

U.S. 2nd Fleet





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U.S. 2nd Fleet is a warfighting fleet, projecting power, protecting the homeland, and connecting U.S. and Allied navies across the **Atlantic** and into the **Arctic**.

From the beginning, we were designed to be a small, agile, and mobile command, capable of supporting **U.S. Northern Command** (NORTHCOM) and surging forward to operate under **U.S. European Command** (EUCOM).

In addition, we can directly support **NATO** operations and exercises through **Joint Force Command Norfolk** (JFCNF).

The Operating Environment

The strategic threat to our collective security has entered a new era. The Atlantic is no longer the sanctuary it once was following the end of the Cold War; it is now a potential attack vector for competitors whose capabilities continue to improve. In 2018, the United States re-established U.S. 2nd Fleet as a forceful response to the dynamic security environment, signifying the U.S. Navy's dedication and renewed focus on maritime operations and stability of the Atlantic Ocean and Arctic.



As the Chief of Naval Operations' (CNO) Navigation Plan 2022 highlights, Russia remains an acute threat, seeking to fracture NATO and re-establish its sphere of influence through military force, disinformation, and economic pressure. Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine ended the post-Cold War peace on the European continent. Russia also further risks the broader global peace with threats of nuclear escalation, submarine and surface ship deployments close to American shores, and sophisticated cyber attacks.

"In 2018 U.S. 2nd Fleet was brought back and re-imagined, not just a static fleet headquarters that would patrol designated space in the Atlantic, but as a maneuver arm, able to respond at point of need.... supporting both Naval Forces North and Naval Forces Europe, with the ability to move across the Atlantic, and respond from the Caribbean to the Arctic." – **Vice Adm. Daniel Dwyer, Commander, U.S. 2nd Fleet**

We must remain vigilant against competitor actions, which may be unpredictable and complex, as we see the re-emergence of persistent, proximate threats in the Atlantic, and increasingly in the Arctic. This is a critical challenge to our Nation's homeland defense mission and to allies and partners. Our adversary's capability and capacity to hold the eastern seaboard at-risk, home to critical U.S. governmental, economic, and military infrastructure, is greater now than at any other point in our history. Consequently, it is incumbent on us to focus on maritime homeland defense in every aspect of future and current planning.



In coordination with interagency partners, U.S. 2nd Fleet serves a critical role in providing operationally trained and ready forces to protect U.S. interests in the western Atlantic. Second Fleet frequently conducts exercises and operations in the Atlantic Ocean to

maintain readiness, refine tactics, and support homeland defense. We routinely track and monitor foreign military vessels operating near our territorial waters and continually work to identify training and operational opportunities that will improve our multi-domain cooperation and maintain superior lethality.

What our competitors may have gained in technology, they lack in allies and partners. Our ability to collaborate and operate with these militaries sets us apart and enables us to maintain our combined advantage over those who seek to disrupt the international rules-based order. This robust network is our future and an advantage the adversaries cannot match. Together, we ensure freedom of navigation, promote maritime safety, security, and stability throughout the Atlantic Ocean and into the Arctic, across the spectrum of warfare.



U.S. 2nd Fleet's Guiding Principles

Commander's Vision

We are the premier warfighting fleet. As 2nd Fleet, we project power, protect the homeland, and connect the U.S. Navy to allies and partners across the Atlantic Ocean and into the Arctic. We are an agile and responsive maritime headquarters, ready to fight from seabed to space.

U.S. 2nd Fleet's North Star

As we strive to achieve the Commander's Vision, we press forward, always focused on the Fleet's North Star. "U.S. 2nd Fleet is a fully manned, trained, and equipped staff that effectively commands and controls assigned forces from our "One Atlantic" Maritime Operations Center (MOC), while simultaneously deploying a scalable, flexible Strike Force Headquarters element, afloat or ashore, in support of any U.S. Combatant Command or NATO to deter and defeat potential adversaries."

U.S. 2nd Fleet's Mission

We command and control (C2) mission-ready forces to deter and defeat potential adversaries, we defend maritime avenues of approach between North America and Europe, and we strengthen the U.S. Navy's ability to operate with allies and Partners (the trans-Atlantic partnership) in competition and conflict.

U.S. 2nd Fleet's Core Tasks

Second Fleet was re-established at an important time amid greater inter-state competition, an increasingly aggressive and capable Russia, the renewed relevance of NATO, and the onset of the "Fourth Battle of the Atlantic." Since achieving Full Operational Capability (FOC) in 2019, 2nd Fleet has effectively commanded and controlled naval forces across the Atlantic, from the coast of North America, into the Arctic, and the Baltic Sea, all while enabling NAVNORTH and NAVEUR to focus on other concurrent operations.

Second Fleet coordinates closely with U.S. 3rd Fleet, U.S. 4th Fleet, U.S. 6th Fleet, Type Commanders, Combined Joint Operations from the Sea Centre of Excellence (CJOS COE), Submarine Group TWO (SUBGRU-2), Carrier Strike Groups, Expeditionary Strike Groups, Destroyer Squadrons, aviation commands, and ships to counter Russia's emerging threat. The nature of the changing security environment requires flexibility and agility, which plays into 2nd Fleet's growing strengths.

To support higher headquarters' requirements and fulfill 2nd Fleet's vision and mission and reach the "North Star," we carry out four lines of effort (LOE) under which all fleet activities occur.

These LOE's are our guiding compass that orient 2nd Fleet's relationships and responsibilities among key stakeholders within and outside our Navy as we achieve the commander's mission and vision.



LINE OF EFFORT #1 - EMPLOY

Second Fleet employs mission-ready forces for Navy and Maritime Component Commanders in support of strategic objectives. First and foremost, we conduct Maritime Homeland Defense (MHD) along America's eastern seaboard, actively contributing to NORAD, NORTHCOM and NAVNORTH events and operations. We proactively plan for future events and advocate for the necessary ships and aircraft that enable mission accomplishment. Also, we prepare and lead Maritime Command Elements with a well-qualified watch team that continuously commands and controls Fleet operations. With a deployable and scalable Maritime Operations Center (MOC) concept, we retain the capability to C2 assigned forces by employing ashore and afloat C2 nodes and execute task-tailored C2 in support of Combatant Command, Service, and Alliance objectives, as well as contingency response operations.



"Unity of effort is vital to our success in the Atlantic region against current and future adversaries and is dependent on our collective forces' continuity during all phases or during transitions of command and control. War games like TAMC2 are more important today than ever." - **Vice Adm. Daniel Dwyer, commander, U.S. 2nd Fleet**



"Without question, our people are the asymmetric advantage that will ensure our ability to be Ready to Fight and win! Earning mutual respect, building trust, and developing willingness in our combat teams will ensure a level of connectedness that yields strategic, operational, and tactical competence that EMPOWERS the team to command-and-control mission-ready forces. These forces are ready to deter and defeat any potential adversaries who may choose to challenge the United States or our Allies and partners." - **Command Master Chief Jason Avin, U.S. 2nd Fleet**



Line of Effort #2 - EMPOWER

Second Fleet empowers its people as a weapon system through robust staff training, resourcing, and leadership. In terms of resources, we ensure the Fleet Headquarters has the requisite means to C2 Joint and coalition maritime forces through the Program Objective Memorandum (POM). Also, we continually refine and rehearse MOC processes to best inform the Commander's decision cycle, all while enhancing and standardizing Fleet MOC personnel capabilities and capacities to sustain high-tempo combat operations. We develop resilient leaders at all levels, encouraging innovation, high-velocity learning, and improved decision making. Furthermore, we continually seek to expand our collective expertise and professional competence with the Atlantic and Arctic operating environments, as well as how best to operate with and alongside NATO Allies and partners as well as with organizations.

Line of Effort #3 - Engage

Second Fleet regularly engages with allies, partners, and the Joint Force Command to deter adversaries. We focus on identifying, building, and strengthening Atlantic and Arctic-focused relationships to further the One-Atlantic Concept. These relationships include allies and partners, Atlantic-focused maritime commands, numbered fleet staffs, NATO organizations, groups who are evolving naval integration, as well as organizers of executive-level events, which offer leadership opportunities to promote 2nd Fleet's contributions to U.S. national security. Additionally, we engage with other Hampton Roads-area stakeholders, including leaders within USFFC and Type Commanders, to further 2nd Fleet's ability to accomplish its mission and objectives. Lastly, we communicate often with subordinate commands to disseminate the Commander's priorities, maintain open lines of communication, and connect to Sailors' needs.

"A healthy alliance takes time, investment, and commitment to build trust and maintain relationships that benefit mutual interests. With the pending accession of Sweden to NATO, seven of the eight Arctic nations will be from NATO. So we have opportunity with our NATO allies in the Arctic. From an operations investments and activities standpoint, participation in Arctic exercise like Operation Nanook, Cold Response, Nordic response, and Nordic Viking with our Allies and partners, increases our understanding of the harsh Northern environment while paying dividends in interoperability."

- Rear Adm. David Patchell, vice commander, U.S. 2nd Fleet





"Every day, U.S. 2nd Fleet strives to create conditions for our subordinate commanders to succeed; we measure ourselves based on their success. To be ready to fight and win, our relationship with Allies and partners, commanders, and leaders must be established and unwavering." - **Capt. James Johnston, Chief of Staff, U.S. 2nd Fleet**

Line of Effort #4 - Execute

Second Fleet executes mission command through clear guidance and intent to subordinate forces. With transparency, formal transitions, and relevant communications, we improve subordinate commands' ability to achieve mission success. Similarly, we aim to keep command relationships simple and intuitive by tailoring C2 to support mission requirements and writing orders that explicitly state command relationships, supporting-supported relationships, expectations about C2 shifts, and levels of control. Finally, we forecast and advocate for Fleet readiness by annually publishing the Fleet Commander's Guidance for readiness, training, and operations, as well as coordinating often with Type Commanders.

U.S. 2nd Fleet's Roles



Our mission is manifested in the Fleet's primary Service Authority and Operational roles:

U.S. Navy Service Authority Roles:

Commander, Task Force TWENTY (CTF-20) - Second Fleet may be designated as CTF-20 under U.S. Fleet Forces Command (USFFC) when Carrier Strike Groups, Expeditionary Strike Groups, and individual units complete the Advanced Phase under CTF-80 and transition CTF-20 to enter the Integrated Phase of the Optimized Fleet Response Plan (OFRP). CTF-20 commands and controls these forces through events like the Composite Training Unit Exercise (COMPTUEX), Fleet Battle Problem (FBP), and Task Force Exercise (TFEX). Upon successful completion of COMPTUEX, 2nd Fleet endorses Carrier Strike Group Four's (CSG-4) recommendation for certification for deployments. The Fleet maintains responsibility of these forces until they exit the Northern Command theater of operations, at which point CTF-20 transfers control to U.S. 6th Fleet or 4th Fleet, when units transit to the European or Southern Command theaters of operation, respectively. Upon completion of deployment, CTF-20 receives forces from 6th Fleet as they enter the Sustainment Phase of the OFRP. In this phase, CTF-20 ensures training and readiness standards remain high until service authority is transferred to CTF-80 for the Maintenance Phase of the OFRP.

Commander, Task Group EIGHT-EIGHT-THREE Point ONE (CTG-883.1) - Second Fleet may be designated as CTG-883.1, Sortie Commander, under U.S. Fleet Forces Command (CTF-883), in the event of a hurricane or similar natural disaster.

Operational Roles:

"History has shown that once in conflict, required resources, logistic lines of communication, and even combat missions are rarely, if ever, contained to the geography of a single Fleet or Joint Force Commander. Whether it's an aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean supporting troops in contact in Syria, or supplies flowing from North America to eastern Europe, we have to be prepared to operate and command across established lines." – **Vice Adm. Daniel Dwyer**

Commander, Task Force ONE-TWENTY (CTF-120) / Maritime Command Element – EAST (MCE-E) - When activated as CTF-120, 2nd Fleet serves as a Task Force under U.S. Naval Forces North (NAVNORTH) in support of MHD, Theater Anti-Submarine Warfare (TASW), Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA), and other U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM)-directed operations. When NAVNORTH is activated as Joint Force Maritime Component Commander-North (JFMCC-N) to NORTHCOM, CTF-120 may be tasked to serve as MCE-E.



"The ability to operate across the Atlantic in this capacity is exactly what Second Fleet was created to accomplish, streamlining the C2 of this trans-Atlantic mission." – **Vice Adm. Daniel Dwyer, commander, U.S. 2nd Fleet**

Commander, Task Force TWO (CTF-2) -

When activated as CTF-2, 2nd Fleet serves as a Task Force, co-equal to 6th Fleet, under U.S. Naval Forces Europe (NAVEUR) in support of U.S. European Command (EUCOM)-directed operations. NAVEUR acts as the Joint Force Maritime Component Commander (JFMCC). CTF-2 is a specific deployment mechanism offering NAVEUR operational control of an additional three-star headquarters, and only occurs when designated by the U.S. Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) in the Secretary of Defense's Orders Book (SDOB).



Maritime Component Commander (MCC) - When activated as the MCC for Joint Force Command Norfolk (JFCNF), 2nd Fleet commands and controls integrated, multi-national NATO maritime forces in Joint Operating Area North and West (JOA-NW) to achieve effects in support of NATO's strategic and operational objectives.

[Future role] Maritime Striking Force - Second Fleet aims to serve as a Striking Force under JFCNF, NATO's only operational-level headquarters in North America, in support of Strategic Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR)-directed operations. In potential crises or conflicts, JFCNF will act as the Joint Task Force Commander (JTFC) in JOA-NW, encompassing the Atlantic Ocean and Arctic region. JFCNF has proposed that 2nd Fleet would command and control all Allied maritime forces in these operating areas, a concept validated when 2nd Fleet served and was certified as JFCNF's MCC during Exercise Steadfast Defender 2021. To serve in this capacity, the SECDEF would need to designate 2nd Fleet as a Striking Force for JFCNF in the SDOB.

Further, 2nd Fleet will have capability and capacity to conduct concurrent execution of more than one primary role at a time. This capability is directly stated in our Missions, Functions, & Tasks issued from Fleet Forces Command, and are essential to ensure future flexibility to the U.S. Navy and NATO Alliance. We have conducted this on small scales in the past, conducting Hurricane Sortie from Norfolk while also conducting Expeditionary MOC functions. We will further develop capacity to conduct such split missions' for a longer term contingency operation.

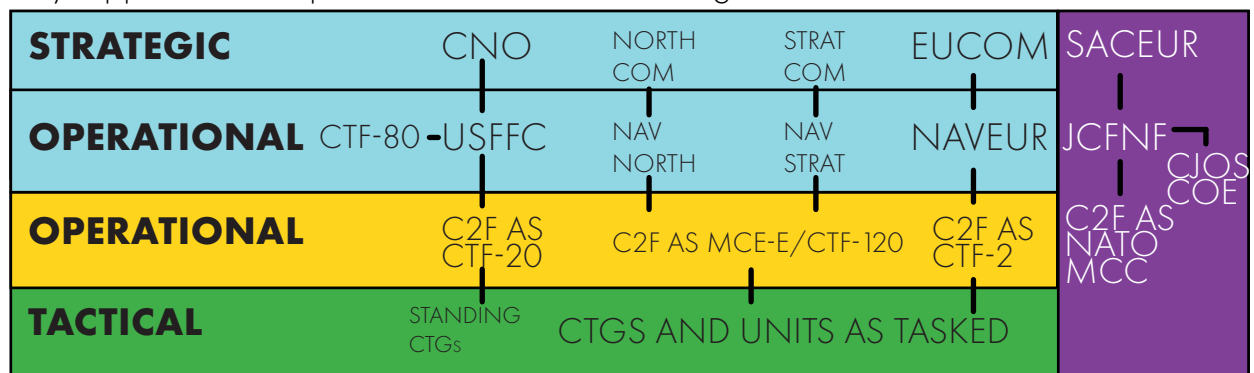


U.S. 2nd Fleet's Attributes

Second Fleet Possesses several key attributes that enable it to perform its roles and assist USFFC/NAVNORTH, NAVEUR, and NATO in accomplishing its core tasks.

Small, Agile, & Mobile - A relatively small and nimble numbered fleet staff, 2nd Fleet focuses its efforts on Force Employment (Fe) of maritime forces, while Force Generation (Fg) responsibilities (i.e., man, train, and equip) are retained by USFFC and CTF-80. Through each deployment, 2nd Fleet demonstrates its capability to deploy a light footprint of personnel to C2 distributed U.S. Navy and NATO maritime forces from a variety of locations, both ashore and afloat.

Flexible Command & Control - Second Fleet has the capability to operate under a variety of authorities. We support the U.S. Navy under service authority to USFFC, we perform MHD for NORTHCOM via Operational Control under NAVNORTH, and we surge forward to operate under NAVEUR to further EUCOM objectives. Additionally, 2nd Fleet has the ability to directly support NATO operations and exercises through JFCNF.



Integrated - A key element setting 2nd Fleet apart from other numbered fleets is how we integrate with NATO. To support NATO operations and exercises through JFCNF, integration is central to this fleet's character. Second Fleet is the only U.S. Navy numbered fleet with a senior Allied officer on the leadership team. By connecting a Royal Canadian Navy flag officer to the Vice Commander position, the fleet gains a wealth of knowledge and experience, building on our Alliance mentality and emphasizing U.S. and Canadian combined defense of the North American eastern seaboard. Additionally, 2nd Fleet's Personnel Exchange Program (PEP) officers from key NATO Allies – the United Kingdom, Norway, France, and Canada – bolster the Fleet's subject matter expertise and facilitate the Fleet's ability to connect with key allies and partners. Furthermore, 2nd Fleet implements a training regimen for deploying strike groups and units, emulating the Transfer of Authority (TOA) process and preparing all East Coast naval forces to integrate with NATO.

Operational Employment - Second Fleet is uniquely positioned to provide the U.S. Navy and NATO with high-end maritime C2 capability while simultaneously executing MHD and MOC duties. Second Fleet stands ready to efficiently achieve a broad range of key strategic objectives simultaneously, aligned with the SECDEF, CNO, and SACEUR guidance, and in compliance with NAVNORTH, NAVEUR, and JFCNF direction. Second Fleet is expected to play a decisive role over the next decade across the North Atlantic and Arctic, in close alignment with NATO and in a demanding range of operations.

U.S. 2nd Fleet's Training and Exercises

Second Fleet executes a robust training and exercise program, shaped by the Joint, U.S. Navy, and the NATO Exercise Program, to ensure a high state of readiness. Second Fleet champions NATO integration and interoperability in coordination with Combined Joint Operations from the Sea Center of Excellence (CJOS COE), resulting in enhanced training, operational planning, and staff integration. These programs are executed employing a balance of Computer Assisted Exercises (CAX), Command Post Exercises (CPX), and Live Exercises (LIVEX). Second Fleet regularly participates in the following exercises.

Large Scale Exercise (LSE) - A SECNAV-directed, Navy and Marine Corps global exercise, LSE involves multiple numbered fleets and strike groups. Large Scale Exercise tests major Department of the Navy concepts, such as Distributed Maritime Operations (DMO), Littoral Operations in a Contested Environment (LOCE), and Expeditionary Advance Base Operations (EABO), which drive the bulk of the Navy's ongoing budget and acquisition decisions.

GLOBAL LIGHTNING (GL) - This U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) CPX is held annually and is designed to train USSTRATCOM, Joint Functional Combatant Commands, Task Forces, and Service components in all mission areas. Focus areas are developed during planning conferences and change with every exercise. They include any STRATCOM supporting plans to the linked Combatant Commander's plans and may focus on specific mission areas, as required, to meet training objectives.

GLOBAL THUNDER (GT) -

This STRATCOM exercise focused on Nuclear Command and Control is conducted annually and provides additional training opportunities for forces unable to participate during Global Lightning. Similar to Global Lightning, the focus areas are developed during planning conferences and change with every exercise. The exercise includes field training events, based on component or task force needs. Participants include STRATCOM, components, and task forces. Scenarios generally center around a conflict between a primary adversary and the U.S. The exercise normally begins with



conventional attacks, both kinetic and non-kinetic, evolving to nuclear attacks against the U.S. Additional elements can be added, to include successful U.S. Strategic Deterrence efforts that employ diplomatic, informational, military, and economic (DIME) instruments of national power heavily dependent on interagency partner participation.

Vigilant Shield (VS) - Conducted each spring, Vigilant Shield is a large, annual NORTHCOM-led exercise, containing a series of discrete scenarios, stimulating a variety of homeland defense and homeland security responses throughout the NORTHCOM AOR (e.g., employment of DOD Quick Reaction Forces; ballistic missile defense planning and operations; nuclear weapon accident response; border security; Maritime Interdiction Operations, etc.). Participants include command posts and forces from all Services, including U.S. Coast Guard, Canadian military, and U.S. and Canadian local, State and National agencies and non-governmental organizations.



Hurricane Exercise/CITADEL GALE (HURREX/CG) - HURREX-CG is conducted annually to provide afloat and shore-based commands the opportunity to exercise hurricane preparedness and installation restoration plans prior to the onset of hurricane season. It is the means by which USFFC and Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC), Shore commands and units in the Eastern CONUS and Gulf of Mexico (GOMEX) Area of Responsibility (AOR) exercise

and assess SORTIE conditions; aircraft evacuation; personnel accountability; personnel evacuation; mission essential personnel; disaster preparedness; emergency management programs and response and recovery procedures.

CITADEL SHIELD/SOLID CURTAIN/ (CS/SC) - CS/SC is the Navy's annual capstone Force Protection (FP) exercise within the USNORTHCOM AOR. It is the means by which USFF and CNIC assess the C2 capabilities and the readiness/effectiveness of Fleet and Navy Region Anti-Terrorism (AT) and FP programs.



Composite Training Unit Exercise (COMPTUEX or C2X) - This is a 21 to 28-day live exercise at sea, with all Carrier Strike Group (CSG) and Expeditionary Strike Group (ESG) components, including the Carrier Air Wing (CVW). The first 2-3 days' focuses on the Carrier Qualification of the CVW and the final phase is dedicated to a multi-threat free play challenging battlespace scenario. The remaining periods are a series of graduated scenario driven events, but almost completely "FREEPLAY," guiding the deploying staff, warfare commanders and units through the certification process, integrating activities across all warfare areas. Complex missions and tasks, given on short notice by the staff controlling the exercise (CSG-4) challenge the staff and units at sea exceptionally. Ultimately, the chosen readiness state of participating units must be at a high level to encounter all potential threats. Foreign units are welcome and encouraged to integrate in all or part of this exercise activity. Allied training objectives can be accommodated in the scenario, and participation as a warfare area commander is possible if requests are submitted early in the scheduling and planning process.



Fleet Battle Problem (FBP) - These exercises occur at regular intervals throughout each year and aim to refine how the Navy and 2nd Fleet synchronize maritime operations across multiple domains and platforms in support of strategic and operational objectives. FBPs take innovative approaches to test a variety of warfighting concepts, while aligning operational plans with the defense of the Euro-Atlantic area. FBPs have increasingly been conducted with U.S. Marine Corps forces as well as allies and partners.

Command Underway (CUW)-

Regularly scheduled services that focus on Special Operations Forces' interoperability with 2nd Fleet units.

Atlantic Integrated Training

Syndicate (LITS) - An integrated training program focused on Maritime Homeland Defense, LITS aims to improve Sustainment Phase proficiency for east coast-based U.S. Navy ships, submarines, and aircraft. Second Fleet accomplishes this by integrating assets into exercises and operations at sea, and when those at-sea events are not possible, 2nd Fleet maximizes its use of synthetic resources.



Frontier Sentinel (FS) - This exercise serves as the cornerstone activity for validating the Standard Operating Procedure ONE, Maritime Operations Interoperability — Atlantic (MOI-A SOP), which governs the relationship between Commander, U.S. 2nd Fleet, U.S. Coast Guard Commander Atlantic Area (LANTAREA), and Joint Task Force Atlantic (JTF-A), also known as the Tri-Party. The annual exercise, which rotates between live exercises (LIVEX) and command post exercises (CPX), tests the Tri-Party's operational effectiveness, highlighting challenges to interoperability and identifying solutions. The series evaluates the ability of participant organizations to conduct inter-organizational communications at the operational and tactical levels; achieve and maintain shared maritime domain awareness; conduct collaborative operational planning; de-conflict unilateral operations; and conduct coincidental operations, coordinated operations, or mutually supporting or combined operations (when authorized).



Operation NANOOK (Op NANOOK) - The Canadian Armed Forces' (CAF) led, signature northern operation comprised of a series of comprehensive, joint, interagency, and multinational activities designed to exercise the defense of Canada and security in the region. Operation NANOOK-TUUGAALIK, which occurs over the summer seasonal sailing window in the Arctic, is the maritime component of the NANOOK series of deployments and training events and designed as a maritime presence operation and domain

awareness. NANOOK-TUUGAALIK builds CAF capabilities in the Arctic, enhances presence in the Northwest Passage (NWP), ensures Royal Canadian Navy readiness, and advances maritime polar interoperability with allies, including the United States, Denmark, France, and the United Kingdom.





Cutlass Fury (CF) - A Canadian-led combined, joint, maritime exercise, CF is designed to promote and enhance regional cooperation among NATO Allies and partners operating off the east coast of North America. CF brings together NATO allied partners and nations and Standing Naval Maritime Group's ships and aircraft to improve allied air defense, defense against attack from enemy navy vessels, air-to-air combat, and defense against submarines. CF is a medium-scale training exercise that occurs bi-annually to enhance mutual awareness, interoperability, and readiness of participating Allied navies.



U.S. 2nd Fleet's Call to Action

Our Staff's Authorities and Challenges into the Future

The success of U.S. 2nd Fleet...the heart of all we do...begins with our team: The professionals who work in every corner of this headquarters, uniformed and civilian, U.S. and Allied personnel. Our mission is only achievable because these professionals are the agents who take ownership of the roles, responsibilities, and tasks that make this headquarters a well-oiled organization.

A permanently on-call headquarters, sustaining a credible year round, 24/7 capability to support multiple higher headquarters necessitates continuous focus and stewardship from the 2nd Fleet staff to ensure we stay on course to achieve the 2nd Fleet vision.

Infrastructure improvements at 2nd Fleet headquarters will significantly enhance our ability to perform various missions.

To overcome manpower deficits, 2nd Fleet headquarters will pursue novel and alternative mechanisms, to include deepening relationships and integration of the U.S. Navy's Reserve Force.

U.S. 2nd Fleet will continue to train and operate in its core roles, ensuring the fleet builds and retains competencies as a U.S. Maritime command element, as well as a NATO maneuver element.

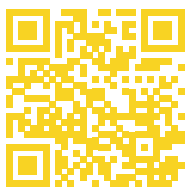
While MHD drives the most demanding use of the headquarters, a Striking Force mission may present the most complex situation. The U.S. 2nd Fleet team will continue to advocate our utility for the planning and execution of these operations.

Our flexibility, scalability, and operational-level competence at headquarters enables our warfighters to be a critical asset in maintaining the rules-based international order and deterring all adversaries seeking to upend it.

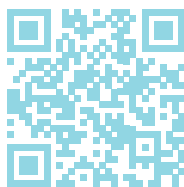
We are U.S. 2nd Fleet. We are Ready to Fight!



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