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COMMANDER OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCE  
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POLICY AND INFORMATION NOTICE (PIN) 11-04

Subj: CRITICAL OPERATIONAL ISSUE SELECTION

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST C3501.2K  
(b) COMOPTEVFORINST 3980.1

Encl: (1) Selection of Critical Operational Issues and the Standardization of First Level Tasks  
(2) ROC/POE Navy Mission Areas and Operational Capabilities  
(3) Mission Area Definitions and Default First Level Tasks

1. Purpose. This notice provides guidance for the selection and use of effectiveness and suitability Critical Operational Issues (COI) to support the planning, evaluation, and reporting of Operational Tests (OT).

2. Background. The Mission-Based Test Design (MBTD) process continues to evolve with efforts to align with the overarching Naval operational capabilities as delineated in reference (a), Required Operational Capability/Projected Operational Environment (ROC/POE). Additionally, modifications to the standard suitability COIs are contained in enclosure (1).

3. Guidance. Enclosures (1 through 3) provide guidance to Operational Test Directors (OTD) for the selection of effectiveness and suitability COIs. This guidance shall be used for all future OT planning and reporting.

4. Implementation. This policy is effective immediately and shall be implemented as follows:

a. Divisions submitting a Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) or an Integrated Evaluation Framework (IEF) for approval shall modify their effectiveness and suitability COIs to comply with this guidance.

b. Divisions submitting an IEF for approval that have already proceeded beyond an Executive Interim Progress Review

Subj: CRITICAL OPERATIONAL ISSUE SELECTION

(E-IPR), and will route their IEF for signature within 60 days, are not required to incorporate the first level task per enclosure (3).

c. Divisions submitting a test plan for approval shall change their effectiveness and suitability COIs to comply with this guidance. These COI changes may require changes to an already existing TEMP. TEMP changes should be executed in the most efficient means possible (verbal with stakeholders followed by normal TEMP update cycle, TEMP administrative page changes, etc.).

d. United States Marine Corps (USMC) and United States Coast Guard (USCG) programs shall continue to use the primary mission areas outlined in their Service-specific documentation for their COIs and the mission threads (1<sup>st</sup> level tasks) they have previously developed.

5. This PIN will be incorporated into reference (b).

  
DAVID A. DUNAWAY

Distribution: (COMOPTEVFORINST 5216.2R)

List I

List III

SELECTION OF CRITICAL OPERATIONAL ISSUES AND THE STANDARDIZATION  
OF FIRST LEVEL TASKS

1. INTRODUCTION. Since the MBTD process was introduced, the process by which COIs have been selected has matured.

a. As MBTD is being applied to all COMOPTEVFOR test efforts regardless of ACAT or phase of test, OT programs have used differing methodology in selecting effectiveness COIs and in some cases have relied on legacy COIs that did not clearly associate approved Navy warfare mission area(s) with the System Under Test (SUT). To better align OT test design and reporting with parallel efforts to define and assess the Navy's ability to effectively accomplish its primary mission areas from a System of Systems (SOS) perspective, COMOPTEVFOR has chosen the Navy ROC/POE as the common reference. Aligning COI selection to mission areas of the ROC/POE will provide greater standardization across all Navy platforms, and will support the broader assessment of the integration and interoperability of multiple systems towards the accomplishment of the same mission areas.

b. Operational test planners shall use Reliability, Maintainability, Availability and Logistics Supportability as primary suitability COIs, while mapping the attributes and measures previously captured under the other legacy COIs (i.e. Training, Human Factors, Documentation, etc) to the applicable effectiveness or suitability COI(s). Several of the legacy suitability COIs that COTF has traditionally used for reporting can be considered attributes and characteristics of mission accomplishment and impact the effectiveness of the SUT to meet the needs of the warfighter in a primary mission area vice suitability.

c. The ROC/POE mission area effectiveness COIs and the four primary suitability COIs shall be the default COIs for OPTEVFOR test designs. Functional effectiveness and/or standalone suitability COIs shall be considered on a by exception basis and require COTF 00 or 00D approval.

2. SELECTION OF EFFECTIVENESS COIs. One of the goals of MBTD is the identification of mission based COIs. With a thorough understanding of the program requirement documentation, a defined system under test and an identification of the initial

task break down, OTDs made a logical grouping of the affected tasks and derived mission based COIs. Instead of using the grouping of tasks as the sole means to arrive at COIs, OTDs shall now turn to the ROC/POE for default COIs.

a. Mission area COIs used for assessment of effectiveness should be aligned with the following standard Navy Mission Areas as defined in ref (b):

- 1) AMW - Amphibious Warfare
- 2) ASW - Anti-Submarine Warfare
- 3) AW - Air Warfare
- 4) MIW - Mine Warfare
- 5) MOB - Mobility
- 6) STW - Strike Warfare
- 7) SUW - Surface Warfare
- 8) EXW - Expeditionary Warfare
- 9) IO - Information Operations
- 10) IW - Irregular Warfare
- 11) NSW - Naval Special Warfare
- 12) CCC - Command, Control, and Communications
- 13) CON - Construction
- 14) FHP - Force Health Protection
- 15) FSO - Fleet Support Operations
- 16) INT - Intelligence Operations
- 17) LOG - Logistics
- 18) MOS - Missions of State
- 19) NCO - Non-Combat Operations
- 20) STS - Strategic Sealift

b. Naval Mission Area Definitions. Detailed descriptions of these mission areas and the operational capabilities associated with each mission area are provided in enclosure (2) and can be found on the COTF Y: drive in the OT&E reference library. Reference (b) is a classified document and can be found in its entirety on the SIPRNET.

c. The primary mission areas COIs and default mission threads (first level tasks) used to evaluate USMC and USCG programs are included in enclosure (3). They can also be found on the COTF Y: drive under Mission Thread Repository (Mission Summary and COI Standardization.doc). While there is overlap between these mission areas and the USN ROC/POE mission areas, USMC and USCG programs will continue to follow their own service specific guidance as it applies to COI naming and first level task structure as they implement the COTF MBTD process.

d. In addition to reviewing the USN ROC/POE, OTDs shall look for existing platform specific ROC/POEs. For programs that have a platform level ROC/POE, OTDs should evaluate both the USN ROC/POE and the lower level ROC/POE to ensure all applicable mission areas are aligned to the selected COIs.

e. To identify the appropriate Navy mission areas to use as COIs, OTDs shall review the operational capabilities associated with each area. Once the operational capabilities supported by the SUT have been identified, OTDs have a list of candidate COIs (the overarching mission areas) from which to choose based on where the majority of operational capabilities fall. If the operational capabilities covered by one mission area are also covered by other mission areas and there is no difference in how they are conducted, select the most strenuous Navy mission area as the COI.

f. Previous guidance on the use of an Information Assurance Effectiveness COI (as documented in SOP 10-1 OT of IA) remains unchanged. If the SUT is net-enabled, an IA COI is required.

g. Issues previously captured under Survivability should be mapped to the primary effectiveness COI, when possible. It is envisioned that these items would be captured under the "Defend" task that are in many of the primary mission area threads, or under the mobility task/subtasks that may have been added to the primary effectiveness COI thread. If the SUT has significant Survivability characteristics (Survivability KPP, etc), OTDs may still propose the use of a dedicated Survivability COI for approval by COTF 00 or 00D.

h. The ROC/POE mission areas shall be the default COIs for all systems. After a thorough review of the mission areas and operational capabilities supported by a SUT, if the OTD determines that the applicable mission areas are equally

supported (same tasks, sub-tasks, conditions, attributes, measures) and none of those mission areas is appropriate to use as a COI for the SUT, consideration should be given to using a functional COI. Approval to use a functional COI shall be received from COTF 00 or 00D.

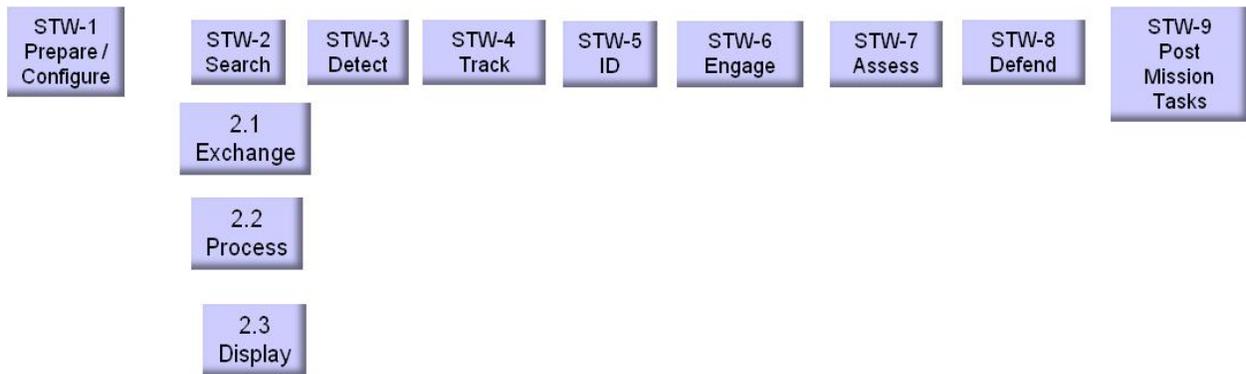
i. In addition to standardizing and aligning COIs with the ROC/POE mission areas, a proposed first level task architecture for each mission area is provided in enclosure (3). The intent is to introduce more commonality in the methodology used to evaluate systems that affect the same mission area. The first level tasks should be further decomposed by the OTD through MBTD as appropriate for the SUT. First level tasks that are not affected by the SUT should be maintained in the task breakdown structure, but identified as not applicable (i.e. grayed out). OTDs shall consider each of the operational capabilities the SUT supports since they will impact the applicability of the standard first level tasks. For example, an aircraft SUT (using Air Warfare as the primary mission area) that supports air defense operations may not use the same first level tasks as one that supports offensive air operations. This guidance on definition of first level tasks (Enclosure 3) should be the default structure used by the OTD.

j. Many of the default first level task structures in enclosure (3) depict an overarching supporting task. This reflects the fact that while the primary mission area/COI may be a straightforward warfighting area, pieces of other mission area(s) are required to complete the evaluation of the SUT capability. Examples include but are not limited to elements of the C3, Mobility, or INT mission threads. As part of the mission analysis done prior to developing a framework, test planners need to decompose these mission areas independently to identify the tasks that apply towards their primary mission areas.

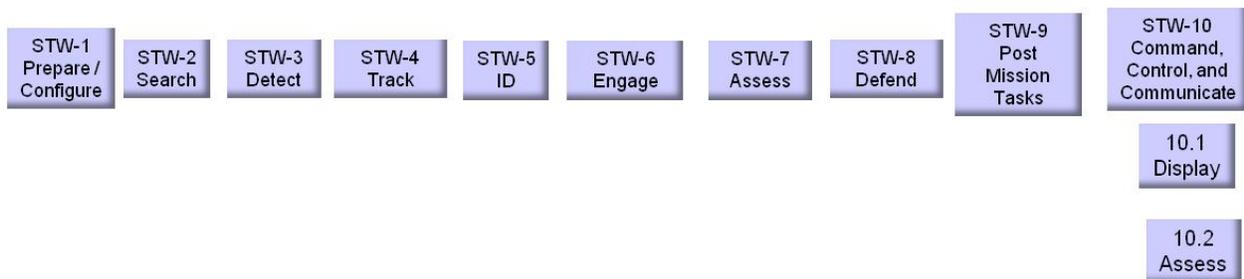
k. The OTD then has several options for how these tasks are incorporated and reflected in test plan documentation. The supporting mission area could be identified as a standalone COI, incorporated as a separate first level subtask in the primary COI mission thread, or embedded as lower level subtasks with the decomposed task list of the primary COI. Choosing which option is the most appropriate depends on the definition of the SUT and the scope of the test (i.e. an entire platform, a sub-system or a component of a subsystem). The intent is to provide the OTD with the flexibility to modify their COI selection and/or task breakdown as appropriate, while maintaining the focus on the

primary warfighting mission areas. For purposes of the following example, the Strike Warfare (STW) mission area will be considered a primary COI with Command, Control & Communications (C3) as the other mission area in question.

(1) Applicable elements of the default C3 first level tasks may be incorporated as lower level tasks under the first level STW tasks. For example, the decomposition of the STW Search task may include C3 elements such as Process, Display, or Exchange that address the C3 tasks associated with the SUT as it performs the STW mission. This would be appropriate if the C3 tasks uniquely impact the different STW first level tasks (i.e. the C3 tasks that applied to STW Search were different from the C3 tasks that applied to STW Engage).



(2) Incorporate elements of the C3 mission thread into the STW mission thread, but separate them as an additional first level task within the STW first level task architecture. For example, if C3 elements such as Display and Assess applied equally to multiple STW first level tasks with the same measures and conditions, rather than merging them into each STW first level task and repeating them throughout the STW task decomposition, identify C3 as another first level task under STW on the same level as the default first level tasks and decompose them once.



(3) Standalone COI. If the majority of the C3 mission thread applies and affects many of the first level STW tasks differently, this may warrant the use of C3 as a standalone COI.

### 3. SELECTION OF SUITABILITY COIs.

a. The suitability COIs of Reliability, Maintainability, Availability, and Logistic Supportability shall be used for evaluating all programs. Other suitability COIs which may be applicable to the SUT are listed below. The determination to use one or more of these additional COIs must be made during the MBTD development process and approved by the Commander.

b. The optional suitability COIs, may become attributes of the SUT COIs. The OTD must ensure that the characteristics of compatibility, training, human factors, documentation, safety, etc. are included as attributes under the appropriate effectiveness or remaining suitability COIs. For SUTs that have a significant training component (i.e. simulators, part task trainers, etc) consideration should be given to using Fleet Support Operations, which captures a large number of training operational capabilities per the ROC/POE, as an effectiveness COI. If a suitability attribute does not exist in a capabilities document or cannot be derived from other program authoritative information, then an operational attribute must be created and linked to an appropriate effectiveness or suitability COI.

#### c. Optional suitability COIs.

- 1) Compatibility
- 2) Interoperability
- 3) Training
- 4) Human Factors
- 5) Safety

- 6) Documentation
- 7) Transportability
- 8) Manning
- 9) Habitability (Personnel Support)

d. Deficiencies map to the COI that they impact; therefore, deficiencies previously related to legacy suitability COIs (i.e., Compatibility, Training, Documentation, Manning, Interoperability) shall be included and evaluated under the appropriate effectiveness or suitability COI. This can result in an effectiveness COI being evaluated as unsatisfactory for what in the past was considered a suitability deficiency (i.e., operator training deficiency could result in an unsatisfactory effectiveness COI).

COMOPTEVFOR

# Mission Areas and Operational Capabilities

Source: OPNAVINST C3501.2K, USN ROC/POE

## Table of Contents

AMW - Amphibious Warfare .....	1
ASW – Antisubmarine Warfare .....	2
AW – Air Warfare .....	3
C3 – Command, Control, and Communications.....	3
CON – Construction.....	4
EXW – Expeditionary Warfare.....	5
FHP – Force Health Protection .....	5
FSO – Fleet Support Operations .....	6
INT – Intelligence Operations.....	8
IO – Information Operations .....	9
IW – Irregular Warfare .....	10
LOG – Logistics .....	10
MIW – Mine Warfare.....	11
MOB – Mobility .....	11
MOS – Missions of State.....	12
NCO – Noncombat Operations .....	13
NSW – Naval Special Warfare .....	14
STS – Strategic Sealift .....	15
STW – Strike Warfare.....	15
SUW – Surface Warfare.....	16

## AMW - Amphibious Warfare

The employment of a combination of a land and maritime forces/capabilities, and other forces/capabilities, as required, to take or defend a military objective.

- AMW 1: Load, transport, and land combat equipment, material, supplies, and attendant personnel of a force or group in an amphibious operation.
- AMW 2: Load, transport, and land elements of a landing force with their equipment, material, and supplies in an amphibious operation.
- AMW 3: Re-embark and transport equipment, material, and personnel.
- AMW 4: Serve as primary control ship in ship-to-shore movement.
- AMW 5: Conduct landing craft or amphibious vehicle operations to support an amphibious operation.
- AMW 6: Conduct helicopter operations to support an amphibious operation.
- AMW 7: Provide amphibious operation construction support for ship-to-shore operations and beach clearance.
- AMW 8: Deleted. Inclusive in SUW 3 and ASW 2.
- AMW 9: Conduct pre-assault cover and diversionary actions.
- AMW 10: Conduct beach party operations to support an amphibious operation.
- AMW 11: Conduct amphibious cargo handling operations.
- AMW 12: Provide air control and coordination of air operations in the assigned area of operations (AO).
- AMW 13: Provide the Naval element of the shore party to facilitate the landing and movement over the beaches of troops, equipments, and supplies and to assist the evacuation of casualties and Prisoners of War (POW).
- AMW 14: Conduct Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS) against designated targets.
- AMW 15: Provide air operations to support amphibious operations.
- AMW 16: Conduct Close Air Support (CAS) of an amphibious operation using air-launched armament (aircraft squadrons only).
- AMW 17: Conduct Vertical/Short Takeoff and Landing (V/STOL) flight operations to support an amphibious operation.
- AMW 18: Conduct Inshore Undersea Warfare (IUW) operations.
- AMW 19: Perform AMW Battle Damage Assessment (BDA).
- AMW 20: Repair own unit's AMW equipment.
- AMW 21: Relocated to C3.
- AMW 22: Protect/evacuate noncombatant, permissive to nonpermissive, including transport to Amphibious Task Force (ATF) or safe havens.
- AMW 23: Conduct advance force operations for an amphibious operation.
- AMW 24: Conduct direct action amphibious raids.
- AMW 25: Conduct Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT).
- AMW 26: Conduct Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP).
- AMW 27: Conduct In-extremis Hostage Recovery (IHR).
- AMW 28: Conduct initial terminal guidance missions.
- AMW 29: Conduct security operations to protect U.S. property and noncombatants in hostile and nonhostile environments.
- AMW 30: Relocated to MOS.

- AMW 31: Provide instruction to non-U.S. units using mobile training teams.
- AMW 32: Relocated to MOS.
- AMW 33: Conduct special demolition operations.
- AMW 34: Provide fire support control and coordination.
- AMW 35: Conduct limited objective night attacks.
- AMW 36: Conduct Counterintelligence (CI) operations.
- AMW 37: Relocated to IO 6.
- AMW 38: Conduct CI operations with local/allied agencies.
- AMW 39: Relocated to IO 5 and IO 12.
- AMW 40: Conduct night reinforcement operations.
- AMW 41: Deleted. Included in MOS 4
- AMW 42: Conduct Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) operations.
- AMW 43: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's AMW capabilities.
- AMW 44: Locate and track friendly forces using the amphibious operation direction system, AN/KSQ-1.
- AMW 45: Assess AMW developments and advise Fleet amphibious AMW committees.
- AMW 46: Conduct combined amphibious operations.

## **ASW – Antisubmarine Warfare**

Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of submarine.

- ASW-1: Provide ASW defense for surface forces, groups, and units.
- ASW-2: Provide ASW defense of a geographic area.
- ASW-3: Conduct independent ASW operations.
- ASW-4: Conduct airborne antisubmarine operations.
- ASW-5: Provide for air operations in support of airborne antisubmarine operations.
- ASW-6: Engage submarines independently or in cooperation with other forces.
- ASW-7: Attack submarines with antisubmarine armament.
- ASW-8: Disengage, evade, avoid, and deceive submarines.
- ASW-9: Repair own unit's ASW equipment.
- ASW-10: Perform duties of aircraft control unit for aircraft involved in antisubmarine operations (requires antisubmarine air controllers).
- ASW-11: Deleted. Inclusive in CCC 2.
- ASW-12: Perform ASW BDA.
- ASW-13: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's ASW capabilities.
- ASW-14: Coordinate and assess Fleet ASW operations.
- ASW-15: Coordinate and assess ASW weapons issues/readiness.
- ASW-16: Plan and/or direct measures to prevent mutual interference and engagements by friendly forces.
- ASW-17: Provide operational Meteorological/Oceanographic (METOC) support for ASW.

## **AW – Air Warfare**

Operations conducted with the intention to destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, including nullify or reduce their effectiveness.

- AW 1: Provide AD independently or in cooperation with other forces.
- AW 2: Provide AD of a geographic area (zone) independently or in cooperation with other forces.
- AW 3: Relocated to AW 1.7
- AW 4: Conduct air operations to support airborne anti-air operations.
- AW 5: Conduct airborne anti-air operations.
- AW 6: Detect, identify, and track air targets.
- AW 7: Control combat air patrol (CAP). (Requires full allowance of Air Intercept Controllers (AIC).)
- AW 8: Engage air targets using installed air-to-air weapons systems.
- AW 9: Engage airborne threats using surface-to-air armament.
- AW 10: Deleted. Capability contained in AW 1.5.
- AW 11: Repair own unit's AW equipment.
- AW 12: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's AW capabilities.
- AW 13: Perform AW BDA.
- AW 14: Conduct AW exercises.
- AW 15: Assess and advise Fleet anti-AW committees.
- AW 16: Conduct combined/multinational/allied/joint AD operations.
- AW 17: Conduct combined/multinational/allied/joint offensive air operations.
- AW 18: Provide operational aerospace and Theater Ballistic Missile Defense (TBMD).

## **CCC/C3 – Command, Control, and Communications**

The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. C3 functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission.

- CCC 1: Provide Command and Control (C2) facilities for a task organization commander and staff. (POE should indicate that task organization level/echelon that can be supported.)
- CCC 2: Coordinate and control the operations of the task organization or functional force to carry out assigned missions.
- CCC 3: Provide own unit's C2 functions.
- CCC 4: Maintain Navy Tactical Data System (NTDS) or data link capability.
- CCC 5: Provide airborne capability to relay C2 communication to strategic forces.
- CCC 6: Provide communications for own unit.
- CCC 7: Relocated to information operations (IO).
- CCC 8: Provide a reliable and survivable communications relay capability to deployed strategic forces.

- CCC 9: Relay communications.
- CCC 10: Provide special communications.
- CCC 11: Conduct aircraft control functions.
- CCC 12: Maintain capability to super-encrypt cryptographically covered communications circuits.
- CCC 13: Provide communications support for shore-based, surface, submarine, or air units.
- CCC 14: Provide Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) system connectivity/circuitry.
- CCC 15: Maintain and operate a Fleet telecommunications operation center.
- CCC 16: Function as the Navy satellite communications network area control activity.
- CCC 18: Develop, coordinate, and control communications plans for integrated group communications among warfare commanders and/or naval, combined, or joint forces.
- CCC 19: Repair own unit's C3 equipment.
- CCC 20: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's C3 capabilities.
- CCC 21: Perform cooperative engagement.
- CCC 22: Relocated to CCC 2.27.
- CCC 23: Maintain a naval space operations center capable of collecting, processing, displaying, evaluating, and disseminating tactical space information.
- CCC 24: Function as Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF).
- CCC 25: Activate crisis action procedures.
- CCC 26: Develop CJTF campaign plan.
- CCC 27: Conduct crisis action planning
- CCC 28: Develop war-campaign-contingency plans, major operations, related plans, and orders for assigned AO.
- CCC 29: Establish CJTF Joint Targeting Coordination Board (JTCB).
- CCC 30: Dispatch CJTF Advance Command Element Echelon (ADVON).
- CCC 31: Coordinate and integrate multinational and interagency operations.
- CCC 32: Coordinate and manage all automated C3 system support.
- CCC 33: Provide legal support for plans and operations.
- CCC 34: Assess and/or direct C3 liaison.
- CCC 35: Assess C3 readiness and training.
- CCC 36: Provide security for operational forces.
- CCC 37: Maintain and operate deployable Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) systems.
- CCC 38: Provide network-centric innovation support during the **FRP** cycle of strike fighter advanced readiness (SG) and units.

## **CON – Construction**

Operations in building or assembling of infrastructure.

- CON 1: Perform tactical construction.
- CON 2: Perform base construction.
- CON 3: Perform construction engineering.
- CON 4: Perform specialized construction.

- CON 5: Perform construction logistic support in the assigned AO.
- CON 6: Perform war damage repair/Rapid Runway Repair (RRR) operations.

## **EXW – Expeditionary Warfare**

Operations conducted by maritime forces in the littoral, riparian, or coastal environments.

- EXW 1: Conduct waterborne security operations in harbors, harbor approaches, inshore, riparian, and near shore littoral areas.
- EXW 2: Conduct landside security operations.
- EXW 3: Conduct security operations in support of aircraft.
- EXW 4: Conduct embarked security operations.
- EXW 5: Conduct land convoy operations.
- EXW 6: Maintain expeditionary communications capability.
- EXW 7: Maintain expeditionary surveillance capability.
- EXW 8: Maintain and operate remotely operated vehicle (ROV).
- EXW 9: Conduct base camp operations in an expeditionary environment.
- EXW 10: Conduct C2 in an expeditionary environment.
- EXW 11: Conduct Undersea Warfare (USW) defense against swimmers and swimmer/SEAL Delivery Vehicles (SDV) in harbors and harbor entrances.
- EXW 12: Conduct EXW support operations.
- EXW 13: Repair own unit's EXW equipment.
- EXW 14: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's EXW capabilities.
- EXW 15: Conduct boarding operations.
- EXW 16: Conduct seizure operations.

## **FHP – Force Health Protection**

Measures to promote, improve, or conserve, the mental and physical well-being of Service members. These measures enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards.

- FHP 1: Provide ambulatory health care to assigned and embarked personnel.
- FHP 2: Provide surgical care to assigned and embarked personnel.
- FHP 3: Provide inpatient care to assigned and embarked personnel.
- FHP 4: Provide ancillary services to assigned and embarked personnel.
- FHP 5: Provide preventive medicine/field sanitation services to assigned and embarked personnel.
- FHP 6: Provide specialized medical care to assigned and embarked personnel.
- FHP 7: Provide operating rooms in an afloat or field environment.
- FHP 8: Provide medical administrative services in an afloat or field environment.
- FHP 9: Provide first aid assistance.
- FHP 10: Provide triage of casualties/patients.
- FHP 11: Provide medical/surgical treatment for casualties/patients.

- FHP 12: Provide medical, surgical, postoperative, and nursing care for casualties/patients.
- FHP 13: Provide medical regulation, transport/evacuation, and receipt of casualties/patients.
- FHP 14: Provide force health threat assessments and prevention for assigned and embarked personnel.
- FHP 15: Provide routine and emergency dental care.
- FHP 16: Provide definitive dental care for casualties and patients.
- FHP 17: Provide oral surgery/maxillofacial care for casualties/patients.
- FHP 18: Provide aviation/diving medicine services.
- FHP 19: Conduct medical support and services aboard amphibious ships identified as Primary Casualty Receiving Treatment Ships (PCRTS).
- FHP 20: Conduct medical support and services aboard amphibious ships identified as Secondary Casualty Receiving Treatment Ships (SCRTS).
- FHP 21: Augment assigned and embarked medical personnel.
- FHP 22: Provide medical/dental support services to other units/military service.
- FHP 23: Provide medical care to assigned and embarked personnel.

## **FSO – Fleet Support Operations**

Those support operations (e.g., repair, inspection, maintenance, administrative, logistics, utilities, services, refueling, towing, search, salvage, Search and Rescue (SAR), explosive ordnance disposal, port control, medical training, navigation, icebreaking, Tactical Development and Evaluation (TAC D&E), scheduling, Public Affairs (PA), and legal that are available and provided to assist other units in the execution of their missions.

- FSO 1: Repair and overhaul ships, aircraft, and associated equipment.
- FSO 2: Provide base facility maintenance and utility operations.
- FSO 3: Provide support services to other units.
- FSO 4: Conduct in-flight refueling.
- FSO 5: Conduct towing/search/salvage/rescue operations.
- FSO 6: Support/conduct SAR operations in a combat/noncombat environment.
- FSO 7: Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) services.
- FSO 8: Coordinate port control functions under emergency conditions.
- FSO 9-19: Deleted.
- FSO 20: Provide Fleet training services.
- FSO 21: Provide familiarization training in Fleet operational aircraft for Fleet replacement aircrew personnel.
- FSO 22: Provide training in airborne weapons systems employment to Fleet replacement aircrew personnel.
- FSO 23: Provide Fleet operational carrier landing and take-off qualifications to Fleet replacement aircrew personnel.
- FSO 24: Provide individual aircrew positional training in Fleet operational aircraft to Fleet replacement aircrew personnel.

- FSO 25: Provide weapon system trainer (WST) and in-flight integrated crew coordination training in Fleet operational aircraft to Fleet replacement aircrew personnel.
- FSO 26: Provide instrument training for aviators and Naval Flight Officers (NFO) in Fleet operational aircraft.
- FSO 27: Conduct navigation station operations.
- FSO 28: Conduct polar icebreaking and logistic support operations.
- FSO 29: Deleted.
- FSO 30: Provide team training to Fleet EOD personnel.
- FSO 31: Operate an aviation training support system.
- FSO 32: Function as model manager for U.S. Navy instructional systems training for own unit's specific warfare community.
- FSO 33: Conduct nonpolar icebreaking.
- FSO 34: Support Fleet Commanders in Chief on integrated STW tactical development and operations.
- FSO 35: Provide intensive power projection training in all warfare mission areas using the Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System (TACTS).
- FSO 36: Perform analysis of air wing integration, strike planning execution, and SG asset use.
- FSO 37: Provide for TAC D&E of integrated STW.
- FSO 38: Support Fleet Commanders in Chief on tactical development in maritime air superiority and fighter employment in the power projection role.
- FSO 39-43: Deleted.
- FSO 44: Provide underway training for active crew and for type II and type III Selected Reserve (SELRES) crews.
- FSO 45: Provide inport training for active crew and for type II and type III SELRES.
- FSO 46: Monitor assigned units' administrative procedures.
- FSO 47: Monitor assigned units' operational procedures.
- FSO 48: Monitor assigned units' material readiness.
- FSO 49: Relocated to NSW 16.
- FSO 50: Deleted.
- FSO 51: Repair own units' FSO-related equipment.
- FSO 52: Direct and monitor submarine training to ensure submarine readiness.
- FSO 53: Deleted.
- FSO 54: Deleted.
- FSO 55: Maintain readiness by providing for training of own units' personnel.
- FSO 56: Act as executive agent for training requirements for Carrier Air Wing (CVW), Amphibious Readiness Group (ARG), and SG readiness.
- FSO 57: Plan/coordinate naval control of shipping naval/combined/joint forces.
- FSO 58: Function as model manager for training and programs.
- FSO 59: Provide Fleet air units with current expertise of a tactical training team.
- FSO 60: Function as operational sponsor for development of major aviation training devices.
- FSO 61: Conduct and coordinate aviation training for foreign personnel and other Department of Defense (DoD) organizations as directed.
- FSO 62: Provide and coordinate naval aviation maintenance training group training.

- FSO 63: Conduct EOD functional training for own unit in all assigned mission response areas.
- FSO 64: Conduct and coordinate Strike Leader Attack Training Syllabus (SLATS) for foreign personnel and for various DoD organizations as directed.
- FSO 66: Conduct Fleet scheduling.
- FSO 67: Plan and coordinate long-range goals for Forward-Deployed Naval Forces (FDF) ships.
- FSO 68: Assess aircraft status.
- FSO 69: Provide PA services.
- FSO 70: Plan and direct operations in a chemical/biological environment.
- FSO 71: Provide legal policy, monitor, and administer Fleet discipline and conduct.
- FSO 72: Provide a battle laboratory to test and evaluate communications systems and components prior to Fleet introduction.
- FSO 73: Act as clearing house for experimental communication systems to ensure joint interoperability.
- FSO 74: Conduct/support Visual Information Documentation (VIDOC) using digital still and motion data.

## **INT – Intelligence Operations**

The variety of intelligence and CI tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities within the intelligence process. Intelligence includes planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback.

- INT 1: Support/conduct intelligence collection.
- INT 2: Provide intelligence.
- INT 3: Conduct intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance.
- INT 4: Conduct ocean surveillance operations against targets of interest.
- INT 5: Process ocean surveillance information.
- INT 6: Conduct surface reconnaissance.
- INT 7: Support/conduct airborne reconnaissance.
- INT 8: Process intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance information.
- INT 9: Disseminate intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance information.
- INT 10: Operate a contingency planning cell to support Fleet commanders.
- INT 11: Deleted.
- INT 12: Provide support to strike operations.
- INT 13: Relocated to IO 23.
- INT 14: Support/conduct submarine reconnaissance.
- INT 15: Provide intelligence support for Noncombat Evacuation Operations (NEO).
- INT 16: Provide intelligence support for counternarcotics interdiction.
  
- INT 17: Repair own unit's intelligence-related equipment.
- INT 18: Relocated to CCC 2.27.
- INT 19: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's INT capabilities.
- INT 20: Provide Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) support to combat operations.

- INT 21: Provide support to mission planning.
- INT 22: Provide administrative support.
- INT 23: Provide intelligence support to Combat Search and Rescue Operations (CSAR).
- INT 24: Provide intelligence support to force protection (FP).
- INT 25: Develop and execute intelligence plans and policy.
- INT 26: Conduct INT.
- INT 27: Provide intelligence support to exercises.
- INT 28: Relocated to IO 24.
- INT 29: Provide current intelligence.
- INT 30: Provide targeting support.
- INT 31: Provide intelligence information systems support.
- INT 32: Incorporated into INT 2.
- INT 33: Coordinate and conduct experimentation and innovation in support of innovation efforts and the sea-based battle lab.
- INT 34: Coordinate and conduct offensive and defensive CI activities.
- INT 35: Conduct Cryptologic Electronic Warfare Support Measures (CESM) operations.

## **IO – Information Operations**

Integrated employment of core capabilities of electronic warfare, computer network operations, psychological operations, Military Deception (MILDEC), and Operations Security (OPSEC), in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp adversarial human automated decision making while protecting our own.

- IO 1: Conduct Electronic Support (ES) operations.
- IO 2: Conduct Electronic Attack (EA) operations.
- IO 3: Conduct Electronic Protection (EP) operations.
- IO 4: Plan and implement OPSEC measures.
- IO 5: Conduct coordinated IO with other forces in support of a JTF/group.
- IO 6: Plan and conduct countersurveillance, countertargeting, and MILDEC operations.
- IO 7: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K
- IO 8: Relocated to IO 1.14.
- IO 9: Relocated to IO 2.14.
- IO 10: Relocated to IO 3.4.
- IO 11: Relocated to INT 35.
- IO 12: Direct/perform functions of IO commander.
- IO 13: Relocated to CCC 23.
- IO 14: Repair own unit's IO equipment.
- IO 15: Relocated to CCC 2.
- IO 16: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's IO capabilities.
- IO 17: Conduct Psychological Operations (PSYOP).
- IO 18: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K

- IO 19: Plan/conduct IO protection operations to defend friendly information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks.
- IO 20: Perform IO BDA.
- IO 21: Assess and evaluate IO system issues and readiness.
- IO 22: IO development and programs.
- IO 23: Develop, disseminate, and monitor a force cryptologic coverage plan (moved from INT 13).
- IO 24: Provide cryptologic support and training.
- IO 25: MILDEC.
- IO 26: Computer network operations.

## **IW – Irregular Warfare**

A violent struggle among state and nonstate actors for legitimacy and influence over relevant populations. Naval forces employ indirect and asymmetric approaches, as well as the full range of military capabilities, to erode an adversary's power, influence, and will.

- IW 1: Counterinsurgency (COIN).
- IW 2: Unconventional Warfare (UW).
- IW 3: CT.
- IW 4: Foreign Internal Defense (FID).
- IW 5: Stabilization, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Operations (SSTRO).

## **LOG – Logistics**

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations that deal with : (a) design and development, acquisition, stowage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of material; (b) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (c) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and (d) acquisition or furnishing of services.

- LOG 1: Conduct Underway Replenishment (UNREP).
- LOG 2: Transfer/receive cargo and personnel.
- LOG 3: Provide sealift for cargo and personnel.
- LOG 4: Support ships and aircraft in supplies, ordnance, and other services.
- LOG 5: Develop and operate temporary combat zone air and surface cargo terminals in support of navy operations.
- LOG 6: Provide airlift of cargo and personnel.
- LOG 7: Operate port facility.
- LOG 8: Conduct Material Control Operations (MATCONOFF).
- LOG 9: Repairs own unit's logistic equipment.
- LOG 10: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's log capabilities.
- LOG 11: Maintain sustainment bases.

- LOG 12: Provide battle force logistic support.
- LOG 13: Coordinate combined logistic support.
- LOG 14: Assess force/group qualitative and quantitative manpower strength.
- LOG 15: Coordinate logistics, maintenance, and transportation campaign services in the theater of operations/assigned AO.
- LOG 16: Provide political-military support to other nations, groups, and government agencies.

## **MIW – Mine Warfare**

The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and Mine Countermeasures (MCM). MIW is divided into two basic subdivisions: they laying of mines to degrade the enemy's capabilities to wage land, air, and maritime warfare; and the countering of enemy-laid mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas.

- MIW 1: Conduct moored mine sweeping operations.
- MIW 2: Conduct influence mine sweeping operations.
- MIW 3: Conduct mine neutralization/destruction.
- MIW 4: Conduct MCM.
- MIW 5: Support/conduct offensive/defensive service and exercise mine laying operations.
- MIW 6: Conduct magnetic silencing (degaussing, deperming, etc.).
- MIW 7: Assemble, test, maintain, and issue mines.
- MIW 8: Conduct precise navigation.
- MIW 9: Conduct airborne mine countermeasures (AMCM) and support MIW operations.
- MIW 10: Deleted. Capabilities contained in MIW 9.
- MIW 11: Conduct route survey operations.
- MIW 12: Provide command, control, intelligence, support, and heavy lift services for surface, air, and EOD MCM forces.
- MIW 13: Repair own unit's MIW equipment.
- MIW 14: Provide MIW operational control for assigned submarine units.
- MIW 15: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's MIW capabilities.
- MIW 16: Perform MIW BDA.
- MIW 17: Conduct MIW planning.
- MIW 18: Assess and/or advise MIW committee.
- MIW 19: Conduct combined MIW.

## **MOB – Mobility**

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission.

- MOB 1: Operate ship's propulsion to designated capability.
- MOB 2: Support/provide safe, flyable aircraft for all-weather operations.
- MOB 3: Prevent and control damage.
- MOB 4: Trans-fly on short notice.

- MOB 5: Maneuver in formation.
- MOB 6: Refuel in the air.
- MOB 7: Perform seamanship, airmanship, and navigation tasks.
- MOB 8: Operate from a ship.
- MOB 9: Maintain nuclear propulsion readiness.
- MOB 10: Replenish at sea.
- MOB 11: Maintain mount-out capabilities.
- MOB 12: Maintain the health and well-being of the crew.
- MOB 13: Maintain reserve unit mobilization readiness (active reserve units only).
- MOB 14: Conduct operations ashore.
- MOB 15: Conduct parachute operations.
- MOB 16: Conduct tactical delivery and extraction of personnel and equipment by unconventional insertion methods (e.g., SPIE, fastrope, rappel, combat rubber raiding craft (CRRC)).
- MOB 17: Perform organizational level repairs to own unit's MOB equipment.
- MOB 18: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's MOB capabilities.
- MOB 19: Plan, direct, coordinate, and conduct operational movement.
- MOB 20: Plan, direct, coordinate, and conduct operational maneuver.
- MOB 21: Conduct tactical vehicle operations.

## **MOS – Missions of State**

Those operations that support strategic, operational, and tactical objectives to include, but not limited to: diplomacy, humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping, interdiction, Foreign Internal Defense (FID), CT, counterdrug operations, forward presence, civil military/assistance operations, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA), Functional Specialty (FS) support, and other forms of assistance.

- MOS 1: Perform naval diplomatic presence operations.
- MOS 2: Provide humanitarian assistance.
- MOS 3: Perform peacekeeping.
- MOS 4: Perform interdiction.
- MOS 5: Provide FID assistance.
- MOS 6: Conduct CT.
- MOS 7: Provide Security Assistance (SA).
- MOS 8: Provide Antiterrorism (AT) assistance.
- MOS 9: Provide counterdrug assistance per 10 U.S.C. 371-380.
- MOS 10: Conduct special activities as governed by Executive Order 12333 and per a presidential finding and congressional oversight.
- MOS 11: Conduct forward presence naval operations.
- MOS 12: Assess international crisis posture in the assigned AO.
- MOS 13: Develop and maintain civil-military alliance and regional relationships for Civil Military Operations (CMO)/Civil Affairs Operations (CAO).
- MOS 14: Support CMO/CAO throughout all phases of conflict.
- MOS 15: Populace and resource control (PRC).
- MOS 16: FHA.

MOS 17: Conduct Civil Information Management (CIM).  
MOS 18: Facilitate/conduct NA.  
MOS 19: Facilitate/conduct Support to Civil Administration (SCA).  
MOS 20: Conduct CMOC operation.  
MOS 21: Provide FS support to operations.  
MOS 22: Support the development and maintenance of civil-military relationships.  
MOS 23: Conduct CAO.  
MOS 24: Conduct CIM.  
MOS 25: Conduct NA.  
MOS 26: Provide FS support for CMO.

## **NCO – Noncombat Operations**

Selected operations of a noncombat nature not clearly categorized in any other warfare mission area. Included in this category are the necessary support requirements and/or special mission that are required of a unit, but not directly related to the other warfare mission areas.

NCO 1: Collect construction/facility engineering data/information.  
NCO 2: Provide administrative and supply support for own unit.  
NCO 3: Provide upkeep and maintenance of own unit.  
NCO 4: Provide closed-circuit television support for own unit.  
NCO 5: Conduct METOC, hydrographic, and/or bathymetric collection operations or surveys.  
NCO 6: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K  
NCO 7: Provide special technical research.  
NCO 8: Serve as a platform for OT and evaluation of systems, equipment, and tactics.  
NCO 9: Support/conduct space vehicle recovery operations.  
NCO 10: Provide emergency /disaster assistance.  
NCO 11: Support/provide for the evacuation of noncombatant personnel in areas of civil or international crisis.  
NCO 12-16: Relocated.  
NCO 17: Conduct Port Security/Harbor Defense (PSHD) operations.  
NCO 18: Conduct surface aids to navigation operations.  
NCO 19: Conduct maritime law enforcement operations.  
NCO 20: Assist and support the operating forces in the planning and conduct of cover and deception.  
NCO 21: Function as model manager for USN Personnel Qualification Standard (PQS) for own unit's specific warfare and /or specialist community.  
NCO 22: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K  
NCO 23: Provide full medical support on a worldwide basis to the rapid JTF and other U.S. forces engaged in combat operations as located in areas where hostility may be imminent.  
NCO 24: Support/conduct rotary wing aircraft operations.  
NCO 25: Conduct marine environmental protection.  
NCO 26: Serve as a platform for sponsor organizations performing DoD missions.  
NCO 27-28: Relocated.

- NCO 29: Provide type commander Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization (NATOPS) evaluator for duties regarding NATOPS matters as may be directed.
- NCO 30-31: Relocated.
- NCO 32: Conduct counternarcotics and other law enforcement support operations in conjunction with other forces.
- NCO 33: Support/provide counternarcotics and other law enforcement support patrol of a fixed geographic area.
- NCO 34: In support of counternarcotics and other law enforcement operations, detect and monitor suspect surface contacts.
- NCO 35: In support of counternarcotics and other law enforcement operations, conduct airborne counternarcotics and other law enforcement support surveillance operations.
- NCO 36: In support of counternarcotics and other law enforcement operations, detect and monitor suspect air contacts.
- NCO 37: Embark and support law enforcement detachments.
- NCO 38: Receive, display, and maintain counternarcotics intelligence data.
- NCO 39: Deleted.
- NCO 40-41: Relocated.
- NCO 42: Conduct environmental data collection operations.
- NCO 43: Conduct nuclear proliferation collection operations or surveys.
- NCO 44: Conduct geophysical collection operations.
- NCO 45: Provide AT defense.
- NCO 46: Assess and administer legal policy.
- NCO 47: Conduct emergency dispersal operations.
- NCO 48: Provide special analytical assistance.

## **NSW – Naval Special Warfare**

NSW is a designated naval warfare specialty that conducts operations primarily in the coastal and riverine environments and maritime domain. NSW emphasizes small, flexible, mobile units operating under, on, and from the sea. These operations are characterized by stealth, speed, and precise, violent application of force.

- NSW 1: Conduct hydrographic reconnaissance.
- NSW 2: Clear the seaward approaches to amphibious landing beaches.
- NSW 3: Conduct direct action operations in maritime and riverine areas.
- NSW 4: Conduct combatant craft operations.
- NSW 5: Conduct UW operations.
- NSW 6: Relocated.
- NSW 7: Support raiding parties.
- NSW 8: Conduct clandestine Infiltration and Exfiltration (INFIL/EXFIL) of personnel and equipment.
- NSW 10 Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K
- NSW 11: Provide training and support for the employment of special operations forces in integrated STW.
- NSW 12: Conduct limited local security defense combat operations.

- NSW 13: Plan and integrate special operation forces into SG, amphibious force, and combined/joint concept of operations.
- NSW 14: Repair own unit's NSW equipment.
- NSW 15: Conduct antiswimmer defense.
- NSW 16: Conduct airborne operations in support of NSW.
- NSW 17: Perform NSW BDA.
- NSW 18: Conduct naval combined/multinational/allied/joint/UW special operations.
- NSW 19: Conduct NSW support to AW.
- NSW 20: Conduct NSW support to ASW.
- NSW 21: Conduct NSW support to anti-SUW.
- NSW 22: Conduct support to STW.
- NSW 23: Organize and direct support to MIW.
- NSW 24: Conduct support to maritime interception operations.

### **STS – Strategic Sealift**

The afloat prepositioning and ocean movement of military material in support of U.S. and multinational forces. Sealift forces include organic and commercially acquired shipping and shipping services, including chartered foreign-flag vessels and associated shipping services.

- STS 1: Load, discharge, and transport dry cargo.
- STS 2: Load, discharge, and transport Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL).
- STS 3: Transport passengers.
- STS 4: Preposition cargo.
- STS 5: Load, discharge, and transport Fleet ballistic missiles, related equipment, and components.

### **STW – Strike Warfare**

Naval operations to destroy or neutralize enemy targets ashore, including attacks against strategic or tactical targets such as manufacturing facilities and operating bases, from which the enemy is capable of conducting or supporting air, surface, or subsurface operations against friendly forces.

- STW 1: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K
- STW 2: Conduct OT of ballistic missile weapons system.
- STW 3: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K
- STW 4: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K
- STW 5: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K
- STW 6: Support/conduct airborne operations in support of other strike forces.
- STW 7: Conduct airborne operations in support of air strike operations.
- STW 8: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K
- STW 9: Confidential, see OPNAVINST C3501.2K
- STW 10: Perform duties of aircraft control unit for STW operations.
- STW 11: Coordinate forces and conduct BDA.
- STW 12: Repair own unit's STW equipment.

- STW 13: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's STW capabilities.
- STW 14: Perform STW BDA.
- STW 15: Conduct joint force strike targeting.
- STW 16: Attack operational strike targets.
- STW 17: Conduct strike planning and briefing.
- STW 18: Conduct demonstration strike.
- STW 19: Improve Fleet strike tactics and readiness.
- STW 20: Establish and coordinate a combined naval targeting board.

## **SUW – Surface Warfare**

That portion of maritime warfare in which operations are conducted to destroy or neutralize enemy naval surface forces and merchant vessels.

- SUW 1: Using antisurface armaments, engage surface threats.
- SUW 2: Engage surface targets in cooperation with other forces.
- SUW 3: Provide SUW defense of a geographical area (e.g., assigned AO, barrier) independently or in cooperation with other forces.
- SUW 4: Detect, identify, localize, and track surface ship targets.
- SUW 5: Conduct acoustic warfare against surface contacts.
- SUW 6: Disengage, evade, and avoid surface attack.
- SUW 7: Direct coordinated air attack (including the functions of Tactical Air Coordinator (Airborne) (TAC(A)) on surface targets.
- SUW 8: Provide air operations to support surface attack.
- SUW 9: Attack surface ships using air-launched armament.
- SUW 10: Conduct airborne operations to support surface attack operations.
- SUW 11: Perform duties of aircraft control unit for aircraft involved in SUW operations.
- SUW 12: Support/conduct escorting and independent SUW operations.
- SUW 13: Conduct pre-attack deception in support of SUW operations.
- SUW 14: Repair own unit's SUW equipment.
- SUW 15: Deleted. Inclusive in CCC 2.116.
- SUW 16: Perform SUW BDA.
- SUW 17: Conduct casualty control procedures to maintain/restore own unit's SUW capabilities.
- SUW 18: Conduct naval/combined/joint anti-SUW.
- SUW 19: Conduct naval/combined/joint naval control and protection of shipping.
- SUW 20: Conduct Naval Tactical Engagement Zone (NTEZ) operations.
- SUW 21: Coordinate and assess Fleet SUW issues and readiness.

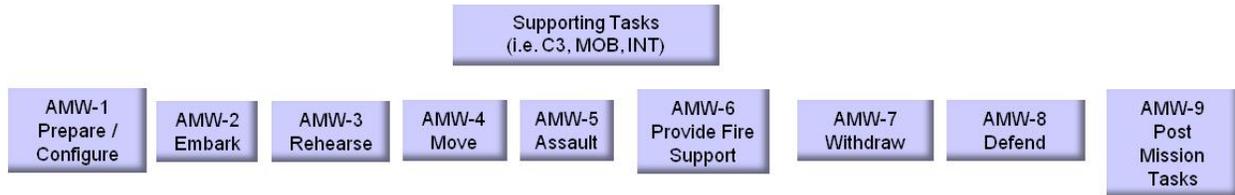
# Mission Area Definitions & Default First Level Tasks

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# Mission Area/COI: AMW – Amphibious Warfare

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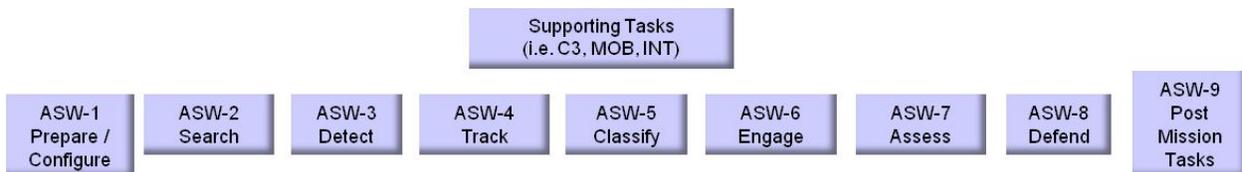
**Mission Area Definition:** “The employment of a combination of a land and maritime forces/capabilities, and other forces/capabilities, as required, to take or defend a military objective.”



# Mission Area/COI: ASW – Anti-Submarine Warfare

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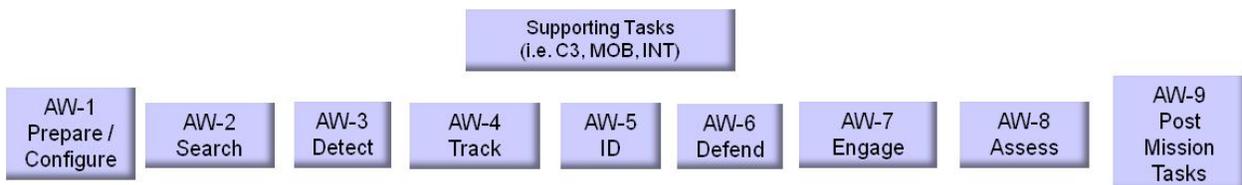
**Mission Area Definition:** “Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of submarines.”



# Mission Area/COI: AW – Air Warfare

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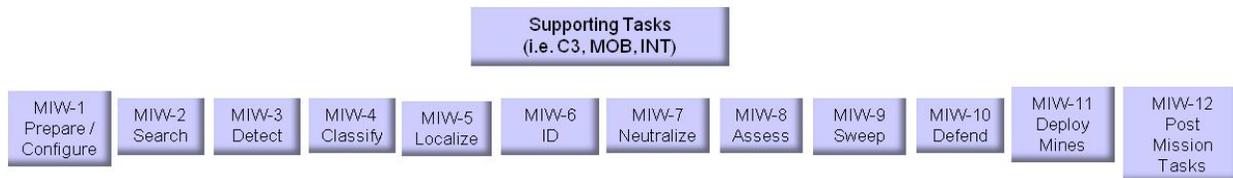
**Mission Area Definition:** “Operations conducted with the intention to destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, including nullify or reduce their effectiveness.”



# Mission Area/COI: MIW – Mine Warfare

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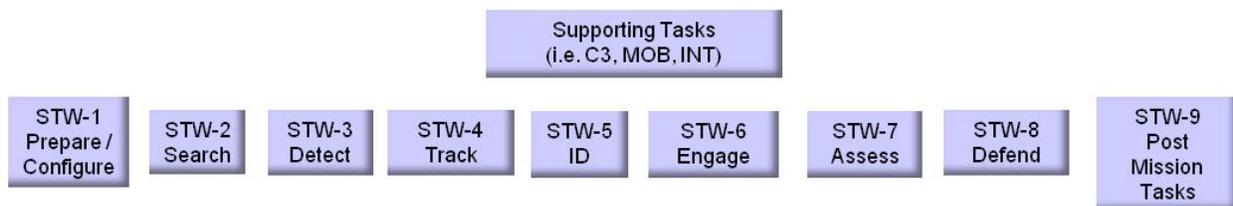
**Mission Area Definition:** “The strategic, operational, and tactical use of mines and Mine countermeasures (MCM). MIW is divided into two basic subdivisions: they laying of mines to degrade the enemy’s capabilities to wage land, air and maritime warfare; and the countering of enemy-laid mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas.”



# Mission Area/COI: STW – Strike Warfare

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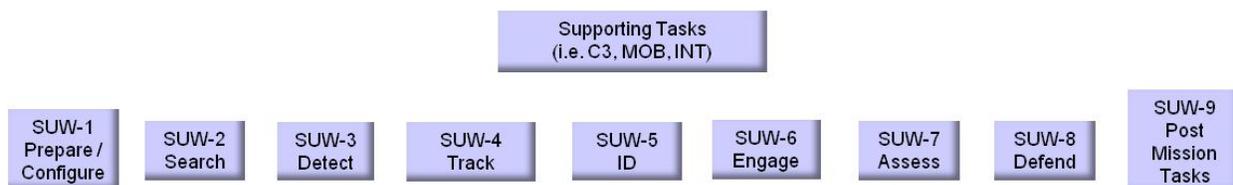
**Mission Area Definition:** “Naval Operations to destroy or neutralize enemy targets ashore, including attacks against strategic or tactical targets, such as manufacturing facilities and operating bases, from which the enemy is capable of conducting or supporting air, surface, or subsurface operations against friendly forces.”



# Mission Area/COI: SUW – Surface Warfare

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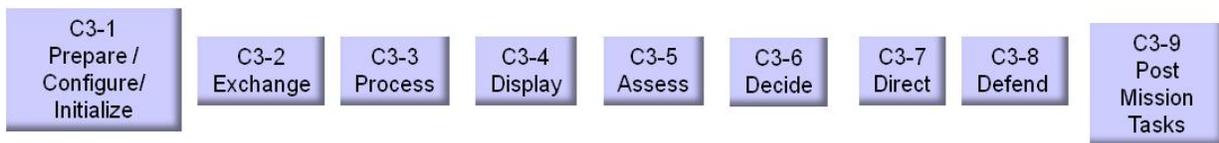
**Mission Area Definition:** “That portion of maritime warfare in which operations are conducted to destroy or neutralize enemy naval surface forces and merchant vessels.”



# Mission Area/COI: CCC/C3 – Command, Control and Communications

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**Mission Area Definition:** “The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. CCC function are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission.”



# Mission Area/COI: MOB – Mobility

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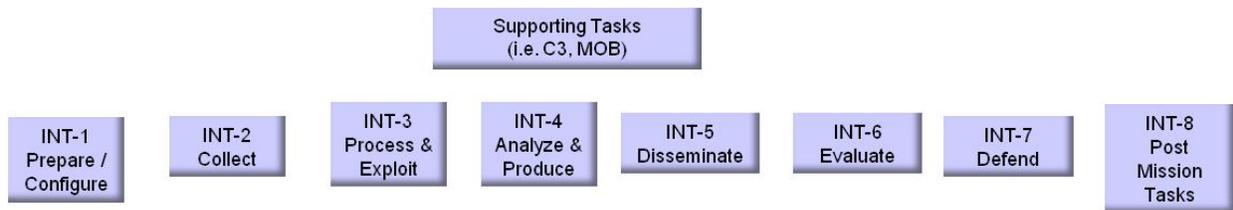
**Mission Area Definition:** “A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission.”



# Mission Area/COI: INT – Intelligence Operations

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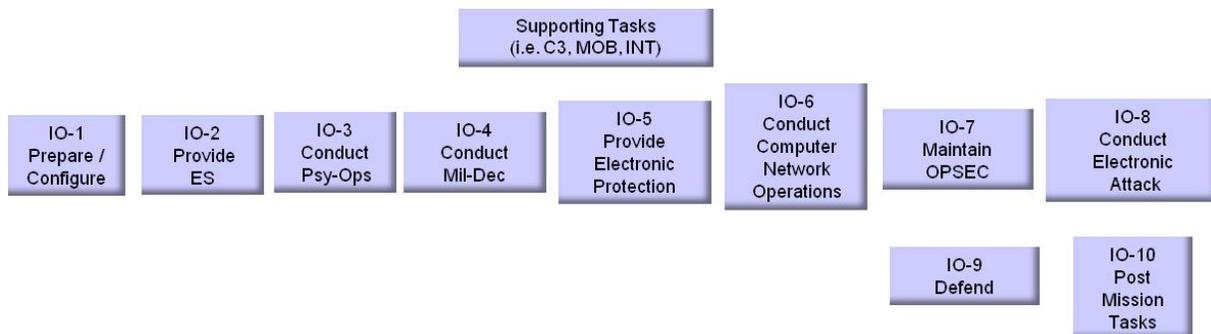
**Mission Area Definition:** “The variety of intelligence and Counter-intelligence (CI) tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities within the intelligence process. Intelligence includes planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback.”



# Mission Area/COI: IO – Information Operations

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**Mission Area Definition:** “Integrated employment of core capabilities of electronic warfare, computer network operations, psychological operations (Psy-Ops), Military Deception (MILDEC), and Operations Security (OPSEC), in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities, to influence, disrupt, corrupt or usurp adversarial human automated decision making while protecting our own..”



# Mission Area/COI: EXW – Expeditionary Warfare

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**Mission Area Definition:** “Operations conducted by maritime forces in the littoral, riparian [riverine], or coastal environments.”



# Mission Area/COI: NCO – Non-Combat Operations

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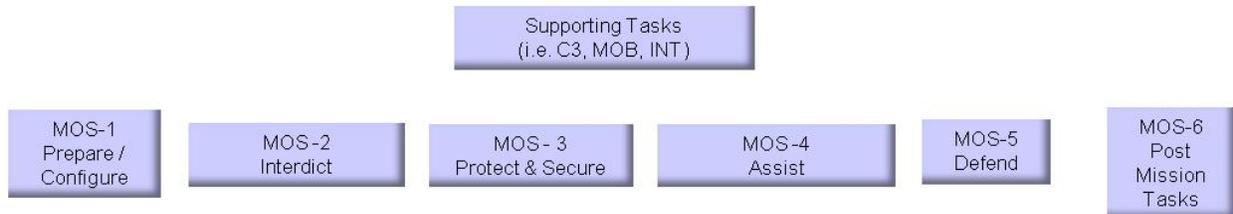
**Mission Area Definition:** “Selected operations of a non-combat nature not clearly categorized in any other warfare mission area. Included in this category are the necessary support requirements and/or special mission that are required of a unit but not directly related to the other warfare mission areas. “



# Mission Area/COI: MOS – Missions Of State

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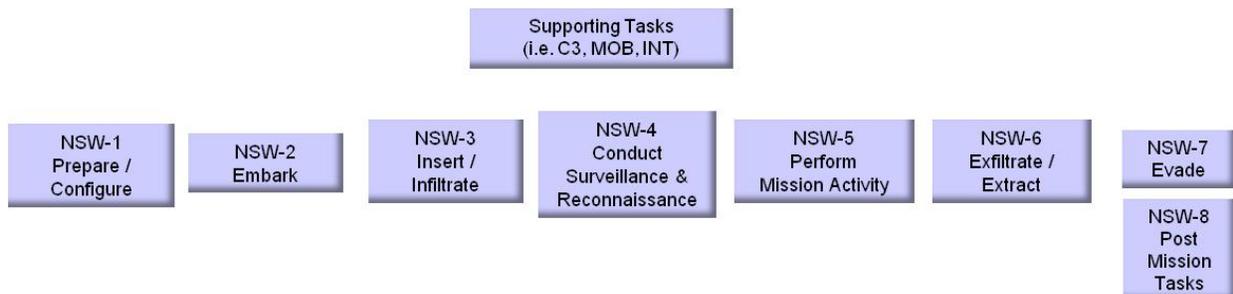
**Mission Area Definition:** “Those operations that support strategic, operational and tactical objectives to include, but not limited to: diplomacy, humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping, interdiction, Foreign Internal Defense (FID), Counter-terrorism (CT), counterdrug operations, forward presence, civil military/assistance operations, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA), Functional Specialty (FS) support, and other forms of assistance.”



# Mission Area/COI: NSW – Naval Special Warfare

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**Mission Area Definition:** “A designated naval warfare specialty that conducts operations primarily in the coastal and riverine environments and maritime domain. NSW emphasizes small, flexible, mobile units operating under, on, and from the sea. These operations are characterized by stealth, speed, and precise, violent application of force.”



# Mission Area/COI: IW – Irregular Warfare

---

**Mission Area Definition:** “A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over relevant populations. Naval forces employ indirect and asymmetric approaches, as well as the full range of military capabilities, to erode an adversary’s power, influence and will.”

**Provide:**

- Counter Insurgency (COIN)
- Counter Terrorism (CT)
- Foreign Internal Defense (FID)
- Stabilization, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction operations (SSTRO)
- Unconventional Warfare (UW)

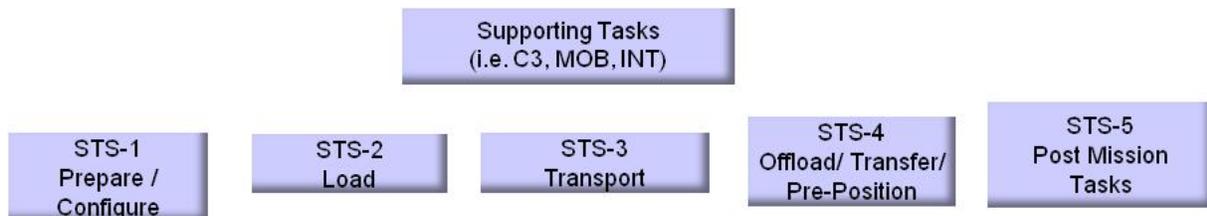
No standardized mission thread since varies greatly based on system under test; usually covered in MOS, NSW, NCO, etc.

Build thread for this mission as required from other mission threads.

# Mission Area/COI: STS – Strategic Sealift

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**Mission Area Definition:** “The afloat pre-positioning and ocean movement of military material in support of U.S. and multinational forces. Sealift forces include organic and commercially acquired shipping and shipping services, including chartered foreign-flag vessels and associated shipping services.”



# Mission Area/COI: FSO - Fleet Support Operations

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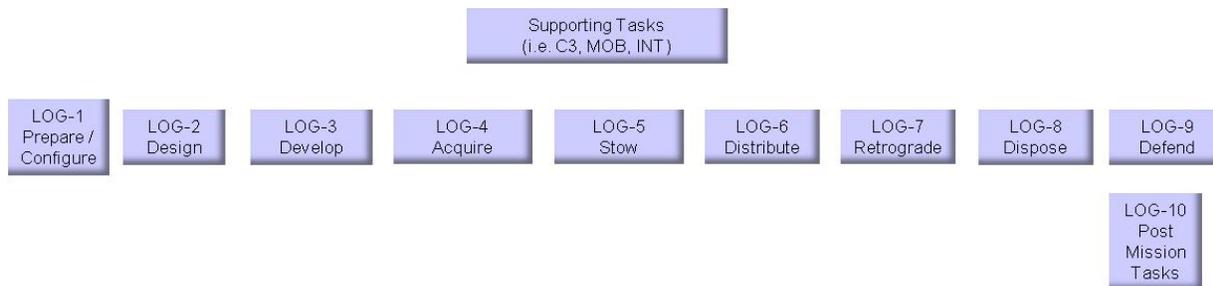
**Mission Area Definition:** “Those support operations (e.g., repair, inspection, maintenance, administrative, logistics, utilities, services, refueling, towing, search, salvage, Search and Rescue (SAR), explosive ordnance disposal, port control, medical training, navigation, ice-breaking, Tactical Development and Evaluation (TAC D&E), scheduling, Public Affairs (PA), and legal) that are available and provided to assist other unit’s in the execution of their missions..”



# Mission Area/COI: LOG – Logistics

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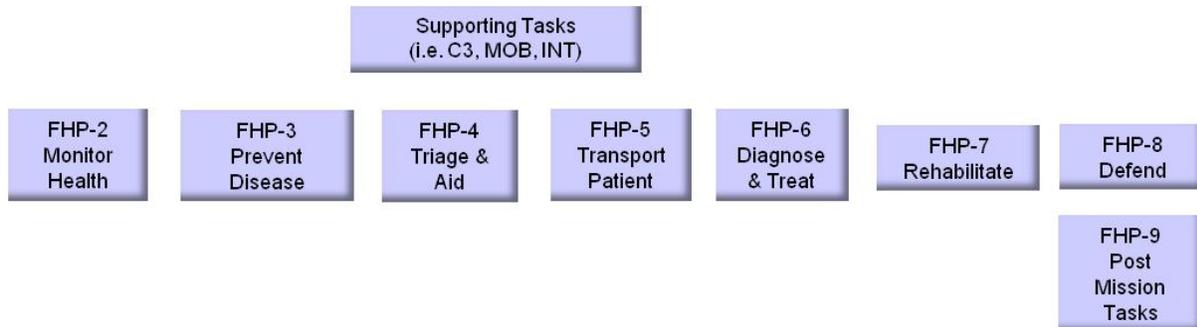
**Mission Area Definition:** “The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In it’s most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations that deal with : (a) design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of material; (b) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (c) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and (d) acquisition or furnishing of services.”



# Mission Area/COI: FHO - Fleet Health Protection

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**Mission Area Definition:** “Measures to promote, improve, or conserve, the mental and physical well-being of Service members. These measures enable a healthy and fit force, prevent injury and illness, and protect the force from health hazards.”



# Mission Area/COI: CON – Construction

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**Mission Area Definition:** “Operations in building or assembling of infrastructure.”



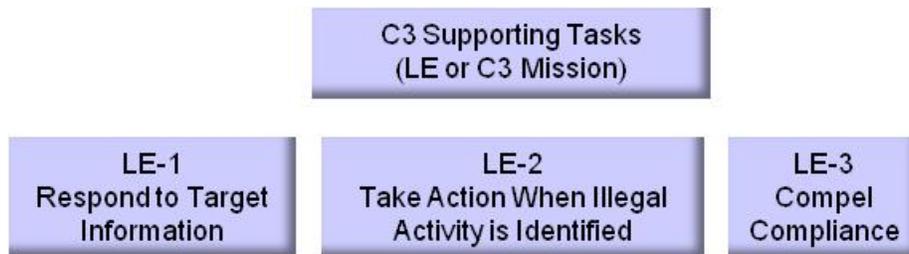
# USCG Primary Mission Areas/COIs

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## Mission Area/COI: Law Enforcement

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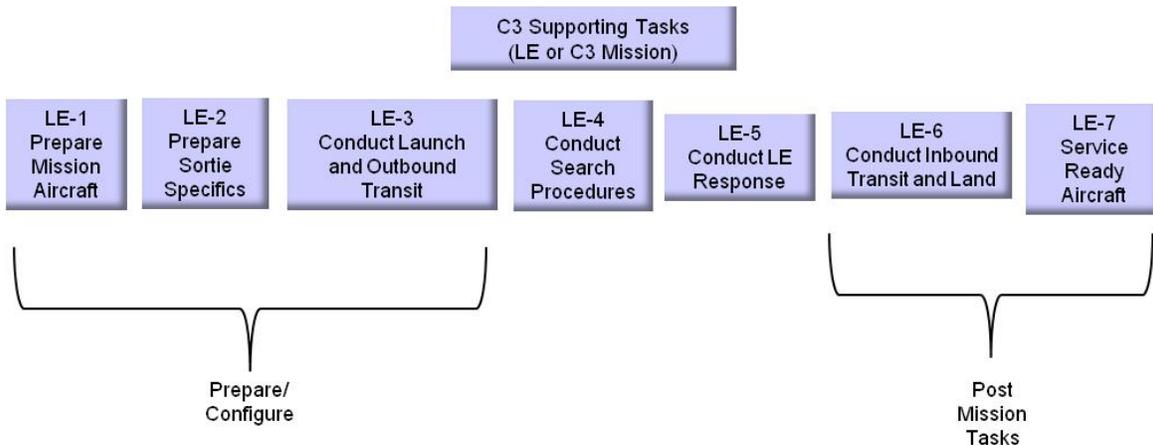
**Mission Area Definition:** Enforcement of US Laws in Coastal and Inland Waters (and in limited cases in International waters) under command of Department of Homeland Security. Includes Fishery Patrol, Counter-Drug Ops, Ports and Waterways Security, and Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations.



## Mission Area/COI: Protection Response

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**Mission Area Definition:** Rescue and assistance of personnel and vessels in US Coastal and Inland waters including search and rescue, emergency assistance, emergency towing, removal of hazards to navigation, environmental protection and disaster response operations.



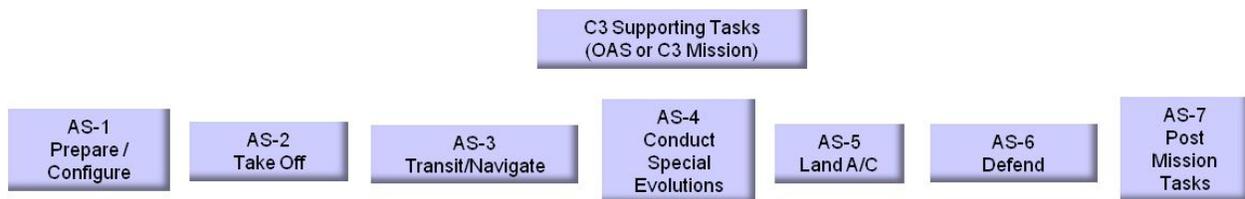
# USMC Mission Areas/COIs

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## Mission Area/COI: Assault Support (AS)

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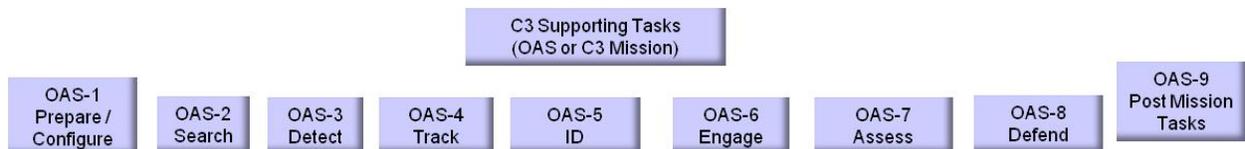
**Mission Area Definition:** The use of aircraft to provide tactical mobility and logistic support for the MAGTF, the movement of high-priority cargo and personnel within the immediate area of operations, inflight refueling, and the evacuation of personnel and cargo.



## Mission Area/COI: Offensive Air Support (OAS)

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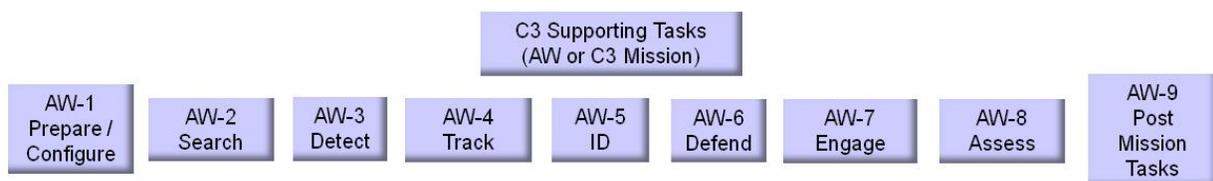
**Mission Area Definition:** Those air operations conducted against enemy installations, facilities, and personnel to directly assist in the attainment of MAGTF objectives through the destruction of enemy resources or by the isolation of the enemy's military forces.



## Mission Area/COI: Anti-Air Warfare (AAW)

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**Mission Area Definition:** The action that is required to destroy or reduce to an acceptable level the enemy air and missile threat.



# Mission Area/COI: Air Recon (AR)

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**Mission Area Definition:** Obtain information concerning terrain, weather, and the disposition, composition, movement, installations, Lines of Communication , electronic and communication emissions of enemy forces.



# Mission Area/COI: EW

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**Mission Area Definition:** Any military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy.

- Specific tasks: Deny, degrade, disrupt, or destroy enemy command and control
  - Electronic Attack (EA): Degrade, disrupt, destroy
  - Electronic Protection (EP): Deny
  - Electronic Support (ES): Search for, intercept, identify, locate

