare training plan alignment with ROC and POE. Standardization of training plans requires alignment of training objectives to approved ROC and POE, ensures forces are training to capabilities essential to mission success, and facilitates meaningful training readiness reporting.

b. NFCs and TYCOMs will analyze training objectives for completeness, efficiency, and effectiveness and then adjust the training objectives to account for new capabilities, doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures, and gaps in training. Once training objective development is complete, align training objectives and training performance standards with training events and sub-events, incorporate this information into the Navy warfare training plans, store it in Navy training information management system, and maintain currency.

5. NWTS Execution Phase. Training plans are executed in a sequenced curriculum, building in complexity and intensity to ultimately simulate high-end missions under the projected operational environment. Performance data is collected and reported to determine if training objectives are met and training is satisfactorily completed.

6. NWTS Assessment. Reported performance data is assessed to determine training readiness gained through the completion of training events. Assessments must consider whether training performance was at standards and achieved under operational and threat conditions replicating the high-end fight. Trainers provide feedback to unit commanders and training stakeholders to facilitate process improvements and systemic analysis.

APPENDIX E
LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADCON	administrative control
AFP	adaptive force package
AOR	area of responsibility
ARG	amphibious ready group
BUMED	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
CCDR	combatant commander
CMAV	continuous maintenance availability
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COMCARSTRKGRU FIFTEEN	Commander, Carrier Strike Group FIFTEEN
COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR	Commander, Carrier Strike Group FOUR
COMEXSTRKGRU THREE	Commander Expeditionary Strike Group THREE
COMFIFTHFLT	Commander, U.S. FIFTH Fleet
COMFLTCYBERCOM	Commander, U.S. Fleet Cyber Command
COMFOURTHFLT	Commander, U.S. FOURTH Fleet
COMNAVAIRLANT	Commander, Naval Air Force Atlantic
COMNAVAIRPAC	Commander, Naval Air Force U.S. Pacific Fleet
COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM	Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command
COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOMPAC	Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Pacific
COMNAVIFOR	Commander, Navy Information Forces
COMNAVRESFOR	Commander, Navy Reserve Forces
COMNAVSURFLANT	Commander, Naval Surface Force Atlantic
COMNAVSURFPAC	Commander, Naval Surface Force U.S. Pacific Fleet
COMNAVWARDEVCOM	Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command
COMPACFLT	Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet
COMPTUEX	composite training unit exercise
COMSC	Commander, Military Sealift Command
COMSECONDFLT	Commander, U.S. SECOND Fleet
COMSEVENTHFLT	Commander, U.S. SEVENTH Fleet
COMSIXTHFLT	Commander, U.S. SIXTH Fleet
COMSUBLANT	Commander, Submarine Force Atlantic
COMSUBPAC	Commander, Submarine Force Pacific
COMTENTHFLT	Commander, U.S. TENTH Fleet
COMTHIRDFLT	Commander, U.S. THIRD Fleet
COMUSFLTFORCOM	Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command
COMUSNAVEUR	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe
CRUDES	cruiser and destroyers
CSG	carrier strike group

CVN	aircraft carrier (nuclear-powered)
CVW	carrier air wing
DOD	Department of Defense
ESG	expeditionary strike group
FDNF	forward deployed naval force
FEP	final evaluation period
FLTMPS	Fleet Training Management and Planning System
FRTTP	fleet response training plan
FST	fleet synthetic training
FTC	fleet training continuum
FTIP	fleet training integration panel
ISIC	immediate superior in command
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
IW	information warfare
JS	Joint Staff
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
MIW	mine warfare
MSC	Military Sealift Command
NAVSURFMINEWARDEVCCEN	Naval Surface and Mine Warfighting Development Center
NCC	Navy component commander
NCTE	Navy continuous training environment
NETC	Naval Education and Training Command
NFC	numbered fleet commander
NTIMS	Navy Training Information Management System
NTMPS	Navy Training Management and Planning System
NWTS	Navy Warfare Training System
OCE	officer conducting the exercise
OFRP	optimized fleet response plan
OPCON	operational control
OPNAV	Office of Chief of Naval Operations
PHIBRON	amphibious squadron
PLANORD	planning order
POE	projected operating environment
PPBES	Planning Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System
PQS	personnel qualification standards
RFC	request for capabilities
RFF	request for forces
ROC	required operational capability
SAG	surface action group

SECNAV
SUSTEX
SYSCOM
TSTA
TTP
TYCOM
USCENTCOM
USEUCOM
USINDOPACOM
USMC

Secretary of the Navy
sustainment exercise
systems command
tailored ship's training availability
tactics, techniques, and procedures
type commander
United States Central Command
U.S. European Command
United States Indo Pacific Command
United States Marine Corps