



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
2000 NAVY PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO  
OPNAVINST 3110.18T  
N43  
16 Nov 07

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3110.18T

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVY TARGET ALLOCATION AND REPORTING PROGRAM

1. Purpose. To establish allocation policy and basic guidelines for Navy Aerial, Seaborne, Undersea, and Mobile Land target expenditures, and identify reporting requirements.
2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3110.18S
3. Discussion. The Navy Target Program is designed to support training, Developmental and Operational Test (DT/OT) and Combat System Ship Qualification Trials (CSSQTs) within the Navy and the Marine Corps by providing targets for tracking and live fire events. A requirement exists to provide intensive management of limited assets for controlling inventory, expenditures, and collecting and analyzing target performance data in support of the Navy Targets Program.
4. Scope and Applicability. The provisions of this instruction are applicable to all U.S. Navy and Marine Corps commands which use Navy Aerial, Seaborne, Undersea, and Mobile Land Targets. Test organizations requiring Navy targets for the completion of T&E fall under the management direction of this instruction and will comply with the procedures set forth. Additionally, target operating activities, supply and depot repair activities, stock control and storage activities, and contractors supporting and operating targets should be cognizant of this directive.
5. Definitions.
  - a. Allocation. The number of targets a major claimant is authorized by CNO (N43) to expend during a fiscal year. Allocations do not carry over into the next fiscal year.
  - b. Operational Expenditure. A target is considered expended when it is destroyed, lost at sea, or damaged beyond economical repair while conducting an operation/presentation.

c. Administrative Expenditure. The expenditure of a target by administrative decision based upon the unsatisfactory condition of the target.

d. Operation. Launch of any target for a presentation to aircraft, ship(s), or for special testing of the target.

e. Presentation. A presentation occurs when a target is in position to be engaged/tracked by an individual ship, aircraft, or combat/weapon system. A presentation is user centric, thus one target being exposed to multiple shooters trackers would accrue multiple presentations. The three types of presentations are:

(1) Tracking Presentation. A non-firing event to provide acquisition and tracking opportunities for ships and aircraft. Non-firing events using recoverable targets (exclusive of MK 30) for which an expenditure is not expected do not require an allocation.

(2) Firing Presentation. An event in which the ship or aircraft fires an explosive, inert, or telemetry round at a target.

(3) Target Testing/Training Presentation. An event used to test a target system capability. This covers targets in development and in-service targets undergoing capability improvements, or to train target control operators.

f. Recoverable Target. A target that can be recovered, refurbished, and reused. Operating activities must ensure adequate recovery measures are in place prior to operating a recoverable target. Targets that are recovered and reusable do not consume an allocation.

(1) The MK 30 series of undersea targets are always recoverable and live fire against them is not authorized. The allocation for MK 30 is in terms of runs and completion of a run consumes that run allocation.

g. Non-Recoverable Target. A target that is designed for a single operation is non-recoverable.

h. Major Claimants. Targets are requested by and allocated to major claimants who then sub-allocate as required to subordinate commands. The target major claimants are:

- (1) Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces
- (2) Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet
- (3) Commander, Naval Reserve Force
- (4) Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force
- (5) Commander, Naval Air Systems Command
- (6) Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
- (7) Commander, Marine Forces Command
- (8) Commander, Marine Forces Pacific

6. Policy.

a. A target allocation is required for all non-recoverable targets and for a firing event using a recoverable target. If a recoverable target is successfully retrieved and is repairable, the allocation is not consumed.

b. A target allocation request for a foreign military user will be made through the appropriate major claimant pending Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case approval. When known, FMS requirements should be provided to CNO just as fleet and T&E requirements are and should be identified accordingly.

c. Target reporting for training events will be focused on recording target usage data which will enable an evaluation of the target(s) contribution to readiness. For T&E and CSSQT events the reporting focus will be on the successful completion of test objectives.

7. Action.

- a. OPNAV N43.

(1) Conduct an annual survey of major claimants for their combined target requirements. This survey covers the forthcoming fiscal year plus five additional years. The survey provides the basis for the next fiscal year allocation and insight to future requirements for budgeting and procurement purposes. Major claimants shall use the definitions contained here to complete the survey. After an extensive review of



16 Nov 07

target inventories and upcoming fiscal year procurements, the CNO (N43) allocates targets to the major claimants. A mid-year review establishes allocation modifications required to meet each major claimant's operational needs. With proper justifications and target availability, CNO will alter allocations throughout the fiscal year to meet all possible operational requirements. CNO (N43) will collect and retain all documentation on requirements and allocations.

b. Major Claimant.

(1) Major Claimants shall maintain documentation showing reason for non-usage of allocated targets; program slippage, event cancellations due to higher priority missions, etc. Events beyond the control of the claimants often justify non-utilization. Records identifying such causes help in programming follow-on fiscal year requirements.

c. Target Operating Activities.

(1) Comprehensive data collection is essential to manage targets inventory, procurement, and expenditure to the level necessary to control costs. All target training operations will be recorded by the operating activities in the Target and Range Information Management System (TRIMS) data base. T&E missions for aerial targets will be recorded in the Airborne Weapons Information System (AWIS) while T&E involving seaborne targets will be recorded in the Seaborne Targets Activity and Inventory Reporting System (STAIRS). Use of targets in any other role will be recorded by the operating activities by usage in the appropriate data base.

8. Conclusion. This directive constitutes the target allocation and reporting program for Navy and Marine Corps activities.



M. K. DOSE  
Vice Admiral, CEC, U.S. Navy  
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations  
(Fleet Readiness and Logistics)

Distribution:

Electronic only, via Department of the Navy Issuances Web site  
<http://doni.daps.dla.mil>