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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
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27 Apr 2012

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3000.18B

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION
MANUAL, (SHORT TITLE: FDP&E MANUAL)

Ref: (a) CJCSM 3122.01A
(b) CJCSM 3122.03C
(c) CJCSM 3122.02D
(d) CJCSM 3150.16D
(e) JP-5, "Joint Operation Planning" (11 August 2011)
(f) JP 3-35, "Joint Deployment and
Redeployment Operations" (7 May 2007)
(g) MCO 3000.19A
(h) MCO 4400.39
(i) NAVMC 4000.1
(j) MCO 4470.1
(k) "Interim Policy on Equipping Rotational Forces in
Support of Overseas Contingency Operations"
(1 August 2010) (NOTAL)
(l) MCWP 5-1
(m) MCWP 3-32
(n) MCWP 3-21.2
(o) MCRP 4-11.3G
(p) Msg/CMC/Washington/DC PPO 151101Z Apr 11, "FY11
USMC Conventional Force Allocation and
Synchronization Process" (NOTAL)
(q) Msg/CMC/Washington/DC PPO PL 051809Z Aug 11,
"USMC Process and Procedures for Joint Combat
Capability Assessments (JCCA) and Contingency
Sourcing" (NOTAL)
(r) Strategic Ground Equipment Working Group (SGEWG)
Charter, dtd 3 August 09 (NOTAL)
(s) DoD Directive 4140.1 "Supply Chain Materiel Management
Policy" (April 22, 2004)
(t) MCO 4610.37C
(u) CJCSI 4310.01C

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- (v) FY 12-13 Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG) (S) (15 November 2011) (NOTAL)
- (w) MCO 1001.61 Ch 1
- (x) CJCS 4120.02B Ch 1
- (y) Global Employment of the Force (GEF) 2010-2012 (11 April 2011) (NOTAL)
- (z) MCO 5215.1K
- (aa) SECNAV M-5210.1

Encl: (1) FDP&E Process Manual

1. Situation. This order establishes the process for developing and executing force deployment and redeployment plans for Marine Corps forces and identifies responsibilities of Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Commanders of Marine Forces, and other Marine Corps commands and agencies. This order is in compliance and supports joint procedures outlined in references (a) through (c).

2. Cancellation. MCO 3000.18A

3. Mission. The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) establishes force deployment policies/procedures and develops supporting systems required to ensure Marine Corps forces deploy rapidly and effectively in support Service and Combatant Commander (CCDR) planning/operational requirements.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent. Commanders shall develop and execute plans for the deployment and redeployment of Marine Corps forces in compliance with this order.

b. Concept Of Operations. This order shall be reviewed and updated on an annual basis per reference (z). Marine Corps commands and agencies are encouraged to submit changes to the CMC (PLN) when deemed necessary.

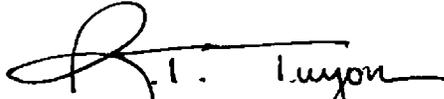
5. Administration and Logistics. This order is available for download from the Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps Records, Reports and Directives website at: <http://www.marines.mil/news/publications/Pages/Orders.aspx>. Records created as a result of this Order shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration approved dispositions per reference (aa) to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility and preservation, regardless of format or medium.

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6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This order is effective on the date signed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. T. Tryon". The signature is stylized with a large loop at the beginning and a horizontal line extending to the right.

R. T. TRYON
Deputy Commandant for
Plans, Policies and Operations

DISTRIBUTION: PCN 10203045800

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LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION
MANUAL, (SHORT TITLE: FDP&E MANUAL)

Location:

(Indicates the location(s) of the copy(ies) of
this Manual.)

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Signature of Person Incorporating Change

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Chapter 1

Introduction to USMC FDP&E

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1000. OVERVIEW

1. Force Deployment Planning and Execution (FDP&E) is the Marine Corps process for developing force deployment and redeployment plans and executing the deployment and redeployment of forces to support the commander's concept of employment.

2. The Marine Corps FDP&E process is a critical part of the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPPE), and is conducted in accordance within joint and Combatant Commander (CCDR) force deployment procedures. Deployment and redeployment planning and execution are inherently joint, complex, and require detailed planning and synchronization. Therefore, "nesting" the joint planning process, MCPPE and the FDP&E process is critical to ensure Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF)/unit deployment plans are supportable within joint and CCDR deployment guidelines.

3. Marine Corps FDP&E involves several functional areas across multiple levels of command, and requires a total unity of effort in planning the deployment and redeployment of the force and effectively managing execution. Main functional areas include: (1) MAGTF plans/Joint Operations Planning and Execution (JOPEX); (2) Global Force Management (GFM); (3) Mobility and embarkation; (4) Distribution; (5) Supply and sustainment; (6) War Reserve Requirements Program (WRRP); (7) Prepositioning; and (8) Personnel.

4. USMC force deployment and redeployment requirements are developed within multiple automated data systems, and ultimately registered in the Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) portion of the JOPEX for refinement and execution when directed. In order to ensure plan integrity and compliance, planners must utilize and adhere to Joint, CCDR, Commander, Marine Forces (COMMARFOR) and Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) TPFDD guidance supporting force deployment, redeployment planning and execution.

1001. PURPOSE & OBJECTIVE OF MANUAL

1. The purpose of this manual is to provide all personnel involved in the FDP&E process with the essential information and guidance necessary to carry out FDP&E responsibilities in support of deliberate planning, Crisis Action Planning (CAP), CCDR operational requirements, Service requirements, and exercises within the Marine Corps and Joint Community. This manual amplifies and augments general policy and process

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prescribed in various Marine Corps and joint publications. This manual provides information on the FDP&E process and associated tasks to be performed from the Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) level down to the battalion and separate company echelons.

2. Objectives of this manual

- a. Serves as authoritative Service policy on the FDP&E process.
- b. Identifies the USMC FDP&E process and associated command and staff responsibilities.
- c. Identifies the functional areas involved in FDP&E and defines main tasks and responsibilities within the FDP&E process supporting deployment and redeployment.
- d. Identifies FDP&E organization within USMC and identifies key linkages between force deployment and redeployment agencies and functional areas.
- e. Provides planners detailed reference information on individual FDP&E processes and supporting systems.

1002. DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF FDP&E

1. FDP&E. The Marine Corps collective process that enables the deployment and redeployment of forces in support of CCDR or Service requirements.
2. Scope of FDP&E. Current CCDR and Marine Corps requirements that require an FDP&E process includes the following:
 - a. Contingency Plans
 - b. Contingency Operations (Major theater war or crisis response)
 - c. Theater Security Cooperation (TSC)
 - d. Exercises
 - e. Service Requirements (Unit Deployment Program - (UDP))
 - f. Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) deployment
 - g. Global Response Force (GRF)

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1003. PHASES OF FDP&E

1. The two phases of FDP&E are Force Deployment Planning (FDP), and Force Deployment Execution (FDE). Although FDP and FDE activities are sequential in order, activities will overlap and become parallel efforts once a plan is approved for execution.

2. Force Deployment Planning (FDP). FDP includes deliberate planning (Contingency plans), CAP, TSC, joint/Service rotational planning and exercise planning. Force deployment and redeployment planning occurs in concert with the MCPP and involves the first six FDP&E activities, starting with mission analysis and ending in the refinement of force requirements in the TPFDD. Main FDP objectives include:

a. Determining the force requirement (unit type or capability with associated personnel/equipment).

b. Identifying unit equipment, cargo and supplies proposed for deployment, or redeployment and ensuring effective preparation.

c. Determining deployment, or redeployment support, ports, and unit load configuration requirements.

d. Identifying throughput requirements and developing the plan from a unit's origin to the final destination /assembly area, or home station.

e. Phasing, sourcing and refining force requirements in the TPFDD in preparation for deployment/redeployment.

3. Force Deployment Execution (FDE). FDE involves the integration and management of joint, CCDR and Service processes and procedures required to deploy and redeploy a unit from the origin to the final destination/assembly area, or home station. More often than not, execution will parallel planning activities associated with either the same deployment, redeployment or another operation. FDE includes the last four FDP&E activities, starting with the verification of movement requirements and ending in completion of Joint/Reception, Staging and Onward Movement and Integration (J/RSO&I). Main FDE objectives include:

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- a. Completion of sourcing, refinement and adjustments of unit TPFDD requirements and conducting embarkation and pre-deployment staging.
- b. Preparation of embarkation/debarkation ports and throughput nodes, and deployment of advance parties and enablers.
- c. Verification of USMC TPFDD requirements to the CCDR for lift allocation and preparation of equipment/materiel loads for embarkation at ports.
- d. Force closure, management of unit deployment and/or redeployment movements from origin to the assembly areas, or home stations.

1004. TEN ACTIVITIES AND EIGHT FUNCTIONAL AREAS OF FDP&E

1. Marine Corps FDP&E is organized into ten activities within eight functional areas and serves as the basis for the FDP&E process. The activities are normally performed in sequential order, but most often occur concurrently. For each activity, there are several key tasks that need to be accomplished or considered by each responsible functional area during planning and execution. The FDP&E process for deployment and redeployment (Chapters 4 and 5) defines each activity in detail.

2. The ten activities of Marine Corps FDP&E

- a. Force Deployment Planning (FDP)
 - (1) Receive and analyze the mission
 - (2) Develop the concept of operations
 - (3) Determine requirements
 - (4) Phasing force flow
 - (5) Source requirements
- b. Force Deployment Execution (FDE)
 - (1) Tailor and refine requirements
 - (2) Verify movement requirements

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- (3) Marshal and move to Port of Embarkation (POE)
- (4) Manifest and move to Port of Debarkation (POD)
- (5) J/RSO&I to assembly areas or final destination

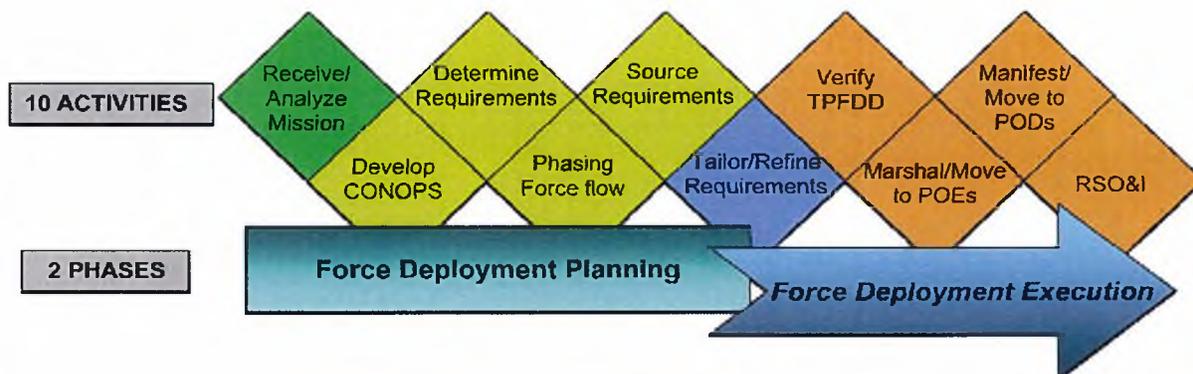


Figure 1-1.--USMC FDP&E Process

3. The eight functional areas associated with FDP&E

a. MAGTF plans/JOPEs. Primary functional area within FDP&E and provides key deployment and redeployment planning linkage between unit, MAGTF, Marine Forces (MARFOR), and Joint Force Commander (JFC)/CCDR. Develops the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF force deployment and redeployment plans within CCDR TPFDD guidance and the JOPEs TPFDD process, and delivers the TPFDD plan to the CCDR in order to identify the Marine Corps strategic and operational lift requirement.

b. Global Force Management (GFM) process. Joint and supporting Marine Corps process that develops MAGTF/unit sourcing in response to validated CCDR and Service operational requirements. Sourcing solutions identify specific units that will support the requirement and directly feeds into force deployment planning when developing the force deployment plan and TPFDD.

c. Mobility/Embarkation. Primary functional area within FDP&E that includes both deployment and redeployment preparation and is execution focused. Preparation involves the physical preparation of unit equipment and materiel for deployment and redeployment via multiple conveyances, as designated in subsequent planning and notification. Execution involves process management and supervision of unit embarkation and movements from the origin to assembly areas during deployment.

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During redeployment, execution involves management and supervision of unit embarkation and movements from origins to home station or final destinations in another Area of Responsibility (AOR) during redeployment. The mobility functional area/sections provide key strategic, operational and tactical linkage between the MAGTF/unit and United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and its components.

d. Distribution. Process that synchronizes elements of the logistical system to deliver equipment and materiel in support of the MAGTF. Synchronization between FDP&E and the distribution process enables efficient and effective delivery of equipment and materiel from origins/vendors to the unit's final destination or assembly areas.

e. Supply/Sustainment. Includes long-term planning and distribution of all classes of supply and sustainment in support of the MAGTF exceeding the initial 90 days of War Reserve Materiel (WRM) (Non-WRM long-term sustainment support begins after 61 days). Supply/sustainment is directly involved with the FDP&E process in order to ensure that requirements are synchronized with the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and registered within the TPFDD when needed.

f. War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) program. Provides 90 days of "initial" sustainment to the MAGTF after employment. The WRMR is used in combination with pre-positioned assets to maintain the MAGTF until the industrial base and theater support operations can establish supply channels. WRMR related FDP&E areas include planning the MAGTF's initial sustainment requirements and coordinating the movement and deployment to support force closure.

g. Prepositioning. Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) and Marine Corps Prepositioning Program - Norway (MCPN) are considered MAGTF level enablers that enable a rapid deployment and assembly of Marine expeditionary forces in a secure area. FDP&E tasks and considerations for prepositioning are generally the same as in planning and executing the deployment of unit equipment and materiel requirements.

h. Personnel. Specific role includes three areas within FDP&E: (1) Coordinate casualty estimation and conduct combat replacement planning; (2) Planning Service and Individual Augments (SA/IA) to support the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF; and (3) Provide DOT representation in order to coordinate/plan strategic lift requirements for SA/IAs and maintain situational

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awareness of deployment/redeployments in order to assist in
resolving personnel related issues when needed.

Chapter 2

Strategic and Operational Context

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2000. OVERVIEW

1. This chapter provides strategic and operational level context in relation to FDP&E. Marine Corps FDP&E is a supporting process within joint operational planning and the joint operation planning process, therefore, it is critical to understand the main areas associated with strategic and operational level planning and organization.
2. Joint operation planning consists of planning activities associated with joint military operations by CCDRs and their subordinate JFCs in response to contingencies and crises. It transforms national strategic objectives into activities by developing operational products that include planning for the mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization of joint forces.
3. Joint operation planning occurs within Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX), which is the Department of Defense (DOD) system of joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures. APEX is supported by communications and information technology that is used by the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC) to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities associated with joint operations.
4. Strategic guidance and planning. Joint plans and orders are developed with the strategic and military end states derived from strategic guidance. Joint operation planning is an adaptive process that occurs within APEX, requiring dialogue among senior leaders, concurrent and parallel plan development, and collaboration across multiple planning levels. Strategic guidance and interaction between senior leaders and planners promote an early, shared understanding of operational problems, strategic/military end states, objectives, mission, planning assumptions, considerations and risks.
5. In conducting joint operation planning, commanders and staff apply operational art to operational design using the Joint Operation Planning Process (JOPP). Planners use JOPP to conduct detailed planning to fully develop options, identify resources, and identify/mitigate risk. Planners develop the CONOPS, force plans, deployment plans, and supporting plans that contain multiple options in order to provide the flexibility to adapt to changing conditions and remain consistent with the JFC's intent. The MCPP closely resembles the JOPP and is used to provide input into the JOPP during deliberate planning and CAP.

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2001. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

1. Joint operational planning is an inherent command responsibility established by law and directive. This responsibility extends from the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef), with advice from the Chairman/Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS/JCS), to the CCDRs and their subordinate Service components and JFCs. A working knowledge of the elements of the national security structure is essential to understanding the role of each organization. The following senior leadership, organizations and agencies play an important role in joint operational planning.

a. President of the United States and Secretary of Defense (SecDef). By law, the President and the SecDef have the sole authority to conduct military operations and direct the movement of forces in support of such operations. In the planning process, the President and SecDef issue policy, strategic guidance and direction to the CCDRs that supports national security objectives and strategy.

b. National Security Council (NSC). The NSC has four statutory members: the President; Vice President; Secretary of State; and SecDef. The CJCS and the Director of National Intelligence serve as statutory advisers to the NSC. The National Security Advisor (NSA) is responsible for the day-to-day functions of the NSC. The NSC presents its national security policy recommendations to the President for consideration and approval.

c. Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC). Collective term for all headquarters, commands, and agencies involved with joint operational planning. JPEC "membership" starts with the CJCS, CCDRs and extends down to the Service component/combat support agency levels. To ensure unity of effort during the planning process, the JPEC is organized by supporting/supported command relationships from the CCDR/Service, to the subordinate commander levels.

d. Chairman/Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS/JCS). The JCS consist of the CJCS and the chiefs of each military service. The CJCS serves as the principle military advisor to the President, NSC and SecDef, and is responsible for specific supervisory responsibilities within joint operational planning.

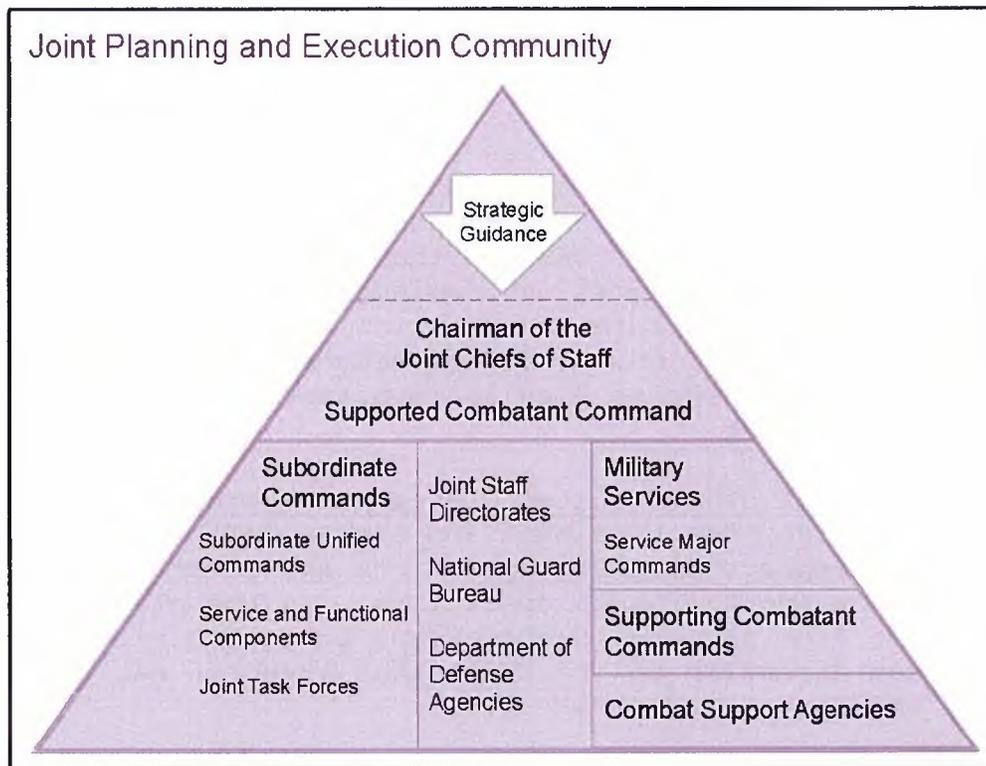


Figure 2-1.--Joint Planning & Execution Community (JPEC)

The CJCS provides for the preparation and review of CCDR contingency plans, prepares joint logistic and mobility support plans and develops standardized joint deployment planning and execution processes for the JPEC. Specific FDP&E related responsibilities within key Joint Staff (JS) departments include:

(1) JS J3 Director of Operations. The JS J3 is responsible to the Chairman for the overall management and administration of CAP and its execution.

(2) JS J3 (J33) Deputy Directorate for Regional Operations). The JS J33 is responsible for validating and approving CCDR force requirements through the Global Force Management Board (GFMB) process (rotational requirements), or Request for Forces (RFF) process (emergent requirements). Approved force requirements are published within the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) for execution.

(3) JS J3 (J31) Joint Force Provider (JFP). The JS J31 is responsible for three main areas relating to FDP&E:

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(a) Serves as the JFP responsible for developing conventional force sourcing solutions validated by the J33 in response to supported CCDR requirements. The J31 coordinates, develops and identifies conventional force sourcing solutions (rotational and emergent) and forwards to the J33 for approval and inclusion into the GFMAP.

(b) Serves as the Joint Deployment Process Owner (JDPO) to the JPEC to improve the joint deployment and redeployment processes in order to enable effective execution of military force power projection.

(c) Serves as functional manager focused on joint requirements in the development and implementation of the APEX.

(4) JS J3 (J36) Deputy Directorate for Command, Control and Nuclear Operations. The JS J36 is responsible for executive agent management of JOPES to include JOPES process enforcement through the JOPES Action Group (JAG), and development/update of CJCS Instruction (JOPES volumes, Joint Operation and Planning Execution System - Reporting Structure (JOPESREP), Type Unit Characteristics Report (TUCHAREP) and Type Unit Equipment Detail Report (TEDREP)). The J36 is also part of APEX development and governance.

(5) JS J5 (Joint Operations War Plans Division (JOWPD)). The JS J5 conducts strategic campaign and contingency plan and policy assessment in order to support analysis of war plan execution to include identification of feasibility, risk and transition from steady state to contingency execution. The JS J5 is directly involved in Joint Combat Capabilities Assessments (JCCA) and supporting APEX development.

(6) JS J7. The JS J7 is responsible for sponsoring joint deployment training (via the Joint Deployment Training Center (JDTC)), developing standardized joint deployment process curriculum and for overall management and administration of contingency plans.

e. Military Services. The Military Services are responsible for force planning, which primarily involves the creation and maintenance of military capabilities to include; organization, training, equipping, administrative and logistical support of their respective forces. Services are assigned a "supporting" role in joint operational planning and conduct periodic reviews of CCDR plans at the CJCS level to ensure force requirements are supportable and mission ready. When tasked,

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Services are responsible for planning the deployment of their forces and ensuring the supported CCDR receives forces on time in order to support operational requirements.

f. Geographical Combatant Commanders (GCCs). As directed by the President and the SecDef, GCCs have the primary responsibility of conducting joint operational planning as it pertains to their assigned geographic AORs. GCC theater strategy links national strategy to operational-level activities and operations. GCCs guide joint operational planning at the operational level, which links the tactical employment of forces to strategic objectives. GCCs are responsible for the planning and execution of force deployment, sustainment, rotational and redeployment operations in their respective AORs in support of joint force operations.

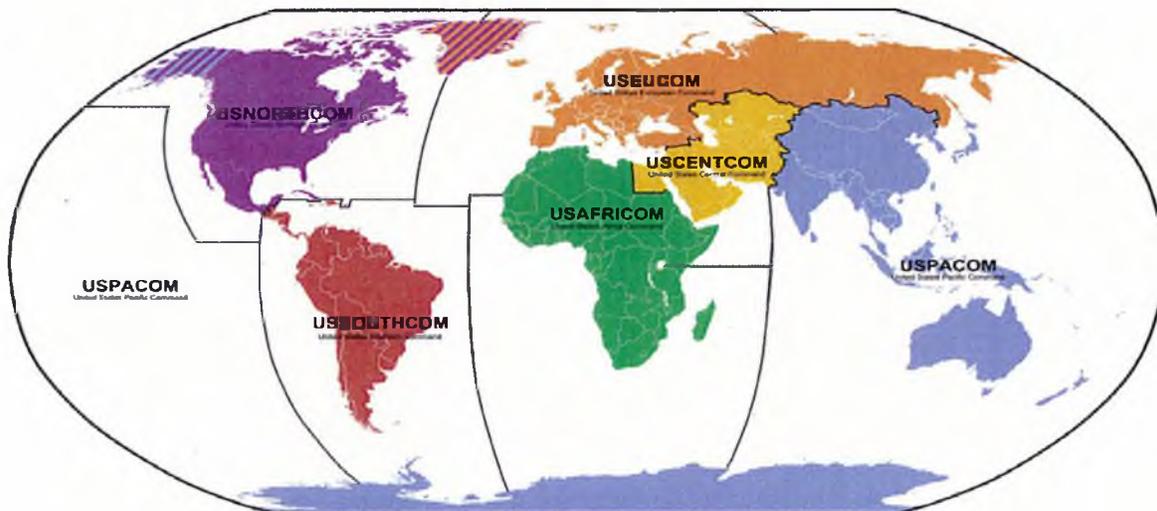


Figure 2-2.--GCC Area of Responsibility

g. Functional Combatant Commanders (FCCs). Functional Combatant Commanders are responsible to the President and the SecDef in the execution of their functional area responsibilities. FCCs participate in joint operational planning as a "supporting" command to a "supported" GCC, or can be a "supported" command when developing assigned plans. FCCs include: USTRANSCOM; United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM); and United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM). USTRANSCOM plays a critical role in joint operational planning in regards to force deployment planning and execution.

(1) USTRANSCOM. Assigned the main responsibility of synchronizing deployment and distribution operations, and

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advises/assists the JPEC on the use of common-user airlift, sealift, and surface movement capabilities to enable rapid force projection and response in support of the GCCs and national military strategy objectives. USTRANSCOM exercises Operational Control (OPCON) of government owned or chartered transportation assets for use by all DOD elements, or other US government agencies when authorized. In order to accomplish its functional mission, USTRANSCOM is organized to support air, sea and surface lift requirements within its three transportation component commands:

(a) Air Mobility Command (AMC). AMC's air fleet provides strategic and tactical airlift, air refueling, and aero-medical evacuation services for deploying, sustaining and redeploying U.S. forces. AMC also contracts commercial air carriers through the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF), commercial carriers and foreign military/civilian carriers in order to support Service, or GCC personnel/cargo transportation requirements.

(b) Military Sealift Command (MSC). Provides sealift transportation with a fleet of government owned and chartered U.S. flagged ships that deploy, sustain and redeploy U.S. forces from U.S. to GCC AORs. In addition to sealift ships, MSC operates a fleet of prepositioned ships strategically placed around the world and loaded with equipment and materiel to sustain Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) operations.

(c) Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC). Provides ocean terminal, commercial ocean liner service and traffic management services to deploy, sustain and redeploy U.S. forces. SDDC is responsible for all surface transportation and is the interface between DOD shippers and the commercial transportation carrier industry.

h. Service Components. Assigned to CCDRs in order to provide Service command linkage and ensure CCDR requirements are met and Marine forces are employed within their capabilities. Primary Component responsibility is to serve as a Service force provider and sustainer, but may also be assigned as a functional component, and/or Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander with specific operational tasks and objectives. During CCDR operational planning, components prepare supporting plans that include force deployment, sustainment and distribution planning.

i. Other key supporting agencies

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(1) Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). DLA is the combat support agency of the DOD and provides worldwide logistic support to the Services, CCDRs, other DOD components, federal agencies, foreign governments, and international organizations (through foreign military sales). DLA requires common-user transportation to move, stage, and recover its logistic resources in support of joint force operations.

(2) Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). Combat support agency responsible for planning, engineering, acquiring, fielding, and supporting global net-centric solutions to serve the needs of the President, Vice President, SecDef, and other DOD components across the range of military operations. DISA ensures the interoperability of the Global Command and Control System - Joint (GCCS-J), which is critical in maintaining the JOPES systems.

(3) Department of Transportation. During national defense emergencies, the Department of Transportation manages the Office of Emergency Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Maritime Administration Ready Reserve Force (RRF). The RRF program supports rapid worldwide deployment of US military forces and is a key element of strategic sealift. The RRF is specifically structured to transport Army and Marine Corps unit equipment and initial re-supply for forces deploying anywhere in the world during the critical period before adequate numbers of commercially available ships can be marshaled. Under national defense emergency conditions and in coordination with DOD agencies and commands, the Department of Transportation is responsible for:

(a) Developing systems for control of priorities and allocations for moving passengers and materiel by civil transportation.

(b) Providing clearance authority for moving out-sized, over-sized, and hazardous military cargo.

(c) Apportioning militarily planned and required civil transportation resources.

2002. NATIONAL, DEFENSE AND MILITARY GUIDANCE AND SUPPORTING SYSTEMS

1. The National Security Council is the President's principal forum for considering national security and foreign policy

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matters with senior national security advisors and cabinet officials. For DOD, the President's decisions drive strategic guidance promulgated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and refined by the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). To carry out Title 10, United States Code (USC), statutory responsibilities, the CJCS utilizes the JSPS to provide a formal structure in aligning ends, ways, and means. The JSPS is also used to identify and mitigate risk for the military in shaping the best assessments, advice, and direction of the Armed Forces for the President and SecDef.

a. National Security Counsel (NSC) System. The NSC system is the principal forum for interagency deliberation of national security policy issues requiring Presidential decision. The NSC prepares national security guidance that, with Presidential approval, becomes national security policy, and when implemented, provides the guidance for military planning and programming.

b. National Security Strategy (NSS). The NSS is a comprehensive report required annually and is prepared by the executive branch of the government for Congress. The NSS outlines the major national security concerns of the United States and how the administration plans to address them using all instruments of national power. The document is general in content, and its implementation relies on elaborating guidance provided in supporting documents (i.e. National Defense Strategy (NDS), the Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF), and the National Military Strategy (NMS)).

c. National Defense Strategy (NDS). The NDS addresses how the Armed Forces of the United States will fight and win America's wars and describes how DOD will support objectives outlined in the NSS. The NDS also provides a framework for other DOD strategic guidance, specifically on deliberate planning, force development, and intelligence.

d. Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). The QDR articulates a NDS consistent with the most recent NSS by defining force structure, modernization plans, and a budget plan allowing the military to successfully execute the full range of missions within that strategy.

e. Unified Command Plan (UCP). The UCP establishes CCDR missions and responsibilities, addresses assignment of forces, delineates AORs for GCCs, and specifies responsibilities for FCCs.

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f. Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF). The GEF provides two-year direction to CCDRs for operational planning, force management, security cooperation, and posture planning. The GEF is the method through which OSD translates strategic priorities set in the NSS, NDS, and QDR into implementable direction for operational activities.

g. Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). The JSPS is the primary system by which the CJCS, in coordination with the other members of the JCS and the CCDRs, conduct deliberate planning and provides military advice to the President and SecDef.

h. National Military Strategy (NMS). The NMS, derived from the NSS and NDS, prioritizes and focuses the efforts of the Armed Forces of the United States while conveying the CJCS's advice with regard to the security environment and the necessary military actions to protect vital US interests. The NMS defines national military objectives, how to accomplish these objectives, and addresses the capabilities required to execute the strategy.

i. Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). The JSCP is the primary vehicle through which the CJCS exercises responsibility for directing the preparation of joint plans. The JSCP provides military strategic and operational guidance to CCDRs, Service Chiefs, Combat Support Agencies (CSAs), and applicable defense agencies for preparation of campaign plans and contingency plans based on current military capabilities. The JSCP serves as the link between strategic guidance provided in the GEF and the joint operation planning activities and products that accomplish that guidance.

j. Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG). The GFMIG integrates assignment, apportionment, and allocation information into a single GFM document. GFM aligns force assignment, apportionment, and allocation methodologies in support of the NDS, joint force availability requirements and assessments. It provides comprehensive insights into the global availability of military resources and provides senior decision makers a process to quickly and accurately assess the impact and risk of proposed changes in force assignment, apportionment, and allocation.

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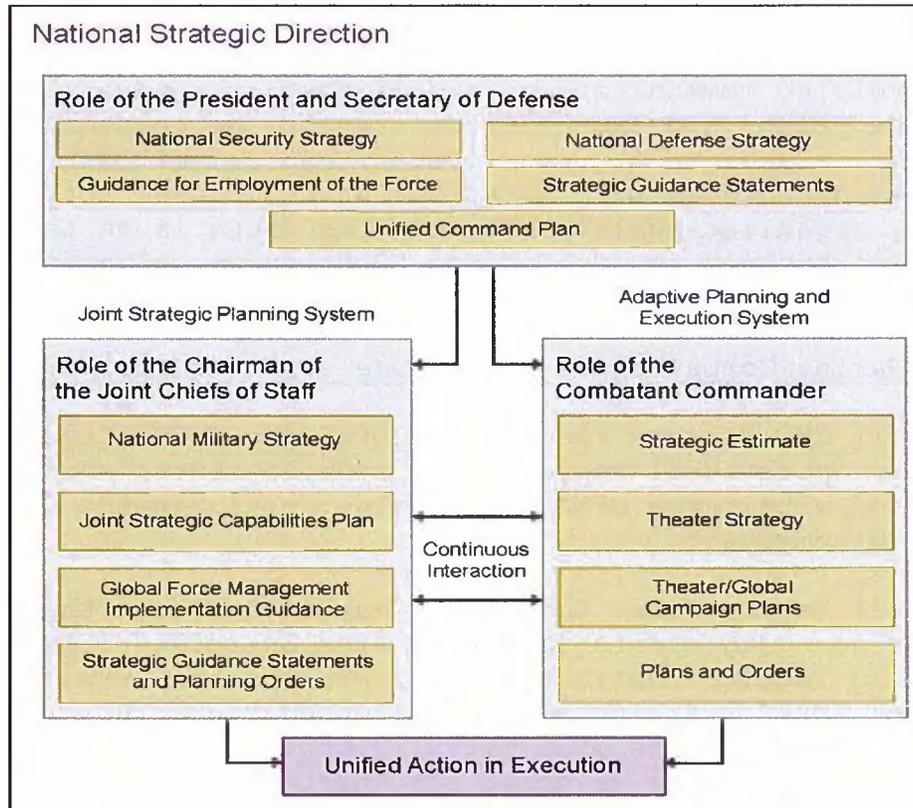


Figure 2-3.--National Strategic Direction

2. Adaptive Planning & Execution (APEX). DOD is in the process of transitioning from JOPES to APEX. However, specific JOPES Information Technology (IT) will still be needed in the future for force deployment planning and execution, and will remain on the GCCS-J under APEX. As part of the APEX implementation process, current JOPES volumes are being updated and will be either subsumed in a future APEX publication/s, or used as stand alone publications. For the sake of maintaining currency and accuracy within this order, the term "APEX" is used when identifying the overall process, however, "JOPES" remains the system of record and is referred to when describing the "location" of USMC force deployment/redeployment requirements during planning and execution. Future updates to this order will reflect major APEX transitions as they occur. (Appendix B provides current information on joint and Marine Corps planning and execution systems).

a. APEX defined. APEX is the Joint process to develop, maintain, assess and implement campaign plans, contingency plans and orders, supported by IT tools. The APEX vision improves upon the existing JOPES by increasing DOD's ability to create

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and revise plans rapidly and systematically, and transition to execution when needed. APEX will be supported by existing and future evolving communications and IT that is used by the JPEC to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities associated with joint operations. APEX activities span many organizational levels, but the focus is on the interaction between the SecDef and CCDRs during planning and execution.

b. Marine Corps Policy on the use of JOPES for FDP&E

(1) CMC directs the use of JOPES for CJCS directed exercises, operational deployments, redeployments, and rotations as directed within the GFMAP (excluding Joint Manning Documents (JMD) requirements).

(2) Marine Corps Commanders may also direct the use of JOPES for non-CJCS events (Combined Arms Exercises (CAX), UDP, Weapons and Tactics Instructor (WTI) deployments, etc.) in order to conduct FDP&E training among the Headquarters (HQ) staff and sections. These events must be fully coordinated with subordinate and Higher Headquarters Quarters (HHQ) to provide the appropriate level of detail and attention to be effective. Planning non-CJCS events in JOPES for training purposes are not to supersede CJCS events requiring JOPES actions.

2003. CONTEXT AND CATEGORIES OF PLANNING

1. Joint operation planning. Joint operation planning encompasses a number of elements, including three operational activities, four planning functions, and a number of related products.

a. Operational activities of joint operation planning

(1) Situational awareness. Addresses procedures for describing the operational environment, including threats to national security. This occurs during continuous monitoring of the national and international political and military situations so that JFCs/CCDRs and their staffs can determine and analyze emerging crises, notify decision makers, and determine the specific nature of the threat.

(2) Planning. Translates strategic guidance and direction into campaign plans, level 1-4 plans, and Operation Orders (OPORDs). Joint operation planning may be based on

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defined tasks identified in the GEF and the JSCP. Alternatively, joint operation planning may be based on the need for a military response to an unforeseen current event, emergency, or time-sensitive crisis.

(3) Execution. Begins when the President decides to use a military option to resolve a crisis. Only the President or SecDef can authorize the CJCS to issue an Execute Order (EXORD). Depending upon time constraints, an EXORD may be the only order a JFC/CCDR receives. The EXORD defines the time to initiate operations and conveys guidance not provided earlier. Execution continues until the operation is terminated or the mission is accomplished.

b. Planning functions. Although the four planning functions of joint operation planning (strategic guidance, concept development, plan development, and plan assessment) are generally sequential, they often run simultaneously in the effort to accelerate the overall planning process. Planning functions include:

(1) Strategic guidance. Used to formulate politico-military assessments at the strategic level, develop and evaluate military strategy and objectives, apportion and allocate forces and other resources, formulate concepts and strategic military options, and develop planning guidance leading to the preparation of Courses of Action (COAs). In-Progress Review "A" (IPR "A") supports this function.

(2) Concept Development. During deliberate planning, the supported CCDR develops several COAs, each containing an initial CONOPS that identifies, at a minimum, major capabilities required and task organization, major operational tasks to be accomplished by components, a concept of employment, and assessment of risk for each COA. Each COA should contain embedded options that describe multiple alternatives to accomplish designated end states as conditions change (i.e. operational environment, problem, strategic direction). In Progress Review "C" (IPR "C") supports this function.

(3) Plan Development. Used to fully develop campaign plans, contingency plans, or orders, with applicable supporting annexes, and to refine preliminary feasibility analysis. This function integrates mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, conflict termination, redeployment, and demobilization activities. The CCDR briefs the final plan to the SecDef during the In-Progress Review "F" (IPR "F"). CCDRs

may repeat the IPR "F", as needed until approval is granted. The primary product is an approved plan or order.

(4) Plan Assessment (Refine, Adapt, Terminate, Execute-RATE). The supported CCDR continually reviews and assesses the complete plan, resulting in four possible outcomes: Refine (R), Adapt (A), Terminate (T), or Execute (E). In-Progress Review "R" (IPR "R") supports this function.

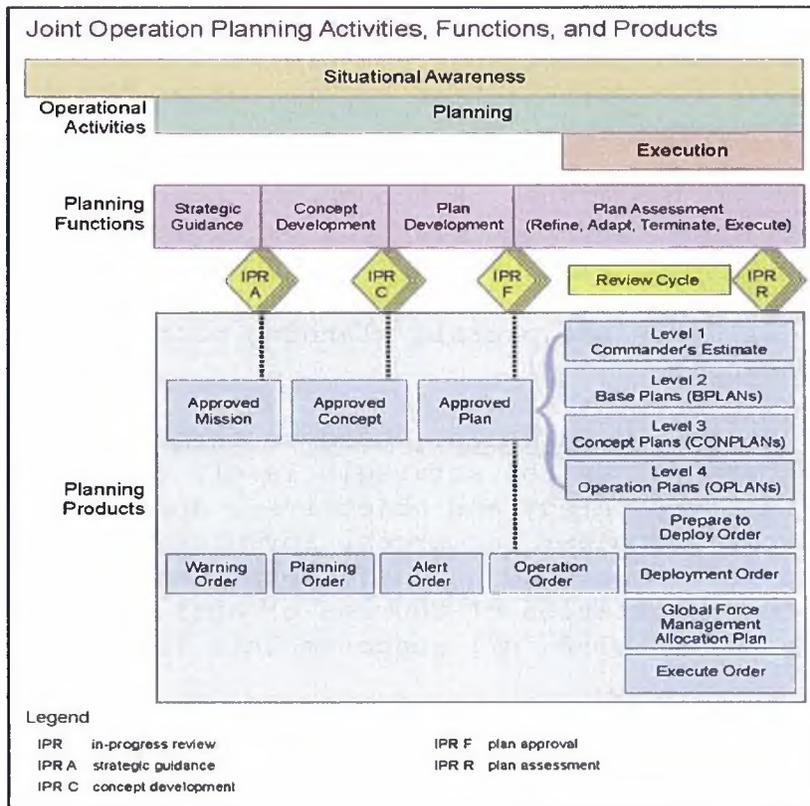


Figure 2-4.--Joint Operation Planning Activities, Functions and Products

2. Deliberate planning. Deliberate planning encompasses the preparation of plans that occur in non-crisis situations. It is used to develop campaign and contingency plans for a broad range of activities based on requirements identified in the GEF, JSCP, or other planning directives. Theater and global campaign plans are the centerpiece of the DOD's planning construct. They provide the means to translate CCDR theater or functional strategies into executable plans.

a. Campaign Plans. Global campaign plans and Theater Campaign Plans (TCPs) "operationalize" the CCDR's theater or

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functional strategies. Campaign plans should focus on the CCDR's steady-state activities, which include ongoing operations, military engagement, security cooperation, deterrence, and other shaping or preventive activities. Campaign plans provide the vehicle for linking steady-state shaping activities to the attainment of strategic and military end states.

b. Contingency plans. The GEF, JSCP and other planning directives guide the development of contingency plans, which address potential threats that put one or more end states at risk in ways that warrant military operations. Contingency plans are built to account for the possibility that steady-state activities could fail to prevent aggression, preclude large-scale instability in a key state or region, or mitigate the effects of a major disaster. Under the GEF's campaign planning concept, contingency plans are conceptually considered branches of the overarching campaign plans. Contingency plans facilitate the transition to CAP and informs the TCP. There are four levels of planning detail for contingency plans:

(1) Level I plan detail (Commander's estimate).

Involves the least amount of detail, and focuses on producing multiple COAs to address a contingency. The level I plan can be a COA briefing, command directive, commander's estimate, or a memorandum.

(2) Level II plan detail (Base Plan (BPLAN)). Describes the CONOPS, major forces, concepts of support, and anticipated timelines for completing the mission and normally does not include annexes or a TPFDD.

(3) Level III plan detail (Concept Plan (CONPLAN)). A CONPLAN is an Operations Plan (OPLAN) in an abbreviated format that may require expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN/CONPLAN or OPORD. It includes a plan summary and a base plan with the following specified annexes: A (Task Org); B (Intelligence); C (Operations); D (Logistics); J (Command Relations); K (Communications); V (Interagency); and Z (Distribution). It may also produce a troop list and TPFDD if applicable (Referred to as a level 3(T) plan).

(4) Level IV plan detail (OPLAN/CONPLAN). Complete and detailed plan that contains a full description of the CONOPS, annexes and TPFDD. It identifies the specific forces, functional support, and resources required to execute the plan and provide closure estimates for their flow into the theater.

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OPLANS/CONPLANS can be quickly developed into an OPORD and is normally prepared when the contingency is critical to national security and requires detailed prior planning to determine plan requirements.

c. Global Plans. When the scope of contemplated military operations exceeds the authority or capabilities of a single CCDR to plan and execute, the President or SecDef directs the CJCS to implement global planning procedures. The decision to implement global planning procedures may come from multiple CCDRs addressing a similar threat or a single assessment from a CCDR addressing the threat from a global, cross-AOR, or functional perspective. Situations that may trigger this assessment range from major combat operations to the threat of asymmetric attack that extend across CCDR boundaries and functions, and require the strategic integration of the campaigns and major operations of two or more GCC's. In the event of global planning procedures, the CJCS or delegated CCDR, issues a planning directive to the JPEC and assigns or assumes the role of a supported commander for planning purposes only. CCDRs will develop subordinate plans to satisfy the planning requirements of DOD global campaign plans, however, CCDRs will remain the supported commanders for the execution of their plans unless otherwise directed by SecDef. CCDRs include supporting global campaign plans within their specific TCPs.

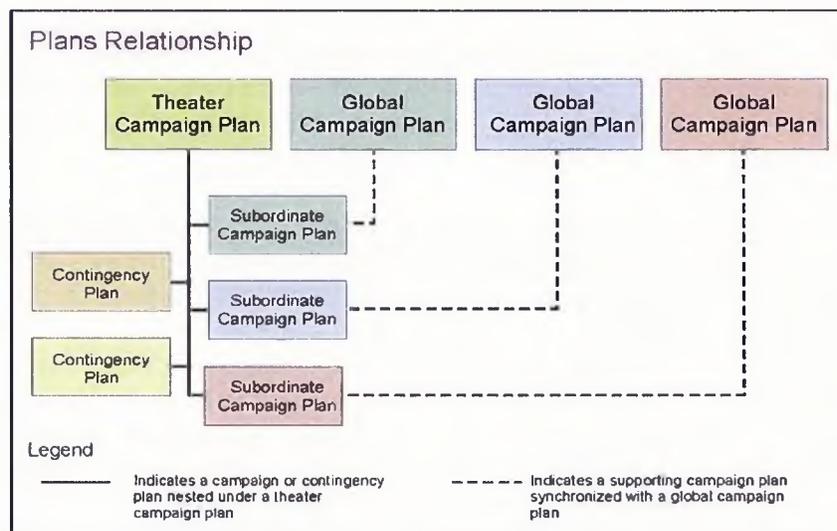


Figure 2-5.--Plan Relationships

d. Supporting Plans. Supporting CCDRs, subordinate JFCs, component commanders, and CSAs prepare supporting plans as tasked by the JSCP or other planning guidance. Commanders and

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staffs prepare supporting plans that follow the supported CCDR's concept and describe how the supporting commanders intend to achieve their assigned objectives and tasks. Supporting commanders and staffs develop these plans responsively in collaboration with the supported CCDR's planners. Supported CCDRs specify the level of detail required and review and approve the resulting supporting plans. Supporting commanders or agencies may, in turn, assign their subordinates the task of preparing additional supporting plans if needed.

3. Crisis Action Planning (CAP)

a. CAP Defined. CAP provides the CJCS and CCDRs a process for getting vital decision making information up the chain of command to the President and SecDef. CAP encompasses the activities associated with the time sensitive development of OPODs for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of assigned, attached, and allocated forces and capabilities in response to a situation that may result in military operations. CAP procedures provide for the rapid and effective exchange of information and analysis, the timely preparation of military COAs for consideration by the President or SecDef, and the prompt transmission of their decisions to the JPEC.

b. CAP Activities and Procedures. CAP activities are similar to deliberate planning activities, but CAP is based on dynamic, real-world conditions. CAP procedures provide for the rapid and effective exchange of information and analysis, the timely preparation of military COAs for consideration by the President or SecDef, and the prompt transmission of their decisions to the JPEC. CAP activities may be performed sequentially or in parallel, with supporting and subordinate plans or OPODs being developed concurrently. The exact flow of activities is determined by the time available to complete the planning and by the significance of the crisis.

c. CAP Procedures. During a crisis, the procedures below may be conducted concurrently or eliminated, depending on the situation. No specific length of time can be associated with any particular planning activity.

(1) After decision to develop military options, the CJCS issues a planning directive to the JPEC initiating the development of COAs, requesting the supported CCDR submit a commander's estimate of the situation and recommended COA to resolve the situation. Normally, the directive will be a Warning Order (WARNORD), but a Planning Order (PLANORD) or Alert

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Order (ALERTORD) may be used if the nature and timing of the crisis warrant accelerated planning. If the directive contains a force deployment preparation order or Deployment Order (DEPORD), SecDef approval is required.

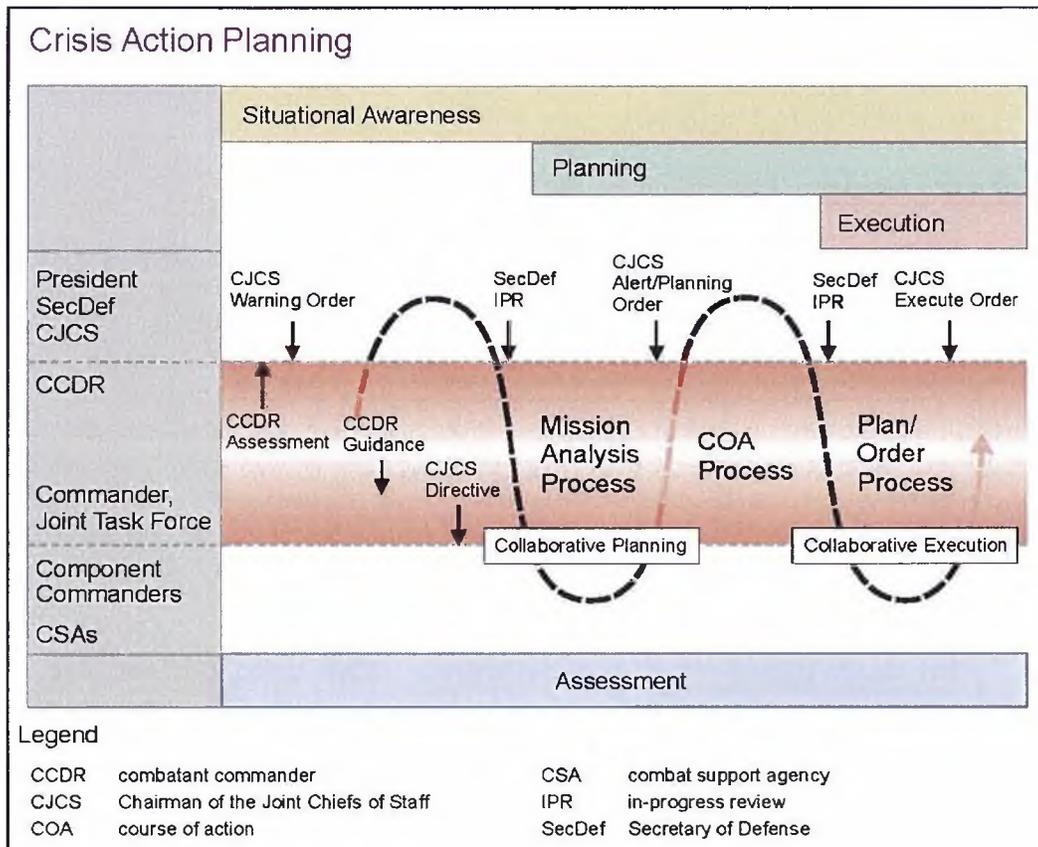


Figure 2-6.--Crisis Action Planning

(2) The WARNORD describes the situation, establishes command relationships, and identifies the mission and planning constraints. The WARNORD may identify forces and strategic mobility resources, or it may request that the supported commander develop these factors. The WARNORD may establish tentative dates and times to commence mobilization, deployment, or employment, or it may solicit the recommendations of the supported CCDR. If the President, SecDef, or CJCS directs development of a specific COA, the WARNORD will describe the COA and request the supported CCDR's assessment.

(3) In response to the WARNORD, the supported CCDR, in coordination with (ICW) subordinate, supporting commanders and the JPEC, reviews existing contingency plans for applicability and develops, analyzes, and compares COAs and prepares a

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commander's estimate that provides recommendations and advice to the President and SecDef for COA selection. Based on the supported CCDR's guidance, supporting commanders begin their planning activities. CCDRs can use an existing OPLAN or CONPLAN to facilitate rapid COA development by modifying it to fit the specific situation. TPFDDs developed for specific plans are stored in the JOPES database and are available to the JPEC for review.

(4) The CJCS, in consultation with other members of the JCS and CCDRs, reviews and evaluates the supported CCDR's estimate and provides recommendations and advice to the President and SecDef for COA selection. The supported CCDR's COAs may be refined or revised, or new COAs may have to be developed. The President or SecDef selects a COA and directs that detailed planning be initiated.

(5) Upon receiving directions from the President or SecDef, the CJCS issues, and the SecDef approves release of an ALERTORD. ALERTORDs should describe the selected COA in sufficient detail to allow the supported CCDR, ICW with members of the JPEC, to conduct the detailed planning required to deploy, employ, and sustain forces. (ALERTORDs do not authorize execution of the approved COA.)

(6) The supported CCDR develops an OPORD using the approved COA. The supported CCDR and subordinate commanders identify force requirements, contract requirements and management, and mobility resources, and describe the CONOPS. The supported CCDR reviews available assigned and allocated forces that can be used, and then submits an RFF to JS for forces to be allocated if needed. ICW with the Services and supporting CCDRs, the JFP provides a sourcing solution for each of the requested forces and the SecDef authorizes allocation of the force. The Joint Staff publishes a modification to the GFMAP documenting the force allocation and the GFMAP annex serves as the DEPORD to deploy forces. The supported CCDR, ICW force providers, further refines the TPFDD.

(7) The supported CCDR submits the completed OPORD for approval to the President or SecDef via the CJCS. The President or SecDef may decide to begin deployment in anticipation of executing the operation, execute the operation, place planning on hold, or cancel planning pending resolution by some other means. In CAP, plan development continues after execution, but when the crisis does not lead to execution, the CJCS provides

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guidance regarding continued planning under either CAP or deliberate planning procedures.

Deliberate Planning and Crisis Action Planning Comparison		
	Deliberate Planning	Crisis Action Planning
Time available	As defined in authoritative directives (normally 6+ months)	Situation dependent (hours, days, up to 12 months)
Environment	Distributed, collaborative planning	Distributed, collaborative planning and execution
JPEC involvement	Full JPEC participation (Note: JPEC participation may be limited for security reasons.)	Full JPEC participation (Note: JPEC participation may be limited for security reasons.)
APEX operational activities	Situational awareness Planning	Situational awareness Planning Execution
APEX functions	Strategic guidance Concept development Plan development Plan assessment	Strategic guidance Concept development Plan development Plan assessment
Document assigning planning task	CJCS issues: 1. JSCP 2. Planning directive 3. WARNORD (for short suspense planning)	CJCS issues: 1. WARNORD 2. PLANORD 3. SecDef-approved ALERTORD
Forces for planning	Apportioned in JSCP	Allocated in WARNORD, PLANORD, or ALERTORD
Planning guidance	CJCS issues JSCP or WARNORD CCDR issues PLANDIR and TPFDD LOI	CJCS issues WARNORD, PLANORD, or ALERTORD CCDR issues WARNORD, PLANORD, or ALERTORD and TPFDD LOI to subordinates, supporting commands, and supporting agencies
COA selection	CCDR selects COA and submits strategic concept to CJCS for review and SecDef approval	CCDR develops commander's estimate with recommended COA
CONOPS approval	SecDef approves CSC, disapproves or approves for further planning	President/SecDef approve COA, disapproves or approves further planning
Final planning product	Campaign plan Level 1-4 contingency plan	OPORD
Final planning product approval	CCDR submits final plan to CJCS for review and SecDef for approval	CCDR submits final plan to President/SecDef for approval
Execution document	Not applicable	CJCS issues SecDef-approved EXORD CCDR issues EXORD
Legend ALERTORD alert order APEX Adaptive Planning and Execution CCDR combatant commander CJCS Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff COA course of action CONOPS concept of operations CSC commanders' strategic concept EXORD execution order JPEC joint planning and execution community JSCP Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan LOI letter of instruction PLANDIR planning directive PLANORD planning order OPORD operations order SecDef Secretary of Defense TPFDD time-phased force and deployment data WARNORD warning order		

Figure 2-7.--CAP and Deliberate Planning Comparison

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5. Joint Operation Planning Process (JOPP)

a. JOPP defined. JOPP is an orderly, analytical process which consists of a set of steps to examine a mission: develop, analyze, and compare alternative COAs; select the best COA; and produce a plan or order. JOPP provides a process to organize the work of the commander, staff, subordinate commanders, and other partners, to develop plans that will appropriately address the problem to be solved. JOPP focuses on defining the military mission and development and synchronization of detailed plans to accomplish that mission. JOPP applies to both supported and supporting JFCs and to joint force component commands when components participate in joint planning. Together with operational design, JOPP facilitates interaction between the commander, staff, and subordinate and supporting headquarters throughout planning. JOPP helps commanders and their staffs organize their planning activities, share a common understanding of the mission and commander's intent, and develop effective plans and orders.

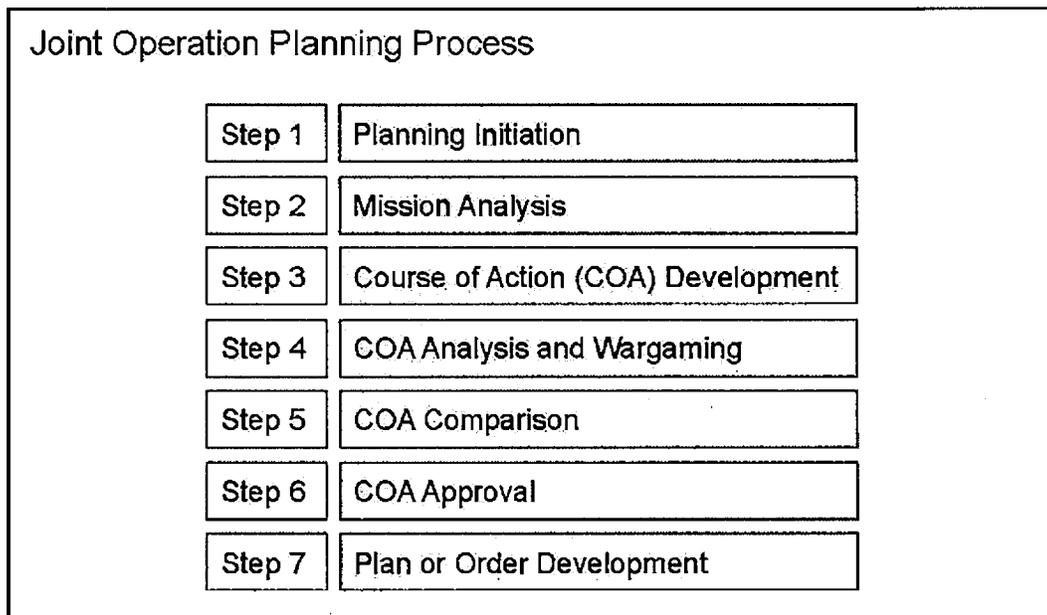


Figure 2-9.--Joint Operation Planning Process

b. Joint operation planning initiation. Joint operation planning begins when an appropriate authority recognizes potential for military capability to be employed in response to a potential or actual crisis. At the strategic level, the President, SecDef, or CJCS initiates planning by deciding to

develop military options. CCDRs and other commanders also initiate planning on their own authority when they identify a planning requirement not directed by higher authority. When planning for crises, the JFC will perform an assessment to determine time available until mission execution, the current status of intelligence products and staff estimates, and other factors relevant to the specific planning situation. The JFC typically will provide initial planning guidance based upon current understanding of the operational environment, the problem, and the initial operational approach for the campaign or operation. Initial planning guidance could specify time constraints, outline initial coordination requirements, or authorize movement of key capabilities within the JFC's authority.

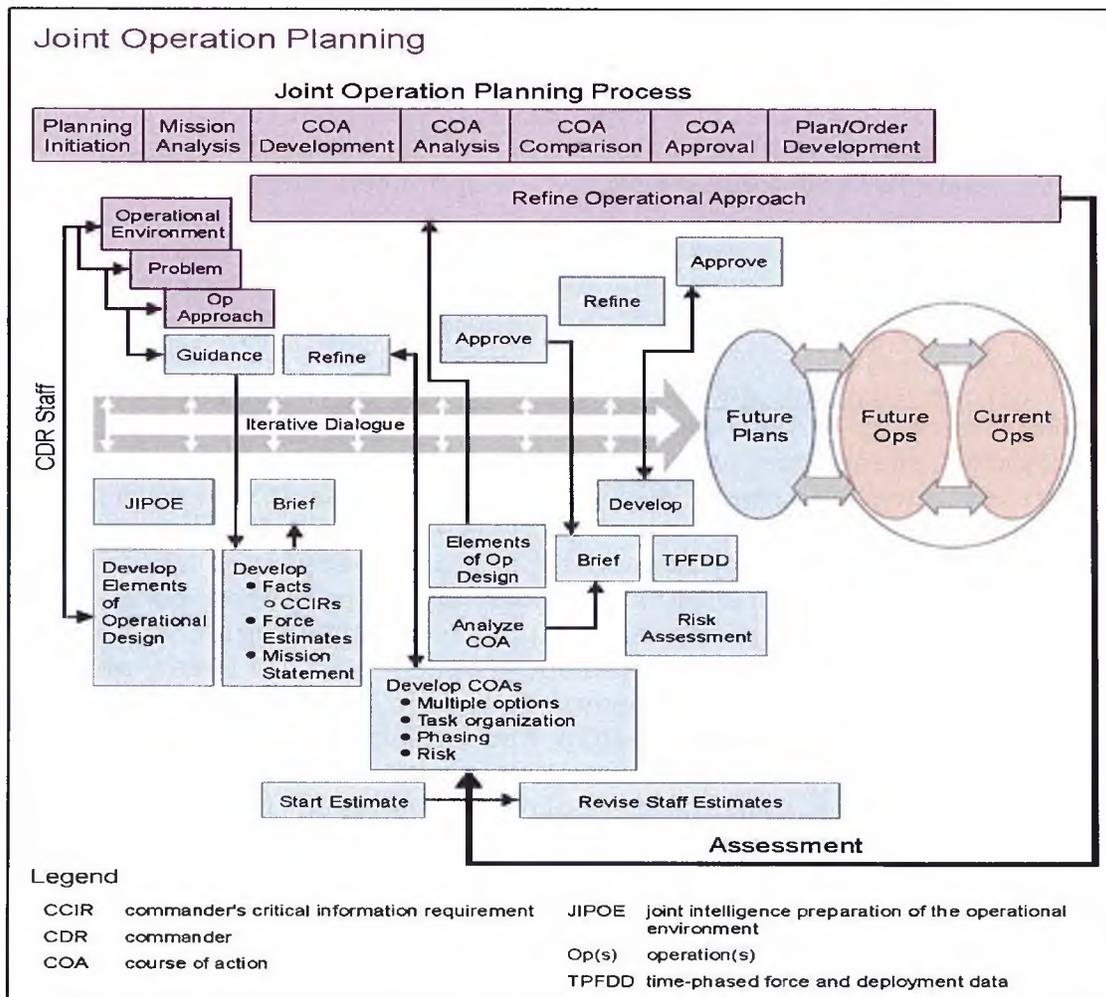


Figure 2-10.--Joint Operation Planning

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c. Specific deployment and redeployment planning within JOPP

(1) Deployment and redeployment planning is considered a "plan development activity" under plan or orders development. Force and support planning activities determine the force deployment/redeployment requirement. Deployment and redeployment planning is conducted on a continuous basis when developing contingency plans and as required during CAP. Mission requirements of a specific operation define the scope, duration, and scale of both deployment and redeployment operation planning. Unity of effort is paramount, since both deployment and redeployment operations involve numerous commands, agencies, and functional processes.

(2) Operational Environment. Deployment planning decisions are based on the anticipated operational environment, which may be permissive, uncertain, or hostile. The operational environment will dictate the type of entry operations, deployment concept, mobility options, predeployment training, and force integration requirements. Supported CCDRs, their subordinate commanders, and Service components are responsible for providing theater support parameters, strategic and operational lift allocations by phase (for both force movements and sustainment) and pre-positioned equipment planning guidance.

(3) Deployment and Redeployment Concept. Supported CCDRs must develop a deployment concept and identify specific predeployment standards necessary to meet mission requirements. The Services' predeployment planning and coordination with the supporting CCDR must ensure predeployment standards specified by the supported CCDR are achieved, supporting personnel and forces arrive in the supported CCDR's theater fully prepared to perform their mission. The Services and supporting CCDRs must ensure unit contingency plans are prepared, forces are tailored and echeloned, personnel and equipment movement plans are complete and accurate, command relationship and integration requirements are identified, mission-essential tasks are rehearsed, mission specific training is conducted, force protection is planned and resourced, and both logistics and personnel service support sustainment requirements are identified. Careful and detailed planning ensures that only required personnel, equipment and materiel deploy; unit training is exacting; missions are fully understood; deployment changes are minimized during execution; and the flow of personnel, equipment and materiel movement into theater aligns with the CONOPS. Supported CCDRs must also develop a redeployment CONOPS to identify how forces and

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materiel will either redeploy to home station, or to support another JFC's operation. Redeployment CONOPS may include a proposed sequence for redeployment of units, individuals, and materiel. Responsibilities and priorities for recovery, reconstitution, and return to home station may also be addressed along with transition requirements during mission handover. As a campaign or operation moves through the different operational plan phases, the CCDR will be able to develop and issue a redeployment order based on a refined redeployment CONOPS. Effective redeployment operations are essential to ensure the Services have sufficient time to source and prepare forces for force rotations or other CCDR/Service requirements.

(4) Movement Planning. Movement planning integrates unit requirements, self-deployment capabilities, activities requiring lift support, and transportation of sustainment and retrograde equipment.

(a) After publication of the GFMAP Annex Schedule specifying the Latest Arrival Date (LAD), Service components of the supported CCDR continue to build/refine the TPFDD.

(b) The supported CCDR is responsible for theater movement control and sequence of arrival. The supported CCDR exercises this authority through the TPFDD and the JOPES validation process. The supported commander will use organic lift and non-organic, common-user, strategic lift resources made available for planning by the CJCS. Competing requirements for limited strategic lift resources, support facilities, and intratheater transportation assets will be assessed in terms of impact on mission accomplishment. The supported CCDR's operational priorities and any movement constraints are used to prepare a movement plan. The plan will consider enroute staging locations and the ability of these locations to support the scheduled activity. This information, together with an estimate of required site augmentation, will be communicated to supporting commanders. USTRANSCOM will assess transportation feasibility and develop recommendations on final POE selections for those units without organic lift capability. Movement feasibility requires current analysis and assessment of movement Command and Control (C2) structures and systems; available organic, strategic, and theater lift assets; transportation infrastructure; and competing demands and restrictions.

(c) After transportation analysis, the supported CCDR may adjust the CONOPS to improve movement feasibility where operational requirements remain satisfied. CDRUSTRANSCOM should

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adjust or reprioritize transportation assets to meet the supported CCDR's operational requirements. If this is not an option due to requirements from other commanders, then the supported CCDR adjusts TPFDD requirements, or is provided additional strategic and theater lift capabilities using (but not limited to) CRAF and/or Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA) capabilities as necessary to achieve end-to-end transportation feasibility.

(d) Operational requirements may cause the supported CCDR and/or subordinate commanders to alter their plans, potentially impacting the deployment priorities or force requirements. Planners must understand and anticipate the impact of change and potential for a sequential pattern of disruption when changes are made to the TPFDD either in altering the flow of previously planned movements, or adding movements to deploy or redeploy additional forces or capabilities. A unit displaced by a change might not simply move on the next available lift, but may require rescheduling for movement at a later time. This may not only disrupt the flow, but may also interrupt the operation. Time is also a factor in TPFDD changes. Airlift can respond to short-notice changes, but at a cost in efficiency. However, sealift requires longer lead times, and cannot respond to change in a short period. These plan changes and the resulting modifications to the TPFDDs must be handled during execution.

(5) Joint/Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (J/RSO&I). J/RSO&I planning is conducted to ensure deploying forces arrive and become operational in the AOR as scheduled. Effective integration of the force into the joint operation is the primary objective during J/RSO&I and the deployment process.

(6) CJCS and supported CCDR TPFDD Letter of Instruction (LOI). The supported CCDR publishes supplemental instructions for TPFDD development in the TPFDD LOI. The LOI provides operation-specific guidance for utilizing the JOPES processes and systems to provide force visibility and tracking, force mobility, and operational agility through the TPFDD and the validation process. It provides procedures for deployment, redeployment and rotations of the joint force, and outlines theater-specific information (i.e. theater clearance requirements, bilateral/multilateral agreements information, etc.). The LOI provides instructions on force planning, sourcing, reporting, and TPFDD validation. It defines planning and execution milestones and details movement control procedures

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and lift allocations to the JPEC. A TPFDD must ensure force visibility, support the phases of the concept of operation, and be transportation feasible.

(7) Deployment and J/RSO&I Refinement. TPFDD refinement is conducted by the supported CCDR in coordination with the JS, Services, USTRANSCOM, and supporting commands. During deployment execution, the flexibility of LADs is specified in the GFMAP. The purpose of TPFDD refinement is to ensure the force deployment plan maintains force mobility throughout any movements, provides force visibility, provides for effective force preparation, and fully integrates forces into a joint operation.

(8) TPFDD conferences. CCDR TPFDD conferences examine planned missions, priority of the missions within each of the OPLAN phases, and the forces assigned to those missions. By mission, the TPFDD conference examines force capabilities, force size, support requirements, mission preparation, force positioning and basing, weapon systems, major equipment, force protection, and sustainment requirements. The feasibility of both force closure by the Commander's Required Delivery Date (CRD) and successful mission execution within the timeframe established by the CCDR under the deployment concept is assessed. TPFDD conferences should also assess potential success of all force integration requirements. Transition criteria for all phases should be evaluated for force redeployment, including rotation requirements.

2004. GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT (GFM)

1. Global Force Management (GFM) integrates the three force management processes of assignment, apportionment, and allocation. GFM enables the SecDef to make proactive, risk-informed force management decisions resulting in timely allocation of forces and capabilities necessary to execute CCDR missions and alignment of forces against future requirements. In essence, GFM is the application of limited assets to seemingly unlimited requirements. GFM goals are:

a. Account for forces and capabilities committed to ongoing operations and constantly changing unit availability.

b. Identify the most appropriate and responsive force or capability that best meets the CCDR's requirements.

c. Identify risk associated with sourcing recommendations.

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d. Improve ability to fulfill requirements in support of multiple overlapping conflicts.

e. Improve responsiveness to unforeseen contingencies.

f. Provide predictability for rotational force requirements.

g. Identify forces and capabilities that are unsourced or difficult to source.

2. GFM scope. The UCP, JSCP and Joint Publication 1 (JP-1) "Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the US" are baseline documents that establish GFM policy and procedures. The GFMIG provides direction on assignment of forces to CCDRs, guidance on force apportionment and includes the force allocation process. The GFMB is a flag officer body that includes the JS, Services, CCDRs, OSD, and defense agencies. The GFMB convenes periodically to provide senior DOD decision makers the means to assess operational effects of force management decisions and provides strategic planning guidance.

3. Assignment, allocation and apportionment processes

a. Assignment. Assigned forces are those forces that have been placed under the Combatant Command (COCOM) authority of a unified commander. Sections 161, 162 and 167 of Title 10, USC outlines force assignment guidance. The President, through the UCP, instructs the SecDef to document his direction for force assignment in the "Forces for Unified Commands Memorandum".

b. Allocation. Allocation is the temporary transfer of forces from one CCDR (supporting CCDR) to another CCDR (supported CCDR) in order to meet operational requirements in execution planning and/or execution. Per section 162 of Title 10 USC, "a force assigned to a CCDR may be transferred from the command to which it is assigned only by authority of the SecDef; and under procedures prescribed by the SecDef and approved by the President." Forces are attached when transfer is temporary and are considered attached upon deployment via a SecDef approved deployment order. Force allocation is divided into two categories:

(1) Emergent (Request for Forces/Request for Capability - RFF/RFC). CCDR's request forces or individual requirements that cannot be met using their available assigned forces or

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forces already allocated. The CCDR documents each RFF requirement containing information of what type of force is needed as well as the operational risk if the force is not provided. Each requirement is validated by the CCDR and assigned a Force Tracking Number (FTN). Each FTN and corresponding RFF message is sent to the JS (J33) for validation against other GEF priorities and sourcing guidance. Upon validation, the JS (J33) passes requirement sourcing to the JFP (JS J31) which generates a recommended sourcing solution to include operational and force provider risks. The JS briefs the approved sourcing solutions through the CJCS to endorse, and to the SecDef for final decision. The approved sourcing solution is entered into the GFMAP (mod) and published for execution.

(2) Rotational. The rotational process begins with a PLANORD from the JS directing the CCDRs to submit force and individual requirements for an entire Fiscal Year (FY). This process normally begins two years prior to the start of the required FY, and mirrors the emergent process with many of the steps being coordinated via force sourcing conferences. The JFP (JS J31) rotational sourcing recommendations are endorsed by the GFMB and approved by the SecDef. Final sourcing solutions are published within the GFMAP for execution.

c. Apportionment. The distribution of forces to a unified commander is the starting point for contingency planning. Apportioned forces are projected to be available for employment during the period of time for which the plans are effective. Per section 162 of Title 10 USC, "the CJCS is responsible for the preparation of strategic plans, including plans which conform to resource levels projected by the SecDef to be available for the period of time for which the plans are to be effective." The CJCS apportions forces to CCDRs based on the guidance in the GEF.

4. Force sourcing. Force sourcing is done by all commands and services across the JPEC in order to identify units to meet a force requirement, either during planning, plan assessment or execution. Sourcing methodologies include:

a. Execution sourcing. Inherent to allocation process, JFPs via their service components identify and recommend forces to support CCDR emergent force requirements.

b. Contingency sourcing. Usually performed during the plan assessment stage of deliberate planning in order to provide greater fidelity in force planning. Contingency sourced forces

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are specific forces identified by JFPs that meet the planning requirement at a specified point in time. Since these forces are identified based on planning assumptions and planning guidance provided for the sourcing effort, there should be no expectation that forces identified during contingency sourcing will be the actual forces sourced during execution sourcing. The CCDRs propose plans to be contingency sourced to the JS (normally top priority plans), which recommends a schedule to contingency source selected plans for the GFMB to endorse.

c. Preferred sourcing. Forces that are identified by the supported CCDR in order to continue employment, sustainment and transportation planning and assess risk. These forces are planning assumptions only; they are not considered "sourced" units and do not indicate that these forces will be contingency or execution sourced. The preferred forces identified for a plan by the CCDR should not be greater than the number of forces apportioned for planning unless the CJCS either grants permission or has provided amplifying planning guidance.

5. GFM and the Marine Corps role

a. The Marine Corps GFM process is nested within the joint process and is primarily focused on determining Service risk, force prioritization in satisfying validated CCDR requirements, while meeting Service Title 10 requirements and responsibilities.

b. As directed in the "Forces For" and GEF, the Marine Corps either retains forces or provides forces to the CCDRs (assigned and/or apportioned). In the case of force allocation, the Marine Corps publishes force allocation guidance consistent with the joint GFM process to support both rotational and/or emergent CCDR force requirements.

c. CMC retains overall authority for Marine Corps force allocation recommendations to SecDef.

d. Deputy Commandant, Plans Policies & Operations (DC PP&O) serves as the Marine Corps global force manager responsible for assessing Service risk, conducting prioritization and approval for all force and individual sourcing recommendations provided by and coordinated through Commander, Marine Corps Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM).

e. COMMARFORCOM serves as the Marine Corps coordinating authority for conventional force allocation/synchronization and

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JCCA/contingency sourcing. COMMARFORCOM executes sourcing synchronization through; (1) Direct Liaison Authorized (DIRALUTH) with the JS J31, (2) coordination authority with the CCDRs, and (3) coordination with the MARFORs, supporting establishment and HQMC. As the USMC coordinating authority for GFM, COMMARFORCOM collects and maintains global visibility of Marine Corps forces (commitment, readiness, availability, deployment and redeployment) in order to provide total force sourcing recommendations to DC PP&O.

2005. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

1. Command Relationships (COMREL) are expressed in terms of authority and responsibility and include requirements for exercising coordination and support. When forces are transferred, COMREL between the force and gaining commander must be specified and established. All Service forces (except Service retained) are assigned to CCDRs by the SecDef in the "Forces for Unified Commands Memorandum".

2. Types of command authority

a. Combatant Command (COCOM). The command authority over assigned forces is vested only in the CCDRs by Section 164 of Title 10, USC, or as directed by the President in the UCP. COCOM cannot be delegated or transferred and only the President or the SecDef has the authority to change COCOM. COCOM is the authority of a CDR to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving; (1) organizing and employing forces, (2) assigning tasks, (3) designating objectives, (4) giving authoritative direction over operations, joint training and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command.

b. Operational Control (OPCON). The command authority delegated or transferred to echelons below the CDR. OPCON is inherent in COCOM and should be exercised through commanders of subordinate organizations, normally, JFCs, or Service/functional component commanders. OPCON is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving: (1) Organizing and employing forces; (2) Assigning tasks; (3) Designating objectives; (4) Giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission; and (5) Directs operations and joint training. OPCON does not include authoritative direction for logistics, or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. FDP&E activities fall under command, OPCON or command authority.

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c. Tactical Control (TACON). Inherent in OPCON, TACON is the command authority used in the execution of operations. TACON is the command authority over assigned or attached forces that are limited to the detailed and usually local direction and control of movements or maneuvers in the operational area necessary to accomplish the mission. TACON may be delegated to and exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below COCOM.

d. Support. Support is a command authority that a commander establishes between subordinate commanders when one organization should aid, protect, complement, or sustain another force. Support may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below COCOM. Categories of support include the following:

(1) General support. Action given to supported force as a whole.

(2) Mutual support. Action units render to each other.

(3) Direct support. Action provided to a specific force.

(4) Close support. Action against targets near the supported force.

e. Administrative Control (ADCON). Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations with respect to administration and support to include: (1) Organization of Service forces; (2) Control of resources and equipment; (3) Personnel management; (4) Unit logistics; (5) Individual and unit training; (6) Readiness; (7) Mobilization; (8) Demobilization; (9) Discipline; and (10) other matters not included in the operational missions.

f. Coordinating Authority. A responsibility assigned to a commander or individual for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Services, two or more joint force components, or two or more forces of the same Service. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In the event that essential agreement cannot be obtained, the matter shall be referred to the appointing authority. Coordinating Authority is a consultation relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. Coordinating Authority is more

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applicable to planning and similar activities than to operations.

g. Direct Liaison Authorized (DIRLAUTH). Authority granted by a commander to a subordinate to directly consult/coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. DIRLAUTH is more applicable to planning than operations and always carries with it the requirement of keeping the granting commander informed. DIRLAUTH is a coordination relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised.

Command Authority	Authority	How and Where Exercised	Restrictions	Remarks
COCOM	(1) Organize & employ forces; (2) Assign tasks; (3) Designate objectives; (4) Operations; (5) Joint training; (6) issue logistics directives	Normally through subordinate joint force, service and/or functional component commanders	Combatant commanders only; cannot be delegated	Established by 10 USC 164; OPCON & TACON are inherent
OPCON	(1) Organize & employ forces; (2) Assign tasks; (3) Designate objectives; (4) Direct accomplishment of assigned missions; (5) Direct operations & joint training; (6) May be delegated	At any echelon at or below a combatant command; normally through subordinate commanders	Does not include admin., logistics, discipline, internal organization or unit training	OPCON is inherent within COCOM; TACON is inherent within OPCON
TACON	Detailed direction and control of the movements or maneuvers of attached or assigned forces needed to accomplish assigned tasks or missions; may be delegated	At any echelon at or below a combatant command	No organizational or ADCON authority	TACON is inherent within OPCON
SUPPORT	To aid, protect, complement or sustain another force as directed by a higher command for a specified mission	Under a directive issued from a higher command	As prescribed by the higher command	This is a command relationship
ADCON	(1) Organization of service forces; (2) Control of resources/equipment; (3) Personnel management; (4) Unit & individual training plus readiness; (5) Mobilization & demobilization; (6) Discipline	Normally by Service or component commanders directly over subordinate or other formations	Does not include any matters relating to operational missions	May be modified or restricted by COCOM authority.
Coordinating Authority	Coordinates specific functions or activities involving forces from two or more Services and/or joint force components or two or more elements from the same Service; can require the parties to consult each other	Normally used in connection with planning rather than operations.	Has no authority to compel agreement; if no agreement is reached, must refer to appointing authority	Establishes a consulting relationship, not command authority.
DIRLAUTH	Authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate with a command or agency outside the granting command.	Normally used in connection with planning rather than operations.	Granting commander must be kept informed	A coordinating, not a command relationship.

Figure 2-11.--Command Relationships

3. Command relationships and the MAGTF

a. Generally, OPCON is delegated to the Marine Component Commander to ensure the unique capability of the MAGTF is

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properly employed. Typically, TACON will then be delegated to the commander employing the MAGTF.

b. CCDRs who exercise COCOM over supporting MAGTFs may delegate OPCON to subordinate unified commanders, or to a JTF established by the unified commander.

c. Functional Component Commanders will normally exercise TACON over attached MAGTFs.

d. The Naval Component Commander may exercise OPCON over the MAGTF, but will typically only be given TACON, as directed by the JFC.

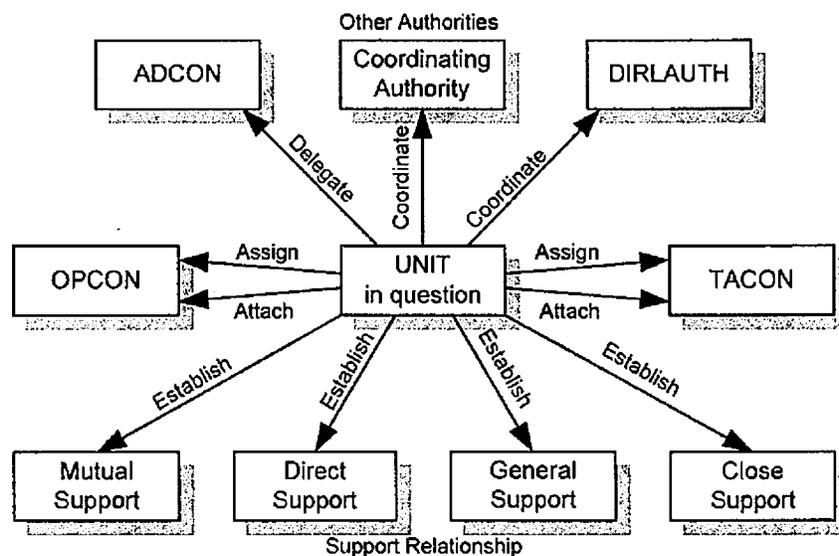


Figure 2-12.--Command Relationships for MAGTF Units

4. Primary planning authority

a. Planning relationships vary according to each plan and/or CCDR supported. The mission assigned to a MAGTF in various plans has the greatest bearing on COMREL, therefore, COMREL must be established for each plan to which forces are apportioned.

b. The GFMIG apportions major combat forces to the CCDRs for the preparation of contingency plans, and the JSCP gives direction and authorization to the CCDRs to commence their deliberate planning. Planning guidance is published by a supported or supporting combatant commander, directing allocated and/or assigned forces to formally begin planning.

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c. The primary authority for plan development rests with the CCDRs. Tasking from the CCDRs flow to assigned component commanders as a requirement for supporting plans. Planning authority exists at all echelons of command. In deliberate planning, the primary planning authority for Marine Corps forces is the COMMARFOR.

d. The COMMARFOR coordinates all Marine Corps activities and Service support for the CCDCR to which assigned.

e. The COMMARFOR may delegate some of his planning authority to a MEF commander. Units smaller than MEF are not normally staffed to adequately handle component planning responsibilities. In that case, the MEF may become the principal planning agent and is authorized to speak for the COMMARFOR in development of the component part of the CCDCR's plan.

f. To enable Marine Corps FDP&E activities, the supported COMMARFOR or his principal planning agent will normally have DIRLAUTH with the supporting COMMARFORs/MAGTFs per guidance provided in the report for planning message.

2006. JOINT FORCE PROJECTION AND STRATEGIC MOBILITY

1. Joint force projection is the ability to systematically and rapidly deploy military forces and materiel in response to requirements across the range of military operations. Force projection allows the CCDCR to strategically position and mass forces to set the conditions for mission success. Force projection, enabled by GFM, forward presence and force mobility, is critical in achieving NSS objectives and supporting CCDCR TCPs. When forward presence forces are not sufficient in addressing a situation, the rapid projection of forces from other locations may be necessary.

2. Joint force projection encompasses a range of processes that are dependent upon the joint operation. Planning for and execution of these processes normally occurs in a continuous, overlapping, and iterative sequence during each phase and for the duration of the operation. The following identifies each process:

a. Mobilization. Process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. This includes assembling and organizing

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personnel and materiel from active and reserve military forces and mobilizing the industrial and training bases in order to bring the Armed Forces of the United States to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency.

b. Deployment. The movement or relocation of forces to operational areas in order to position forces into a formation for battle. Deployment encompasses all activities from a unit's origin/home station to the destination (including intra-continental United States, inter-theater, intra-theater and tactical movement legs). The type and nature of deployments vary widely according to the CONOPS and the operational environment.

c. J/RSO&I. As the last phase of deployment, J/RSO&I is the responsibility of the supported CCDR. J/RSO&I includes the processes required to transition arriving forces and materiel into a capable force able to employ to meet mission requirements. J/RSO&I serves as the critical link between deployment and employment of the joint forces. The time period during J/RSO&I is potentially the period of greatest vulnerability due to the inability of the joint force to fully sustain or defend themselves, or contribute to mission accomplishment, therefore, J/RSO&I planning is focused on the rapid integration of deploying forces.

d. Employment. Employment planning prescribes how to apply force/s to attain specified national strategic objectives. The CONOPS establishes the phases, missions, and force requirements of a given operation. It is developed by JFCs/CCDRs using the JOPP.

e. Sustainment. Provision of personnel, logistic and other support required to maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision of the mission. Sustainment is ongoing throughout the operation and must be closely linked to the phases and mission priorities of the concept of operations to ensure mission effectiveness without logistic shortages or excesses, which could reduce the efficiency of the force. Sustainment requirements are projected and planned based on the phases and missions of the operation and the consumption is monitored throughout the operation to support continuous operations. Sustainment planning should be included in the deployment concept.

f. Redeployment. Transfer of forces and materiel to either support another JFC's/CCDR's operational requirements, or return

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personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home stations for reintegration and Service reset/reconstitution. Redeployment planning must consider optimization of readiness, security, and mobility of redeploying forces in order to support mission requirements in another area of operation, or to meet Service reset/reconstitution plans.

3. Joint force mobility. Mobility is the capability of the military force to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their mission. Mobility requires standard procedures; global force visibility; integrated employment and deployment planning; effective execution of pre-deployment actions; and movement execution supported by networked operation planning, deployment, and transportation information systems. The combination of organic force movement and rapid mobility capabilities, bolstered by pre-positioned assets, provides the supported JFC with flexible mobility options that can be tailored to meet any crisis situation. Major deployment operations involve a combination of organic unit and common-user lift supported movements using land (road and rail), sea, and air resources, with augmentation from pre-positioned assets.

a. Strategic Mobility Triad. Encompasses common-user airlift, sealift, and pre-positioned equipment and materiel. Successful response across the range of military operations depends on sufficient port throughput capacity and the availability of sufficient mobility assets to rapidly deploy, sustain and reconstitute the joint force. To meet this requirement, USTRANSCOM and its Transportation Component Commands (TCCs) exercise OPCON of government-owned or chartered transportation assets for use by DOD.

(1) Common-user airlift. Pool of common-user airlift that consists of designated airlift assets from some or all of the following sources; Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC); the CRAF (when activated); contracted commercial assets; and foreign military or civil carriers.

(2) Common-user sealift. Sealift forces are those "militarily useful" merchant-type ships available to DOD to execute the sealift requirements across the range of military operations. These ships transport Service cargo requirements from POE to POD. This sealift force is composed of shipping from some or all of the following sources: (1) Active government-owned or controlled shipping; (2) Government-owned reserve or inactive shipping; (3) U.S. privately owned and operated commercial shipping; (4) U.S. privately owned, foreign

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flag commercial shipping; and (5) Foreign owned and operated commercial shipping.

(3) Pre-positioned force. Pre-positioned land and sea-based equipment and/or supply programs are critical for reducing closure times of combat and support forces needed in the early stages of a contingency. Pre-positioned forces also contribute significantly to reducing demands on common-user air and sea lift assets.

(4) Operational and tactical lift. There are numerous transportation resources available to a JFC to support operational and tactical lift requirements within the AOR. Normally, operational and tactical movements are executed by the following methods; organic assets assigned to the CCDR, Host-Nation Support (HNS), multinational civil transportation support, or third-party logistic operations. When needed, theater lift resources and forces may be augmented by either assigning or attaching additional assets.

2007. STRATEGIC AND THEATER DISTRIBUTION

1. Distribution is the operational process of synchronizing all elements of the logistic system to deliver the "right things" to the "right place" at the "right time," to support the CCDR. In order to support joint operations, a distribution system will utilize existing global commercial distribution capabilities, host nation infrastructure, operate nodes and modes of supply and provide transportation to distribute forces and sustainment.

2. Three elements of the DOD distribution pipeline:

a. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Primary operator of the defense supply and depot system. It comprises the first pipeline segment and is responsible for acquisition, receipt, storage, issuance, and the generation of source data for all materiel flowing in the defense pipeline with the exception of materiel procured by the individual Services.

(1) DLA manages and distributes over 80 percent of existing defense materiel, including distribution of Service owned stocks and nearly all of the fuel and petroleum products for military usage.

(2) The generation of source data is critical to the distribution process and enables logisticians to locate, distribute, and redirect critical materiel when needed. Source

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data identifies and accompanies the shipment throughout the distribution process and is utilized to update joint and Service information systems. Source data combined with continued update of shipment status provides input into the Integrated Data Environment (IDE) Global Transportation Network (GTN) Convergence (IGC), which establishes the asset and In-Transit Visibility (ITV) picture, allowing theater planners and operators to affect the flow of materiel and units into and within their operational area.

b. Defense Transportation System (DTS). The second segment of the defense distribution pipeline and involves the movement of units and materiel from origin to the POD. The DTS consists of common-user military and commercial assets, services, and supporting systems. The DTS combines common-user transportation assets into an integrated network that optimizes the use of available transportation capabilities that enables greater visibility over operations. USTRANSCOM has the overall responsibility of management and synchronization of strategic lift and ITV. Through its TCCs (AMC, MSC and SDDC), USTRANSCOM provides strategic common-user air, land, sea transportation, and terminal services to deploy and sustain the military force.

(1) Upon unit and materiel movement to the POE, USTRANSCOM assumes responsibility for the movement and maintains and updates in-transit status of the shipments within the IGC.

(2) IGC is the database used to record movement that occurs from the shipping origin to the final destination. The visibility that IGC provides is critical to commanders and staff planners in determining the location and shipping status of materiel within the DTS. Movements within the DTS are divided into two segments:

(a) Origin to POE. SDDC orchestrates the movement of unit equipment and materiel from origin (installations, vendors/suppliers, or depots) to the POEs. Visibility allows the CCDR to make adjustments to the force flow prior to the loading of strategic lift assets if needed.

(b) POE to POD. This segment of the DTS pipeline is accomplished by two primary modes of transportation:

1. Movements via sealift. Depending on the operation, sealift is the most efficient and effective method of moving substantial amounts of unit equipment and materiel. SDDC directs water terminal operations including supervising movement

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operations, contracts, cargo documentation, security operations, and the overall flow of information. SDDC will also select the Sea Port of Embarkation (SPOE), make Sea Port of Debarkation (SPOD) recommendations to the CCDR, and coordinate vessel selections with MSC. Using the Worldwide Port System (WPS) as the single standard management and accountability system, SDDC provides visibility data to the IGC and transmits necessary advance cargo-related information (i.e. manifests) directly to the theater for planning purposes. Theater port personnel and movement control organizations utilize the advance information to pre-plan J/RSO&I of unit equipment and materiel.

2. Movements via air. Air mobility provides rapid movement of units and materiel to a CCDR's AOR. The AMC has primary responsibility for strategic airlift and coordinates selection of Aerial Ports of Debarkation (APODs) with the CCDR. Automated Information Systems (AIS), such as the Global Air Transportation Execution System (GATES) and the MAGTF Deployment Support System II (MDSS II) provide cargo information and load plans to be transported via airlift to a theater. These systems directly feed the IGC and enable port personnel and movement control organizations to prepare for J/RSO&I.

c. Theater Distribution System. As the third segment of the defense distribution pipeline, it commences at the PODs and terminates at the final destinations. Main components of the theater distribution system include the physical, financial, information, and communications networks that enable the physical movement of units and materiel, move information in the various Service and joint systems, and integrate the management process of the Service components into a seamless joint theater distribution system. The primary agencies responsible for execution of theater distribution are the CCDR's J-4, Service component logistic staff, and the Service component operational units which are all linked together in order to perform day-to-day distribution functions. Each level of command plays a unique part in the overall distribution process.

(1) CCDR J4. The J4 usually directs and manages theater movement control and distribution through a Joint Deployment Distribution Operations Center (JDDOC). The JDDOC is designed to synchronize, optimize and link national and theater multi-modal resources for deployment, distribution and sustainment to the tactical level. Main responsibilities include:

(a) Monitors execution of theater distribution (inbound and outbound), and coordinates theater priorities with

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the other logistic commands and agencies located in Continental U.S. (CONUS) or other theaters.

(b) Balances and synchronizes overall movement requirements based on the CCDR's priorities and available transportation assets.

(c) Recommends allocation of common-user transportation when movement requirements exceed capacity or when competing requirements result in unresolved conflicts.

(d) Directs lateral distribution and re-consignment in support of high priority requirements.

(2) Service component logistic staff. Plans and directs the activity of Service logistical units, advises the J-4 on capabilities of the individual logistical units to be allocated to the resource network, and provides supervision over the Service logistical units. The Service staffs plan and monitor execution of their specific Title 10, USC responsibilities and integrate the activities and execution of the CCDR's plans into their operational CONOPS.

(a) The COMMARFOR is responsible for the administrative and logistic support of Marine Corps forces. The supported COMMARFOR plans, coordinates, and supervises the execution of operational (theater) logistics for the assigned MAGTF to include coordination of the MAGTF's requirements within the DTS. The MARFOR Component Distribution Officer (MFCDO) assists coordination between theater distribution activities and the MAGTF's requirements and capabilities. The supported COMMARFOR may designate a Combat Service Support Element (CSSE) to be a Marine Logistics Command (MLC) to coordinate the execution of operational level logistics.

(b) The MLC is an employment option available to the supported COMMARFOR for executing operational logistics during contingency operations. The MLC is a temporary organization, task-organized around a Marine Logistics Group (MLG) to provide logistic support to the MARFOR and MAGTF, coordinate host nation, joint, and coalition support and establish theater support structure to facilitate MAGTF J/RSO&I operations. Establishment of an MLC creates an operational/tactical logistic structure within the MARFOR where one CSSE serving as an MLC is normally responsible for operational-level logistics, and the MAGTF CSSE is responsible for combat service support of the MAGTF.

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(c) Through the direction of the MAGTF Distribution Officer (MDO), the MAGTF Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (MDDOC) within the MAGTF Command Element coordinates and supervises the MAGTF's deployment and distribution process. The MDO works in close coordination with MAGTF staff and subordinates to coordinate and direct MAGTF integrated deployment and distribution planning and operations. In the absence of an MLC and in coordination with the MDDOC, the CSSE provides theater distribution logistic support to the MAGTF, which the size and capabilities of its elements will vary with the mission. The MLG is the largest logistic support organization of the MAGTF and is a grouping of general/direct support logistical regiments/battalions that provides tactical-level ground logistic support to all elements of the MEF.

(3) Distribution nodes. Logistical units perform the day-to-day operations of the theater distribution system. Within the theater, the primary distribution node functions are supply, maintenance, and materiel transfer. These functions are assigned to the Service components and form the physical distribution network (to include host nation and multinational capabilities when available). All these activities must have the capability to read and write to multiple Automated Identification Technology (AIT) devices and create and report military standard materiel transactions. CCDRs will develop and employ its distribution nodes according to mission requirements, geography and the number and types of units that comprise the physical network. Types of distribution nodes include:

(a) Supply Activities. Provide traditional supply-oriented activities (i.e. receipt, store, and issue) and accountability for materiel. At these locations, the units perform receipt operations upon delivery of equipment and materiel.

(b) Maintenance Activities. Serve as maintenance and repair facilities where items are repaired, and returned to the owning unit, or in the case of in-theater repair, items are placed back into the Service's supply system. The maintenance node establishes and maintains visibility of the item while in the repair process and coordinates shipment back into strategic distribution networks in order to receive higher echelons of repair if needed.

(c) Materiel transfer. Perform materiel transfer and/or shipment reconfiguration activities and are located

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between transportation segments. Materiel transfers to these nodal operators do not establish accountability or take ownership of the materiel or equipment.

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Chapter 3

FDP&E Organization

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3000. INTRODUCTION

1. Developing force deployment plans and executing the deployment of Marine Corps forces involves several functional areas across multiple levels of command. Whether deploying forces in support of an exercise or a major contingency operation, each level of command has specific roles and responsibilities within the FDP&E process. This chapter outlines main FDP&E responsibilities throughout all levels of command and agencies within the Marine Corps.

3001. LEVELS OF COMMAND - ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. When Supporting CCDR or Service operational requirements, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF are the focal point in FDP&E, and each level of command within the Marine Corps has a supporting role in ensuring Marine forces are effectively formed, embarked and deployed to support the mission. FDP&E roles and responsibilities range from the HQMC to unit level, and include applicable manpower and staff within each command/agency to support FDP&E functions.

2. Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policy & Operations (DC PP&O). Responsible for coordinating the development and execution of Service plans and policies related to the structure, deployment and employment of Marine Corps forces. Serves as the Marine Corps deployment process owner and maintains policy and overall staff cognizance for Marine Corps FDP&E. Main FDP&E roles include:

a. National Plans Branch (PLN)

(1) Maintains Marine Corps FDP&E policy (Marine Corps Order (MCO) 3000.18 FDP&E Manual).

(2) Reviews FDP&E portions of contingency plans during Joint Staff contingency plan assessments and JCCAs.

(3) Participates in supported CCDR and COMMARFOR force deployment/redeployment planning and ensures CMC planning guidance is incorporated into FDP&E when needed.

(4) Chairs the HQMC FDP&E Operations Advisory Group (OAG) with the main purpose of reviewing, recommending, and monitoring implementation of USMC FDP&E policies and procedures.

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(5) Serves as Marine Corps lead representative to the JPEC for JOPES/APEX, USMC Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA), and assigned as the executive agent for the Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II).

(6) Assigned as Functional Manager (FM) for HQMC JOPES accounts within the National Capitol Region (NCR).

(7) Responsible for maintaining HQMC 0900-09ZZ series Plan Identification (PIDs) that support: MEU planning/execution PIDs; COMMARFORCOM PIDs; and Expeditionary Warfare Training Group - Atlantic (EWTGLANT) MAGTF planner school house training PIDs.

b. Current Operations Branch (POC)

(1) Reports Marine force deployment and redeployment execution to CMC.

(2) Serves as GFM office within DC, PP&O.

(3) Releases Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBUL) 3120 that identifies CMC approved force sourcing solutions supporting CCDR and Service operational requirements and enables final force sourcing refinement of the TPFDD.

(4) Responsible for management of HQMC (NCR) TPFDD deployment requirements to the supported COMMARFOR, and manages the deployment of these requirements from origin to POD. (i.e. sourcing, coordinating, verification, manifest/reporting of carriers, etc.)

(5) Monitors both deployment and redeployment of Marine Corps forces.

(6) Identifies Service equipment and reconstitution priorities during redeployment.

c. Expeditionary Operations Branch (POE)

(1) Advises CMC on operational capabilities of MPFs and MCPP-N, and develops policy to ensure strategic prepositioning programs best support CCDR requirements.

(2) Co-chairs the Strategic Ground Equipment Working Group (SGEWG) responsible for: (1) Reviewing the supported COMMARFOR's additional equipment list (above Unit Table of

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Equipment Requirement (T/E)); (2) Prioritizes equipment needs across the force; (3) Approving/directing global sourcing actions; and (4) During Service reset, prioritizes equipment distribution to support Service reconstitution.

(3) ICW the MARFORs, determines War Reserve Withdrawal Plan (WRWP) objectives in terms of force missions, compositions and troop strengths, methods of deployment and employment duration.

d. Readiness Operations Branch (POR). Establishes Service readiness policy, ensures compliance with joint directives on readiness, and ICW the MARFORs, assesses and reports on unit readiness in order to inform the Marine Corps GFM process.

3. Deputy Commandant, Installations & Logistics (DC I&L). Responsible for Marine Corps logistics plans and policy, and serves as the Marine Corps agent for distribution management and policy. The Logistics Plans, Policy, and Strategic Mobility (LP) Division is primarily involved with Marine Corps FDP&E process. Main FDP&E roles include:

a. Logistics Distribution & Policy Branch (LPD)

(1) Maintains the MAGTF Deployment and Distribution Policy (MDDP) and oversight of modernization of distribution processes and implementing supporting technology within the Joint Deployment Distribution Enterprise (JDDE).

(2) Interfaces with the strategic level distribution pipeline for sustainment from external sources to POD.

(3) Performs the function of transportation and distribution Functional Area Manager (FAM) for systems.

(4) Manages Second Destination Transportation (SDT) funding and publishes MCO 4610.37, "Cargo and Personal Property Transportation Account Code (TAC) Data for Fiscal Year".

b. Logistics Plans & Operations Branch (LPO)

(1) Maintains Marine Corps policy, staff cognizance, and provides logistical planning in support of Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) and MCPP-N programs.

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(2) Maintains Marine Corps policy, staff cognizance, and provides logistical planning in support of supply and the WRM program.

(3) Co-chair of the SGEWG, responsible for: (1) Reviewing the supported COMMARFOR's additional equipment list (above Unit T/E); (2) Prioritizes equipment needs across the force; (3) Approving/directing global sourcing actions; and (4) During Service reset, prioritizes equipment distribution to support Service reconstitution.

(4) Develops and oversees implementation of Service equipment reset strategy by promulgating logistical support policy and equipment/materiel redistribution plans based on the supported COMMARFOR's Retrograde, Reconstitution and Redeployment (R3) plan.

(5) Develop, coordinate and synchronize Marine Corps unit move deployment and strategic mobility policy and procedures and facilitates joint wartime transportation.

(6) Integrates the unit move logistical domain portfolio (MDSS II) and joint transportation systems (Automated Air Load Planning System (AALPS)/Integrated Computerized Deployment System (ICODES)), providing service level functional oversight, and advocacy for unit move AIT and AIS.

c. Life Cycle Management Branch (LPC)

(1) Develops policy and solutions for Enterprise Total Life Cycle Management that optimizes the acquisition and logistics chains across the Marine Corps in support of the operating forces and supporting establishment.

(2) Responsible for logistics and Combat Service Support (CSS) policies, materiel program objectives, and programs relating to materiel readiness. Plans and establishes requirements for research and development efforts in the area of logistics and CSS. Responsible for the ground materiel equipment required for support of operations.

(3) Exercises oversight of maintenance programs from organizational to depot level maintenance to include: core capability, partnerships, requirements, etc.; projects the health and status of Marine Corps equipment based on current and projected operations.

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4. Deputy Commandant, Manpower & Reserve Affairs (DC M&RA). Responsible for personnel management within the Marine Corps and maintains staff cognizance to ensure supporting manpower systems and procedures are established to provide individual manpower to augment/reinforce active and reserve units and the supporting establishment. Main FDP&E roles include:

a. Manpower Plans & Policy (MP) and Personnel Management Division (MM)

(1) In the event of crisis action or rotational planning, MP establishes total force manpower policy to enable force deployment planning in case of individual and combat replacement requirements.

(2) MM is responsible for managing MAGTF/individual augmentation, personnel and combat replacement requirements to support the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF.

(3) During deliberate/crisis action planning, MP and MM assist the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF in casualty planning.

(4) Maintains situational awareness and participates in the Marine Corps GFM process (MCBUL 3120) in order to plan future manpower requirements.

5. Deputy Commandant, Aviation (DC AVN). Maintain staff cognizance to ensure that Navy systems, procedures, and processes support the deployment, employment, and sustainment of Marine aviation.

a. Main DC, Aviation FDP&E roles:

(1) Reviews aviation specific FDP&E portions of contingency plans in order to assess appropriate aviation support packages and force flow phasing/requirements.

(2) Provides aviation logistical planning in support of the Marine Aviation Logistics Support Program (MALSP) which provides the means to rapidly task organize and deploy aviation logistics assets to support the MAGTF Aviation Combat Element (ACE).

(3) When appropriate, coordinates with DC I&L and advocates use of MAGTF aviation assets performing distribution operations.

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(4) Provides aviation equipment data located in the Navy's Support Equipment Resources Management Information System (SERMIS) to DC PP&O (PLN) to support USMC TUCHA management.

(5) Plans and coordinates aircraft and equipment replacement and rotation plans with Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR), ICW the supported COMMARFOR.

6. Marine Corps System Command (MARCORSYSCOM). The Marine Corps principle agent for acquisition of systems and equipment. Main FDP&E roles include:

a. Operations Cell

(1) Member of the SGEWG, reviews the supported COMMARFOR's additional equipment list, provides feasibility of support by providing equipment procurement plan and fielding forecast, and coordinates sourcing and deployment upon sourcing approval.

(2) ICW Marine Corps Logistics Command (MARCORLOGCOM), develops distribution coordination plan for fielding new and replacement equipment to forward deployed MAGTFs.

(3) Coordinates ground equipment reset planning and execution strategies across MARCORSYSCOM and program executive offices during redeployment.

b. Product Group directors/managers

(1) Responsible for maintaining correct equipment dimensional and tech data within the Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS) in order to allow data extracts for TUCHA reporting and the MAGTF Data Library (MDL) to facilitate Marine Corps equipment deployment planning through supporting systems.

(2) ICW MARCORLOGCOM, plans and coordinates equipment Principle End Items (PEI) replacement/rotation plans with the supported COMMARFOR.

(3) Assigned as program manager for Marine Corps force deployment systems. (i.e. WRM, MDSS II, MDL, JFRG II).

(4) Assigned as program manager for Marine Corps transportation and distribution systems.

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7. Marine Corps Logistics Command (MARCORLOGCOM). The Marine Corps distribution process owner responsible for providing worldwide, integrated logistics and supply chain distribution management, maintenance management, and strategic prepositioning capability in support of the operating force. Main FDP&E roles include:

a. Distribution Management Center (DMC)

(1) Serves as the Service level strategic/operational distribution manager responsible for distribution of all classes of supply (to include WRM) to sustain forward deployed forces.

(2) Manages retrograde/redeployment of non-unit move equipment and materiel from theater (excess/depot level repairable) when needed.

(3) Maintains enterprise level asset visibility and ability to expedite on demand changes from origin to final destination.

(4) Coordinates the movement of supplies for MARCORSYSCOM originating from vendor locations.

(5) Monitors the DTS and provides advocacy at strategic throughput nodes where MARFOR/MAGTF presence is not established.

(6) Manages and operates the Air Clearance Authority (ACA) for the Marine Corps for sustainment requirements.

(7) Manages/assigns USMC freight expeditors at Air and Sea POE/POD's.

(8) Provides a forward footprint in theater to perform DMC functions.

(9) Verifies deployment TPFDD requirements for globally sourced equipment. (Per Appendix H)

b. Logistics Operations Center (LOC) and Weapon Systems Management Center (WSMC)

(1) Plans and coordinates distribution of on hand stocks and releases requisition to item managers for procurement and shipment to PODs.

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(2) Manages the Marine Corps War Reserve WRM Program, which includes: (1) WRMR Requirements In-stores (WRMRI) registration (includes WRMRI and WRMR-Force-held (WRMRF) T/A Delta); (2) WRMRI contingency release and shortfall requisition; and (3) Coordination of WRMRF requirements with the MARFORs.

(3) Plans and coordinates WRMRI/WRMRF requirements with the supported COMMARFOR and supporting MEFs, and is responsible for the sourcing and deployment of TPFDD requirements.

(4) As a member of the SGEWG, reviews the supported COMMARFOR's additional equipment list, provides feasibility of support by assessing equipment availability across the force, and coordinates sourcing and deployment/distribution upon sourcing approval.

(5) ICW MARCORSSYSCOM and the supported COMMARFOR, plans and coordinates PEI replacement/rotation.

(6) Serves as the executive agent for tactical coordination, planning and execution of ground equipment reset during redeployment.

c. Blount Island Command (BICmd). Manages and maintains MCPP-N and Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) equipment and materiel (Prepositioning Objective - (PO)) before deployment in support of exercises or contingency operations. Reports readiness and coordinates equipment, sustainment and loading requirements with the MARFORs in order to support future operations and force requirements.

8. Commander, Marine Corps Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM). Commands Service retained active component operating forces and activated reserve forces; serves as Marine Corps coordinating authority for GFM.

a. Main FDP&E roles include:

(1) Directs Service retained operating forces to conduct deployment planning and execution when needed in support of CCDR and Service requirements. Verifies Service retained force requirements to the supported CCDR, via the supported COMMARFOR during force deployment execution.

(2) ICW the supported COMMARFOR and CMC approved sourcing recommendations, coordinates Service force sourcing actions within the CCDR TPFDD with force providers.

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(3) Collects, collates and maintains global visibility of all USMC forces in order to develop and provide Service force/individual sourcing recommendations. Responsible for development and management of the Service Force Synchronization Playbook that provides recommended and/or approved sourcing solutions to enable TPFDD sourcing actions.

(4) When directed by DC PP&O, and ICW with the J31 and supported COMMARFOR, conducts contingency sourcing/JCCA actions.

(5) When directed and ICW the supported COMMARFOR and force providers, develops and coordinates Service-level force deployment options that involve complex global sourcing solutions in order to ensure effective force closure in support of the supported CCDR (i.e. coordinate supportable LAD shifts for major forces during RFF process ICW DC PP&O and JS J31 when needed).

(6) Assigned as FM for Service retained forces for JOPES (Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager (JCRM)), LOGBOOK, and JOPES IT accounts.

(7) Manage/coordinates the Commercial Ticket Program (CTP) with the supported COMMARFOR and JS J7 for all CJCS directed exercises.

(8) ICW Commander, Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES), DC PP&O and DC M&RA, submits reserve activation requests when needed (Per reference g) and commands activated reserve forces after arrival at the deployment Intermediate Location (ILOC) and redeployment POD.

(9) ICW USTRANSCOM, MFC coordinates lift allocation, mitigation for force closure delays, force flow and publishes changes to validated requirements.

9. Commander, Marine Corps Forces (COMMARFOR). Assigned to each combatant command, the primary responsibility of the COMMARFOR is as a force provider and sustainer of Marine forces to the CCDR. The COMMARFOR provides Service specific administrative and logistical support to assigned or attached Marine forces. The COMMARFOR sets the conditions for MAGTF operations by advising their CCDRs on force capabilities, appropriateness of specific tasks assigned to Marine Corps forces, and directing and coordinating movement and sustainment of Marine forces to/within/from the AOR. Marine Corps

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components to combatant commands include: Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC), Marine Forces Korea (MARFORK), Marine Forces Europe (MARFOREUR), Marine Forces Africa (MARFORAF), Marine Forces South (MARFORSOUTH), Marine Forces North (MARFORNORTH), Marine Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC), Marine Forces Central (MARFORCENT), Marine Forces Strategic (MARFORSTRAT), and Marine Forces Cyberspace (MARFORCYBER).

a. "Supported" COMMARFOR. COMMARFOR assigned to a CCDR that has primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the JSCP, or other joint operation planning authority (i.e. the CCDR tasked to prepare operations plans/orders in response to CJCS requirements. Main FDP&E roles include:

(1) Responsible for developing and overall management of Marine Corps force deployment/redeployment TPFDD plans in support of CAP/contingency operations, CCDR exercises and deliberate planning (TSC and contingency plans).

(2) ICW the supported CCDR and MAGTF, develops and validates the MAGTF force list in order to enable CMC approval, sourcing and deployment planning.

(3) Publishes MARFOR deployment and redeployment TPFDD guidance.

(4) Coordinates/establishes initial force deployment and redeployment guidance for Marine forces and equipment in order to facilitate Service and supporting COMMARFOR force deployment/redeployment planning.

(5) Conducts Marine Corps TPFDD conferences in order to develop Marine force deployment and redeployment TPFDDs.

(6) ICW MARCORLOGCOM (WRPB/DMC), develops WRM requirements during MEF and plans level conferences, ensures correct registration of WRM TPFDD requirements, and publishes the WRWP release message to enable deployment of WRMRP and WRMRI when needed.

(7) Validates the MAGTF's required theater specific equipment (above T/E) to DC PP&O, participates in the SGEWG to justify equipment requirements and identify theater provided/in place equipment for sourcing (if applicable), and provides deployment guidance/coordination to force providers (Per Appendix H).

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(8) Monitors deployment force flow into theater, prioritizes/coordinates TPFDD changes with the MAGTF and supporting COMMARFORs, and ensures force closure of Marine forces from POD to final destination/assembly area.

(9) Responsible for verification of Marine force redeployment requirements to the supported CCDR, and manages redeployment of forces from origin to final destination/assembly areas within another AOR, or back to home station POD.

(10) Validates Service augmentation and combat replacement requirements and provides deployment guidance and coordination to force providers.

(11) ICW the MAGTF, provides oversight and coordinates inter-theater lift requirements with USTRANSCOM and intra-theater lift with the CCDR's JDDOC to ensure effective force closure of Marine forces during deployment and redeployment.

(12) Plans and coordinates distribution operations with host nation, joint/inter-service agencies and the MAGTF, linking distribution pipelines and nodes from PODs in order to facilitate movement of Marine forces, equipment and materiel through the J/RSO&I framework.

(13) ICW the supported CCDR and DC, PP&O, identifies new force requirements within the CCDR's deployment TPFDD and coordinates sourcing and deployment with force providers when approved.

(14) Identifies MPF requirements within the CCDR deployment TPFDD, and ICW the MAGTF, develops the MPF (PO & Fly In Echelon (FIE)) employment, arrival/assembly, deployment, and distribution plans in order to support MAGTF employment and operations. If directed and ICW the MAGTF and MARCORLOGCOM (BICmd), conducts MPF reconstitution and redeployment planning and operations at conclusion of the mission.

(15) ICW DC I&L, DC Aviation, MARCORSYSCOM, MARCORLOGCOM, plans and coordinates PEI replacement/rotation with the MAGTF.

(16) ICW the MAGTF, DC I&L (LPO) and the supporting establishment, responsible for developing the R3 plan IAW CCDR operational requirements and Service reset strategy.

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b. "Supporting" COMMARFOR. Provide augmentation forces or other support to a supported CCDR when directed. Main FDP&E roles include:

(1) Responsible for sourcing, refinement and management of MARFOR force requirements (assigned and/or augmenting forces, combat replacements, individual/Service augments) within the supported CCDR's deployment TPFDD.

(2) Conducts intra-MARFOR cross leveling of equipment to fill deploying unit shortfalls, participates in the SGEWG to provide feasibility to source Service equipment shortfalls, and coordinates sourcing of remaining MARFOR and Service shortfalls.

(3) Responsible for verification of deployment requirements to the supported COMMARFOR (via supporting CCDR), and oversees the deployment of forces from origin to POD.

(4) ICW the MEF, provides oversight and coordinates inter-theater lift requirements with USTRANSCOM to ensure effective force closure of forces during deployment.

(5) Coordinates and provides inter-service, agency and base support to the MEF in order to enable marshalling, staging and movement of forces from origin to POE.

(6) Monitors redeployment force flow, coordinates redeployment TPFDD changes with the supported MAGTF and COMMARFOR when needed, and ensures force closure from the POD to final destination/home station.

(7) Plans and coordinates MARFOR distribution operations with DOD, Service and theater level commands/agencies in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment and employment of the force.

(8) ICW MARCORLOGCOM (BICmd), monitors MPF equipment and sustainment readiness, and reviews/recommends changes to equipment lists and load plans to support future deployments in support of exercises or operations.

(9) ICW Marine Corps Installations and MEFs, responsible for the identification, accountability, custody, and management of Remain Behind Equipment (RBE) during the first 60 days after the deployment of forces. (Per reference s)

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(10) ICW Fleet/Navy Force commands (NAVFORs) and supporting MEFs, publishes MEU TPFDD LOIs in order to promulgate guidance on MEU TPFDD preparation and deployment execution.

10. Commander, Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES).

COMMARFORRES commands Service retained reserve forces as directed by CMC under Title 10 responsibilities to organize, train, and equip Reserve Forces. COMMARFORRES transfers command of activated reserve units to COMMARFORCOM to integrate activated reserve forces with the AC (per guidance contained in reference g). Reserve forces are primarily used to augment and reinforce the AC as required in support of contingency planning, exercises, and service/CCDR requirements.

a. Main FDP&E roles include:

(1) ICW COMMARFORCOM, responsible for sourcing and management of COMMARFORRES force requirements within the supported CCDR's deployment TPFDD.

(2) ICW MARCORLOGCOM and the supported COMMARFOR, supports the development of WRM requirements during MEF and plans level conferences in order to ensure correct calculation of sustainment for inclusion into the overall WRWP requirement to include initial issue and the Active Force Initial Issue (Special Training Allowance Pool - (STAP)).

(3) ICW COMMARFORCOM, conducts intra-MARFORRES cross leveling of equipment to fill deploying unit shortfalls when needed, participates in the SGEWG to provide feasibility to source Service equipment shortfalls, and coordinates sourcing of remaining COMMARFORRES and Service shortfalls.

(4) ICW COMMARFORCOM, COMMARFORPAC and the supporting MEF, plans and identifies deployment ILOC and Redeployment ILOC (RILOC) requirements in order to support embarkation and movement of COMMARFORRES units and equipment from the ILOC to POE and from POD to RILOC/Home Training Center (HTC).

(5) TPFDD requirement verification/certification responsibilities:

(a) Activated reserve units under CG II MEF command. COMMARFORRES certifies deployment requirements to COMMARFORCOM, manages movement of forces from origin to ILOC, and supports movement from the RILOC to final destination (HTC) during redeployment. II MEF verifies and manages reserve unit TPFDD

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requirements while the activated unit is at the ILOC, and is responsible for movement from ILOC to POE and deployment to POD. II MEF is also responsible during redeployment for movement of the activated reserve unit from POD to the RILOC, and back to the final destination (HTC).

(b) COMMARFORPAC (I/III MEF) executing ADCON of activated reserve units. COMMARFORRES manages movement of forces to the ILOC, refines and manages TPFDD requirements with the activated units, verifies deployment requirements to COMMARFORCOM and supports movement from the RILOC to final destination (HTC) during redeployment. I/III MEF are responsible for coordinating lift schedules, POE/POD requirements and movement of the activated reserve unit from the ILOC to POE during deployment, and POD to the RILOC and final destination (HTC) during redeployment. COMMARFORCOM is responsible for verifying deployment TPFDD requirements to the Supported CCDR (via supported COMMARFOR) and monitoring the deployment of reserve units from POE to POD in the TPFDD.

(c) During exercises or TSC, COMMARFORRES is responsible for verifying TPFDD deployment requirements to COMMARFORCOM (when use of a CCDR's TPFDD is directed), and manages movement/deployment of forces from origin to POD. COMMARFORRES coordinates redeployment planning and execution with the supported COMMARFOR.

(6) Monitors redeployment force flow from theater to HTCs and coordinates redeployment TPFDD changes with COMMARFORCOM and the supported COMMARFOR when needed.

(7) ICW COMMARFORCOM, plans and coordinates distribution requirements in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment and employment of the COMMARFORRES units.

11. Commander, Marine Corps Installations Command (COMMCICOM) (Bases and Stations). Provides installation and infrastructure to enable Marine Corps forces to develop and sustain operational readiness, support the deployment of the force and provides capabilities to augment the MAGTF when needed.

a. Main FDP&E roles include:

(1) Upon achieving Full Operational Capability (FOC) (Oct 2012), ICW the supported COMMARFOR, COMMARFORCOM and subordinates, responsible for sourcing and management of

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base/station force requirements within the supported CCDR's force deployment TPFDD in support of exercises, contingency plans, or CAP/contingency operations.

(2) Verifies base/station force deployment TPFDD requirements (MAGTF augmentation/capabilities) to the supported COMMARFOR.

(3) ICW subordinate HQ's, responsible for the movement of base/station force deployment requirements from the origin to POE. Coordinates lift schedules and POE requirements with the supporting MEF.

(4) ICW subordinate HQs, monitors redeployment force flow and manages force closure of base/station requirements from the POD to final destination.

(5) ICW subordinate HQs and the supporting MEF, coordinates common-user inter-theater lift requirements with USTRANSCOM to ensure effective force closure of capabilities during deployment.

(6) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR and MEF, provide base/station support to enable unit marshalling, staging and movement to POE during deployment and from POD to final destination during redeployment.

(7) Plans and coordinates distribution requirements in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment of base/station capabilities when needed.

(8) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR and MEF, provide for the identification, accountability, custody, and management of RBE during the first 60 days after the deployment of forces. (IAW references (h) and (s))

12. Commander, Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) ("Supported" MAGTF). A supported MAGTF consisting of Marine forces that have been assigned, allocated, or apportioned for planning to a CCDR that has the primary responsibility for all aspects of tasks assigned in the GEF, JSCP, GFMAP, or other joint operation planning authority (i.e. the CCDR tasked to prepare operations plans/orders in response to CJCS requirements). Since the main objective of FDP&E is to deploy/redeploy the force in support of the commander's concept of employment, the supported MAGTF and its subordinate commands

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are primarily responsible for development of the detailed force deployment and redeployment plans and execution of deployment and redeployment operations.

a. Main FDP&E roles include:

(1) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, develops the supported MAGTF deployment and R3 plans with supporting TPFDDs, and manages execution of the supported MAGTF's redeployment TPFDD.

(2) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, develops and refines the supported MAGTF's force list and task organization in order to enable force validation/CMC approval, sourcing, and deployment and redeployment planning.

(3) Establishes the FDP Working Group (FDPWG), Deployment Operations Team (DOT), and publishes MAGTF R3 TPFDD guidance.

(4) Serves in lead role to the supported COMMARFOR during Marine Corps TPFDD conferences and ensures deployment and redeployment TPFDDs are developed per the supported MAGTF's force deployment and redeployment plans.

(5) Participates in sustainment planning with the supported COMMARFOR in order to develop WRM sustainment requirements.

(6) Develops and submits equipment requirements (above T/E) to the supported COMMARFOR for validation, participates in the SGEWG to justify equipment requirements, and coordinates deployment guidance with the supported COMMARFOR.

(7) Monitors deployment force flow into theater, prioritizes/coordinates supported MAGTF TPFDD changes with the supported and supporting COMMARFORs when needed, and manages force closure of the supported MAGTF from POD to final destination.

(8) Verifies all supported MAGTF redeployment requirements to the supported COMMARFOR, and manages redeployment from origin to POD.

(9) Registers new force requirements in the deployment TPFDD and coordinates sourcing with the supported COMMARFOR and force providers when needed.

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(10) Identifies Service augments and combat replacement requirements to the supported COMMARFOR via the G-1.

(11) Manages execution of intra-theater and tactical lift/movement requirements with joint and inter-service agencies in order to ensure effective force closure of the supported MAGTF.

(12) Manages movement control and terminal operations agencies, marshalling/staging areas, and support nodes across the supported MAGTF to enable J/RSO&I of the supported MAGTF between the MAGTF's Area of Operation (AO) and theater POE/POD.

(13) Conducts distribution planning and operations across the supported MAGTF in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment and employment of the supported MAGTF.

(14) Supervises subordinate embarkation process, submits load plans, Hazardous Materiel (HAZMAT) documentation and other embarkation requirements (based on mode/source) to USTRANSCOM (TCCs) in order to plan and execute movement of unit equipment and materiel.

(15) ICW the Commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force (CMPF) and supported COMMARFOR, develops the MPF deployment plan (PO & FIE) including arrival/assembly, integration/distribution, and reconstitution/redeployment in order to support the supported MAGTF's employment and operations.

(16) ICW MARCORSYSCOM, MARCORLOGCOM, and DC Aviation, plans and coordinates PEI replacement/rotation in order to coordinate deployment and redeployment requirements.

13. Commander, Marine Expeditionary Force ("Supporting" MEF). As a force provider, provides augmentation forces and/or other support to a supported MAGTF, COMMARFOR, and JFC/CCDR.

a. Main FDP&E roles include:

(1) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR, sources and manages supporting MEF requirements within the supported CCDR's deployment TPFDD (To include MEU deployment requirements within planning/execution PIDs).

(2) Establishes the FDPWG, DOT, and publishes the supporting MEF's deployment TPFDD guidance.

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(3) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR and MSCs, the supporting MEF develops WRM/sustainment requirements based on forces sourced, Table of Equipment (T/E) or Unit Density List (UDL) and ensures sustainment block requirements are registered in the deployment TPFDD.

(4) Manages supporting MEF cross leveling of equipment to fill deploying unit shortfalls, participates in the SGEWG to provide feasibility to source MARFOR/Service equipment shortfalls, and coordinates sourcing of remaining MEF, MARFOR and Service shortfalls.

(5) Verifies supporting MEF deployment requirements to the supporting COMMARFOR, and manages the deployment of supporting MEF units from origin to POD.

(6) Verifies MEU force deployment requirements in PIDS provided by HQMC to the supported COMMARFOR (via appropriate Fleet/NAVFOR commands).

(7) Monitors redeployment force flow and manages Reception, Staging, Onward movement and Reintegration (RSO&R) of supporting MEF units from POD to home station.

(8) Manages deployment execution of the supporting MEF's inter-theater lift requirements with USTRANSCOM to ensure effective closure of the supporting MEF's units during deployment.

(9) Manages movement control and terminal operations agencies, marshalling/staging areas, and support nodes across the supporting MEF to enable movement of units between origin and POE.

(10) Conducts distribution planning and operations across the supporting MEF in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment and employment of the supporting MEF's units.

(11) Supervises subordinate embarkation process and submits load plans, HAZMAT documentation and other embarkation requirements (based on mode/source) to USTRANSCOM (TCCs) in order to plan and execute movement of unit equipment and materiel.

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(12) ICW MARCORLOGCOM and the supporting/supported COMMARFOR, supports the development of WRM requirements during MEF and plans level conferences in order to ensure correct calculation of MEF sustainment for inclusion into the WRMR.

14. Major Subordinate Command (MSC). In a force provider role, provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported MAGTF, COMMARFOR and JFC/CCDR, or deploys as a component of the supported MAGTF.

a. As a "force provider", main FDP&E roles include:

(1) ICW the supporting MEF, develops MSC force deployment plans, sources deployment requirements in the deployment TPFDD when directed, and manages MSC TPFDD requirements during deployment.

(2) ICW the supporting MEF, develops and refines the MSC force list and task organization in order to enable force validation/CMC approval, sourcing, and deployment planning.

(3) ICW the supporting MEF, manages cross leveling of equipment within the MSC if needed, transfers/receives equipment to fill shortfalls, and conducts marshalling, embarkation and movement as directed.

(4) Verifies MSC deployment requirements to the supporting MEF, and manages the movement of units from origin to POD during deployment.

(5) Monitors redeployment of MSC force flow, and manages RSO&R of units from POD to home station during redeployment.

(6) Sources augmentation/replacement force requirements in the deployment TPFDD when directed.

(7) Supervises and coordinates execution of the MSC's lift and movement requirements with the supporting MEF and subordinates to ensure effective force closure of units during deployment/redeployment.

(8) Manages unit movement control agencies, marshalling and staging areas, and support nodes to enable the movement of subordinate units between origin and POE during deployment and POD to home station during redeployment.

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(9) Conducts distribution planning in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment of subordinate units.

(10) Manages the MSC's embarkation process, verifies subordinate unit level IV data, and reviews transportation requests and load plans in order to plan and execute the movement and deployment of unit cargo.

(11) ICW subordinate units, reports departure of strategic lift missions to the MEF (IAW ref c) during deployment and ensures accurate reporting of personnel/cargo to include justification for under-utilization of lift (i.e. dropping pre-planned pax from an allocated mission).

b. As a component of a supported MAGTF, main FDP&E roles include:

(1) ICW the supported MAGTF, develops MSC R3 plans, sources R3 requirements in the redeployment TPFDD when directed, and manages MSC TPFDD requirements during redeployment.

(2) ICW the supporting MEF, develops and refines the MSC force list and task organization in order to enable force redeployment planning.

(3) ICW the supported MAGTF, identifies unit equipment needs (above T/E) to support mission requirements during deployment planning.

(4) Verifies MSC redeployment requirements to the supported MAGTF, and manages R3 from origin to final destination in another AOR, or back to home station POD.

(5) As directed, identifies new force requirements in the deployment TPFDD for force provider sourcing and deployment.

(6) Identifies Service augmentation and combat replacement requirements in the deployment TPFDD when required.

(7) Supervises and coordinates execution of the MSC's lift and movement requirements with the supported MAGTF and subordinates to ensure effective force closure of units during deployment/redeployment.

(8) Manages unit movement control agencies, marshalling and staging areas to enable unit J/RSO&I during deployment, and

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movement from origin to POE during redeployment.

(9) Conducts distribution planning and operations in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment and employment of subordinate units.

(10) Manages the MSC's embarkation process, verifies subordinate unit level IV data, and reviews transportation requests and load plans in order to plan and execute the movement and redeployment of unit cargo.

(11) ICW subordinate units, reports departure of strategic lift missions to the MEF (IAW ref c) during redeployment and ensures accurate reporting of personnel/cargo to include justification for under-utilization of lift (i.e. dropping pre-planned pax from an allocated mission).

15. Regimental/Group Commander. In a force provider role, provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported MAGTF, COMMARFOR and JFC/CCDR, or deploys as a component of the supported MSC/MAGTF.

a. As a "force provider", main FDP&E roles include:

(1) Provides input into the development of deployment plans, conducts sourcing in the deployment TPFDD when directed, and refines deployment requirements when needed.

(2) Identifies unit requirements and task organization in order to enable deployment planning, sourcing and verification of deployment TPFDD requirements.

(3) Identifies unit personnel/equipment shortfalls to support mission requirements, cross levels equipment between units if needed, transfers and receives equipment to fill shortfalls, and conducts marshalling, embarkation and movement during deployment as directed.

(4) Verifies unit deployment requirements to the MSC/HHQ, and executes unit deployment from origin to POE.

(5) Monitors unit redeployment force flow, and executes unit RSO&R from POD to home station during redeployment.

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(6) Coordinates lift and movement requirements with the MSC/HHQ and subordinate units to ensure effective force closure and movement of units during deployment and redeployment.

(7) Coordinates unit movements with MSC/HHQ movement control agencies, marshalling and staging areas, and support nodes during deployment and redeployment.

(8) Identifies supply/sustainment requirements during planning and coordinates distribution with MSC/HHQ logistics/distribution agencies to support the deployment of units.

(9) Reviews subordinate unit deployment data, load plans and HAZMAT documentation, and supervises unit embarkation in order to plan and execute movement and deployment of cargo.

(10) Ensure personnel accountability is accurate to enable correct manifesting at the POE during deployment. In the event that subordinate unit ULNs are under-manifested (pax drops from pre-planned/allocated ULNs) at the strategic POE, be prepared to report justification through the operational chain to the MSC within two hours of mission departure.

b. As a component of a supported MAGTF, main FDP&E roles include:

(1) Provides input into the development of R3 plans, conducts sourcing in the redeployment TPFDD when directed, and refines redeployment requirements when needed.

(2) Identifies unit requirements and task organization in order to enable redeployment planning, sourcing and verification of R3 TPFDD requirements.

(3) Identifies unit personnel/equipment to support mission requirements during deployment and R3, reorganizes and redistributes personnel/equipment between units if needed to support redeployment to another AOR, and conducts marshalling, embarkation and movement during redeployment as directed.

(4) Verifies unit redeployment requirements to the MSC/HHQ, and executes unit redeployment from origin to final destination within another AOR, or back to home station.

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(5) Identifies new force requirements (to include Service augments/combat replacements) in the deployment TPFDD when required.

(6) Coordinates lift and movement requirements with the MSC/HHQ and subordinate units to ensure effective force closure and movement of units during deployment and redeployment.

(7) Coordinates unit movements with MSC/HHQ movement control agencies, marshalling and staging areas, and support nodes during deployment and redeployment.

(8) Identifies supply/sustainment requirements and coordinates distribution with MSC/HHQ logistics/distribution agencies to support the deployment and redeployment of units.

(9) Reviews subordinate unit redeployment data, load plans and HAZMAT documentation, and supervises unit embarkation in order to plan and execute movement and redeployment of cargo.

(10) Ensure personnel accountability is accurate to enable correct manifesting at the POE during redeployment. In the event that subordinate unit ULNs are under-manifested (pax drops from pre-planned/allocated ULNs) at the strategic POE, be prepared to report justification through the operational chain to the MSC within two hours of mission departure.

16. Battalion or Company/Detachment Commander. In a force provider role, provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported MAGTF, COMMARFOR and JFC/CCDR, or deploys as a component of an MSC/supported MAGTF.

a. As a "force provider", main FDP&E roles include:

(1) Provides accurate personnel and equipment deployment data to the Regt/Group, or HHQ for input within the deployment TPFDD.

(2) Maintains an accurate garrison UDL, identifies unit shortfalls, transfers and receives equipment to fill shortfalls to support mission requirements, and conducts marshalling, embarkation and movement during deployment and redeployment as directed.

(3) Coordinates and executes unit lift/movement with the Regt/Group, or HHQ to ensure effective force closure and unit movement during deployment and redeployment.

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(4) Coordinates and executes unit movements with HHQ movement control agencies, marshalling and staging areas, and support nodes during deployment and redeployment.

(5) Identifies supply/sustainment requirements during planning and coordinates distribution with HHQ logistics/distribution sections to support unit deployment.

(6) Maintains a unit embarkation program in order to plan and execute the movement and deployment of unit personnel, equipment and materiel.

(7) Ensure personnel accountability is accurate to enable correct manifesting at the POE during deployment. In the event that subordinate unit ULNs are under-manifested (pax drops from pre-planned/allocated ULNs) at the strategic POE, be prepared to report justification through the operation chain to the MSC within two hours of mission departure.

b. As a component of a supported MAGTF, main FDP&E roles include:

(1) Provides accurate personnel and equipment redeployment data to the Regt/Group, or HHQ for input within the redeployment TPFDD.

(2) Identifies unit equipment needs (above T/E) during deployment planning to support mission requirements, maintains an accurate deployed UDL, and conducts marshalling, embarkation and movement as directed during deployment and redeployment.

(3) Coordinates and executes unit lift/movement with the Regt/Group, or HHQ to ensure effective force closure and unit movement during deployment and redeployment.

(4) Coordinates and executes unit movements with HHQ movement control agencies, marshalling and staging areas, and support nodes in order to conduct unit movement during deployment and redeployment.

(5) Identifies supply/sustainment requirements and coordinates distribution with HHQ logistics/distribution sections/agencies to support unit deployment and redeployment.

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(6) Prepares equipment/supplies and executes correct unit embarkation in order to plan and execute the movement and redeployment of unit personnel, equipment and materiel.

(7) Ensure personnel accountability is accurate to enable correct manifesting at the POE during redeployment. In the event that subordinate unit ULNs are under-manifested (pax drops from pre-planned/allocated ULNs) at the strategic POE, be prepared to report justification through the operational chain to the MSC within two hours of mission departure.

3002. FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING WORKING GROUP (FDPWG) AND DEPLOYMENT OPERATIONS TEAMS (DOT)

1. The FDPWG and DOT should be established at the MAGTF level and above in order to integrate force deployment planning within the Marine Corps planning process, and ensure effective command and control over force deployment execution.

2. FDPWG and DOT membership and responsibilities

a. MAGTF FDP&E Officers/Plans Chiefs. Serve as staff lead over the FDPWG and DOT and provides critical linkage between the MAGTF, MARFOR and CDR during the force deployment planning and deployment execution processes. FDP&E Officers/Plans Chiefs are assigned to the MEF and MARFOR level headquarters (Chiefs down to MSC levels), and should be assigned within any deploying MAGTF staff above the MEB level. FDP&E Officers/Plans Chiefs have two primary responsibilities as lead over the FDPWG and DOT:

(1) FDPWG. Engages the Operations Planning Team (OPT) early and throughout the planning process to ensure that the force deployment and redeployment plan and supporting TPFDD effectively support the Commander's concept of operations, and are IAW CDR TPFDD guidance.

(2) DOT. Provides oversight, communicates the commander's deployment and redeployment priorities, and facilitates timely force flow management decisions and actions during force deployment execution in order to ensure accurate force closure.

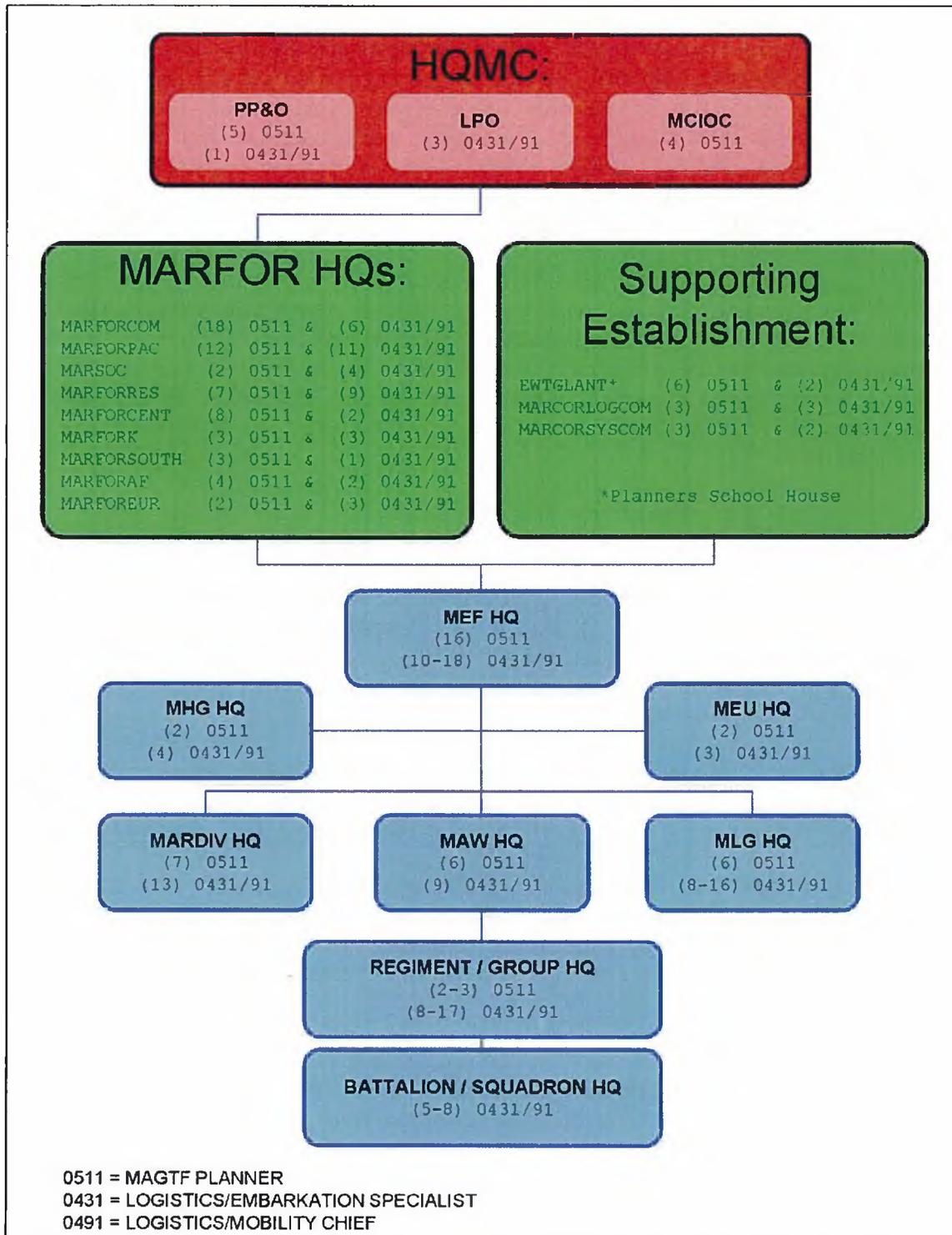


Figure 3-1.--MAGTF Planner & Embarkation Specialist Structure

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b. MAGTF Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (MDDOC) Strategic Mobility and Distribution cell representatives. Provides force deployment execution linkage between the MAGTF, MARFOR, CCDR and lift providers, and is responsible for the coordination and management of force movement. The MDDOC is a MEF agency responsible for managing deployment and redeployment execution, and distribution operations of the supporting MEF/ supported MAGTF. Primary force deployment planning and DOT responsibilities include:

(1) FDPWG. ICW the FDPWG and OPT, conducts deployment and operational distribution/sustainment planning to include: assessment of lift requirements; load planning considerations; throughput capacity analysis and identification of movement control and support requirements; physical network analysis (ports/nodes); and identification of external sustainment requirements.

(2) DOT. Monitors registration of deployment and redeployment air/surface requirements, supervises/reports submission of accurate load plans and HAZMAT documentation, and provides allocation scheduling for confirmation and movement coordination. Receives inter/intra-theater lift adjustments from the FDP&E section (based on commander's priorities) and coordinates allocation adjustments of inter/intra-theater lift with USTRANSCOM/JDDOC.

c. Major Subordinate Commands (MSC) MAGTF Planners/Chiefs, Plans Officers. Provide FDP&E linkage between the MAGTF and MSC, main responsibility within the FDPWG and DOT includes:

(1) FDPWG. ICW the supporting MEF/supported MAGTF, develops the force deployment and redeployment plan and TPFDD for the MSC during the planning process and ensures both are IAW published Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) and TPFDD guidance.

(2) DOT. Reviews TPFDD verifications and movement requirements. Coordinates any changes to ensure correct unit requirements are allocated, manifested and reported at the POE in order to ensure accurate force flow and closure.

d. COMMARFORRES FDP&E Officers, MAGTF Planners/Chiefs and activated units. Provide FDP&E linkage between COMMARFORCOM, COMMARFORRES units and the supporting MEF/supported MAGTF. Main responsibility within the FDPWG and DOT includes:

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(1) FDPWG. COMMARFORRES ICW COMMARFORCOM, the supported MAGTF and MSCs during the planning process, develops deployment and redeployment TPFDD for activated reserve units that are augmenting the MAGTF. Ensure the TPFDD is developed IAW published TPFDD guidance.

(2) DOT. Activated reserve units review verified TPFDD requirements, POE requirements and coordinate movements with the supporting MEF/supported MAGTF during deployment and redeployment. In the event of an activated reserve unit deploying out of a non-MEF controlled POE, DOT actions will be conducted between the unit, COMMARFORRES and COMMARFORCOM.

e. MAGTF G-1 Personnel Representatives. Provides MEF/MAGTF G-1 personnel representation to the FDPWG and DOT, main responsibility within the DOT includes:

(1) FDPWG. ICW the supported COMMARFOR and medical planners, coordinate casualty estimation planning.. ICW MAGTF planners, ensure that Service and individual augmentation requirements are included and sourced in the supporting TPFDD when needed. In the event requirements exceed capacity, identify shortfalls with planners and coordinate with HHQ for sourcing (per reference w).

(2) DOT. ICW the supporting MEF/supported MAGTF, MSCs and other agencies, assist in the full utilization of strategic lift, by ensuring channel and commercial requirements are only planned when strategic lift is not available, or does not meet the requirement. Maintain situational awareness of unit deployments and related issues in order to support DOT actions and coordination.

f. Other FDPWG and DOT attendees. Personnel are made available to the FDPWG and DOT as required to support MAGTF deployment planning and force deployment and redeployment execution. Other attendees may include, FDP&E functional area representatives from commands and bases/stations, logistical planners, activated reserve units, other Services (i.e. AMC Liaisons), etc, to facilitate MAGTF force deployment and redeployment planning and execution.

3. FDPWG and DOT functions during FDP&E

a. FDPWG

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(1) Serve as the functional experts to the commander and OPT on FDP&E.

(2) Establish newsgroups, liaison and coordination with supporting agencies.

(3) Conduct initial force flow estimate and analysis in support of the Supported COMMARFOR and CCDR.

(4) Review HHQ orders, deployment guidance, supplemental TPFDD LOIs, and prepare/disseminate MEF/MAGTF TPFDD guidance and movement LOI.

(5) Develop overall deployment and redeployment plans to include "sub" plans (i.e. MPF, aircraft build-up/ Aviation Logistics (AVLOG) pre-stage, etc).

(6) Build TPFDD Force Requirement Numbers (FRNs) based upon task organization/force list to include WRM sustainment requirements, emergent, combat replacement requirements, etc. and coordinate/ensure sourcing as directed in MCBUL 3120.

(7) Identify and monitor Table of Organization and Equipment (T/O&E) shortfalls and coordinate equipment redistribution and deployment.

(8) Analyze initial TPFDD feasibility in order to ensure plan remains within throughput limits and aggregation.

(9) Conduct initial TPFDD refinement and tailoring as requirements are generated or changed.

(10) Be prepared to verify initial TPFDD force requirements per JOPEs Vol. III, or CCDR direction.

(11) Coordinate initial load planning to support CONOPS.

b. DOT

(1) Activate deployment support agencies.

(2) Review/confirm TPFDD requirements.

(3) Refine, tailor, review, verify and submit airlift/sealift load/stow plans and respective documentation (i.e. Hazardous Materiel Diplomatic Clearance (HAZDIP)/pre-manifests).

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(4) Review all MAGTF allocations against TPFDD requirements to ensure correct lift allocation, usage and correct phasing/ closure, and coordinate movement to POE.

(5) Review all non-MAGTF force allocations (i.e. aggregated requirements from other Services, etc.) in order to facilitate proper mission execution.

(6) Ensure proper manifesting and reporting personnel and cargo at the POE/inter-theater nodes and report arrival at the POD.

(7) Monitor movement, maintain ITV and provide forecasted deployment and force closure reporting to the command.

(8) Maximize proper use of available transportation assets and enhance force flow throughput.

(9) Enforce TPFDD procedural discipline.

(10) Ensure communications between DOT and supporting units.

(11) Track and document newsgroup/Automated Message Handling System (AMHS) message traffic.

3003. MAGTF DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ORGANIZATION

1. MAGTF Deployment and Distribution Policy (MDDP). The MDDP provides the framework to establish, manage, and integrate the tactical, operational, and strategic level distribution services associated with the planning, movement, and distribution of materiel, personnel, and services. The MDDP defines the distribution capabilities and processes that support the MAGTF while not hampering its inherent speed, flexibility, and agility. The MDDP integrates the functions of transportation and inventory management (i.e. shipping, receiving, packaging, warehousing, embarkation, and movement) under a single distribution process owner for the MAGTF (See reference j for more information on MDDP). There are eight elements comprising distribution capability within the MAGTF distribution process:

a. Marine Forces Component Distribution Officer (MFCDO).

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Located within the MARFOR, the MFCDO coordinates with the MAGTF MDO and CCDR'S JDDOC for all matters relating to the Marine Corps distribution efforts within the CCDR's AOR.

b. MAGTF Distribution Officer (MDO). Located within the MAGTF Command Element, the MDO coordinates and directs integrated distribution planning and operations across the MAGTF. The MDO works in close coordination with the appropriate staff representatives to coordinate and direct MAGTF integrated distribution planning and operations.

c. MAGTF Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (MDDOC). Located within the MAGTF Command Element, the MDDOC will conduct integrated planning, provide guidance and direction, and coordinate and monitor transportation and inventory resources as they relate to management of the MAGTF's distribution process.

d. MAGTF Movement Control Center (MMCC). The MMCC, a standing element of the MDDOC, allocates, schedules, and coordinates ground transportation requirements based on the MAGTF Commander's priorities. The size and scope of the MMCC scales to meet mission requirements for the size of MAGTF in which it supports (MEF, MEB, MEU, and Special purpose MAGTF (SPMAGTF)). The MMCC may require augmentation to execute movement command and control based on operational tempo. The MMCC supports the planning and execution of MAGTF movements and reports directly to the MDDOC. The MMCC coordinates all MAGTF ground movement scheduling, equipment augmentation, transportation requirements, materiel handling equipment, and other movement support. In addition, it coordinates activities with installation operations, support groups, and Unit Movement Control Centers (UMCC), and directs the efforts of Terminal Operations Organizations (TOO).

e. Unit Movement Control Center (UMCC). UMCCs are established as standing organizations at MSCs, and as required for units subordinate to MSCs. UMCCs serve as Transportation Capacity Managers (TCM). UMCCs ensure units are prepared for embarkation and coordinate the movement of forces.

f. MAGTF Materiel Distribution Center (MMDC). The MMDC will be located in the Logistics Combat Element (LCE). The mission of the MMDC is to provide general shipping, receiving, and consolidated distribution and to maintain asset visibility to enhance throughput velocity and sustain operational tempo. The MMDC is considered a distribution agency.

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g. Distribution Liaison Cells (DLC). DLCs are considered distribution elements and will be manned by the LCE. DLCs will be task organized and structured to perform various distribution tasks.

h. Terminal Operations Organizations (TOO). TOOs are integral to the deployment and distribution system by providing support at strategic, operational, and tactical nodes. TOOs are established under the operational control of the MMCC and/or the MDDOC. Examples of TOOs are Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group (A/DACG), Port Operations Group (POG), Beach Operations Group (BOG), Rail Operations Group (ROG), and the Movement Control Agency (MCA) of the Landing Forces Support Party (LFSP). TOOs will be task organized, manned by the LCE, and augmented by MSCs as required. Types of TOOs include:

(1) Port/Beach Operations Groups (POG/BOG). POGs are organized to support ship embarkation, traffic control, Materiel Handling Equipment (MHE), and stevedore support for loading and unloading of ships. BOGs organize and develop the beach area as necessary to support the offload and throughput of equipment and supplies (BOGs also support MPF offload operations).

(2) Departure/Arrival Airfield Control Groups (DACG and AACG). The DACG is responsible for receiving deploying equipment from units at the APOE, and coordinating with the Air Force Contingency Response Element (CRE). DACGs ensure that cargo and personnel are properly prepared for air shipment and positioned at the ready line. AACGs operate at the APOD and ensure that cargo and personnel are properly unloaded from aircraft and pass through the APOD.

(3) Helicopter Support Teams (HST). HSTs support the rapid build-up of combat power into Helicopter Landing Zones (HLZ) during employment of helicopter-borne forces. The HST supports the establishment of the HLZ and the rigging of equipment when needed.

(4) Railhead Operations Group (ROG). ROGs provide the expertise in loading and securing equipment on different types of railcars, and conducts traffic control/coordination at the railhead.

2. MPF organizations (MPF enablers). The MAGTF will form a number of temporary organizations whose purpose is to transform

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the personnel, equipment and materiel of an MPF into a viable combat force.

a. Survey, Liaison, and Reconnaissance Party (SLRP). The SLRP is a self sustaining organization comprised of appropriate MAGTF, CMPF, and related Navy units and staffs that deploy to the Amphibious Objective Area (AOA) in the AOR to assess conditions and report observations relative to the MPF arrival and assembly.

b. MAGTF Offload Liaison Team (MOLT). A MOLT is a small organization usually comprised of the MAGTF MPF cell that coordinates MPS off-load between the Naval Support Element (NSE), the ship's master, and the Marine Offload Preparation Party (OPP). The team also acts as the Arrival and Assembly Operations Group (AAOG) liaison on-board the MPS flagship.

c. Technical Assistance and Advisory Team (TAAT). A TAAT is an organization OPCON to the supported MAGTF, comprised of BICmd personnel and contractors that advise the MAGTF commander on the offload, issuing equipment/materiel, and proper documentation and accountability between BICmd and the gaining supported MAGTF.

d. Offload Preparation Party (OPP). The OPP is an organization OPCON to the supported MAGTF. The OPP consists of maintenance, embarkation personnel, and equipment operators from the MAGTF and NSE. The OPP's task is to prepare equipment and materiel for offload at the Arrival and Assembly Area (AAA).

e. Arrival and Assembly Operations Group (AAOG). An AAOG is an organization within the MDDOC that controls and coordinates arrival and assembly operations of the MPF. The AAOG will usually deploy as an element of the advance party and initiates operations at the arrival airfield. The AAOG is formed from elements of the MAGTF and liaison personnel from the NSE during an MPF operation.

f. Landing Force Support Party (LFSP). The LFSP is a task-organized unit composed of personnel and equipment from the MLG and NSE augmented by other MAGTF elements. The LFSP controls throughput of personnel, equipment and materiel at the port, beach, and airfield. The LFSP is attached to the AAOG and controls the following four subordinate throughput organizations during MPF operations; (1) POG, (2) BOG, (3) AACG, and (4) Movement Control Center (MCC).

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g. Arrival and Assembly Operations Elements (AAOEs). AAOEs are temporary organized elements within the MAGTF and NSE that provides liaison with the AAOG. AAOEs are normally organized at the Major Subordinate Element (MSE) level and are responsible to provide initial C2, receives and accounts for equipment and materiel, and distributes equipment to units at reception points.

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Chapter 4

FDP&E Process (Deployment)

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FDP&E PROCESS (DEPLOYMENT).	4001	4-6

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4000. MARINE CORPS PLANNING PROCESS (MCPPE) AND FDP&E1. MCPPE explained

a. The MCPPE is a doctrinal planning process used by Marine Corps operating forces. The MCPPE is aligned with both deliberate and CAP and serves as a vehicle for commanders and staff to provide input into the JOPP. The MCPPE interfaces with the deliberate planning process during the COMMARFOR's supporting plan development phase. COMMARFOR and MAGTF supporting plans are developed once the CCDR's concept has been approved and a plan has been developed. Supporting plans address the tasks identified for the MARFOR/MAGTF, and outline the missions of assigned and augmenting forces. The MCPPE interfaces with the CAP process as the crisis develops and continues throughout the process as MARFOR/MAGTF planners develop new plans, or expand/modify existing contingency plans.



Figure 4-1.--MCPPE Process

b. The MCPPE is organized into a six step process, however, planning is not sequential in nature, but is conducted in an interactive manner due to constant evolution of the situation and available information. The MCPPE provides the commander and his staff a means to organize their planning efforts and transmit the plan to HHQ, subordinates, and supporting commands. Through this process, all levels of command can begin their planning effort with a common understanding of the mission while meeting the commander's intent. Interactions among the planning steps allow for a concurrent, coordinated planning effort that maintains flexibility, makes efficient use of available time, and facilitates continuous information sharing.

2. FDP&E within the MCPPE and joint process. Force deployment and redeployment planning is considered functional planning that involves development of a detailed supporting deployment and redeployment plan during exercises, deliberate, or crisis action planning. Force deployment and redeployment execution is a command and control function focused on executing force deployment and redeployment operations after appropriate approval authority has been granted. Developing the MAGTF's deployment and redeployment plan and supporting TPFDDs is

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inherently joint, complex, and requires detailed planning and synchronization. Therefore, "nesting" the joint operation planning process, MCPP and the FDP&E process is critical to ensuring the MAGTF's deployment/redeployment plan is supportable within joint and the CCDR's deployment guidelines.

3. MCPP Steps and FDP&E activities. The MCPP is comprised of the following six steps: (1) Problem framing, (2) COA development, (3) COA wargaming, (4) COA comparison and decision, (5) Orders development, and (6) Transition. The ten FDP&E activities occur within each of the MCPP steps, however, just like in the MCPP, FDP&E activities are sequential, but may overlap, and need to be conducted in parallel due to compressed planning timelines and requirements. FDP activities take place during MCPP steps (1) through (5), while FDE activities usually begin during MCPP step (5) and carry through step (6). Depending on the situation, force deployment and redeployment planning and execution activities can run in a continuous parallel cycle in the case of force rotation, or to support redeployment operations. Below identifies a sequential listing of the ten FDP&E activities within each of the six MCPP steps:

- a. MCPP Step 1 (Problem framing)
 - Receive and analyze the mission
- b. MCPP Step 2, 3 and 4 (COA dev, War-gaming, Decision)
 - Develop the concept of operations
 - Determine requirements
 - Phasing force flow
 - Source requirements
- c. MCPP Step 5 (Orders development)
 - Tailor and refine requirements
- d. MCPP Step 6 (Transition) (Assuming parallel execution)
 - Verify movement requirements
 - Marshal and move to POE
 - Manifest and move to POD
 - J/RSO&I

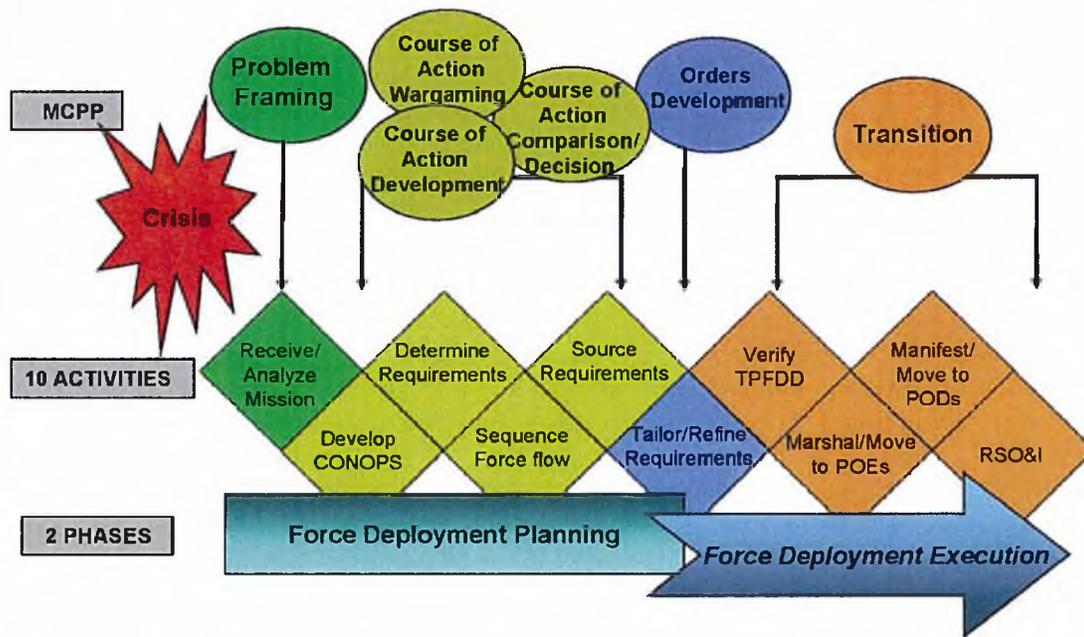


Figure 4-2.--MCPPE and FDP&E Process

4. FDP&E within the MCPPE

a. Establishment of the FDPWG and DOT. In order to ensure unity of effort, MAGTF commanders require a single source to develop deployment/redeployment plans and manage execution. To achieve this, after the MAGTF commander directs establishment of the OPT, the MAGTF should establish the FDPWG to integrate deployment and redeployment planning within the MAGTF's planning process. The FDPWG, MDDOC and the OPT should work as an integrated team throughout the planning process to ensure the MAGTF's force deployment/redeployment plan supports the commander's CONOPS and is IAW JFC/CCDR guidelines. Upon plan execution, the operations officer should direct the establishment of the DOT in order to manage the MAGTF's force deployment and redeployment execution.

b. Overview of force deployment plan development

(1) The MAGTF CONOPS serves as the basis for FDP&E and details phases of the operation, prioritizes missions within each phase, and identifies the forces required to meet mission requirements.

(2) Once a notional force list is identified and certain critical information from the JFC/CCDR is available, such as an

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area of operations, deployment C-Days, ports of embarkation and debarkation and throughput capacities, the FDPWG should develop an initial force deployment/redeployment concept and TPFDD during COA development. The FDPWG, MDDOC and OPT will review operational, logistical, and deployment/redeployment requirements of the MAGTF and the FDP&E Officer will construct an initial force deployment/redeployment concept that should include the MAGTF's force flow timeline from pre-deployment activities through J/RSO&I and force closure to final destinations. The deployment/redeployment concept will enable continued force provider planning and continued MAGTF FDP coordination and actions.

(3) Upon COA decision, when mission and force prioritization and requirements have been established, the detailed force deployment and redeployment plan and TPFDD can be developed, sourced and completed. ICW the OPT, the FDPWG develops the force deployment/redeployment plan and TPFDD by utilizing the MAGTF's task organization and known force requirements, then applying phasing of the force per the order of battle/R3 CONOPS. The FDPWG coordinates with GFM and logistical planners to ensure approved force sourcing and supporting materiel are resident within the TPFDD and continue to resolve unsourced requirements. During the MCPP, the supported COMMARFOR is required to submit the initial TPFDD to the supported CCDR in order to facilitate lift analysis, transportation planning and register the MAGTF's initial lift requirement. The FDPWG ensures the deployment/redeployment plan and TPFDD are IAW the supported CCDR's TPFDD guidance and continues to coordinate adjustments to the plan with the OPT, supporting/supported COMMARFORs and supported CCDR when needed.

(4) During orders development and transition, the FDPWG continues to refine force requirements within the deployment/redeployment plan and TPFDD with the OPT due to changes in mission, sourcing solutions, or new force requirements. If deployment/redeployment execution is approved, or there is a possibility of approval, the DOT will verify initial MAGTF force requirements to the CCDR or other agencies for validation, in order to enable CCDR and lift provider allocation and movement planning. The MDDOC will assess all modes of lift to support the deployment/redeployment of the force, coordinate requirements, and prepare for the movement of the force. The MDDOC will start pre-deployment/redeployment operations to include embarkation coordination, movement and staging, and mitigate issues with other members of the DOT when needed.

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c. Transitioning the force deployment plan to execution

(1) In the case of crisis or contingency, force deployment/redeployment operations can only be executed after release of an EXORD (intra-theater movements of equipment and materiel within a CCDR's AOR to set conditions can usually precede an EXORD). Force deployment/redeployment operations that support Service/CCDR requirements (exercise/TSC, etc.) need only appropriate Service/CCDR approval and coordination with lift providers.

(2) Upon approval of force deployment/redeployment operations, the DOT will assume its execution responsibilities. During execution, the DOT will review verification of TPFDD requirements, coordinate adjustments to the plan, and ICW MDDOC, MARFOR, and lift providers, set force flow priorities when needed. Upon allocation of lift and to ensure accurate force closure, ICW the MDDOC, the DOT reviews allocations against requirements to ensure correct allocation and utilization of lift, and verifies inter-theater movement schedules to coordinate movements to the POE. The MDDOC ensures effective port and nodal operations to support and manage the MAGTF's deployment, redeployment and J/RSO&I.

(3) The FDP&E Officer provides commanders, operations officers and staff with force flow updates that include pre-deployment/redeployment force movements to the POE, forces in transit, and force closure to final destination. During execution, the DOT and MDDOC work together in identifying issues that affect force closure with appropriate MAGTF staff, MARFORs, CCDR and other agencies.

4001. FDP&E PROCESS (Deployment)

1. The process is based on both force deployment planning and execution in support of a large contingency operation involving a MEB or higher force requirement. The FDP&E process can be used as a guideline during any situation and includes a maximum amount of FDP&E tasks that can be scaled down per the situation and deployment requirement. The process is organized under the FDP/FDE phases and ten FDP&E activities, with corresponding tasks associated to each of the eight functional areas.

2. Phase I - Force Deployment Planning (FDP) (Deployment). In response to an incident, or possible incident, the CJCS issues a WARNORD directing the supported CCDR to develop COAs for SecDef

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and CJCS review in order to provide military response recommendations to the President. The supported COMMARFOR participates in CCDR planning and assigned or attached MAGTF commanders support the COMMARFOR's planning process as directed in report for planning guidance. After approval of a COA, the CJCS will issue an ALERTORD, to direct continued planning and development of the OPORD. (Prior to SecDef approval, a PLANORD could be given to facilitate continued planning if needed). In the case of possible execution of crisis/contingency operations, Prepare to Deploy Orders (PTDO) may be given to start movement and/or positioning of forces in order to increase deployability posture.

a. Receive and analyze mission. The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF receives HHQ planning guidance, conducts commander's orientation/guidance, analyzes tasks and develops mission statements that include operational requirements and information to include: major forces, type of operation, timing, location, purpose and intent. The supported COMMARFOR advises the CCDR on USMC capabilities to support probable COAs as they are developed. Initial staff assessments of supportability are prepared at all levels of command as needed.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) In conjunction with the establishment of the OPT, supporting/supported COMMARFORs, supporting MEFs and the supported MAGTF establish the FDPWGs as required.

(b) The supporting/supported COMMARFORs, supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF review the supported CCDR's supplemental TPFDD LOI and other applicable orders/guidance, in order to prepare/disseminate deployment TPFDD guidance as required.

(c) The supported COMMARFOR ICW the MAGTF, assist in the CCDR's initial assessment of strategic movement requirements if needed (Based on an available contingency plan, or initial force list and TUCHA data).

(d) All levels establish communications via newsgroups and AMHS. (Ensure appropriate HQMC DCs/agencies and COMMARFORCOM are info'd in correspondence above the MEF level).

(e) The supporting/supported COMMARFORs, supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF ICW CCDR/Service JOPES FMs, ensure PID

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permissions are correct to enable planner access to JOPEs. (See Appendix A for detailed information on JOPEs accounts)

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF, supporting COMMARFORs and DC PP&O start initial force planning and coordination to identify force requirements and sourcing solutions.

(b) The supported COMMARFOR ICW DC PP&O and COMMARFORCOM assess readiness of assigned/Service retained forces for future sourcing, and are prepared to identify force shortfalls for future USMC allocation process if needed.

(c) DC PP&O ICW COMMARFORCOM and the supporting/supported COMMARFORs start developing force allocation guidance.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) ICW the supporting MEFs, the MSCs maintain garrison unit deployment data in order to expedite sourcing of deployment requirements. (Per reference o)

(b) The MDDOC develops feasibility of support by considering likely force composition, inherent personnel, equipment, and supplies for deployment based on mission requirements. The MDDOC utilizes initial Deployment and Distribution (D2) architecture and nodal analysis intelligence and CONOPS assumptions to develop initial feasibility of support and initial requirements for external support, etc.

(4) Distribution

(a) DC I&L (LPD/LPC), ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF (MDDOC/MLG MMDC) establishes initial coordination with DLA distribution, commercial transportation providers, MARCORLOGCOM and CCDR J4 in order to coordinate DOD Activity Address Codes (DODAAC) pure pallet route plans and obtain visibility of initial CCDR theater distribution nodes/modes.

(b) DC I&L (LPD) coordinates, publishes and provides guidance for TAC to support all modes of transportation in order to ensure accurate billing. (Per reference t)

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program

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(a) DC I&L (LPO) releases guidance for the WRWP to support the supported MAGTF's initial sustainment and force deployment planning.

(b) The supporting MEFs will prepare and submit plan level data to the MARCORLOGCOM War Reserve Planning Branch (WRPB) IAW the DC I&L (LPO) guidance message. (Per reference i)

(6) Supply/Sustainment

(a) DC I&L, MARCORLOGCOM, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF begin initial coordination for long term sustainment support and planning with strategic (primarily DLA)/theater level support agencies and vendors.

(b) DC I&L (LPC) develops supply policy that addresses equipment accountability and reporting procedures.

(c) Class VII (major end items)

1. The supported MAGTF develops the initial equipment requirement utilizing the T/E as a baseline for future HQMC (SGEWG) assessment and validation (Detailed to the battalion/separate company/detachment levels) if needed.

2. The supported COMMARFOR identifies the MAGTF's theater specific equipment requirement (above T/E), and in-place equipment to be utilized as part of the global sourcing solution (if available/needed).

(7) Prepositioning

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF determines ashore and afloat based prepositioning requirements that best supports the mission.

(b) The supported MAGTF determines additional forces, equipment and supplies required to support MPF arrival and assembly operations.

(8) Personnel

(a) The supporting/supported COMMARFORs, supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF ensure all personnel planning requirements (Service augmentation (SA), individual augmentation (IA) and combat replacements) are accurately identified when

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planning the deployment of the MAGTF to include coordinating the sourcing of manning documents, per ref (w).

(b) DC M&RA verifies and establishes manpower policies to support future SA, IA and combat replacement requirements process.

b. Develop Concept of Operations (CONOPS). The CONOPS is a general description of actions taken to accomplish the mission and provides an overall picture of the operation. CONOPS development starts during COA development and is refined when the COA is approved. The approved COA will include: mission purpose and tasks for main and supporting efforts; initial task organization; operational phasing; supporting functional concepts; and updated staff estimates. FDP&E planners develop detailed functional FPD&E plans and supporting TPFDDs once the COA, CONOPS and functional concepts are complete.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) ICW the supported MAGTF, the supported COMMARFOR develops the TPFDD shell (FRNs) (Based on the force list or initial task organization) to include major force requirements, CRD and POD. If necessary, the supported COMMARFOR should create supporting TPFDDs/force modules to support multiple COAs. Planning data (TUCHA) can be used to support initial planning until a detailed TPFDD can be developed.

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops an initial force deployment concept that utilizes initial force requirements/phasing of force flow. The concept should include a planning timeline that supports embarkation, movements to ports, force deployment, force closure and J/RSO&I (throughput) to the final destination.

(c) The supported MAGTF assesses COAs and the supporting force deployment concept against CCDR force deployment guidance to ensure the commander's CONOPS and priorities are supportable within CCDR force deployment constraints and guidance.

(d) All levels coordinate and verify early deployment requirements when needed (i.e. Site surveys, advance parties, MPF enablers, etc.).

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Detail	FRN
ULN:	M1CG1
UTC:	PHRAA
Force Description:	RECON BN (-)
Service:	M
UIC:	(EMPTY)
Unit Name:	(EMPTY)
ProvOrg:	(EMPTY)
PAX:	45
SIC:	S
Cargo:	45.3
RLD:	(EMPTY)
ALD:	(EMPTY)
EAD:	C224
LAD:	C226
RDD:	C229
Origin:	(EMPTY)
POE:	(EMPTY)
POD:	Ali Al Salem
POD M/S:	AK
Destination:	Al Asad
FTN:	5550K045069

Figure 4-3.--FRN Information

(e) The supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF stay abreast of MDDOC movement control planning and distribution planning.

(f) The supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF integrate mobilized reserve units in planning and coordinate FDPWG representation when needed.

(g) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF coordinate with non-Marine units that will be attached to the MAGTF in order to facilitate deployment planning and FDPWG representation when needed.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF, supporting COMMARFORs/MEFs, DC PP&O and COMMARFORCOM continue force planning in order to plan future sourcing solutions.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF MDDOC refine movement preparation and execution support planning based

on CONOPS requirements and initiate movement control and nodal support requirements planning.

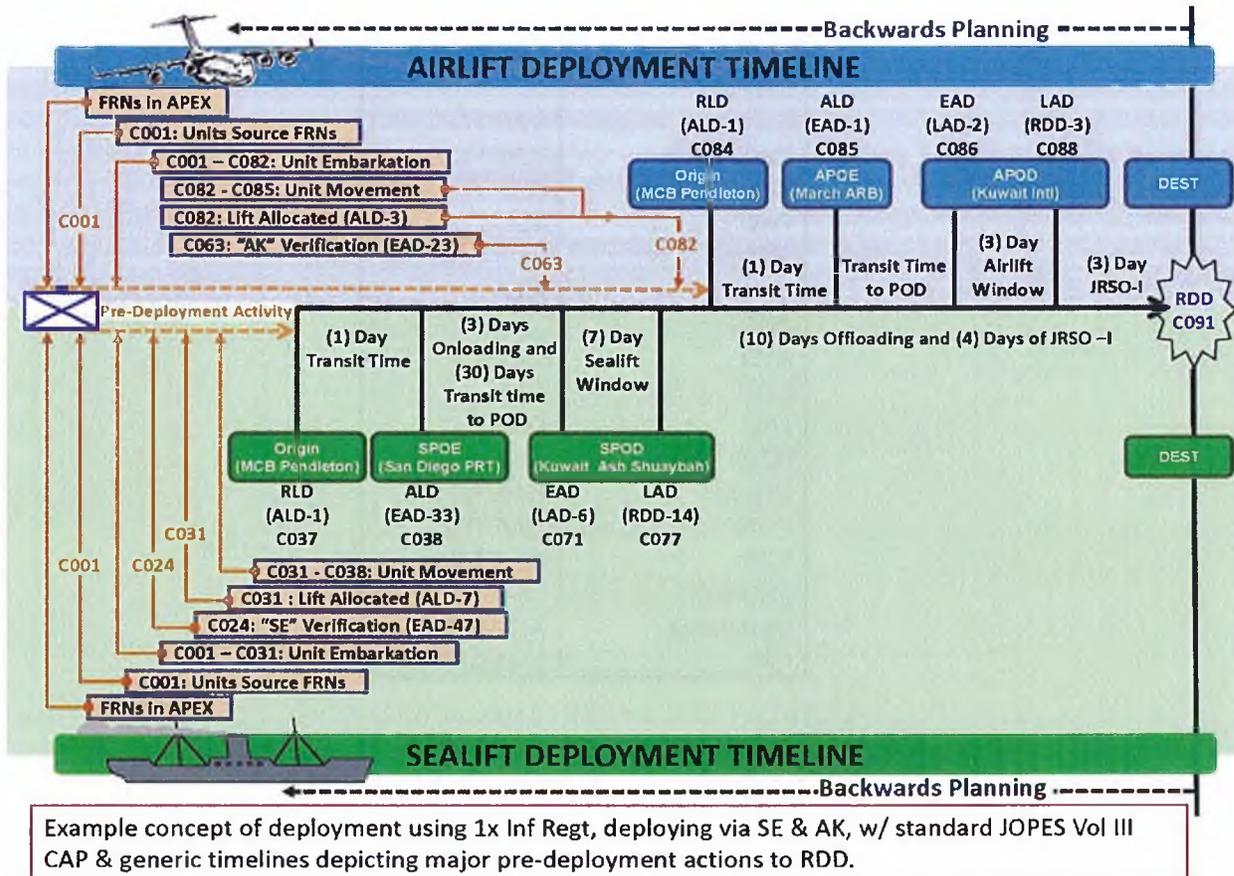


Figure 4-4.--Conceptual Force Deployment Timeline

(b) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF MDDOC validate feasibility of support for holistic CONOPS movement planning and execution support. Verify planned force-list units, equipment and supplies can be deployed by likely conveyances. Identify equipment and supplies/containers planned for deployment that require special consideration for conveyance, nodal support or movement control.

(c) ICW the supporting MEF's FDP&E section, the MDDOC verifies deployment POE/D and attendant support requirements (i.e. inland transportation, etc.).

(d) The MDDOC begins to develop required guidance (i.e. marshalling, movement, AIT/AIS and embarkation LOI). (See Appendix O for example LOI)

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(e) The MDDOC determines AIT/AIS concept of operations and/or requirements for MAGTF-level (to incl MPF) ITV support to include nodal support from origin to destination.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supporting MEF MDDOC ICW supporting establishment (Distribution Management Offices (DMO) bases/stations) starts to identify staging areas for cargo, passengers (PAX) and PEIs for inclusion into the future movement and embarkation LOI.

(b) The MLG ICW the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF identifies MMDC Table of Organization (T/O) and T/E surge requirements to support both home station and forward deployment sustainment reception and distribution requirements.

(c) ICW the supporting establishments (base/stations DMO/Provost Marshal Offices (PMO), and facilities), the MEF G-1/G-4 identifies deployment storage of personal effects/vehicles for future input into the supporting MEF's deployment LOI to support unit and possible Casualty Assistance Calls Officer (CACO) requirements.

(d) The MMCC coordinates availability of commercial assets (Bus, rail, truck, MHE, etc.) to support unit movement to POE.

(e) ICW the MDDOC, supporting establishments (bases/stations) develop CONOPS to execute future commercial movement requirements.

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program. MARCORLOGCOM ICW DC I&L (LPO), the supporting COMMARFORs/MEFs and supported COMMARFOR continues to assess the supported MAGTF's WRWP initial sustainment requirement and force deployment planning.

(6) Supply/Sustainment

(a) ICW the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF, the Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) provides initial determination of pre-staged AVLOG requirements based on projected aircraft Types, Models, and Series (T/M/S) to support the mission.

(b) Class VII (major end items). The supported MAGTF continues development of equipment requirements.

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(7) Prepositioning

(a) The supported CCDR will submit MPS requirements via RFF (if MPS was not previously identified as part of an approved OPLAN or OPORD), and SecDef approval of MPS deployment will be contained in relating DEPORD/EXORD. (Per reference u)

(b) The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF determines major units that will be assigned prepositioned assets and ensure FIE FRN requirements are identified in the TPFDD.

(c) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF determines prepositioning employment (ashore/afloat) CONOPS to include:

1. Movement of enablers to execute MPF arrival and assembly.

2. Ensure NSE and Naval Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) integration in MPF planning efforts.

3. Develop Aviation Logistics Support Ship (T-AVB) and Dry Cargo-Ammunition Ships (T-AKE) requirements and concept of employment.

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops MPF arrival and assembly CONOPS to include all temporary arrival and assembly organizations.

(8) Personnel. IAW DC M&RA planning guidance, the supported COMMARFOR develops deployment guidance for SA, IA, and combat replacements.

c. Determine requirements. Determining force requirements starts during COA development and continues through detailed planning, TPFDD verification and deployment. After major force requirements are identified by the CCDR and coordinated by the supported COMMARFOR, detailed force requirement planning shape the MAGTF and ensures all capabilities are identified. Determining detailed force requirements will include: identifying specific force capabilities; theater specific and unit equipment and initial sustainment requirements.

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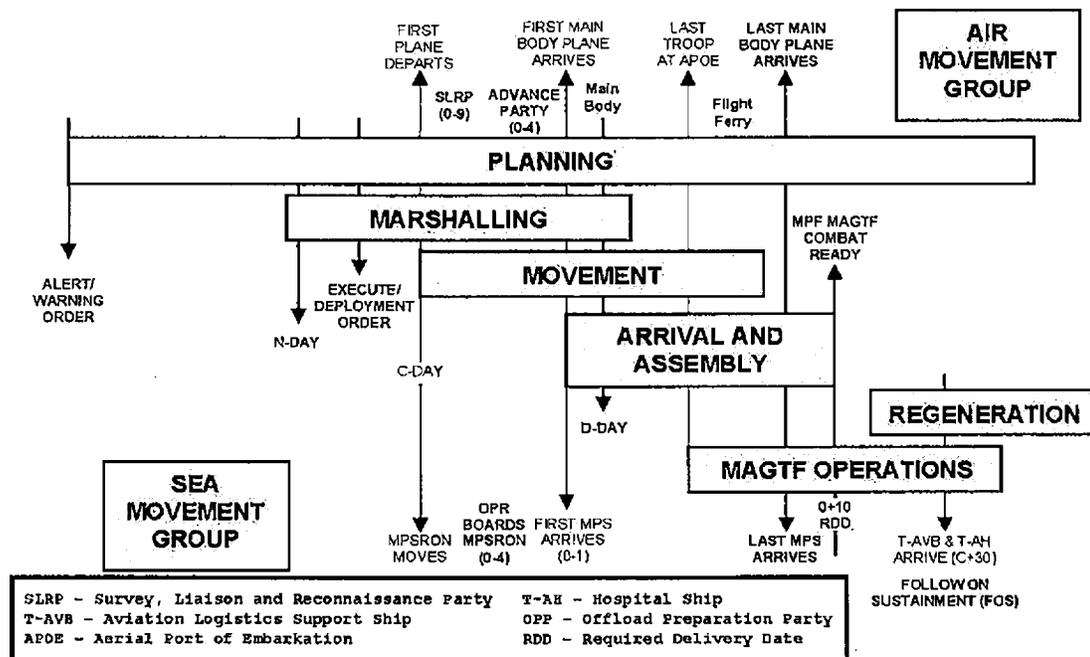


Figure 4-5.--MPS CONOPS/Phases of Operations

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) The supported MAGTF continues to develop and refine the task organization and coordinates changes with the supported COMMARFOR in order to continue TPFDD shell (FRN) creation and refinement.

(b) ICW the supported MAGTF, the supported COMMARFOR determines and creates FRNs when required for initial SA/IA requirements.

(c) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF participate in the HQMC (SGEWG) global equipment sourcing planning process in order to provide initial deployment plan (timelines and requirements) to facilitate future global equipment sourcing and deployment if needed.

(d) The supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF and supporting MEFs participate in the process to source units requiring augmentation (SA, IA and combat replacements) (per reference w).

(e) In case of (ICO) MEU employment requiring intra-theater lift, the supported MEU must BPT develop force

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deployment requirements within the CCDR's designated intra-theater deployment TPFDD and/or submit requirements within Intra-Theater Airlift Requests System (ITARs) during execution.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) The supported COMMARFOR ICW supporting COMMARFOR registers force requirements (to include MPF) within the JCRM in order to identify force requirements.

(b) Upon receipt of validated CCDR/Service requirements, COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, MARFORRES and the MAGTF, determines force sourcing solutions.

1. Verify the readiness of assigned CCDR forces and determine forces to be allocated to the supported CCDR via RFF/RFC process. DC PP&O approves the force allocation plan.

2. IAW reference g, MARFORCOM ICW MARFORRES ensures reserve unit sourcing solutions are sourced against force requirements with a LAD no earlier than + 34 days from the reserve unit's future activation. (Unless a reserve unit's availability and readiness is determined feasible to meet an earlier deployment Available to Load Date (ALD)).

3. Determine sourcing of MAGTF augmentation, SA and IAs. ICW COMMARFORCOM, DC M&RA approves as required.

4. COMMARFORCOM submits USMC force sourcing solution to include force shortfalls via DC PP&O to the JFP (JS J31) for approval, and final CJCS approval.

5. COMMARFORCOM submits request for activation to DC PP&O for reserve forces allocated to support the operation. (See reference g for more information on the reserve activation process)

(c) Units requiring individual augmentation will submit requirements with justification for inability to source IAW reference w IOT determine individual augmentation requirements.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) ICW the supporting/supporting COMMARFORs, the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF initiates movement planning,

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identifies key transportation milestones and nodes, and begins coordination for establishing support requirements (To include mobility/support assets (i.e. pallets, dunnage, etc.)).

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF conducts intra-theater and tactical movement planning.

(c) ICW the supporting/supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF determines unit move (including MPF) AIT/AIS requirements.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF determine level of cargo expeditors (DLC teams) at POE/Ds, to include planning for personnel and equipment/systems needed at key nodes.

(b) The MDDOC initiates and refines distribution movement and JDDE interface planning (with specific attention to aviation requirements planning).

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program.
ICW the supported COMMARFOR, DC I&L (LPO) and MARCORLOGCOM assess existing sustainment plans in order to identify existing stocks and potential sustainment requirements.

(6) Supply/Sustainment

(a) ICW HQMC agencies and supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF, the supporting COMMARFOR and MEFs begin to determine supply requirements (Class I - X) for both WRM and long term sustainment.

(b) No later than (NLT) 90 days before MAGTF deployment, the supported COMMARFOR validates equipment requirements (identifies above T/E - detailed to Bn level).
(Per reference k)

(c) ICO global equipment sourcing, HQMC (SGEWG) begins sourcing assessment (available supply inventory, war reserve and prepositioning programs, and programmed/un-programmed procurements), and DC I&L (LPO) updates the deploying MAGTF's equipment requirements to ensure visibility and accountability across the Service.

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(d) ICW the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF, the MAW refines employment of Contingency Support Packages (CSPs) based on MAGTF CONOPS and the ACE's mission.

(e) Using the MALSP, and ICW the MAGTF ACE, the supporting MAW determines notional CSP sources, types, and concept of deployment/employment and integration with Navy and prepositioned assets (if applicable).

(7) Prepositioning

(a) The supported COMMARFOR ICW the MAGTF determines all units that will be assigned prepositioned assets, refines FIE requirements and ensures accurate FRNs are created within the deployment TPFDD.

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF determines employment prepositioning (ashore and/or afloat) requirements to include:

1. Finalize enabler requirements to execute MPF arrival and assembly (sourcing, movement (inclusive or separate from MAGTF), timing, etc.)

2. Ensure synchronization of NSE and NMCB enabler requirements within the MPF arrival and assembly plan.

(c) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF identifies if with-hold MPF shipping to support mission requirements after MPS off-load is needed.

(8) Personnel

(a) ICW with the supporting COMMARFOR and MEF, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF identifies initial SA, IA, and combat replacement requirements for deployment in order to coordinate the creation of FRNs in the supporting TPFDD as needed.

(b) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR, MEF and DC M&RA, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF coordinate casualty estimation in order to identify combat replacement requirements. Output should be by grade and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), and is used in TPFDD development. G-1's coordinate with medical planners, who determine Navy echelons of care for medical support and MEDLOG.

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(c) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supporting COMMARFOR includes identified casualty replacement planning requirements in the deployment TPFDD when needed.

(d) ICW COMMARFORCOM, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, MEF/MAGTF, DC M&RA begins planning combat replacement pools using both active and reserves (IRR) if needed.

d. Force phasing. Phasing force flow starts during COA development and continues through detailed planning until TPFDD verification of deployment requirements. During initial force planning, major force requirements are identified and assigned Required Delivery Date (RDD)/CRDs by the CCDR ICW the supported COMMARFOR. Based on the RDD or CRDs, the MAGTF ICW the supported COMMARFOR will determine detailed phasing of MAGTF capabilities in the order in which units should arrive in theater. FDP&E planners will ensure that phasing supports the commander's CONOPS, while abiding by established CCDR TPFDD guidance.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPEs

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops the force deployment plan utilizing the MAGTF task organization and determines detailed phasing for unit deployment and arrival in theater IAW the CONOPS and CCDR TPFDD guidance. (See Appendix G for example of a deployment and Relief In Place (RIP) plan)

(b) The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF ensures accurate phasing in the TPFDD shell and completes FRNs for future sourcing by the supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs.

(c) The supporting/supporting COMMARFORs and supported MAGTF coordinate adjustments to the TPFDD phasing based upon changes in the commander's priority, operational environment, or unit readiness.

(d) The supporting MEF ICW the MDDOC identifies and coordinates unit phasing requirements in order to ensure synchronization of pre-deployment embarkation and movement planning to POE.

(e) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF participate in CCDR J/RSO&I planning conferences when necessary to provide the

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MAGTF's throughput requirements, identify constraints, mitigate delays and refine the force deployment plan.

(f) The supported COMMARFOR builds WRWP FRNs in the deployment TPFDD (by supply class and associate to MAGTF level) for future MARCORLOGCOM (WRPB) sourcing and deployment of on-hand sustainment materiel.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) Within the GFM process, the supporting COMMARFORs ICW the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF, and supporting establishment, ensures pre-deployment training is planned IAW deployment phasing.

(b) COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs and the supported MAGTF, continues to develop and coordinate sourcing solutions.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The MDDOC assesses unit deployment phasing to ensure embarkation and deployment support is considered, and confirms the supporting MEF's movement plan from Unit Marshalling Areas (UMAs) to designated POEs.

(b) ICW the approved force flow, the MDDOC assesses deployment POE/D and key nodes to ensure supportability. POE/D supportability assessment should include conveyance compatibility capabilities and staging and throughput capabilities.

(c) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF begins planning for J/RSO&I.

(4) Distribution

(a) ICW the Supported Activities Supply System (SASSY) Management Unit (SMU) and DLA (Distribution), the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF begin initial sustainment distribution assessment from home station to final destination.

(b) ICW the supporting establishment (SMU/base and stations), the MMDC refines mode/source assessment estimates for sustainment originating out of bases and stations.

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(c) The supporting establishment (bases/stations) refines the commercial asset mode/node movement plan.

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the MDDOC executes pre-deployment planning with JDDOC, DLA, and USTRANSCOM in order to identify theater distribution node/mode requirements and sustainment support (customs/ITV/routes).

(e) ICW the MLG/SMU/ACE (ground materiel), the supported MAGTF MDDOC (MMDC) refines the forward deployment sustainment reception/distribution per force phasing timelines.

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program

(a) MARCORLOGCOM (WRPB), the supported COMMARFOR and supporting MEFs conduct the "Plan Level Conference" in order to tailor the MEF's WRM to support the specific contingency WRWP sustainment requirement.

(b) ICW MARCORLOGCOM (WRPB), the supported COMMARFOR establishes the base force list, to include sourcing solutions, specific unit data and phasing within the War Reserve System (WRS).

(c) The supporting MEFs provide and update parameter data within the WRS in order to support the specific WRWP sustainment calculations.

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR and supporting MEFs, MARCORLOGCOM (WRPB) completes the WRM sustainment computation to prepare for determination of all classes of supply (minus class V and VIII) shortfalls, procurement requirements and transportation planning.

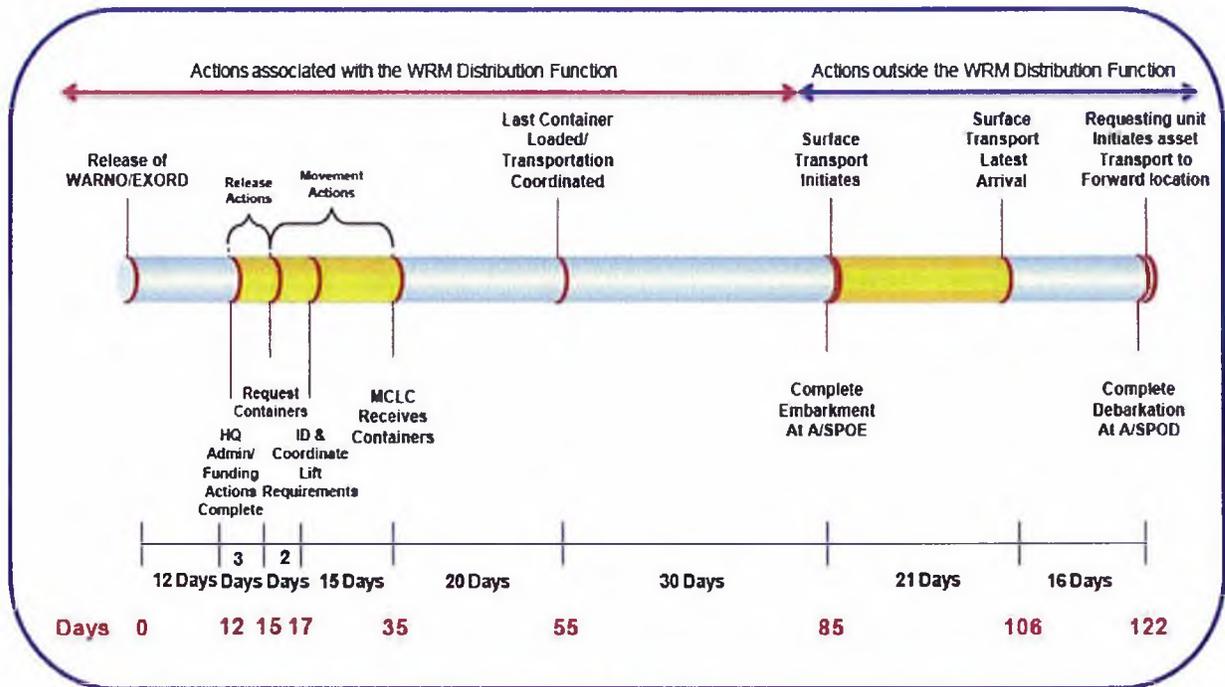
(6) Supply/Sustainment

(a) DC I&L (LPC) releases supply policy that addresses equipment accountability and reporting procedures.

(b) DC PP&O approves the supported COMMARFOR's validated equipment requirement and publishes approval message to facilitate global sourcing if needed.

(c) The supporting/supported COMMARFORs and HQMC (SGEWG) continue to assess ability to source global equipment requirements from available supply inventory, war reserve and

prepositioning programs, and programmed/un-programmed procurements.



Assumptions

- Timeline is for a single MEF's worth of equipment with only 10% of the total requirement purchased and on-hand at Albany/Barstow.
- All WRMP requests/authorizations conducted in the minimum amt of time.
- MEFs have entire WRMRF on-hand
- Containerization process assumes 45 day Timeline with 20 trucks/40 containers loaded per day, an augmented team, and two loaders

Constraints

- Sustainment requirements may not meet operational timelines due to:
 - Lower WRM priority against other DoD requirements, extended sailing times & throughput limitations
- Marine Corps visibility of all assets is dependent upon MCLC receipt of WRM Materiel Request Orders (MROs) to build Transportation Control Numbers (TCNs) in JOPES

Figure 4-6.--Notional WRM Withdrawal Timeline

(d) ICW the supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF, the ACE synchronizes the flow of Tactical Aircraft (TACAIR) with associated AVLOG CSPs, ensuring integration with the MAGTF's force flow in order to support CONOPS.

(7) Prepositioning

(a) The supported MAGTF ICW the supported COMMARFOR ensures MPF phasing for both PO and FIE FRNs are synchronized within the MAGTF's plan and deployment TPFDD.

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(b) The supported MAGTF ensures phasing of enabler capabilities (USMC/USN) support MPF arrival and assembly operations.

(8) Personnel

(a) ICW with COMMARFORCOM, supporting COMMARFOR/MEF, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF ensures initial SA, IA, and combat replacement requirements are phased correctly in the supporting TPFDD as needed.

(b) DC M&RA issues total force manpower guidance that establishes specific manpower reporting and unit diary instructions, provides manpower planning to include SA, IA and combat replacement requirements and sourcing, and includes guidance on activation of reserve units and individuals.

e. Source requirements. Sourcing of the MAGTF's force requirements will occur throughout detailed planning until TPFDD verification of approved sourcing solutions, and continue after the deployment of the MAGTF to satisfy new requirements. Sourcing is the association of actual units, equipment and materiel to requirements as identified in the TPFDD FRNs. The association of actual unit, personnel and cargo data transforms the FRN into one or more Unit Line Numbers (ULNs), by populating the Unit Identification Code (UIC). At this point, the requirement is considered sourced. During sourcing, unit shortfalls are identified in the TPFDD for future sourcing coordination and actions as needed.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPEs

(a) The supported COMMARFOR notifies COMMARFORCOM that FRNs are ready to source in the TPFDD. COMMARFORCOM coordinates with supporting COMMARFORs and other Marine Corps force providers to source requirements in the TPFDD per the approved and published sourcing solutions (i.e. MCBUL 3120). (reference p provides detailed information on the Marine Corps force allocation process).

(b) ICW the supporting MEFs, MSCs export files from JOPEs, import and export FRNs in JFRG II, and send down to MSEs. Unit embark sections will import TPFDD (FRNs) into MDSS II for level VI unit sourcing. (Appendix B provides specific process details)

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(c) When directed, units UDL are defined and MDSS II files are populated with actual data in order to support the movement.

(d) After units source requirements in MDSS II, files are sent to the appropriate level command for upload into JOPES via the JFRG II feeder system per the supported COMMARFOR and supporting MEF direction. All levels report completion of sourcing as directed.

Detail	FRN	Sourced ULN
ULN:	M1CG1	M1CG1
UTC:	PHRAA	PHRAA
Force Description:	RECON BN (-)	RECON BN (-)
Service:	M	M
UIC:	(EMPTY)	M13011
Unit Name:	(EMPTY)	3D RECON BN, 3D MARDIV
ProvOrg:	(EMPTY)	5
PAX:	45	23
SIC:	S	A
Cargo:	45.3	15.2
RLD:	(EMPTY)	C222
ALD:	(EMPTY)	C223
EAD:	C224	C224
LAD:	C226	C226
RDD:	C229	C229
Origin:	(EMPTY)	CP Schwab
POE:	(EMPTY)	Kadena AB
POD:	Ali Al Salem	Ali Al Salem
POD M/S:	AK	AK
Destination:	Al Asad	Al Asad
FTN:	5550K045069	5550K045069

Figure 4-7.--Sourced ULN Information

(e) As units are cross leveled with equipment to fill shortfalls, units should refine TPFDD ULNs to ensure most accurate force requirements are in JOPES.

(f) All levels ICW personnel sections, confirm and coordinate sourcing of approved SA and IA requirements in the TPFDD when required.

(g) The supporting MEF, ICW the MAW creates lead and trail maintenance En-route Support to Transient Aircraft (ESTA)

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requirements and flight ferry in the deployment TPFDD for ITV.
(For a detailed process refer to Appendix N)

(h) ICO MEU employment requiring intra-theater lift, the supported MEU sources and refines force requirements within the CCDR's designated intra-theater deployment TPFDD.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) COMMARFORCOM ensures sourcing solutions (pre-decisional or approved) are correct and resident in HQMC MCBUL 3120 (Playbook) for supporting COMMARFORs and all levels to reference when sourcing the TPFDD.

(b) COMMARFORCOM ICW HQMC, supporting COMMARFORs, MARFORRES, supporting MEFs and Marine Corps Installations (MCIs) (bases/stations) develop an ILOC plan for activated reserve units for pre-deployment integration and training.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) Units import JFRG II TPFDD FRNs into MDSS II.

(b) Units source FRNs to create a deployment UDL.

(c) Based on the mode/source, unit embark sections identify containerization and associate equipment and materiel within MDSS II.

(d) Units provide sourced MDSS II export to MAGTF planners as directed for subsequent upload into JFRG II.

(4) Distribution. The MDDOC refines sustainment, deployment planning and materiel to support the supported MAGTF based upon initial sourced requirements.

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program

(a) The supported COMMARFOR approves and registers the WRWP with HQMC for future release and CMC approval.

(b) MARCORLOGCOM (WRPB) determines WRWP shortfall requirements (sustainment not available in-stores), and coordinates future procurements from DOD sources (DLA, vendors, etc.).

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(c) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, MARCORLOGCOM (WRPB-DMC) sources WRM TPFDD FRNs based on the availability of in-store materiel. ULNs are associated to MAGTF level (not unit) for strategic lift planning/execution. Shortfalled WRM will not be included in the TPFDD and will be distributed by the vendor or MARCORSYSCOM ICW MARCORLOGCOM (DMC) direct to the supported MAGTF via commercial/sustainment channels, which will require re-distribution in theater.

(6) Supply/Sustainment. Classes of supply as they relate to initial WRM sustainment:

(a) Class I (subsistence). The DLA is the executive agent for class I and the only approved source of supply for operational rations. A Performance Based Agreement (PBA) has been established between HQMC and DLA which provides procedures and responsibilities for supporting CONUS and OCONUS WRM requirements.

(b) Class II (individual equipment (-) weapons/optics). Mission specific individual combat equipment to be drawn from supporting Training Allowance Pool (TAP). Source class II replacement blocks from supporting Consolidated Issue Facility (CIF). Identify shortfalls to Program Manager Infantry Combat Equipment (PM-ICE) for sourcing.

(c) Class III (petro/oils/lubricants-POLs). Source/schedule bulk fuel for ground equipment and aircraft and aviation support equipment operations. Source packaged POLs from supporting establishment retail activities.

(d) Class IV (construction materiels). Source class IV from supporting establishment retail activities.

(e) Class V (ammo). Source Class V (A) (Air) and Class V (W) (Ground) ammunition from supporting ammunition supply points IAW established allocations provided in the WRM Stocks Force-held (WRMSF) and the Marine Ammunition Requirements Support Order (MARSO) (Published annually by PM Ammo). Ammo shortfalls are to be identified to PM Ammo for sourcing.

(f) Class VI (personal items). Source as needed.

(g) Class VII (major end items). Based on the approved equipment requirement, equipment shortfalls (organic and above T/E) are cross leveled throughout the supporting COMMARFOR, MEF, MSC and MSE levels via the supply process.

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Global equipment sourcing is used to fill shortfalls after MARFOR cross leveling. (per reference k)

(h) Class VIII (medical supplies). ICW HQMC policy, Authorized Medical Allowance List (AMAL) and Authorized Dental Allowance List (ADAL) shortages are sourced through the supporting intermediate medical logistics activity.

(i) Class IX (repair parts)

1. Force providers source aviation MALSP/CSP packages.

2. Force providers source ground equipment consumable repair parts from supporting intermediate supply activities.

3. Force providers source consumable and secondary repairable blocks from supporting repairable issue points.

(j) Class X (non-military items). Source as needed.

(7) Prepositioning

(a) The supporting COMMARFOR and MEFs ICW the supported MAGTF source FIE requirements based on existing PO assignments as identified in FRNs in the deployment TPFDD.

(b) The supporting COMMARFOR and MEFs ICW the supported MAGTF source MPF enabler requirements in the deployment TPFDD.

(8) Personnel. All levels coordinate sourcing of SA and IAs (per reference w), and ensure correct sourcing of TPFDD requirements when needed. SA, IA and combat replacement sourcing involves:

(a) SA/IAs. The supporting COMMARFOR utilizes assigned personnel to source SA/IA requirements through Unit Diary Marine Integrated Personnel System (UDMIPS). The supporting COMMARFOR identifies remaining shortfall requirements to CMC (MMFA) via the manpower requirements tracking module (MRTM) of the Marine Corps mobilization processing system (MCMPS). MCMPS (MRTM) is used to request, approve, and manage all active/reserve augment requirements provided to DC, M&RA.

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(b) Combat replacements. The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF coordinate to refine casualty estimation based on current situation and other known planning factors. Once the refined requirement is approved by the supported COMMARFOR, CMC determines, based on recommendation by DC M&RA, whether active or reserve will be used to source initial combat replacements.

1. The supported COMMARFOR will determine the flow of replacements into theater based on requirements and prior planning. When IRR Marines are utilized, DC M&RA (MP) and DC PP&O (PO) will coordinate with the supported COMMARFOR to select either a 7 or 15 day pre-deployment training program of instruction (general timeline used for planning - training requirements are TBD) in order to satisfy MAGTF and/or theater training requirements.

2. The supported COMMARFOR will register TPFDD requirements, and the supporting COMMARFOR will source and deploy combat replacements as coordinated via COMMARFORCOM.

3. Phase II - Force Deployment Execution (FDE) (Deployment). Upon the President's decision on the employment of a military option in support of crisis or contingency operations, the SecDef directs OPORD execution via an EXORD. DEPORDs and/or an approved GFMAP are released by the SecDef and Services to authorize transfer of augmentation forces to the supported CCDR. The supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs will begin verifying force deployment requirements (via the supported COMMARFOR) to the supported CCDR in order to initiate strategic lift allocations and the movement of the force. Supporting COMMARFOR and Service distribution support agencies will begin/continue coordinating non-TPFDD movement of equipment and materiel to support MAGTF operations.

a. Tailor and refine requirements. Tailoring and refining force requirements will occur after COA decision, during orders development and in stride with sourcing force requirements until TPFDD verification. Due to parallel planning efforts, compressed planning timelines, changes in CONOPS and embarkation/data requirements, tailoring and refining will be needed in order to provide accurate lift requirements and adjust phasing of forces into theater. Once fully sourced and refined, the TPFDD can be used by lift providers to calculate gross lift requirements in support of deployment planning and schedule lift once the requirement has been validated.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

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(a) All levels coordinate adjustments to the deployment TPFDD based on changes identified in developing tactical situation, commander's priorities and CCDR's force flow.

(b) All appropriate levels participate in supported COMMARFOR and CCDR TPFDD conferences in order to tailor and refine the TPFDD and coordinate changes in a collaborative environment.

(c) All levels maintain situational awareness over emergent force requirements:

1. The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF identifies emergent force requirements in the TPFDD by building FRNs when needed.

2. COMMARFORCOM coordinates sourcing of emergent FRNs with the force providers once validated by the CCDR and approved for sourcing by DC PP&O.

(d) Supporting/supported COMMARFORs, supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF FDP&E planners participate in the HQMC (SGEWG) global equipment sourcing conference to assess unit force flow against the initial equipment sourcing plan in order to identify correct sourcing and deployment categories for all globally sourced equipment if needed. (See Appendix H for details)

(e) All levels monitor receipt of globally sourced equipment with supply sections/SMU and complete TPFDD actions when needed.

(f) The supported MAGTF determines effective DOT organization and location to support FDP&E once deployed. (i.e. forward deployed vs reachback. etc.).

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continue to coordinate remaining sourcing solutions and coordinate emergent force sourcing requirements (To include LAD shifts for major forces if needed - see Appendix L for detailed information).

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

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(a) All levels confirm sourced ULNs and incorporate changes via feeder systems (MDSS II/JFRG II).

(b) Units continue preparation of cargo and personnel for deployment.

(c) Supporting COMMARFORs/MEFs participate in the HQMC (SGEWG) global equipment sourcing conference and prepare to receive and embark, transport, or deploy globally sourced equipment per the CMC approved global equipment sourcing plan.

(d) The supporting MEF, ICW the MAW coordinates and submits Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM) request for lead and trail maintenance ESTA ICW CORONET via the MARFOR, to support TACAIR from home station/POE to final destination.

(4) Distribution

(a) ICW the SMU and DLA (Distribution), the supporting COMMARFOR and MEFs refine initial sustainment distribution requirements.

(b) ICW the supporting establishment (SMU/base and stations), the MDDOC activates staging areas and refines commercial mode support for unit personnel, equipment and sustainment originating out of bases and stations.

(c) ICW the supporting MEF MDDOC, the bases/stations DMO continues to refine the commercial asset mode/node movement plan.

(d) Bases/stations DMO coordinates commercial staging requirements with bases and stations (PMO/facilities).

(e) ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MDDOC, the MMDC establishes expeditors (DLC teams) to all theater distribution nodes and reception points as required (i.e. customs/ITV).

(f) ICW the supporting MEF, the supporting establishment (bases/stations) executes distribution support (storage of personal effects, privately owned vehicles (POVs) etc.).

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, MARCORLOGCOM (WRPB/DMC) continues to refine the WRWP TPFDD requirements,

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ensures container support for embarkation and deployment, and plans/coordinates non-TPFDD distribution and shipment of procured WRM with vendors.

(b) ICW the supported MAGTF, the supported COMMARFOR publishes the WRM plan release message to DC I&L (LPO).

(c) DC I&L (LPO) publishes WRM withdrawal execution authorization message granting authority to release and deploy WRM.

(6) Supply/Sustainment

(a) Class VII (major end items)

1. ICW the supported/supporting COMMARFORs and MAGTF/MEFs FDPWGs, HQMC (SGEWG) convenes a global equipment sourcing conference to develop the global equipment sourcing solution plan. The SGEWG and FDPWG reviews equipment sourcing solutions against the force deployment plan in order to ensure that globally sourced equipment can be deployed/supported within the FDP&E process (per Appendix H).

2. Upon CMC approval, DC PP&O (SGEWG) will release the global equipment sourcing solution message.

(b) DC I&L, MARCORLOGCOM, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF continue coordination for long term sustainment support (61 days post deployment commencement) with strategic (primarily DLA)/theater level support agencies and vendors.

(c) Requisitioning; the supported CCDR and MARCORLOGCOM route plan requirements as needed.

(7) Prepositioning

(a) The supported MAGTF ICW the supported COMMARFOR continues to refine PO distribution plans and FRNs as needed.

(b) The supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF refine FIE requirements as needed.

(8) Personnel. All levels continue coordination of sourcing of SA, IA and combat replacements per established manpower guidance and ensure correct refinement of TPFDD requirements when needed.

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b. Verify movement requirements. Verification of Marine Corps TPFDD requirements occurs during orders development/transition and in stride with the tailoring and refinement of TPFDD requirements. The JOPEs validation process begins at the MSE level and progresses up the chain of command to the supported CCDR for validation of the requirement and subsequent lift allocation. Verification of Marine Corps requirements will occur up until force closure of the MAGTF and will continue for emergent force requirements as needed. (In order to start initial planning of allocations and scheduling, the supported CCDR can direct verification of requirements before an EXORD is given if needed during planning refinement.)

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPEs

(a) All levels verify TPFDD requirements IAW supported COMMARFOR and CCDR TPFDD guidance, and track requirements through validation process.

(b) The supporting MEFs and supported COMMARFOR must submit General Officer (GO) Endorsements (GOEs) in order to change ULNs already scheduled by lift providers that affect strategic movement schedules as established in TPFDD guidance.

(c) The supporting MEFs and COMMARFOR must provide justification with GOEs based on operational need when not covered by CJCS DEPORD in order to submit short-notice validations. (See detailed information in reference c, or Supported CCDR Supplemental TPFDD LOI regarding GOE requirements)

(d) All levels monitor strategic lift, organic and non-common user lift and coordinate with strategic mobility planners to ensure lift allocation is aligned with validated TPFDD requirements.

(e) All levels continue to monitor global sourcing execution, refine and verify requirements as required.

(f) ICO MEU employment requiring intra-theater lift, the supported MEU verifies force deployment requirements within the CCDR's designated intra-theater deployment TPFDD to either the supported COMMARFOR, or Fleet/NAVFOR command (COMREL TBD), and/or submits requirements within ITARs.

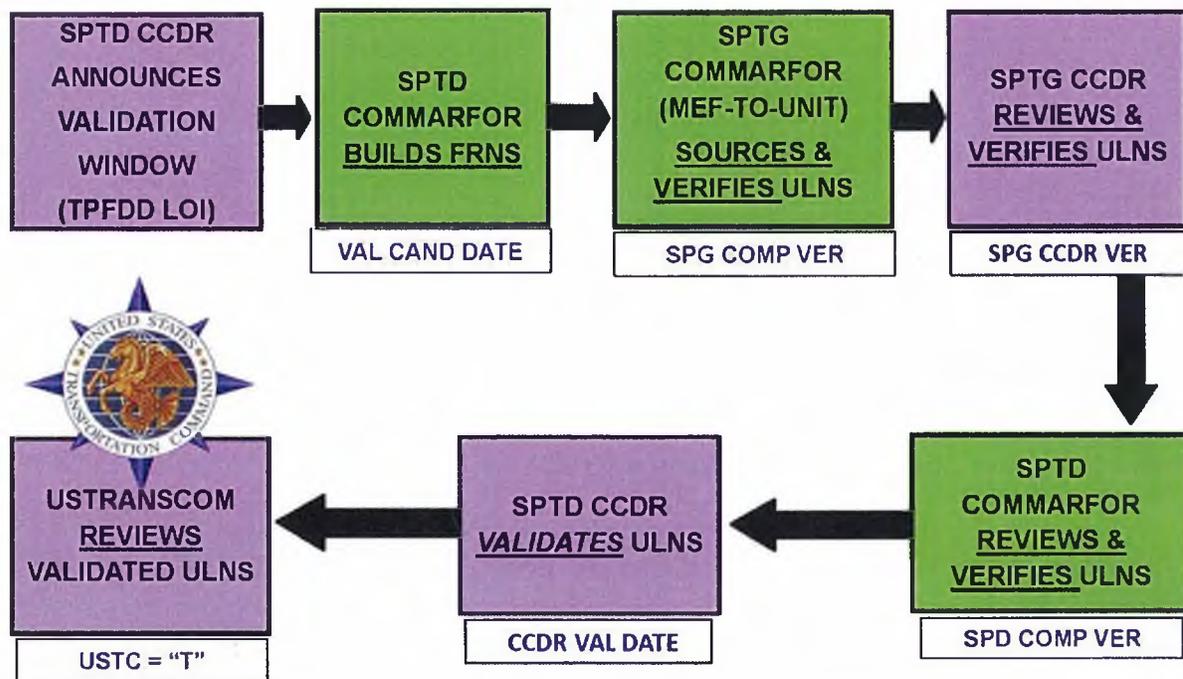


Figure 4-8.--TPFDD Verification/Validation Process

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continue to coordinate remaining sourcing solutions and emergent sourcing requirements.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) All levels continue to monitor global equipment sourcing execution (if utilized), and refine data, embark and prepare for deployment as required.

(b) In preparation for deployment, the supporting MEFs prepare and submit load plans, required transportation documentation (i.e. HAZMAT diplomatic clearances) and AIS exports.

(c) In preparation for deployment, the supporting MEFs generate and maintain required ITV information via designated ITV mediums (i.e. SAAM submissions, self deploying itineraries).

(d) The MDDOC ensures nodal support infrastructure is in place and activates UMAs.

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(e) IAW the TPFDD, the MDDOC coordinates and submits movement requests to the MMCC to trigger DMO execution of commercial transportation to POE.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supporting MEF MDDOC confirms ITV accuracy of distribution and sustainment data from bases/stations and DLA.

(b) Upon receipt of movement requests, the supporting establishment DMOs IAW the TPFDD and ICW with MDDOC, coordinates and submits movement requests within the JDDE for execution of commercial transportation to POE.

(c) The supporting MEF MDDOC and SMU coordinate with external distribution agencies as required in order to leverage JDDE support.

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program. ICW DLA Barstow and Albany, MARCORLOGCOM (DMC) manages CONUS movement, positioning, embarkation and accountability of WRMRI and verifies TPFDD ULN requirements to the supported COMMARFOR as directed.

(6) Supply/Sustainment

(a) Class VII (major end items). All levels continue to execute and monitor global equipment sourcing actions and coordinate receipt of equipment for future embarkation and deployment.

(b) ICW the supporting MEF, the MAW verifies AVLOG CSP movement requirements.

(7) Prepositioning

(a) The supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs verify MPF FIE and enabler TPFDD deployment requirements.

(b) The supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs verify MPF PO TPFDD deployment requirements (for visibility only).

(8) Personnel. In order to fully utilize strategic lift, all levels coordinate with FDP&E Sections to ensure channel and commercial requirements are only planned when

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strategic lift is not available, or does not meet the requirement.

c. Marshal and move to Port of Embarkation (POE).

Marshalling and movement of the force to the POE occurs during orders development/transition and in stride with verification of TPFDD requirements and allocation of strategic lift. Deploying forces marshal at origins where units are inspected and then transported to the POE. Upon arrival at the POE, units stage in preparation for boarding the ships and/or aircraft that will transport them to the theater of operations. Movement from origin to POE is coordinated and controlled by the MDDOC. The MDDOC directs activation of UMCCs and TOOs in order to facilitate deployment and distribution operations and nodal throughput.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) The supporting/supported COMMARFOR, supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF coordinates force deployment execution via their respective DOT.

(b) All levels provide and report deployment updates to their commands.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continue to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The UMCC will commence actions at the UMA to include equipment confirmation/preparation and pre-inspections before movement to POE. (Military Shipping Labels (MSLs), Radio Frequency Identification Tags (RFID), etc.).

(b) UMCCs conduct confirmation of deployment ULNs ICW Personnel Sections.

(c) The MDDOC (MCC) and UMCCs facilitate movement of personnel, equipment and materiel to POE.

(d) Under supervision of the MDDOC and MSC's, deploying units conduct final equipment preparations and joint equipment inspections prior to deployment at POE.

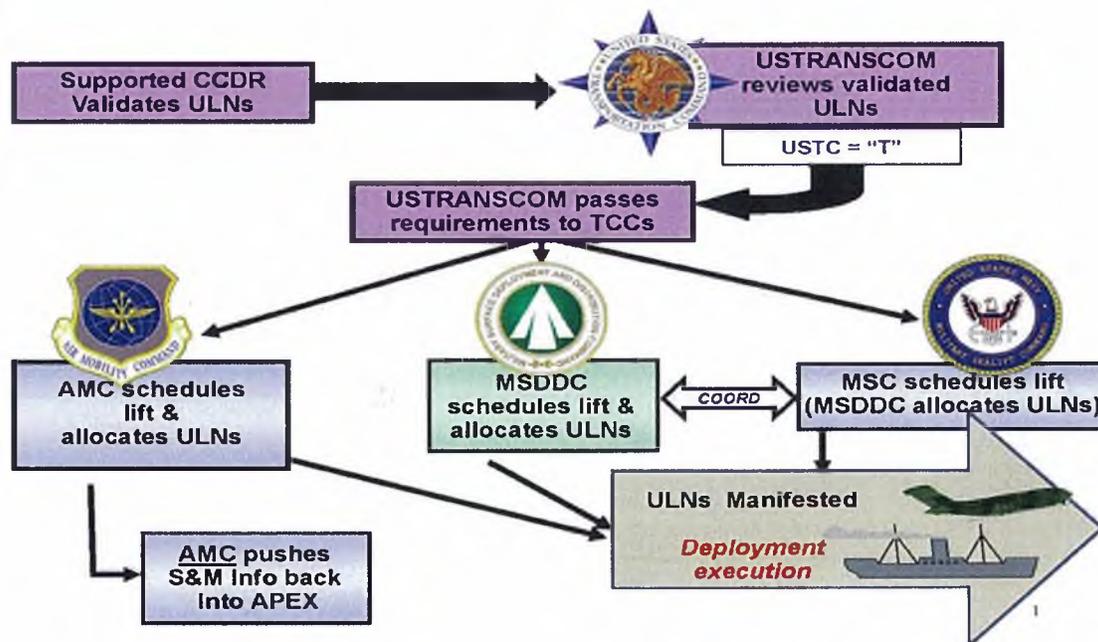


Figure 4-9.--Scheduling and Allocation Process
(Common User Lift)

(4) Distribution

(a) Bases/stations DMO receives commercial transportation assets, coordinates, schedules and executes movement to UMAs In Support Of (ISO) the force movement plan to POE.

(b) The DMO establishes receiving teams at POEs to offload commercial assets to ensure expedient offload and re-employment of assets in order to eliminate detention charges.

(c) The MDDOC coordinates and executes distribution support at strategic and tactical nodes within the JDDE as needed.

(d) The supporting MEF MDDOC and supported MAGTF MDDOC continue to leverage external sustainment support from within the JDDE (i.e. channel routing matrix, ACA activity, monitoring channel nodes).

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program. ICW DLA Barstow and Albany, MARCORLOGCOM (DMC) manages movement of WRM to POE for deployment.

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(6) Supply/Sustainment

(a) The supporting MAW synchronizes and coordinates AVLOG CSP element transfer from parent to host MALS (if applicable) in preparation for movement to the POE.

(b) Establish intermediate supply activities (ammo/medlog/PEI, etc.) in order to prepare to receive/issue supported MAGTF equipment and materiel.

(7) Prepositioning

(a) Designated units comprising the MPF FIE and MPF enablers begin marshal and movement to POE as part of the unit move/deployment process IAW the allocation schedule and MDDOC movement plan.

(b) After completion of normal maintenance cycles, the MPS with embarked PO deploys from assigned home ports for future deployment to PODs (BICmd manifests each MPS (PO) in IGC upon completion of normal maintenance).

(8) Personnel. None.

d. Manifest and move to Port of Debarkation (POD). Manifesting and movement of the force to POD occurs during transition with verification of TPFDD requirements. During unit manifesting and movement to POD, units arrive at the POE, verify manifest information, board transportation and move to POD in theater via aircraft/ship. Unit commanders are responsible for ensuring accurate personnel/equipment are accounted for at the POE so that USTRANSCOM (TCCs), or the MDDOC TOO can accurately manifest ULN passenger/cargo information into ITV systems. In the event that TCCs are not responsible for port operations, FDP&E sections record manifest data in JOPES Web Scheduling and Movement (WebSM) when needed. The supported COMMARFOR reports change of operational control of the arriving unit to the supported CCDR.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) Manifests at the APOE are to be entered into JOPES WebSM within two hours after aircraft departure and within (48) hours after ship departure from SPOE (or (24) hours before ship arrival at the SPOD (whichever is first)). (Per reference c)

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(b) When USTRANSCOM TCCs manifest at the APOEs, the supporting MEFs (MSCs) confirm requirements manifested in JOPEs WebSM and report manifest via newsgroup to the supporting MEF. ICW the MDDOC manifesting at APOE, the supporting MEFs (MSCs) manifest requirements in JOPEs WebSM and report manifest via newsgroup to the supporting MEF.

(c) ICW supporting MEFs, the MAW will report carrier on-load time of departure of deployment and manifests in JOPEs WebSM for self-deploying forces (i.e. TACAIR deployments).

(d) All levels continue to provide and report deployment force closure updates to their commands.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFOR, and the supported MAGTF, continue to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) When in control of deployment port operations, USTRANSCOM TCCs manifest requirements in IGC (via GATES). When TCCs are not in control of deployment port operations, the supporting MEF MDDOC is responsible for manifesting via IGC. ICW MAGTF planners, manifests at the APOE are to be entered into JOPEs WebSM within two hours after aircraft departure, and within (48) hours after ship departure from SPOE (or (24) hours before ship arrival at the SPOD (whichever is first)). (Per reference c)

(b) The supported MDDOC, ICW MAGTF planners reports carrier off-load at time of arrival at the POD for units deployed via strategic, non-common user-lift (Reporting carrier off-load for self deploying TACAIR is completed by the ACE).

(c) The supporting MEF MDDOC ensures ITV and monitors through IGC. (See annex B for more information on the system specifics)

(d) The MDDOC coordinates self-move requirements with AMC when needed to support lead/trail maintenance ESTA supporting TACAIR. (Per Appendix N)

(4) Distribution

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(a) The MDDOC continues to coordinate and mature sustainment and distribution support established by the advanced party from within the JDDE.

(b) DLCs continue to facilitate expedited movement of sustainment cargo through strategic, theater and tactical nodes as required (ITV, DTS documentation).

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program. MARCORLOGCOM (DMC) coordinates strategic lift requirements with the supported COMMARFOR and USTRANSCOM, provides ITV for WRM deployed via strategic lift, and continues to manage distribution of shortfalled WRM requirements via commercial/sustainment channels.

(6) Supply/Sustainment. The supporting MAW and ACE monitors AVLOG CSP movements and statuses, ensuring synchronization with tactical aircraft departures and arrivals. If required, ICW the MAGTF and MDDOC, the ACE coordinates intra-theater movements of CSP elements to tactical aircraft detachment locations.

(7) Prepositioning

(a) MPF FIE units and enablers manifest and deploy to POD.

(b) The supporting COMMARFOR/MEF report departure of the MPS (PO) from assigned home ports IAW MSC helm reports. Upon arrival at the POD, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF reports arrival of the MPS.

(8) Personnel. Maintain situational awareness of unit deployments and related issues in order to support DOT actions and coordination.

e. Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (J/RSO&I). J/RSO&I of the force occurs during transition and upon arrival of units at the POD. J/RSO&I incorporates the following steps in sequential order; (1) Reception at POD, (2) Staging of units for training, outfitting, organizing and marshalling units, (3) Conducting intra-theater movements to final destinations, and (4) Conducting final tactical movement and integration of forces at TAAs before operations. As units arrive at the POD, ITV systems are used to report arrival. ICW the DOT, the MDDOC coordinates intra-theater transportation as required with the CCDR's JDDOC and

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plans/manages tactical movements of units to TAAs. The MDDOC coordinates distribution of MAGTF materiel from theater distribution agencies; elements of the MAGTF execute tactical distribution.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) All levels report force closure upon arrival of ULNs at the POD via newsgroup, and continue to provide deployment updates to their commands.

(b) Based on the established RDDs and MAGTF Commander's priorities, the supported MAGTF's DOT establishes priorities and oversees intra-theater movement of units and equipment from the POD to final destinations in order to ensure continuity of the force deployment plan, and synchronization of force closure of the unit (personnel, equipment and materiel).

(c) Supported MAGTF and MSC planners provide TPFDD force flow information to the MDDOC and air planners in order to plan and schedule follow-on tactical air and ground transportation for units and equipment from final destinations to TAAs/operating areas.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continue to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The supported MAGTF's MDDOC maintains status of MAGTF deployment through designated TOOs.

(b) The supported MAGTF's MDDOC participates in ground/air boards in order to coordinate tactical lift priorities.

(c) Unit MCCs are established near strategic POD locations (i.e. ILOCs/PODs, etc.) to provide positive control of the onward movement of personnel and equipment during the J/RSO&I process.

(4) Distribution

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(a) The MDDOC oversees coordination and execution of sustainment and distribution support and DLC team requirements within the JDDE as required.

(b) The MMDC supports and executes tactical distribution IAW established supported MAGTF routes as directed.

(c) The MDDOC coordinates and synchronizes organic, commercial/host nation assets to support movement from POD to final destinations.

(5) War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR) Program

(a) The supported MAGTF receives WRMRI via strategic, channel, or commercial lift and re-distributes as needed.

(b) COMMARCORLOGCOM (DMC) continues to manage distribution of shortfalled WRM requirements.

(6) Supply/Sustainment

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, COMMARFORCOM and lift providers, COMMARCORLOGCOM determines long-term sustainment requirements (61 days post deployment commencement) for the MAGTF and COMMARCORLOGCOM (DMC) coordinates lift requirements when needed utilizing channel, commercial, theater and tactical distribution pipelines.

(b) ICW the supported MAGTF and MDDOC, the ACE coordinates and executes movement for AVLOG CSP elements to detachment locations.

(7) Prepositioning

(a) The supported MAGTF ICW NSE and the CCCR JDDOC conducts arrival, off-load, and J/RSO&I of PO equipment and FIE force.

(b) After MPS off-load, designated shipping will be released to common-user sea-lift pool, or maintained as withhold shipping to support MAGTF operations if needed.

(8) Personnel. Maintain situational awareness of unit deployments and related issues in order to support DOT actions and coordination.

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5000. DEFINITIONS

1. Redeployment occurs after termination or transition of the mission, and involves; (1) The reconstitution and transfer of forces and materiel to support another Joint Force Commander's operational requirements, or (2) The return of forces and materiel back to home stations for reconstitution to support future operations.
2. Retrograde is the process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset (replenishment, repair, or recapitalization) program, or to another AO to replenish unit stocks, or satisfy stock requirements.
3. Reconstitution involves those actions taken by a military force during or after operational employment to restore its combat capability to full operational readiness. (Reconstitution operations include regeneration and reorganization)
4. Reset is a term used to represent a series of actions taken to restore units to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. Reset enables Service reconstitution.
5. R3. For the purpose of this manual, R3 is defined as retrograde, reconstitution and redeployment actions as planned and executed by the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF. R3 actions support redeployment to another AOR, back to home station, or to support force rotations.

5001. OVERVIEW

1. Redeployment operations are dependent on the supported CCDR's defined mission, end state, concept for redeployment, or requirements to support another JFC's CONOPS. Decisions made concerning the termination of operations, withdrawal timetables, residual forces and reserve stocks to remain in the host country will shape the pace and nature of the redeployment. Service equipment redistribution plans should be planned ICW supported CCDR redeployment plans in order to ensure Marine forces, equipment and materiel can be reconstituted in the most efficient manner to support future CCDR and Service requirements.
2. Redeployment planning is the responsibility of the supported CCDR, and is conducted in close coordination with the supporting

Chapter 5

FDP&E Process (Redeployment)

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CCDRs/components, Services and gaining supported CCDR or JFC (when redeployment is to another AOR). When required, supporting CCDR's, components and Services are responsible for providing force generation and reconstitution requirements based on the GFMAP and Service plans. The scope of redeployment planning will depend on whether Marine forces are redeploying to another AOR for operations or returning back to home station. In addition to planning redeployment to another AOR and/or back to home station, redeployment planning may be conducted to support steady-state operations during a prolonged campaign that requires regular force rotation.

3. The greater the size and difficulty of redeployment operations, the more likely unit redeployment will outpace retrograde and redeployment of equipment and materiel. Due to complexity of the retrograde, competing priorities in theater, and lift constraints, the supporting COMMARFOR and MAGTF will most likely have to reorganize or deploy additional capabilities to assist in the command and control and execution of R3 (i.e. elements of MARCORLOGCOM). Creating SPMAGTFs, delaying CSS redeployment, deploying additional CSS capabilities, and/or utilizing unit rear parties to enable and execute R3 operations as the MAGTF draws down are likely options. Depending upon the situation, equipment and materiel should be redeployed via the normal unit move process. Utilizing a combination of unit move and a SPMAGTF to conduct the disposition and R3 of equipment and materiel may be needed to meet Service reset requirements. The standard unit move process is the most effective means to redeploy a unit's equipment and materiel, since supporting processes are established around the unit commander's responsibility to account for, prepare and redeploy unit equipment and materiel.

5002. FDP&E PROCESS (REDEPLOYMENT)

1. The FDP&E process for redeployment identifies a "general" FDP&E process that can be used as a guideline during any situation that requires the redeployment of Marine forces and includes a maximum amount of FDP&E tasks that can be scaled down per the situation and redeployment requirement. Like deployment, the redeployment process is organized within the two planning and execution phases, ten FDP&E activities and seven functional areas (minus WRMR Program). Tasks are identified under each functional area and activity in sequential order, but most often will occur concurrently among multiple organizations once a plan is approved for execution and redeployment begins. Although the redeployment of forces involves different planning

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considerations and factors from deployment, most of the same tasks and requirements addressed in the deployment process will have to be addressed in planning and executing redeployment.

2. Phase I - Force Deployment Planning (FDP) (Redeployment).

In the event of the redeployment of Marine Forces to support operations in another JFC or CCDR's AOR, information contained in the FDP&E deployment process in Chapter 4 identifying the CJCS orders process and supported/supporting CCDR/COMMARFOR planning actions and tasks within each activity directly applies. In the event of redeployment to another AOR, back to home stations or to support force rotation of Marine forces, the supported CCDR's intent for redeployment may be detailed in the GFMAP, OPOD, or redeploy orders. Redeployment planning is conducted by the JFC and/or CCDR and will usually occur during deployment planning and continue until redeployment execution. As in deployment, redeployment planning occurs in concert with the MCPP.

a. Receive and analyze mission. The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF receive higher headquarters redeployment planning guidance, conduct commander's orientation/guidance, analyze tasks and develop mission statements. Specific operational requirements and information to be considered include: identification and phasing of major forces and materiel for redeployment and/or rotation; R3 responsibilities; transition requirements for RIP; equipment and materiel accountability and processing and host nation support for MAGTF R3. Initial staff estimates of supportability are prepared at all levels of command as needed.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) In conjunction with the establishment of the OPT, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF establish the FDPWG in order to plan R3.

(b) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF review the supported CCDR supplemental TPFDD LOI and pertinent orders in order to prepare and disseminate specific MARFOR/MAGTF TPFDD guidance in reference to R3.

(c) The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF, assist CCDR initial assessment of strategic movement requirements (Based on force requirements in the supporting deployment TPFDD).

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(d) All levels within the supported MAGTF maintain communications via newsgroups and AMHS. (Ensure appropriate HQMC DCs/agencies and COMMARFORCOM are info'd in correspondence above the MEF level).

(e) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF ensure PID permissions are correct to enable planner access to JOPEs. (See Appendix A for detailed information on JOPEs accounts)

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF, DC PP&O, DC I&L and COMMARCORLOGCOM begins initial force planning and coordination in identifying force requirements and sourcing solutions needed to support R3.

(b) ICW COMMARFORCOM, DC PP&O reviews and adjusts MCBUL 3120 as appropriate to account for force redeployment and unit availability to support other CCDR and Service requirements. (Early identification of redeployment requirements is critical to avoid unnecessary mobilization of Reserve forces)

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) ICW the supported MAGTF, MSCs maintain UDLs and data in order to expedite TPFDD sourcing of redeployment requirements when needed.

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops feasibility of support by considering force composition, inherent personnel, equipment and supplies for redeployment. Utilize existing D2 architecture and nodal analysis intelligence and CONOPS assumptions to develop initial feasibility of support and requirements for external support, etc.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supported COMMARFOR ICW DC I&L (LPD/LPC) and the supported MAGTF MDDOC establishes initial redeployment coordination with DLA distribution, commercial transportation providers, MARCORLOGCOM and CCDR J4.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, MARCORLOGCOM coordinates DODAAC pure pallet route plans and obtains

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visibility of initial supported CCDR theater distribution nodes/modes.

(c) DC I&L (LPD) coordinate and publish TAC to support all modes of transportation in order to ensure accurate billing. (Per reference t)

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) DC I&L, MARCORLOGCOM and the supported COMMARFOR begin initial coordination for continued force sustainment support and planning with strategic (primarily DLA)/theater level support agencies and vendors ICO redeployment to another AOR.

(b) DC I&L (LPO), ICW DC PP&O, MARCORLOGCOM, MARCORSYSCOM, supporting COMMARFORs/MEFs and the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF, initiates Service equipment reset and reconstitution planning to support redeployment to another AOR, and/or redeployment and retrograde back to home station.

(c) Class VII (major end items). ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops equipment requirements ICO redeployment to another AOR for operations.

(d) DC I&L (LPC) reviews existing supply policy and ensures that equipment accountability and reporting procedures support both the supported MAGTF's R3 and Service reset processes.

(e) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF ensures and maintains accountability of all equipment and materiel.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) MPF reconstitution begins once the supported MAGTF operations end or the CCDR determines it can begin without affecting on-going operations (reference m provides detailed MPF reconstitution process).

(b) To assist the supported COMMARFOR with planning MPF reconstitution, DC PP&O ICW Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) N75 will establish the Executive Coordination Group (ECG).

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(c) IAW Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)/CMC guidance, the ECG develops the MPF reconstitution planning guidance message.

(d) The ECG conducts an Initial Planning Conference (IPC) to develop timelines and initiate/coordinate MPF reconstitution requirements with the supported COMMARFOR.

(7) Personnel

(a) The supporting/supported COMMARFORs, supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF ensure all personnel planning requirements (SA, IA and combat replacements) continue to be accurately identified when planning redeployment of the MAGTF.

(b) DC M&RA ensure manpower policies supporting future SA, IA and combat replacement requirements process addresses redeployment considerations.

b. Develop Concept of Operations (CONOPS). The CONOPS is a general description of actions taken to accomplish the mission and provides an overall picture of the operation. CONOPS development starts during COA development and is refined when the COA is approved. The approved COA will include: mission purpose and tasks for main/supporting efforts; initial task organization; redeployment phasing; R3 and other supporting functional concepts; and updated staff estimates. FDP&E planners develop detailed functional FDP&E plans and supporting TPFDDs once the CONOPS and functional concepts are complete.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPEs

(a) ICW the supported MAGTF, the supported COMMARFOR develops the TPFDD FRNs to include all R3 force requirements. If necessary, the supported COMMARFOR should create supporting TPFDDs/force modules to support multiple CONOPS if redeployment of Marine forces is being conducted to support another AOR and back to CONUS for reset/reconstitution.

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops an initial force redeployment concept that utilizes initial force requirements and phasing of force flow. The initial concept should include a planning timeline that supports R3 and includes embarkation, movements to ports and J/RSO&I Re-integration (J/RSO&I/R) to the final destination.

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(c) The supported MAGTF assesses the force redeployment concept against CCDR force redeployment guidance to ensure commander's CONOPS and redeployment priorities are supportable within CCDR force redeployment constraints and guidance.

(d) In the event of force rotation/RIP with another Marine or joint/coalition force, ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF is responsible for developing the RIP plan. The supported MAGTF begins initial planning with relieving HQ in order to establish deployment and redeployment phasing based on deployment J/RSO&I requirements and RIP operations.

(e) All levels within the supported MAGTF coordinate and verify early redeployment requirements when needed (i.e. post deployment advance parties, site-surveys (ICO redeployment to another AOR), MPF enablers, etc.).

(f) The supported MAGTF stays abreast of MDDOC movement control planning and redistribution planning.

(g) The supported MAGTF ensures integration of non-Marine units attached to the MAGTF during redeployment planning.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). The supported COMMARFOR ICW the MAGTF, supporting COMMARFORs and DC PP&O continue force planning in order to source Service requirements in support of MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF refine R3 movement preparation and execution support planning based on CONOPS requirements and initiates movement control and nodal support planning to support both theater and home station requirements (i.e. marshalling area, wash down sites, sterile yards, etc.).

(b) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF validate feasibility of support for holistic CONOPS movement planning and execution support for both theater and home station requirements. Verify units, equipment and materiel can be redeployed by likely conveyances. Identify equipment and supplies planned for redeployment that require special consideration for conveyance, nodal support or movement control.

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(c) ICW the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF FDP&E Sections, the MDDOC verifies redeployment POE/Ds and terminal operations support.

(d) The supported MAGTF MDDOC starts to develop marshalling, movement and embarkation guidance to support R3.

(e) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF determines AIT/AIS concept of operations and/or requirements for MAGTF-level ITV to include nodal support from origin to destination.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supporting MLG ICW the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF identifies MMDC T/O and T/E and surge requirements to support both home station and redeployment sustainment reception and distribution requirements.

(b) ICW the supporting establishments (base/stations DMO/PMO/facilities), the supporting MEF G-1/G-4 identifies return of deployment storage of personal effects/POVs to unit personnel for future input into the supporting MEF's redeployment LOI to support unit and CACO/wounded warrior requirements.

(c) The MDDOC identifies availability of commercial assets to support movement to POE in theater and POD in another AOR or home station.

(d) The MDDOC develops CONOPS to execute future commercial requirements.

(5) Supply/Sustainment. Class VII (major end items). The supported MAGTF continues development of equipment requirements ICO redeployment to another AOR for operations if needed.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) IAW CNO/CMC guidance, DC PP&O releases the MPF reconstitution planning guidance message.

(b) The ECG schedules the MPF reconstitution Mid-Planning Conference (MPC).

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(7) Personnel. IAW DC M&RA planning guidance, the supported COMMARFOR includes guidance for SA, IA, and combat replacement redeployment in redeployment guidance.

c. Determine requirements. Determining force requirements for redeployment starts during COA development and continues through detailed planning, TPFDD verification and redeployment. After forces are identified for redeployment, detailed force requirement planning shapes the MAGTF and ensures all capabilities are identified to support and maintain both operations and R3. Determining detailed force redeployment requirements will include: identifying and reorganizing forces to conduct R3 operations, support redeployment to another AOR and/or home station; and sustainment requirements.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) The supported MAGTF continues to develop and refine the redeployment task organization and coordinates changes with the supported COMMARFOR in order to continue TPFDD FRN refinement.

(b) ICO RIP operations with another Marine or joint/coalition force, the supported MAGTF continues RIP planning with the relieving HQ in order to coordinate deployment and redeployment phasing with J/RSO&I requirements and RIP operations.

(c) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF planners participate in MAGTF R3 planning in order to provide the initial redeployment plan (timelines and requirements) and JOPES planning considerations.

(d) ICW the supported MAGTF, the supported COMMARFOR determines and creates FRNs for additional force requirements to support R3 if needed.

(e) ISO MEU redeployment back to either the Amphibious Ready Group (ARG), or home station, the MEU develops force redeployment requirements (inter/intra theater) within the CCDR's designated redeployment TPFDD ICW the supported MAGTF and/or Fleet/NAVFOR commands (COMREL dependant).

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) The supported COMMARFOR ICW supporting COMMARFORs registers additional force requirements within JCRM

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in order to identify the supported MAGTF's R3 force requirements.

(b) Upon receipt of validated CCDR/Service requirements to support redeployment, COMMARFORCOM develops force sourcing solutions as required (per reference p).

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF initiate movement planning, identify key transportation milestones and nodes, and begin coordination for establishing support requirements.

(b) Supported COMARFOR and MAGTF mobility planners participate in MAGTF R3 planning to ensure unit movement and embarkation requirements are considered within the R3 plan.

(c) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF conducts intra-theater and tactical movement planning.

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF determines unit move (including MPS) AIT/AIS requirements.

(e) Throughout redeployment, the supported MAGTF ensures mobility support assets (containers, pallets, flat racks, etc.) to support redeployment and coordinates additional requirements with the MDDOC and the supported COMMARFOR during planning.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF determine the level of cargo expeditors (DLC teams - personnel, equipment and systems) at POE/Ds and key nodes.

(b) The MDDOC initiates and refines distribution movement and JDDE interface planning.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF, the supporting COMMARFOR and MEFs begin to determine supply requirements (Class I - X) for continued sustainment ICO redeployment to another AOR, and/or to support R3 until redeployment to home station.

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(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported COMMARFOR validates equipment requirements (identifies above T/E - detailed to Bn level).

(c) DC I&L (LPO), ICW DC PP&O, MARCORLOGCOM, MARCORSYSCOM, the supporting/supported COMMARFORs and supported MAGTF, continues Service reset and reconstitution planning to support redeployment to another AOR and/or back to home station.

(d) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the MAW refines employment of CSPs based on the supported MAGTF's CONOPS and the ACE's mission. Using the MALSP, and ICW the MAGTF ACE, the supporting MAW determines notional CSP sources, types, and concept of deployment/employment and integration with Navy and prepositioned assets (if applicable). (Additional aviation CSP information in Appendix P)

(e) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF identifies excess/obsolete equipment and materiel for future disposition and R3.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) HQMC deploys the MPF Reconstitution Liaison Support Team (RLST) to conduct a site visit and coordinate reconstitution of the MPF with the supported COMMARFOR.

(b) The supported COMMARFOR identifies and validates support personnel, equipment and infrastructure required to support reconstitution sites.

(c) The ESG conducts the MPC in order to review and validate MPF operational and logistical requirements, identify equipment downloaded, to be returned and reconstitution priorities, prepare sourcing/PO attainment strategies, and develop plans, orders and LOIs. (Detailed MPC objectives are listed in reference m)

(7) Personnel

(a) ICW with the supporting COMMARFOR and MEFs, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF identify SA, IA, and combat replacement requirements to support MAGTF R3 and coordinate creation of FRNs in the supporting TPFDD as needed.

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(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF conducts casualty estimation and combat replacement planning to meet future operational requirements.

(c) ICO redeployment to another AOR, DC M&RA initiates planning combat replacement pools using both active and reserves (IRR).

d. Force phasing. Phasing force flow begins during COA development and continues through detailed planning until verification of redeployment requirements. During redeployment planning, forces are identified for off-ramp and redeployment by the CCDR ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF. Redeployment C-Days are determined based on mission requirements, deployment duration constraints (i.e. boots on ground limits) and/or deployment timelines set by another JFC/CCDR if redeploying to another AOR for operations. The MAGTF ICW the supported COMMARFOR will determine detailed phasing of MAGTF capabilities in the order in which units should depart theater. FDP&E planners will ensure that phasing supports the commander's CONOPS, while abiding by established CCDR guidance.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops the force redeployment plan utilizing the MAGTF task organization and determines detailed phasing for unit redeployment and arrival to another AOR, or home station IAW MAGTF CONOPS and CCDR TPFDD guidance.

(b) The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF ensures accurate phasing in the TPFDD FRNs and completes FRNs for future sourcing by the supported (redeploying) MAGTF.

(c) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR/MEF, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF will adjust TPFDD phasing based upon changes in the commander's priority, or operational environment.

(d) ICW the MDDOC and logistics planners, supported MAGTF planners identify and coordinate unit phasing requirements in order to ensure synchronization with MAGTF R3, embarkation and movement planning.

(e) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF participate in CCDR redeployment planning conferences when necessary to provide the supported MAGTF's throughput requirements, identify

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constraints, mitigate delays and refine the force redeployment plan.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs and the supported MAGTF, continues to develop and coordinate in order to source Service requirements in support of MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The supported MAGTF assesses unit redeployment phasing to ensure embarkation and redeployment support is considered and confirms the R3 plan from unit origins UMAs/washdown and sterile sites to designated POEs.

(b) ICW the approved force flow, the supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF assess redeployment POE/Ds to ensure supportability. POE/D supportability assessments should include conveyance compatibility, staging and throughput and customs inspection capabilities.

(c) The supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF MDDOC begin planning for J/RSO&I/R in another AOR and/or home station.

(4) Distribution

(a) ICW the SMU and DLA distribution, the supported MAGTF begins initial sustainment reset assessment to support both redeployment to home station and another AOR if needed.

(b) ICW the supporting establishment (SMU/base and stations), the MDDOC refines mode/source assessment estimates for sustainment redeploying to home station and another AOR if needed.

(c) The MDDOC refines the commercial asset mode/node movement plan.

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the MDDOC executes pre-redeployment planning with JDDOC, DLA and USTRANSCOM in order to identify theater distribution node/mode requirements and sustainment support (customs/ITV/routes).

(e) ICW the supporting MLG/SMU, the MMDC refines redeployment sustainment reception and distribution per force phasing timelines.

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(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) DC I&L (LPO), ICW DC PP&O, MARCORLOGCOM, MARCORSYSCOM, the supporting/supported MARFOR and supported MAGTF, finalizes and publishes the Service reset/reconstitution strategy. Intent of the strategy should prioritize asset redistribution/reset plans with force capabilities and programs in order to support current and future Service operational priorities (i.e. operating forces, WRWP, prepositioning programs, etc.).

(b) DC I&L (LPC) releases supply policy that addresses equipment accountability and reporting procedures to support both MAGTF R3 and the Service equipment reset process.

(c) The supported MAGTF, ICW the JFC/CCDR, DLA, supported COMMARFOR, MARCORLOGCOM, and MARCORSYSCOM, identifies disposition of all classes of supply in order to identify those supplies to be turned in, and/or redistributed to the JFC/CCDR, DLA and home station to support continuing/future operations and Service reset. Identified equipment/materiel requiring redeployment to home station or to another location will either be included in the TPFDD and redeploy via unit move, or will redeploy using channel/commercial modes as coordinated by the supporting MAGTF/COMMARFOR.

1. Class I (subsistence). The supported MAGTF will likely reduce order quantities at C-90 in order to consume in theater to the maximum extent possible and request disposition instructions for serviceable excesses from theater support activity.

2. Class II (individual equipment). Unserviceable materiel and HAZMAT will likely be turned into DLA DS and serviceable excesses will likely be rolled back to the SMU. The supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF will request disposition instructions from PM-ICE for Marine Corps specific individual equipment. Non-Service specific serviceable excesses will likely be submitted for the MRP for credit.

3. Class III (Petro, Oils, Lubricants). Unserviceable packaged POLs will likely be turned into the DLA DS and serviceable excess packaged POLs will likely be rolled back to the SMU. Bulk fuel will be redistributed within theater to the maximum extent possible and the supported MAGTF will

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coordinate disposition for excesses that cannot be redistributed through the theater support activity.

4. Class IV (construction materiel).

Unserviceable materiel or HAZMAT will likely be turned into DLA DS and the supported MAGTF will coordinate with theater support activity to redistribute or donate serviceable excesses.

5. Class V (ammo). Unserviceable materiel that

cannot be reconditioned will likely be destroyed. Serviceable excesses will be retrograded ICW supported CCDR's directions or redistributed through the theater support activity.

6. Class VI (personal items). Source as

needed.

7. Class VII (major end items). The supported

MAGTF will redistribute equipment to support unit reconstitution for redeployment to another AOR, or retrograde and redeploy back to home stations and/or maintenance facilities per Service reconstitution plans.

8. Class VIII (medical materiel).

Unserviceable materiel and HAZMAT will likely be turned in to DLA DS. Serviceable excesses will likely be rolled back to MEDLOG. Retrograde serviceable equipment will likely fill home station AMAL or ADAL shortages.

9. Class IX (repair parts)

a. ICO redeployment to another AOR, ensure AVLOG CSP requirement validity and integration in redeployment force flow as required.

b. Unserviceable consumable repair parts will likely be turned into DLA (DS) and serviceable excesses will likely be rolled back to the SMU. Serviceable excesses will likely be submitted for the MRP for credit.

c. ICW MARCORLOGCOM, the supported MAGTF will either retrograde or turn in unserviceable secondary repairable items to DLA DS. Serviceable secondary repairable items will likely be retrograded or submitted for the MRP for credit.

10. Class X (non-military items). Source as

needed.

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(d) DC PP&O approves the supported COMMARFOR validated equipment requirement and publishes approval message to facilitate unit reconstitution and redeployment to another AOR if needed.

(e) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the ACE, ICW the supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF, synchronizes flow of tactical aircraft with associated AVLOG CSPs, ensuring integration with overall MAGTF force flow in order to support to the MAGTF Commander's CONOPS.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) ICW the ECG, the supported COMMARFOR, establishes the MPF "Redeployment Day" (R-Day) in order to identify MPF reconstitution timelines.

(b) The ECG conducts the Final Planning Conference (FPC) in order to finalize reconstitution timelines, complete preparation of enabler sites, review CONUS equipment shipment timelines and review entire MPF reconstitution process before execution. (~60 days) - detailed FPC objectives are listed in reference m)

(7) Personnel

(a) ICW with the supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF ensure initial SA, IA, and combat replacement requirements are phased correctly in the deployment TPFDD as needed to support R3 requirements.

(b) DC M&RA issues updates to the total force manpower guidance that establish specific manpower reporting/unit diary instructions, provide manpower planning to include SA, IA and combat replacement requirements/sourcing, and include guidance on deactivation of reserve units and individuals.

e. Source requirements. Sourcing of the MAGTF's force redeployment requirements will occur throughout detailed planning until TPFDD verification, and continue until redeployment force closure. Sourcing is the association of deployed units, equipment and materiel to redeployment requirements as identified in the TPFDD FRNs. As in deployment, the association of actual unit and cargo data transforms the FRN into one or more ULNs by populating the UIC.

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(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPEs

(a) ICO redeployment to home station, ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF sources redeployment FRNs in the redeployment TPFDD.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported COMMARFOR (in new AOR) releases FRNs to COMMARFORCOM to coordinate sourcing in the deployment TPFDD with the supported (redeploying) MAGTF and other force providers.

(c) ICW the supported MAGTF, MSCs export files from JOPEs, import and export FRNs in JFRG II, and send down to MSEs. Unit embarkers will import TPFDD FRNs into MDSS II for level VI unit sourcing. (Appendix B provides specific process details)

(d) When directed, supported MAGTF UDLs are refined to account for retrograded equipment/materiel. MDSS II files are populated with actual data in order to ensure movement feasibility.

(e) After supported MAGTF units source requirements in MDSS II, the files are sent to the appropriate level command for upload into the TPFDD per the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF direction. All levels within the supported MAGTF report completion of sourcing in the redeployment TPFDD as directed.

(f) As a deployed unit's equipment/UDL changes due to retrograde or unit redistribution/reconstitution requirements (ICO redeployment to another AOR), units must refine TPFDD ULNs to ensure most accurate force requirements are in JOPEs.

(g) All levels within the supported MAGTF ICW Personnel Sections ensure/coordinate sourcing of force requirements in the redeployment TPFDD when required.

(h) The supported MAGTF, ICW the ACE creates ESTA lead and trail maintenance requirements and flight ferry in the redeployment TPFDD for ITV. (For a detailed process refer to Appendix N)

(i) ISO MEU redeployment, the supported MEU sources and continues to refine force requirements within the CCDR's designated redeployment TPFDD to support inter-theater and/or intra-theater lift if needed.

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(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) COMMARFORCOM ensures sourcing solutions to support R3 (pre-decisional or approved) are correct and resident in the HQMC MCBUL 3120 (Playbook) for all levels to reference when sourcing other Service requirements.

(b) COMMARFORCOM, ICW HQMC, supporting COMMARFORs, COMMARFORRES, MEFs and bases/stations, develops a RILOC plan for activated reserve units for redeployment RSO&R.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) Deployed units under the supported MAGTF import the JFRG II TPFDD FRNs into MDSS II.

(b) Deployed units under the supported MAGTF source FRNs to create redeployment UDL.

(c) Based on the mode/source, deployed unit embarkation sections associate equipment and materiel within MDSS II.

(d) Deployed units under the supported MAGTF provide sourced MDSS II export as directed for subsequent upload into JFRG II.

(4) Distribution. The MDDOC refines sustainment, redeployment planning and materiel to support the MAGTF based upon redeployment requirements to include en-route requisition sustainment.

(5) Supply/Sustainment. ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF initiates execution of R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) The supported COMMARFOR, ECG and RLST continue final MPF reconstitution planning/preparation in order to transition to execution. (~60 days)

(b) The RLST coordinates initial redeployment requirements (units/personnel involved with MPF reconstitution) with the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF.

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(7) Personnel. All levels coordinate sourcing of SA and IAs per established manpower guidance, and ensure correct sourcing in deployment TPFDD to support MAGTF R3 requirements if needed.

3. Phase II - Force Deployment Execution (FDE) (Redeployment). Redeployment execution is directed by the supported CCDR through redeployment orders IAW President/SECDEF and CJCS direction. Redeployment orders authorize transfer of forces back to the supporting CCDR, or another CCDR as appropriate. As in deployment, redeployment involves the integration and management of joint, CCDR and Service processes and procedures required to redeploy a unit from the origin to the final destination in another AOR, and/or back to home station. Redeployment execution will parallel planning activities associated with redeployment of the force to support another JFC's operation, redeployment back to home station, or a combination of both. MAGTF R3 should be considered a separate line of operation, and conducted concurrently with continuing operations. The supported COMMARFOR will begin verifying MAGTF force redeployment requirements to the supported CCDR in order to initiate strategic lift allocations and the movement of the force, and MARFOR/Service distribution support agencies will begin coordinating the non-TPFDD movement of equipment and materiel to support MAGTF redeployment operations.

a. Tailor and refine requirements. Tailoring and refining force requirements will occur during orders development, in stride with sourcing TPFDD requirements and is continuous until verification. Due to parallel planning efforts, compressed planning timelines, changes in mission/CONOPS, and R3 operations, a certain amount of tailoring and refining will be needed in order to provide accurate phasing and lift requirements. Once fully sourced and refined, the TPFDD can be used by lift providers to calculate gross lift requirements in support of redeployment planning and/or schedule lift once the requirement has been validated.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF coordinate adjustments to the TPFDD to affect force flow changes based on changes identified in the developing tactical situation, redeployment or RIP plan, R3 and commander's priorities.

(b) The supported MAGTF and MSCs participate in supported COMMARFOR and CCDR TPFDD conferences in order to

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tailor and refine the redeployment TPFDD and coordinate changes in a collaborative environment. (Detailed information on the conduct of TPFDD conferences are in Appendix I)

(c) ICO RIP operations, supported MAGTF planners maintain close coordination with the incoming MAGTF, or the joint/coalition force in order to maintain integrity of the RIP plan and supporting TPFDDs.

(d) All levels within the supported MAGTF maintain situational awareness over emergent force requirements supporting R3:

1. The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF identifies emergent force requirements in the deployment TPFDD by building FRNs.

2. COMMARFORCOM coordinates sourcing of FRNs in the deployment TPFDD once validated by the CCDR and approved by HQMC.

(e) The supported COMMARFOR, ICW the supported MAGTF, ensures redeployment TPFDD requirements are built and refined as necessary to support in-theater MPF reconstitution.

(f) The supported MAGTF determines effective DOT organization and location to support redeployment (i.e. forward deployed vs. reachback at home station, etc.).

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs and the supported MAGTF, continues to develop and coordinate sourcing solutions to support R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF confirm sourced ULNs and incorporate R3 changes via feeder systems (MDSS II/JFRG II).

(b) Deployed units under the supported MAGTF continue preparation of cargo and personnel for R3.

(c) The supported MAGTF, ICW the ACE, coordinates and submits a SAAM request to the supporting MEF for lead and trail maintenance ESTA ICW CORONET to support redeployment of TACAIR to support operations in another AOR or home station.

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(See Appendix N for detailed information on ESTA planning responsibilities to support TACAIR rotations)

(4) Distribution

(a) ICW the SMU and DLA distribution, the supported MAGTF refines initial redeployment sustainment distribution requirements.

(b) The MDDOC continues to refine commercial asset mode/node redeployment plan to home station and/or another AOR.

(c) ICW the DMO, the MDDOC communicates commercial staging requirements with bases/stations (PMO/facilities) ISO returning forces.

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF MDDOC coordinate employment of expeditors (DLC teams) to all theater and relevant home station distribution nodes and reception points as required (i.e. customs/ITV).

(e) ICW the supporting MEF, the supporting establishment (Bases/stations) executes distribution support for the return of stored personal effects, POVs etc.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) DC I&L, MARCORLOGCOM and the supported COMMARFOR continue coordination for redeployment sustainment support with strategic (primarily DLA)/theater level support agencies and vendors.

(b) The supported CCDR and MARCORLOGCOM continue to cancel or redirect requisition of supply/materiel requirements as appropriate.

(c) MARCORLOGCOM (DMC), ICW the supported COMMARFOR, COMMARFORCOM and lift providers, coordinates sustainment lift requirements to support MAGTF R3.

(d) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(6) Prepositioning. The supported COMMARFOR (via a SPMAGTF or Combat Service Support Detachment (CSSD)) conducts

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in-theater reconstitution of the MPF from in-theater assets and/or assets from CONUS. Extent of MPF reconstitution in-theater is determined by the supported CCDR's directed operational/redeployment timelines. (~180-200 days)

(7) Personnel. All levels continue coordination of sourcing of SA, IA and combat replacements to support MAGTF R3 per established manpower guidance and ensure refinement of TPFDD deployment requirements when needed.

b. Verify movement requirements. The verification process occurs during orders development/transition and in stride with the tailoring and refinement of requirements. The supported CCDR can direct verification of requirements before an EXORD is given in order to start initial planning of redeployment allocations and scheduling. The verification process begins at the supported MAGTF MSE level and progresses up the chain to the supported COMMARFOR, then the supported CCDR for validation of the requirement for lift allocation. Verification of requirements will occur up until completion of the supported MAGTF's redeployment to another AOR, and/or home station.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF and supported COMMARFOR verify R3 TPFDD requirements IAW supported COMMARFOR TPFDD guidance and track all requirements through validation process (To include joint/coalition forces attached to the MAGTF if directed).

(b) The supported MSCs, MAGTF and COMMARFOR must submit GOEs in order to change redeployment ULNs already scheduled by lift providers that affect movement schedules.

(c) The supported MSCs, MAGTF and COMMARFOR must provide justification with GOEs based on operational need when not covered by CJCS deployment order in order to submit short-notice validations. (See detailed information in reference c and/or supported CCDR TPFDD Business Rules)

(d) All levels within the supported MAGTF monitor strategic, organic and non-common user lift, and coordinate with strategic mobility planners to ensure lift allocation is aligned with the validated redeployment TPFDD requirement.

(e) All levels within the supported MAGTF and COMMARFOR continue to refine R3 TPFDD requirements as required.

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(f) ISO MEU redeployment, the supported MEU verifies force redeployment requirements within the CCDR's designated redeployment TPFDD to the supported MAGTF, (or verifies directly to the supported COMMARFOR or Fleet/NAVFOR commands depending on COMREL). (ICO redeployment back to the ARG, MEU intra-theater requirements may have to be submitted via ITARS in addition to the TPFDD)

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM, ICW the DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continues to coordinate remaining sourcing solutions and emergent sourcing requirements to support R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to refine data, embark and prepare for R3 as required.

(b) In preparation for R3, the supported MAGTF prepares and submits load plans, required transportation documentation (i.e. HAZMAT diplomatic clearances) and AIS exports. (See reference o for detailed information).

(c) In preparation for redeployment, the supported MAGTF generates and maintains required ITV information via designated ITV mediums (i.e. SAAM submissions, self deploying itineraries).

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF ensures R3 nodal support infrastructure is in place and activates UMAs.

(4) Distribution

(a) Upon receipt of movement requests, the supporting MEF MDDOC IAW the TPFDD and ICW with the MMDC, coordinates and submits movement requests within the JDDE for execution of commercial transportation from POD to home station.

(b) The MMDC confirms/writes ITV accuracy of distribution and sustainment data/tags from theater to home station and/or POD in another AOR.

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(c) The supported MAGTF MDDOC and supporting MEF MDDOC coordinate with external distribution agencies as required in order to leverage JDDE support in theater and home station.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF redistributes and/or turns in designated classes of supply to the JFC/CCDR and/or DLA to support continuing/future operations.

(c) ICW the supported MAGTF, the ACE verifies AVLOG CSP movement requirements ICO redeployment to another AOR.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) The supported COMMARFOR (via a SPMAGTF or CSSD) continues in-theater stage I reconstitution of the MPF from in-theater assets and/or assets from CONUS. (~180-200 days)

(b) The SPMAGTF/CSSD verifies TPFDD redeployment requirements to the supported COMMARFOR, or MAGTF (depending on COMREL).

(7) Personnel. In order to fully utilize strategic lift, all levels coordinate with FDP&E Sections to ensure channel and commercial requirements are only planned when strategic lift is not available, or does not meet the requirement.

c. Marshal and move to Port of Embarkation (POE). Marshalling and movement of the force to the POE occurs during orders development/transition and in stride with verification of TPFDD requirements. Redeploying forces marshal at origins/designated areas where units are reconstituted if needed, equipment is washed down, inspected and then transported to the POE. Upon arrival at the POE, unit personnel, equipment and materiel are staged in preparation for boarding ships and/or aircraft that will transport them to another AOR, or back to home station. Movement from origin to POE is coordinated and controlled by the MDDOC. The MDDOC directs activation of UMCCs and TOOs in order to facilitate redeployment and distribution operations and nodal throughput.

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(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF coordinate force redeployment execution via their respective DOT. (See Appendix M for detailed information)

(b) All levels within the supported MAGTF provide and report redeployment updates to their commands.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM, ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continues to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements supporting MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The UMCC will commence actions at the UMAs to include: equipment redistribution, preparation, washdowns and pre-inspections before movement to POE (MSLs, RFID, etc.).

(b) The UMCC conducts confirmation of redeployment ULNs ICW Personnel Sections.

(c) The MDDOC (MMCC) and UMCC facilitate movement of personnel and equipment to POE.

(d) Under supervision of the MDDOC and MSCs, deployed unit actions at redeployment nodes and POE include: final equipment preparations and joint equipment inspections, customs inspections and agricultural certifications, etc.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supported MAGTF MDDOC continues to leverage external redeployment sustainment support from within the JDDE (i.e. channel routing matrix, ACA activity and monitoring channel nodes).

(b) The supported MAGTF MDDOC coordinates/executes redeployment distribution support at strategic and tactical nodes within the JDDE as needed.

(c) The supporting MEF MDDOC/supported MAGTF MDDOC ICW DMO bases/stations receive commercial transportation assets, IOT coordinate, schedule and execute movement to/from UMAs ISO

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the force movement plan to the POE, from POD, and from POD to final destination in another AOR.

(d) ICO redeployment to home station, the DMO establishes receiving teams at home station to ensure expedient offload and re-employment of assets in order to eliminate detention charges.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(b) The supporting MAW synchronizes and coordinates AVLOG CSP element transfer from parent to host Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron (MALS) (if applicable) in preparation for movement to the POE ISO redeployment.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) The supported COMMARFOR (via a SPMAGTF or CSSD) continues in-theater stage I reconstitution of the MPF from in-theater assets and/or assets from CONUS (~180-200 days).

(b) SPMAGTF/CSSD units/personnel marshal and move to POE IAW MPF enabler redeployment plan.

(7) Personnel. None.

d. Manifest and move to Port of Debarkation (POD).

Manifesting and movement of the force to POD occurs during transition with verification of TPFDD requirements. During unit manifesting and movement to POD, units arrive at the POE, verify manifest information, board transportation and move to POD in theater via aircraft/ship. Unit commanders are responsible for ensuring accurate personnel/equipment are accounted for at the POE so that USTRANSCOM (TCCs), or the MDDOC TOO can accurately manifest ULN passenger/cargo information into ITV systems. (In the event that TCCs are not responsible for port operations, FDP&E sections record manifest data in JOPES WebSM when needed). Upon arrival at the POD in another AOR and/or home station, units change operational control to the gaining supported CCDR, original assigned supporting CCDR, or Service HQ (for Service retained forces).

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

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(a) ICW the supported MAGTF, the ACE will report carrier on-load time of departure for redeployment and manifests in JOPES WebSM for self-deploying forces (i.e. TACAIR redeployments).

(b) When USTRANSCOM (TCCs) manifest at the APOEs, the supported MAGTF (MSCs) confirm requirements manifested in JOPES WebSM and report manifest via newsgroup to the supported MAGTF.

(c) Manifests at the APOE are to be entered into JOPES WebSM within two hours after aircraft departure, and within (48) hours after ship departure from SPOE (or (24) hours before ship arrival at the SPOD (whichever is first)). (Per reference c)

(d) All levels continue to provide and report redeployment force closure updates to their commands.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM, ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFOR, and the supported MAGTF, continues to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements in support of MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) When in control of redeployment port operations, USTRANSCOM (TCCs) manifest requirements in IGC (via GATES). When TCCs are not in control of redeployment port operations, the supported MAGTF MDDOC is responsible for manifesting via IGC. ICW MAGTF planners, manifests at the APOE are to be entered into JOPES WebSM within two hours after aircraft departure, and within (48) hours after ship departure from SPOE (or (24) hours before ship arrival at the SPOD (whichever is first)). (Per reference c)

(b) ICW the MDDOC, the supporting (or gaining) MEF reports carrier off-load at time of arrival at the POD at home station/another AOR for units redeployed via non-common user-lift. (Reporting carrier off-load for self redeploying TACAIR is completed by the supporting (or gaining) MAW)

(c) The supported MAGTF MDDOC ensures ITV, which can be monitored through IGC. (See annex B for more information on the system specifics)

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(d) The supported MAGTF MDDOC coordinates self move requirements with AMC when needed to support lead/trail maintenance ESTA supporting TACAIR redeployment. (Per Appendix N)

(4) Distribution

(a) The MDDOC continues to coordinate and mature sustainment and distribution support established by the advance party from within the JDDE to support operations in another AOR, or back to home station if needed.

(b) The DLCs continue to facilitate expedited movement of sustainment cargo through strategic, theater and tactical nodes as required (ITV, DTS documentation).

(c) DMO bases/stations establish field office at redeployment POD in order to execute movement of personnel and cargo to UMAs/home station and ensure expedient offload and re-employment of assets in order to eliminate detention charges.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supporting MAW and supported ACE monitors AVLOG CSP status of movement, ensuring synchronization with tactical aircraft departures and arrivals. If required, ICW the supported MAGTF and MDDOC, the ACE coordinates intra-theater movements of CSP elements to tactical aircraft detachment locations.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) After stage I completion of in-theater MPF reconstitution, the MPF transfers to designated CONUS reconstitution sites to initiate stage II reconstitution and maintenance cycle under MARCORLOGCOM. (~3-5 year maintenance cycle)

(b) The supported COMMARFOR manifests and reports departure of the MPS from the POE in IGC. MARCORLOGCOM (BICmd) reports arrival of the MPF at designated reconstitution sites.

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(7) Personnel. Maintain situational awareness of unit redeployments and related issues in order to support DOT actions and coordination.

e. Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration/Reintegration (J/RSO&I/R). J/RSO&I/R of the force occurs during transition in theater and upon arrival of units at the POD. Redeployment for further employment in another AOR involves the same J/RSO&I tasks as in deployment. Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Reintegration (J/RSO&R) after redeployment to home station is the responsibility of the Service/assigned COMMARFOR, and incorporates the following steps in sequential order: (1) Reception at POD, (2) Conducting movements of personnel and equipment to final destinations (home stations/RILOCs/repair facilities), (3) Units conduct reintegration by completing post-deployment training, individual equipment and administration requirements, and (4) Reserve forces conduct final unit movements from RILOCs to HTCs for final reintegration/deactivation. As units arrive at the POD, ITV systems are used to report arrival by USTRANSCOM (TCCs) (or supporting MEF MDDOC/MAGTF planners when TCCs are not in control of the port). ICW the DOT, the supporting MEF's MDDOC coordinates transportation as required with supporting DMO base/station agencies and plans and manages unit movement to home station/RILOC. The MDDOC coordinates redeployment redistribution of MAGTF materiel from theater/CONUS distribution agencies.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported MAGTF's DOT establishes priorities and oversees intra-theater movement of units and equipment from the POD to final destinations based on supported CCDR RDDs and MAGTF commander's priorities in order to ensure continuity of the force redeployment plan and synchronization of force closure of units, equipment and materiel.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported MAGTF and MSC planners provide TPFDD force flow information to the MDDOC and air planners in order to plan and schedule follow-on tactical air and ground transportation for units and equipment from final destinations to TAAs/operating areas.

(c) ICO redeployment to home stations, supporting MEF and MSC planners, through the DOT, support the MDDOC in providing redeployment TPFDD force flow information in order to

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plan and schedule follow-on transportation requirements for redeploying units and equipment from POD to home stations.

(d) The supporting MEF reports unit redeployment force closure upon arrival of ULNs at the POD via newsgroup.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM, ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continues to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements to support MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF MDDOC maintain status of MAGTF redeployment through designated TOOs and ITV systems.

(b) The supported MAGTF's MDDOC participates in ground/air boards in order to coordinate tactical lift priorities to support movements to rear areas within the AOR during R3, and during redeployment to another AOR if needed.

(c) Unit MCCs are established near strategic POD locations (i.e. ILOCs/PODs, etc.) to provide positive control of the onward movement of personnel and equipment during J/RSO&I/R process.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supported MAGTF's MDDOC continues to coordinate and execute redeployment sustainment/distribution support and DLC team requirements within the JDDE as required.

(b) As needed, the supported MAGTF's MDDOC supports and executes tactical distribution IAW established supported MAGTF routes as directed.

(c) The MDDOC coordinates and synchronizes commercial assets to support movement from POD in another AOR, or home station.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) MARCORLOGCOM (DMC) continues to manage distribution and redistribution of the supported MAGTF's R3 sustainment requirements.

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(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the ACE coordinates movement of AVLOG CSP elements with the supported MAGTF and MDDOC to detachment locations.

(c) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(6) Prepositioning. MARCORLOGCOM continues to conduct stage II reconstitution/maintenance cycle of the MPF at designated sites. (~3-5 year maintenance cycle)

(7) Personnel. Maintain situational awareness of unit redeployments and related issues in order to support DOT actions and coordination.

Appendix A

JOPEs ACCOUNT GUIDANCE

1. Purpose. This appendix identifies Service policy on TPFDD development and establishes a standard process and control measures in regard to TPFDD Management Tool (TMT) role and JOPEs IT permissions that will help to safeguard both USMC and Joint data within the JOPEs database during planning. (This appendix replaces HQMC "INTERIM GUIDANCE ON JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING AND EXECUTION" (UC) msg DTG: 171456Z Dec 10, and HQMC "INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR JOPEs JCRM ACCOUNTS POST JFCOM" (UC) msg DTG: 041554Z Aug 11)

2. TPFDD Management Tool. The JOPEs TMT database role is not restricted by series and allows users to modify any plan within JOPEs. TMT role can be used for uploading, downloading, and OPLAN data manipulations for JOPEs IT. USMC planners primarily use this role to perform infrequent data upload from the JFRG II to JOPEs IT. Assignment of the TMT role is not necessary below the MSC level due to the infrequency of use and need for direct HHQ oversight because of lack of TMT restrictions. TMT role will only be assigned to 0511 chiefs and one 0511 alternate at MARFOR/MEF/MSc (MAW/Division (DIV)/MLG/MEU) levels. In the absence of the MSC chief and alternative, coordination can be made with the HHQ to upload deployment data if needed. COCOMs functional managers may downgrade users JOPEs IT permissions to their series plans based on a users database roles as deemed necessary IAW CCDR's guidance.

3. JOPEs IT permission. Permissions are assigned by PID series, or individual PID's as assigned by the CCDR FM at the CCDR/service HQ level. Newly assigned 0511 MAGTF Planners (school house graduates and lat movers), to include newly assigned officers and civilians serving in planner billets with no previous JOPEs IT TPFDD experience will only be granted update, supporting CCDR component verification, supported CCDR component verification permissions to execution plans 60 days after completion of MOS school and/or performance of their billet responsibilities applies in support of all permissions and at all levels of command. This timeline may be extended if the command deems it necessary. This guideline allows proper time to train the new 0511 MAGTF planner, officers and civilians in JOPEs process and policies. The following identifies the permissions to be utilized by USMC JOPEs users and allows maximum flexibility in developing/refining plans:

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- a. Read Permission for Working PIDs. Any USMC JOPES IT user can be assigned per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to only view force requirements in the performance of their planning duties.
- b. Read Permissions for Execution PIDs. Any USMC JOPES IT user can be assigned per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to only view force requirements in the performance of their planning duties.
- c. Update Permissions for Working PIDs. Any USMC JOPES IT user can be assigned per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to build and refine force requirements in order to enable copy into the execution PID.
- d. Update Permissions for Execution PIDs. Update permissions will only be assigned to USMC JOPES IT users (Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) and above) at the MSC HQS and above (to include the MEU) per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to build and refine force requirements in the execution PID and copy requirements from working PIDs into execution PIDs when needed. Newly assigned 0511 MAGTF planners (school house graduates and lat movers) will be granted update permissions 60 days after completion of MOS school and/or performance of their billet responsibilities. This timeline may be extended if the command deems it necessary. This guideline allows proper time to train the new 0511 MAGTF planner. COCOMs functional managers may downgrade users JOPES IT update permissions to their series plans based on a users database roles as deemed necessary in accordance with (IAW) CCDR's guidance.
- e. Supporting CCDR Component Verification Permissions for Execution PIDs. Will only be assigned to USMC JOPES IT users at the MEF's/MARFOR's and MEU's/forward deployed MAGTF 30 days prior to deployment per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to build/refine and populate the supporting component force verification/USTRANSCOM flag date for all force requirements in the execution PID.
- f. Supporting CCDR Verification Permissions for Execution PIDs. Will only be assigned to USMC JOPES users at COMMARFORCOM. Users will be able to build/refine and populate the supported CCDR force verification date for all force requirements in the execution PID.

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g. Supported CCDR Component Verification Permissions for Execution PIDs. Will only be assigned to USMC JOPES IT users at the supported MARFOR's and JTF's. Users will be able to build/refine and populate the supported component force verification date for all force requirements in the execution PID.

h. In consideration of possible manning limitations for forward deployed MAGTF and MSC HQs, USMC JOPES IT users below the NCO level at the MSC level and above should be assigned temporary update permissions in execution PIDs and TMT role to support force deployment planning/execution if needed.

4. Restricting access. Restricting access to execution plans by utilizing series working plans when developing force deployment requirements:

a. During force deployment planning and execution, Marine Corps working plans must be utilized to the maximum extent possible when modifying requirements. The building and refinement of force requirements in execution PIDs, and the copy of requirements from the working to execution PIDs will not occur below the MSC level and will only be conducted by the MSC chief, or NCO's assigned the update permissions. USMC JOPES IT users are not authorized at any time to perform a JFRG II upload into an execution PID and will only use working PIDs to upload JFRG II files. Users are reminded that PIDs must be changed within the B8 files prior to uploading a file into JOPES IT.

b. In order to enable utilization of working PIDs during USMC force deployment planning, MARFORs ICW CCDR'S should assign individual working plans to MEF's for planning purposes. In the case of major contingency operations or CJCS exercises, the supported MARFOR should establish a consolidated working PID in order to facilitate unity of effort in planning and consolidation of USMC planning requirements. In the event of force deployment execution, the MEF's should establish internal coordination and procedures in ensuring complete requirements are copied from the working to the execution PID/s in order to mitigate concerns with version control and facilitate aggregation solutions when required.

c. Utilizing working PIDs to the maximum extent to build and refine USMC force requirements still provides USMC planners access and flexibility in developing force deployment plans, but also provides control measures needed to help prevent accidental corruption of data within JOPES IT.

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5. Functional managers. Series Functional Manager creates user accounts, assigns JOPEs IT series functional permissions, and controls PID series access to USMC JOPEs IT users. Unit commanders request JOPEs IT accounts (to include type of permissions and roles) via their chain of command. MARFORs should submit requests for JOPEs IT accounts to CDR FM'S. The series FM will assist in the proactive management of JOPEs IT by resolving site and series user data access issues, including user account and permissions and OPLAN management. Series Subordinate FM (Sub-FM) assists the series FM in managing JOPEs IT permissions and accounts

a. Service retained operational forces requiring a JOPEs IT or JCRM account will route a request through either HQMC FM or COMMARFORCOM FM. The following changes are to be applied immediately to all JOPEs IT and JCRM account requests for service retained operational forces.

(1) The following commands will route requests through the HQMC FM:

- (a) NCR
- (b) MARCORSYSCOM
- (c) EWTGLANT
- (d) COMMCICOM

(2) The following commands will route request through the MARFORCOM FM:

- (a) MARFORRES
- (b) II MEF
- (c) MARCORLOGCOM
- (d) Marine Corps Security Forces (MCSF).
- (e) Marine Corps Security Cooperation Group (MCSCG).
- (f) Marine Corps Installation Command (MCICOM)

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(3) MARFORPAC, I MEF, and III MEF will continue to route request through PACOM FM until an internal Marine Corps process is established.

b. All JOPES IT accounts created by HQMC and MARFORCOM will use the following guidelines:

1st and 2nd characters:	M for Marines	
3rd character:	User location:	
MMA -MARFORLOGCOM	MMI -MCICOM	MMR -MARFORRES
MMC -MARFORCOM	MML -MLG	MMT -EWTGLANT
MMD -GCE	MMM -II MEF/MHG	MMU -MEU
MMH -NCR (HQMC/MCIOC)	MMO -MCSCG/CBIRF/FAST	MMW -MAW
4th thru 6th characters:	1st (3) letters of user's Lname	
7th character:	user's first initial	
8th character:	user's middle initial or "N" for none.	

c. TPFDD'S currently established in the 09XX block (HQMC managed in order to support force deployment planning/execution for service retained forces and preposition programs) are as follows:

- (1) 090XX and 09EXX: HQMC exercises and deployment
- (2) 093XX: EWTGLANT (0511 school house)
- (3) 09CXX and 09DXX: COMMARFORCOM
- (4) 09MXX: MPF

d. The current designated FM'S are as follows:

HQMC:		
JOPES IT FM:	0511 SNCOIC	703-604-6204
JOPES IT SUB-FM:	0511 NCOIC	703-604-6208
JCRM FM:	PP&O, PLN	703-604-6204
JCRM FM:	PP&O, POC	703-571-1046
MARFORCOM:		
JOPES IT FM:	FDP&E FDO	757-836-1636
JOPES IT SUB-FM:	FDP&E ANALYSIS	757-836-1631
JCRM FM:	FDP&E FDO	757-836-1636
JCRM FM:	FDP&E ANALYSIS	757-836-1631

e. HQMC and COMMARFORCOM FM'S and SUB-FM'S Will conduct a quarterly review of all accounts and permissions for accounts

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within their purview. MARFORCOM FM will submit results to HQMC (PLN) via newsgroup.

f. The USMC GCCS-J Access Request form NAVMC 11829 (03-12) (EF) must be submitted electronically with digital signatures via NIPR and is available <https://navalforms.daps.dla.mil> to corresponding FMs.

g. Users whos account have been inactive for more than 1 year will be deleted annually in January.

6. Enclosure (1) to Appendix A is guidance for establishing a JCRM account.

7. Enclosure (2) to Appendix N is the user password change procedure step by step. Each new administrative user will be given a unique user name and temporary password. When logging into Global for the first time, the user is required to change his or her password immediately to a properly constructed password only known to the user. Every Marine is responsible for protecting his or her password against loss or disclosure, and will be held liable for any improper use of the password. Users must change their password every 50 days to avoid being locked out of the account. If a user that incorrectly enters a password three time consecutively the account will be locked. Users will be notified beginning 14 days before password expiration. The password must be changed at least the day before the expiration date. If a user fails to change password in a timely manner and becomes locked out, then you must contact a Functional manager to reset your password. Users can only change their password every 14 days. This doesn't apply if the password was changed by another user i.e. FM or SUB FM.

Appendix A Enclosure 1

JCRM ACCOUNT GUIDANCE

1. Purpose. Service policy on JCRM accounts development and establishment of a standard process and control measures in regard to JCRM Management; permissions that will help to safeguard both USMC and Joint data within the database during allocation and execution process.

2. JCRM ACCOUNT. To request an account for JCRM there are two requirements for all personnel requesting an account.

a. First, utilize the GCSS-J NAVMC 11829 (03-12) (EF) form located at <https://navalforms.daps.dla.mil>. This form ensures your security clearance is verified by a security manager and that you have a need to know.

b. Second, on the classified side go to the following URL: <https://jsins.jss.js.smil.mil/JCRM> click on "Request an Account" (located under login password and populate required information.

(1) For Service Retained Force select COMMARFORCOM for Command and for all others select USMC, to establish a read only account.

(2) For MARFOR's needing an account with write permission, your request must be submitted to the appropriate CCDR. Ensure the appropriate option under Command is selected went requesting an account.

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Appendix A Enclosure 2

USER PASSWORD CHANGE PROCEDURES

1. Background. To support the Secure Global Desktop (SGD) JOPEs Editing Tool (JET)/Rapid Query Tool (RQT) Single Sign-on (SSO), a JOPEs IT application called Password Processor (PASPRC) holds the user password for three hours after login to Sun Secure Global Desktop (SSGD) applications (e.g. JET, RQT). Once three hours idle time is exceeded the password must be re-entered. This presents a problem if the password is changed using JOPEs Permissions (JPERMS) within this three hour period as there will be a password mismatch and use of application after the password change will likely result in a locked account.

2. Procedure. There are two timeframes that a JOPEs IT user can change their password.

a. Beginning of the Day - Password is changed prior to opening JET or RQT for the day

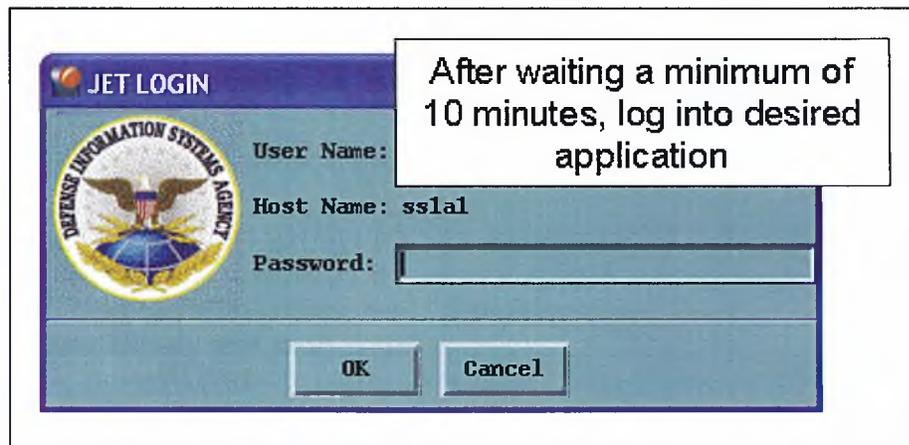
(1) Use JPERMS to change your password

(2) Click change password

(3) Change password, must enter old password once and new password twice. After you enter password click submit and wait until operation is complete.

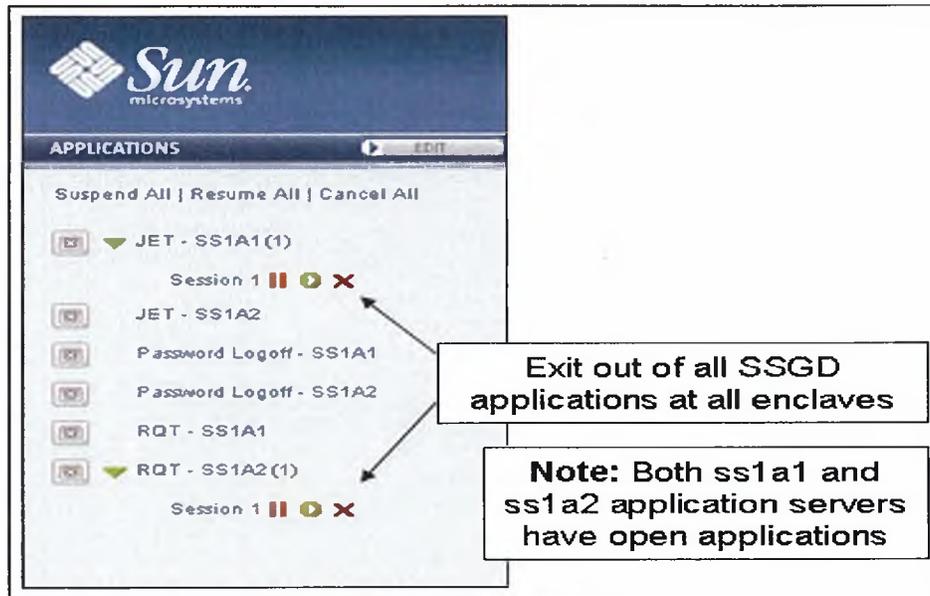
(4) After operation is complete logout of your account by clicking logout in the upper right hand corner

(5) Wait a minimum of ten minutes for replication to occur before attempting to login with the new password

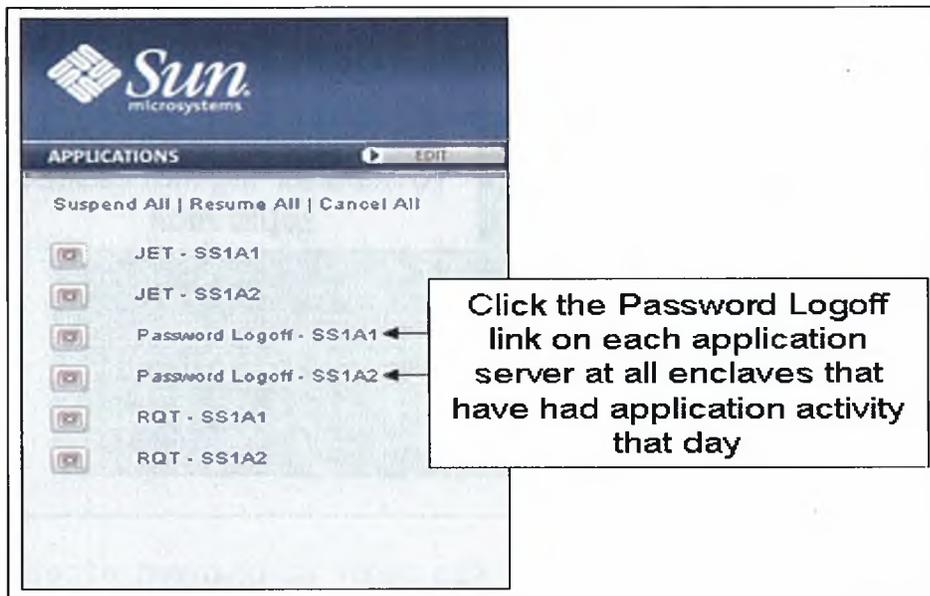


b. During the Work Day - Password is changed after opening JET or RQT that day

(1) Logout of all SSGD applications (e.g., JET, RQT) on all application servers at all enclaves



(2) Click on the 'Password Logoff' link for each application server at all enclaves where you have had application activity that day



(3) Use JPERMS to change your password using steps 1-5 from above.

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3. JPERMS provides a limited safeguard as it will check to see if there are open Client/Server sessions on the corresponding JPERMS application server within that enclave and will provide a warning if any open sessions are found. No checks can be made on application servers within other enclaves.

4. If the above steps were not followed prior to changing a password, the following steps will remove the stored password from memory.

a. After making the password change in JPERMS, wait a minimum of ten minutes for replication to occur before attempting to proceed

b. Click on save and then the 'Password Logoff' link corresponding to the application server at the enclave where an open application is running

c. Exit the application.

d. Depending on the state of the application, the application will either exit normally or query for a password.

e. If a password query is received, enter the new password.

5. For Web Applications, simply logoff the JOPES Homepage and wait at least 10 minutes before logging back into the JOPES Web Applications.

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Appendix B

FDP&E SYSTEMS

1. Purpose. This appendix identifies the main force deployment planning and execution systems used by Marine Corps planners and functional area Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). Planners and SMEs use several joint and Service systems in order to ensure that force deployment and redeployment planning and execution is conducted in a collaborated and controlled environment. Effective deployment and redeployment of Marine forces requires detailed knowledge and application of both joint and Marine Corps systems.

2. Joint Planning & Execution Systems.

a. Global Command and Control System (GCCS). The GCCS provides a single joint command and control system for the CJCS. It helps CCDRs and JFCs maintain their battlefield awareness through a fused, integrated, near real time picture of the battle space. The GCCS provides information processing support in the areas of planning, mobility, and sustainment to CCDRs, Services and DOD agencies. The GCCS also provides worldwide user-to-user information exchange for command and control, communications, intelligence, functional and administrative management, including logistics, transportation, personnel, and medical support.

b. Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES). JOPES is the integrated command and control system used to plan and execute joint military operations. This system is a combination of joint policies, procedures, personnel, training, and a reporting structure supported by automated data processing on the GCCS. These capabilities support translation of the Presidential and SecDef policy decisions into planning and execution of joint military operations. JOPES systems are used for joint command and control and interface with selected Service applications in order to provide essential data for joint planning. JOPES core databases reside at the following selected GCCS sites:

- (1) National Military Command Center
- (2) U.S. European Command
- (3) U.S. Pacific Command

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(4) U.S. Transportation Command

(5) SKYDEP3 deployed support server

c. JOPEs Editing Tool (JET). JET provides a capability to create, add, modify, delete, and generate deployment and redeployment related information contained in a TPFDD and processes both unit and non-unit OPLAN data. While using JET, the user may view carrier related information for selected force requirements and generate reports for JET list displays. For detailed reports, the RQT may be directly used for predefined or ad-hoc reports on selected unit or non-unit records. This TPFDD edit capability is a critical tool used during both deliberate and crisis action planning.

d. Rapid Query Tool (RQT). RQT is a tool that allows users to access JOPEs data. It includes functions to design, print, or save tailored ad-hoc reports, and provides graphical and mapping displays to help "visualize" JOPEs data. RQT consists of several "domains" that focus on a cross section of data to include OPLAN, Carrier, Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS), standard JOPEs reference files and audit information. RQT creates a "snapshot" through rapid retrieval using parallel processing, which can be saved on the client workstation and used when generating reports. This approach allows rapid report tailoring and greatly reduces the number of times the GCCS Oracle database is accessed. Reports can be developed using user-defined parameters, stored queries, predefined reports, or tabular reports. Standard reference files may be saved in specific JOPEs formats for input into other offline systems. The audit domain allows for analysis of OPLAN update history by USERID and update date. The new TPFDD "visualization" tools permit force data to be depicted graphically by using the "Flow Analysis" functions or overlaid on a rudimentary map display utilizing the "Map Requirements" function. RQT is integrated with JET to permit editing of RQT displayed requirements in selected functions, or conversely, launching of RQT based on requirements displayed in JET.

e. Web Scheduling and Movement (WebSM). WebSM provides the capability to add, review, update, and delete carrier data. Carriers may be created and linked to OPLANs complete with itinerary information. Itinerary information includes planned and reported arrival/departure times at itinerary routing locations. Further, OPLAN requirements may be allocated and manifested on carriers, and linked with specific carrier on-load and off-load locations. Carriers that are no longer needed may

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be deleted from the database to include related itinerary, allocation, and manifest data. The following roles are granted to users using the JPERM application.

(1) WebSM Read User. This role allows the user to access the database to view the tables under the WebSM application.

(2) WebSM Organic User. This role allows organic carrier changes plus manifesting of common carriers.

(3) WebSM USTC User. This role allows common-user carrier changes.

f. JOPEs Permissions (JPERMS). JPERMS is used to create and maintain JOPEs user accounts on the system to which users connect. Account security and access permissions are replicated to the other systems using a combination of Oracle replication and Network Information Service Plus (INS+) replication. A JOPEs account is a composite of an Oracle account, a UNiplexed Information and Computing System (UNIX) account and JOPEs permission set. The UNIX account provides GCCS security and access permissions, while the Oracle account enables the interface with the Oracle-based JOPEs database, and the JOPEs permission set controls the user's access and privileges to a particular OPLAN and OPLAN series. The JOPEs permission set also determines the delegation of privileged capabilities to other users. All three accounts are required for JOPEs users.

g. TPFDD Management Tool (TMT). TMT is the JOPEs application tool used to perform various operations involving all series OPLANS. These operations include creating, editing, or deleting PIDs. TMT also gives the user the ability to upload and download these PIDs in various formats (i.e. B8, H3, and DEX).

h. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II). JFRG II is a computer application to support remote and forward deployed users in generating TPFDDs. JFRG II provides a unit level deployable, microcomputer-based deployment-planning tool for the joint planner community. It facilitates identification of accurate unit data down to the unit personnel and level VI cargo detail. It consolidates joint and Service specific reference information and codes from numerous sources. JFRG II can produce JOPEs executable TPFDDs, an JOPEs transaction file for modifications to an existing OPLAN database, and can download existing JOPEs plans. JFRG II provides a bridge

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between JOPES and Service deployment data systems (i.e. MDSS II).

i. Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS). Like TUCHA, Type Unit Equipment Detail (TUDET) and the Geographical Location (GEOLOC) reference files, GSORTS is the reference data base within GCCS that is essential in managing the movement process within JOPES. GSORTS is a joint readiness system that contains personnel, equipment, and training data on every DOD unit (Active and Reserve) and depicts each unit's readiness for deployment. GSORTS also contains basic unit identity data, such as each unit's name, unit type, current location, home station location, and UIC. The Defense Readiness Reporting System - Marine Corps (DRRS-MC) currently feeds USMC readiness data into GSORTS (Eventually, DRRS-Joint will replace GSORTS).

j. Joint Flow & Analysis System for Transportation (JFAST). JFAST is a multi-modal transportation analysis model developed/managed by USTRANSCOM and used to assess transportation feasibility of a plan. JFAST supports crisis action, operational and deliberate planning, and deployment/redeployment execution. JFAST receives transportation requirements from JOPES IT and/or Rapid Force Development and Analysis Tool (RFFDAT) in order to perform: (1) Course of action analysis, (2) Create transportation schedules, and (3) Project delivery profiles.

3. Transition to Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX). DOD is in the process of transitioning from the JOPES to APEX. However, specific JOPES process and IT systems will still be needed for force deployment planning and execution. To support the transition to APEX and enhance DOD's current planning and execution capability, IT systems are currently being developed to support future APEX. Most IT systems are being developed by DISA within its Joint Planning & Execution Service (JPES) and are envisioned to be mainly utilized by planners at the Service Component, CCDR and higher levels. JPES IT tools are being developed to interface between existing JOPES systems and other JPES tools in order to utilize planning data between systems to ensure consumption of source data and support cross functional planning to support future APEX. Systems evolution (to include JOPES modernization) is expected to continue into the future to support APEX implementation.

a. Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager (JCRM). JCRM is part of the main JPES suite. JCRM is a web-based joint GFM

management tool that provides a consolidated database of all force requirements (Rotational, Emergent, Exercise, Individual Augmentation and Contingency planning) generated by geographic CCDRs. The tool will provide the JPEC with accurate and timely information to facilitate risk-informed force allocation decisions. JCRM interfaces with JOPEs and contributes to GFM and deployment planning efficiency by identifying CDR force requirements, then transmitting "major" force requirements to JOPEs for force sourcing and/or subsequent force deployment planning when needed.

Command & Control Capabilities

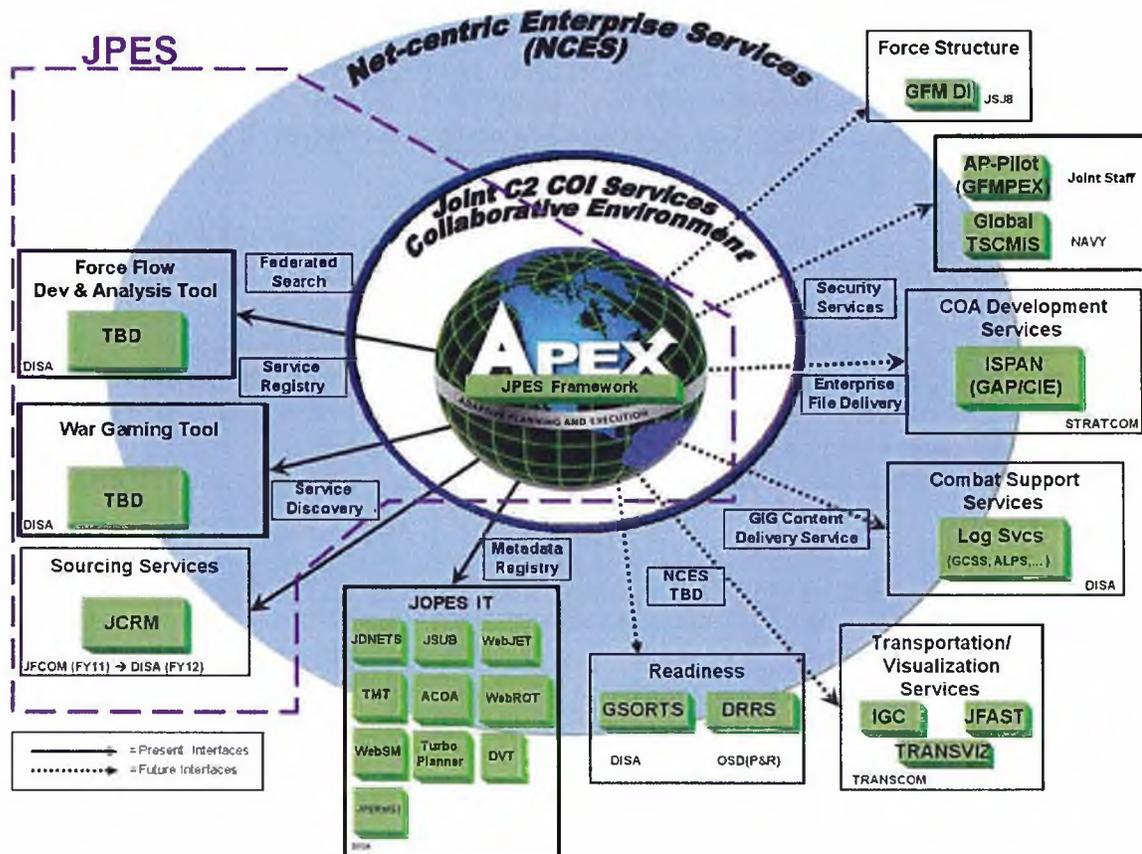


Figure B-1.--Future APEX Capabilities

b. JPES Framework (JFW). JFW is part of the main JPES suite. JFW will provide a single JPES authorization management capability composed of five core capability areas: (1) JPES Permissions Manager (JPM), (2) Data Virtualization Layer (DVL)

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(Provides existing authoritative C2 data sources into a consolidated single virtual data source for JPES and other APEX applications), (3) JPES Policy Administration Point (PAP) (Provides Web services allowing JPES applications to store/retrieve XACML security policies through machine-to-machine automation), (4) JPES Policy Decision Point (PDP) (Provides Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) to permit or deny access on JPES resources, (5) APEX Data Network Services (ADNETS) (Provides a proxy to the JOPEs Data Network Services (JDNETS)).

4. Marine Corps Planning Systems. Marine Air Ground Task Force/Logistics Automated Information System (MAGTF LOGAIS) is the Marine Corps' family of coordinated, mutually supporting automated systems that provides the means to plan, execute, and employ forces in a Joint environment. The MAGTF LOGAIS family of systems, when coupled with other joint and Marine Corps systems, provides MAGTFs with a powerful array of planning and execution tools. The following identifies MAGTF LOGAIS IT systems:

a. MAGTF Data Library (MDL). The MDL is a database that provides logistics reference data to a broad family of Marine Corps logistics systems. The Marine Corps Equipment Characteristics File is represented by the tech data file in the MDL and is the source for dimensional data for the MAGTF/LOGAIS family of systems. MDL pulls data from over two dozen reference files from various military information systems and is integrated with the Joint Deployment Data Library in support of JFRG II.

b. MAGTF Deployment Support System II (MDSS II). MDSS II is a unit level deployment database management system capable of deliberate planning and supporting CAP and deployment execution anywhere in the world. MDSS II allows personnel at various echelons within the FDP&E process to build and maintain a database that contains force and equipment data reflecting how the operating forces shall be configured for deployment (not employment). This data should be maintained during normal day-to-day garrison activities and updated during plan development and execution. Extracted MDSS II data provides all echelons with an accurate picture of force composition and lift requirements by passing the data through JFRG II and into JOPEs.

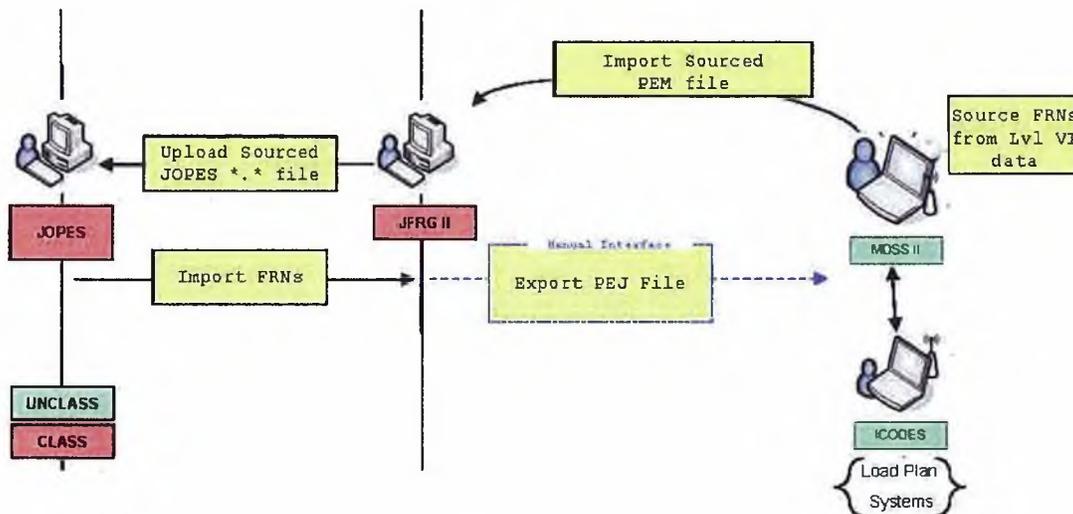


Figure B-2.--JOPES, JFRG II, and MDSS II Interface

c. Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System (ATLASS). ATLASS is a deployable computer-based management system that supports the Marine Corps with logistics inventory for all ground equipment, requisitions and asset tracking. Future development shall include plans, schedules, reports, track maintenance actions, supply, and related logistics support actions. ATLASS provides total asset visibility for unit and intermediate level organizations and represents a common picture of critical supply and maintenance information across the Marine Corps. Currently, the Marine Corps is transitioning to the Global Command Support System - Marine Corps (GCSS-MC) which incorporates the ATLASS capability.

d. Automated Air Load Planning System (AALPS). AALPS is the aircraft load planning system for the DOD and assists users in planning and execution of both commercial and military aircraft load plans. AALPS uses preplanned data (estimates) and actual data to support deliberate planning, crisis action planning and war-gaming scenarios. AALPS is used for estimating airlift requirements (by specific aircraft type and delivery method), producing AMC certified load plans, and providing airlift/movement summary data and load reports ranging from a single mission to full-scale deployments. Marine Corps embarkation planners interface their MDSS II data with AALPS to create aircraft load plans to support unit move. Like ICODS, AALPS planning must first be conducted in MDSS II by assigning carriers using the embarkation workbench module and creating an export file for AALPS.

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e. Integrated Computerized Deployment System (ICODES). ICODES supports USTRANSCOM and SDDC in providing for integrated systems management tools for common transportation functions throughout the DOD. The planning function enables planners to execute the loading and stowage of military cargo (aboard military or commercial ships) for onward movement in support of training and operations. The reporting functions support the requirement to provide commanders with strict accountability of these cargoes during loading, trans-shipment, and discharge at the POD. Marine Corps embarkation planners interface their MDSS II data with ICODES to create shipload plans to support unit move. ICODES planning must first be conducted in MDSS II by assigning the appropriate carriers in the embarkation workbench module, then creating an export file for upload into ICODES.

f. Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS). CMOS is a U.S. Air Force standard system that integrates basic DOD and USTRANSCOM transportation policy and procedure. CMOS automates information management in receiving, shipment planning, packing and crating, and air/surface terminal work centers during normal operations and transportation mobility operations during wartime/crisis situations. CMOS provides the Marine Corps with base level and theater level distribution center movement traffic management.

5. In-Transit Visibility (ITV). ITV is the ability to track the identity, status, and location of DOD units, non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers, medical patients, and personal property from origin to consignee or final destination across the range of military operations. The ITV process requires feeds from GTN/IGC feeder systems which in turn feed into JOPEs via the GCCS.

a. Integrated Data Environment Global Transportation Network Convergence(IGC). IGC gives its customers located anywhere in the world a seamless, near-real-time capability to access and employ transportation and deployment information. IGC is an automated command and control system developed and managed by USTRANSCOM that supports the family of transportation users and providers (DOD and commercial), by providing an integrated system of ITV information and command and control capabilities. IGC collects and integrates transportation information from selected transportation systems which can be provided to the JPEC to support transportation planning and decision making during planning and execution. IGC has converged with the Defense Logistics Agency's IDE system to create the IGC system. The convergence of these two programs

will create a single place between DLA and USTRANSCOM for consistent access to common, authoritative data, business standards, and information.

b. Global Air Transportation Execution System (GATES). Is a web-based capability that provides AMC, DOD and commercial partners with an aerial port operations and management information system. GATES is designed to support automated cargo and passenger processing, support management of resources, provide logistical support information, generate standard and ad-hoc reports, and provide message routing and delivery service for virtually all aircraft data. GATES is used by AMC for the reporting of in-transit visibility data to IGC and billing to AMC's financial management directorate.

c. Global Decision Support System (GDSS). Is a worldwide command and control system used by AMC for executing strategic airlift and air refueling missions during training and operations. GDSS provides automated tools to track aircraft and aircrew movement.

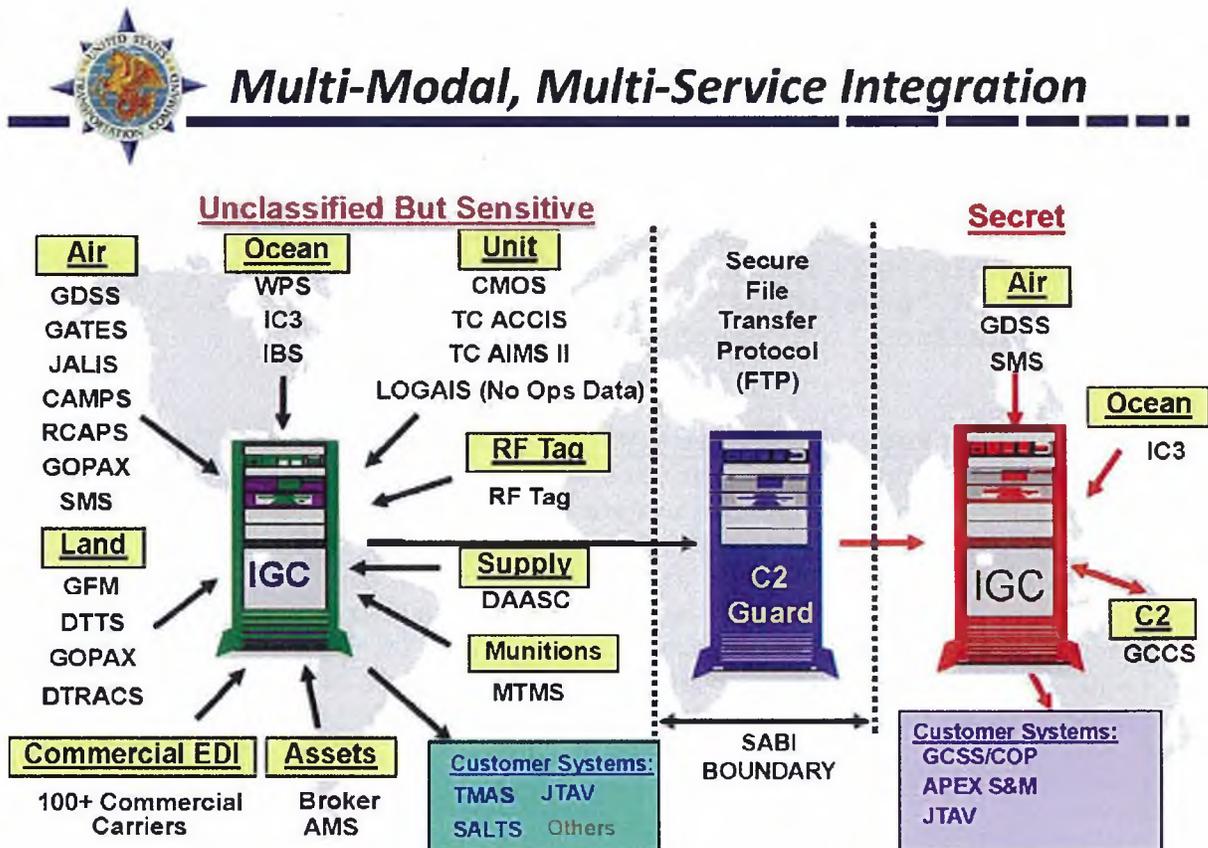


Figure B-3.--ITV Systems

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d. Worldwide Port System (WPS). WPS is a DOD automated information system to provide cargo management and accountability to water port and regional commanders while providing itv to IGC.

e. Single Mobility System (SMS). SMS is a web-based computer system that provides visibility of air, sea, and land transportation assets and provides aggregated reporting of cargo and passenger movements. SMS does this by collecting plane, ship, and truck movement data from other computer systems such as IGC.

6. Stand Alone Applications.

a. Automated Message Handling Service (AMHS). AMHS provides the capability to receive, organize, search, transmit, and retrieve Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) message traffic. AMHS is functionally divided into two components: the tasker and message assembler and the topic (search) software application. These components provide the user with capabilities to create, coordinate, validate, and release an AUTODIN message as well as receive, organize, view, and print incoming AUTODIN traffic.

b. Newsgroups. Newsgroups provide the ability for JPEC users to broadcast information which many users can receive in near real time. The user connects to a news server, which is a host maintaining copies of messages which have been posted to one or more "newsgroups". Users can read, print, reply to listed messages, or "post" new messages.

c. War Reserve System (WRS). WRS is a Marine Corps system designed to support deliberate and crisis action planning for sustainment and overall management of requirements for WRMR. The WRS receives equipment lists from MAGTF II, computes sustainment requirements at the supply parameters, and computes sustainment requirements at the supply class/subclass level. The WRS then exports this data to MAGTF II to provide movement requirements to JOPES. (The future JFRG II v1.4.4 will interface with the WRS to replace MAGTF II)

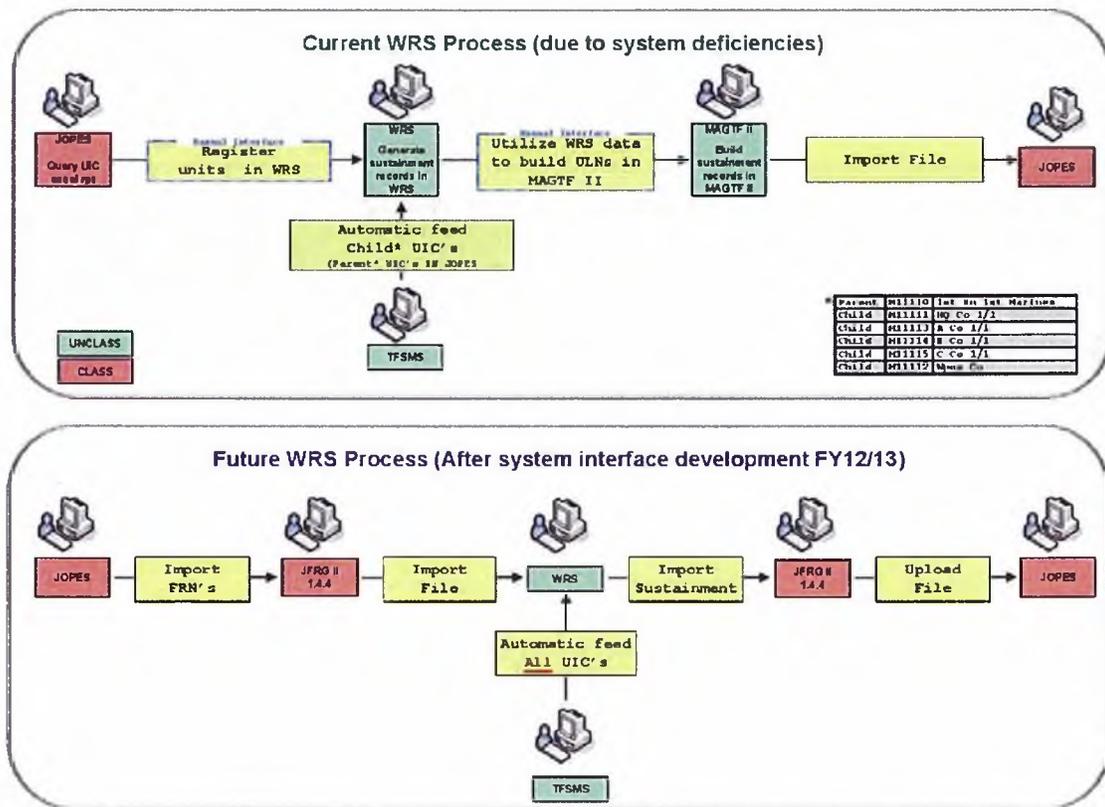


Figure B-4.--WRS Interface

d. Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS). TFSMS is Marine Corps enterprise system that combines manpower and equipment data for the purpose of managing the total force. TFSMS serves as the primary data source for the Marine Corps and allows users to view and analyze total force data. Total force data (ground equipment and personnel) from TFSMS is used to update Marine Corps TUCHA (level IV equipment/personnel) within the JOPEB reference file to support FDP&E planning.

e. Support Equipment Resources Management Information System (SERMIS). SERMIS is the primary automated management IT system for the Department of the Navy (DON) supporting the Aircraft Maintenance Materiel Readiness List (AMMRL) program, as well as Navy and Marine Corps Support Equipment (SE) logistics managers. SERMIS provides all levels of SE logistics management to include allowance, inventory, and rework data to ensure the readiness of the fleet. SERMIS maintains the data necessary for effective aircraft SE asset management and provides formal SE allowance computation, depot level rework tracking, transaction (transfer and receipt) reporting, inventory tracking, and queries and reports of allowance and inventory data. Since the

TFSMS does not manage USMC aviation assets, SERMIS is currently used to collect aviation equipment/materiel data for the USMC TUCHA reference file within JOPES.

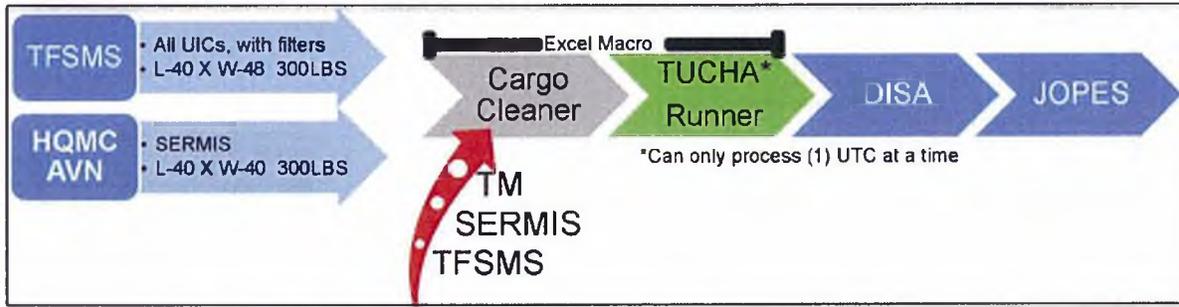


Figure B-5.--TUCHA Systems