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AND DEACTIVATION PLAN (SHORT TITLE: USMC MAID-P)

Ref: (a) 10 U.S.C.
(b) The National Security Strategy of the United States, March 16, 2006
(c) FY 09 Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG),
Secretary of Defense Memorandum, June 2008 (NOTAL)
(d) DOD Instruction 1235.12, "Accessing the Reserve Components (RC),"
February 4, 2010
(e) CJCSI 3110.01G, "Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)," March
1, 2008
(f) MCO 3500.30B
(g) CJCSI 3110.13C, "Mobilization Guidance for the Joint Strategic
Capabilities Plan," January 8, 2007
(h) MCO S3000.20 (NOTAL)
(i) Joint Publication 5-0, "Joint Operation Planning," December 26,
2006
(j) Joint Publication 4-05, "Joint Mobilization Planning," January 11,
2006
(k) Joint Publication 4-05.1, "Joint Tactics, Techniques, and
procedures for Manpower Mobilization and Demobilization Operations:
Reserve Component(RC) Call-Up," November 11, 1998
(l) MCWP 3-40.8
(m) MCO 3000.18A
(n) MCO P4400.39H
(o) Joint Publication 1, "Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United
States," May 14, 2007
(p) SECNAV M-5210.1
(q) The Constitution of the United States, Section 2, Article II
(r) OPNAV S3061.1P (NOTAL)
(s) CJCSI 1301.01C, "Individual Augmentation Procedures," January 1,
2004
(t) 38 U.S.C. Part II, Chapters 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, & 24
(u) DOD 7000.14-R, Volumes 1-15, "Department of Defense Financial
Management
Regulations (FMRS)," dates vary by volume
(v) MCO 3000.13E
(w) MCO 3125.1B
(x) DOD Instruction 1235.11, "Management of Individual Mobilization
Augmentees (IMAs)," May 24, 2007
(y) MCO 1001.62
(z) MCO 1001.61
(aa) USMC Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (MCMPs)

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is
unlimited.

- (ab) Marine Corps Manual
- (ac) DOD Directive 1235.10, "Activation, Mobilization and Demobilization of the Ready Reserve," November 26, 2008
- (ad) DOD Directive 1235.13, "Management of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and the Inactive National Guard (ING)," July 16, 2005
- (ae) DOD Directive 1352.1, "Management and Mobilization of Regular and Reserve Retired Military Members," July 16, 2005
- (af) SECNAVINST 1811.4E
- (ag) MCO 1000.12
- (ah) OPNAVINST 1001.21B
- (ai) OPNAVINST 3060.7B
- (aj) COMNAVRESFORINST 3060.5A (NOTAL)
- (ak) MCWP 5-1
- (al) Marine Corps Casualty Estimation Model (NOTAL)
- (am) Mailgram Orders System, September 5, 2002
- (an) MCO 5400.49B
- (ao) School of Infantry (SOI) Program of Instruction (POI) for Combat Refresher Training (CRT) (<http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/g3/rmt.htm>)
- (ap) Program of Instruction (POI) for Combat Refresher Training (CRT) East, February 7, 2003 (<http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/g3/rmt.htm>)
- (aq) Program of Instruction (POI) for Combat Refresher Training (CRT) - West, February 7, 2003 (<http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/g3/rmt.htm>)
- (ar) 7 and 15 Day Program of Instruction (POI) for Combat Refresher Training (<http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/g3/rmt.htm>)
- (as) Intraservice Support Agreement between Commander, Marine Forces Reserve and Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC), May 2003 (NOTAL)
- (at) DOD Instruction 1235.14, "Administration and Management of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and the Inactive National Guard (ING)," October 31, 1997
- (au) MCO P1080.20M (NOTAL)
- (av) MCO 6100.13
- (aw) MCO 5311.1D
- (ax) DOD Instruction 6490.03, "Deployment Health," August 11, 2006
- (ay) Electronic Deployment Health Assessment CMC memo of November 2005
- (az) CMC White Letter 08-04 of 25 October 04 (NOTAL)
- (ba) CMC Decision Paper "Internal Marine Corps Individual Augmentation Process Improvements" of 25 January 05 (NOTAL)
- (bb) 42 U.S.C. Sec 5121
- (bc) CMC WASHINGTON DC/232020MAY05, Revised Temporary Additional Duty (TAD) Order Funding and Administrative Procedures for Mobilized USMC Reserve Personnel
- (bd) ALMAR 032/03
- (be) MCO 4400.16G
- (bf) MARADMIN 138/03
- (bg) Defense Transportation Regulations
- (bh) MCBul 10120 (canc: Oct 2010)
- (bi) MCO P10120.28G
- (bj) MCO 8300.1C
- (bk) MCO P4400.150E
- (bl) MARADMIN 465/01
- (bm) MCO P1001R.1J
- (bn) MARADMIN 440/01
- (bo) MARADMIN 622/09
- (bp) CJCSM 3150.13B, "Joint Reporting Structure, Personnel Manual," November 1, 2007
- (bq) MCO 1000.8

- (br) MCO 1800.11
- (bs) MCO 1001.60
- (bt) MCO 1306.16E
- (bu) MCO 1620.3
- (bv) MCO P1050.3J
- (bw) Marine Corps Total Force System Personnel Reporting Instruction Users Manual (MCTFSPRIUM) located at www.missa.manpower.usmc.mil, E-Library, on-line codes
- (bx) MCO P1300.8R
- (by) MARADMIN 257/03
- (bz) MCO 1771.1B
- (ca) DOD Directive 1404.10, "Emergency-Essential (E-E) DOD U.S. Citizen Civilian Employees," January 24, 2009
- (cb) DOD Instruction 3020.37, "Continuation of Essential DOD Contractor Services During Crises," November 6, 1990
- (cc) MARADMIN 046/05
- (cd) MCO P1900.16F
- (ce) DOD Directive 5125.01 "Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs (ASD(RA))
- (cf) MARADMIN 156/03
- (cg) DOD Directive 1315.07, "Military Personnel Assignments," January 12, 2005
- (ch) 37 U.S.C. Sec 501 (b)
- (ci) DOD Instruction 1336.01, "Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214/5 Series)," August 20, 2009, 1989
- (cj) CMC WASHINGTON DC/032145JAN05, FY2005 Execution Guidance for Contingency Operations (NOTAL)
- (ck) CJCSM 3150.13B, "Joint Reporting Structure, Personnel Manual," November 1, 2007
- (cl) MARADMIN 424/08
- (cm) MARADMIN 045/03
- (cn) MARADMIN 405/06
- (co) MCO P1610.7
- (cp) MCO P1070.12K
- (cq) MCO P1000.6G
- (cr) MARADMIN 283/06
- (cs) SECNAV M-5214.1

Encl: (1) USMC MAID-P Base Plan

Report Required: Annual Individual Ready Reserve Muster Report (Report Control Symbol EXEMPT) encl (1), par. 3007.3c(1)f)

1. Situation. This Order establishes Service policy and tasks that support references (a) through (f) and outlines procedures to conduct Marine Corps Reserve Component (RC) activation, integration, and deactivation as described in references (g) through (p). This Order is designed to support contingency planning, crisis action planning, and sustained operations leading to rapid augmentation and/or reinforcement of the Active Component (AC) of the U.S. Marine Corps. As such, this Order is directive in nature.

2. Cancellation. MCO P3000.19, DC, PP&O ltr 3000 PLN/bkm of 11 Sep 06 (NOTAL), and DC, PP&O memo 3000 PLN/bkm of 15 Mar 06 (NOTAL).

3. Mission. As directed by the Secretary of the Navy, the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) organizes, trains, equips, and provides U.S. Marine Corps Reserve forces (USMCR) to the combatant commanders, in order to augment and

reinforce the AC of the Marine Corps, and provides individual Reserve Marines to achieve integration during contingency operations.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. Rapidly mobilize and activate USMCR units and individuals to augment and reinforce AC operational forces and the supporting establishment. Upon completion of the mission, redeploy and deactivate RC units and individual Marines to prepare for the next contingency.

(2) Concept of Operations. CMC activates USMCR units via Commander Marine Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM), as directed by the Deputy Commandant Plans Policies & Operations (DC PP&O), and individual RC Marines via Deputy Commandant Manpower & Reserve Affairs (DC M&RA). This Order establishes policy to activate, integrate, and deactivate the RC in order to augment and reinforce the AC with properly manned, trained, and equipped Marines to accomplish the mission. This Order further provides tasks to Marine Corps commands and HQMC agencies necessary to execute CMC's statutory responsibilities.

b. End State. Mission ready USMCR units and individuals integrated with AC operational forces or supporting establishment prepared to accomplish operational tasks assigned by the supported Marine Forces Commander (MARFOR Commander).

5. Administration and Logistics.

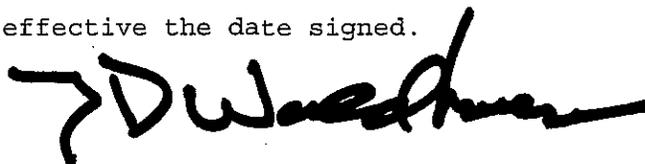
a. Refer to Enclosure (1).

b. All developers, owners, and users of information systems have the responsibility to establish and implement adequate operation and information technology controls including records management requirements to ensure the proper maintenance and use of records, regardless of format or medium, to promote accessibility and authorized retention per the approved records schedule and reference (p).

6. Command and Signal

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

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.



T. D. WALDHAUSER
Deputy Commandant for
Plans, Policies and Operations

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Chapter 1

Introduction

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1000. INTRODUCTION STATEMENT

1. As the Nation's premier expeditionary total force in readiness, Marine Corps AC/RC forces are prepared to operate anywhere our national interests require per reference (b). Marine Corps forces operate as Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTF), which are integrated, combined-arms forces that include air, ground, and combat service support units under a single commander. MAGTFs are organized, trained, and equipped from operating forces assigned to Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC), Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM), and Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES). Commander, Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES) ensures that USMCR units are trained and equipped prior to activation. USMCR units are assigned to Commander, Joint Forces Command (CDRUSJFCOM) who provides these forces to the MAGTF commander via the appropriate combatant commander. USMCR units and individual augments (IAs) integrate within the MAGTF, and deploy in accordance with the Combatant Commander's Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) plan in support of contingency operations.

1001. HIGHER HEADQUARTERS OVERVIEW

1. Congress. Pursuant to Section 8, Article I, of the United States Constitution, the Congress shall have the power to, among other things, declare war; raise and support Armies; provide and maintain a Navy; make rules to govern and regulate the land and naval forces; and provide for calling forth reserves. The Congress has set forth the laws governing the RC in Subtitle E of reference (a). The President's authority to activate the RC is primarily found in Chapter 1209 Part II, Subtitle E of reference (a).

2. President of the United States. Per references (a) through (c) and pursuant to reference (q), the President is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States and is empowered thereby to direct the Nation's military. This includes RC units and individuals when called into the service of the United States.

a. Secretary of Defense. Pursuant to Section 113 of reference (a), the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) is the principal assistant to the President in all matters related to the Department of Defense (DOD). The SecDef exercises authority, direction and control over DOD.

(1) Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). Per Section 131 of reference (a), OSD assists the SecDef in carrying out his duties and responsibilities. During times of contingency operations or war, OSD assists the SecDef in managing force activation and other duties as may be prescribed by law.

(2) Assistant Secretary of Defense For Reserve Affairs (ASD(RA)). The ASD(RA), under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P&R), shall:

(a) Provide overall supervision of RC affairs of the Department of Defense.

(b) Develop and enforce implementing policy, programs, and guidance for the activation, mobilization, and demobilization of the RC during periods

of national emergency, in time of war, or as otherwise authorized by law in accordance with reference (ce).

(c) Chair the weekly Joint Mobilization Meeting.

(3) Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD (P&R))

(a) Establishes activation, deactivation and pay policy for RC members ordered to active duty.

(b) Establishes delay and exemption policy.

(c) Publishes RC activation and deactivation instructions.

(d) Publishes guidance for reporting data on personnel supporting contingency operations.

(e) Publishes guidance to the military departments to implement a continuous Civilian Employment Information (CEI) program to ensure employment related factors are taken into consideration during activation per reference (a), Section 10149(a).

(f) Publishes guidance requiring the military departments to capture data on RC units and individuals recalled under provisions of reference (a).

(g) Reviews the status of RC activation every six months in accordance with provisions of reference (a).

(h) Publishes other such guidance and policy as may be required.

b. Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)

(1) Promulgates additional guidance affecting the recall of RC members of the Department of the Navy (DON).

(2) Authorizes Stop Loss of members within the DON.

(3) Authorizes the recall of retirees per Section 688 of reference (a).

(4) May suspend fiscal year end strength limitations as authorized by the SecDef, per reference (a), Section 123a.

(5) Authorizes delay of RC members to report for active duty after initial notification of activation. This delay may be less than or equal to the established delay authorized by USD (P&R).

c. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). The CJCS functions under the authority, direction, and control of the President and SecDef; transmits communications between the SecDef and Combatant Commanders (CCDRs); and oversees activities of CCDRs as directed by the SecDef. CJCS is responsible for the following:

(1) Prepares integrated plans for RC activation and deactivation.

(2) Issues RC activation guidance per reference (e).

(3) Prepares and submits RC activation options and recommendations to the SecDef for Presidential approval.

(4) Prepares and submits national level industrial mobilization programs required to support contingency operations or war to the SecDef.

(5) Monitors the status of RC activation and deactivation and prepares required reports for submission to Congress by SecDef.

(6) Designates the Director of Logistics (J4) as the focal point for the JS to coordinate RC activation and deactivation during crisis and war.

(7) Implements Global Force Management (GFM) policies and procedures in accordance with reference (c).

d. Combatant Commanders. CCDRs are tasked by reference (e) to prepare specific plans for their respective geographical or functional areas. This planning establishes the requirements for AC/RC forces, including individual augments and sustainment, upon which various supporting plans are based.

(1) Commander, U.S. Joint Forces Command (CDRUSJFCOM)

(a) Serves as the Joint Force Provider (JFP) for assigned continental United States (CONUS) based forces and is responsible for the deployment of these assigned forces, as authorized by the SecDef, to the appropriate supported and supporting CCDRs.

(b) Serves as the primary JFP to develop recommended global sourcing solutions for AC/RC forces and capabilities worldwide, less designated forces sourced by Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM); Commander U.S. Transportation Command (CDRUSTRANSCOM); and Commander, U.S. Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM).

(c) Exercises Training Readiness Oversight (TRO) authority over assigned USMCR units when not in an activated status.

(d) Exercises combatant command (command authority) (COCOM) of assigned activated USMCR units.

(2) COMMARFORCOM commands assigned, activated USMCR units and transfers these units to the supported CCDR, as directed by CDRUSJFCOM. Tasks assigned to COMMARFORCOM are shown in reference (1).

(3) Commander, U.S. Transportation Command (CDRUSTRANSCOM)

(a) Provides common-user air, land, and sea transportation for the DOD during operations, force rotations, and CJCS directed exercises.

(b) Provides intra-CONUS/outside-CONUS (OCONUS) transportation to move/deploy personnel, unit equipment, and non-unit related cargo. Movement priorities are derived from the Required Delivery Date (RDD) established in the supported combatant commander's validated TPFDD.

1002. SUPPORTING COMMANDS

1. Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). Responsible for planning, recruiting, training, equipping and activating/deactivating the Navy Reserve. Supports all Marine Corps AC/RC units with appropriate medical, dental and other occupational specialties.

a. Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information, Plans and Strategy (N3/N5). Serves as the approval authority to activate Navy RC personnel assigned to USMCR units as requested by COMMARFORRES via DC PP&O. Additional CNO (N3/N5) actions:

b. Establishes Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Augmentation Cell to serve as the single focal point for all Navy RC activation/deactivation actions. This cell reviews, prioritizes requirements, and approves Requirement Tracking Numbers (RTNs) for each validated requirement.

c. Coordinates with appropriate Navy manpower claimants to source Navy equity (or Manpower) for Marine Corps requirements.

2. CNO Manpower and Personnel (N1)

a. Provides funding, entitlement, and manpower policy to support the recall of Navy RC personnel as established by USD (P&R).

b. Coordinates Stop Loss actions for the RC with Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command (CNRFC).

3. Commander, Navy Personnel Command (COMNAVPERSCOM)

a. Acting for the CNO (N1), coordinates and manages activation processing at appropriate Navy Mobilization Processing Sites (NMPS) to support the activation of recalled Navy Reserve personnel for USMC support. The CNO has designated Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA and Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC as NMPS to process RC Sailors assigned to USMCR units and ordered to active duty.

b. Issues orders directing individual drilling members to report to the CO/Officer in Charge of the USMCR unit/detachment after Navy processing at the assigned Navy Operation Support Center (NOSC) and NMPS.

4. Bureau Of Medicine (BUMED). As directed by CNO, issues order to deploy the Health Services Augmentation Program (HSAP) or Individual Augmentee (IA) in support of Marine Corps AC/RC units.

5. Commander, Navy Reserve Force Command (COMNAVRESFORCOM). When authorized, directs and coordinates the activation of subordinate units, individuals through subordinate regional and other commands, and NOSCs. Other tasks include:

a. Conducts initial notification and field activation screening of drilling members per CNO (N1) RC activation policy and procedures.

b. Delivers formal Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS) implementation orders to recalled Navy Reserve Program 9 (NRP9) personnel assigned to activated USMCR units and drilling Navy Reserve personnel from other programs as authorized by CNO (N3/5).

c. Prepares drilling members' service health and dental records for activation processing at the NMPS.

d. Enters appropriation data into Navy-Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (NMCMPMS) to support processing, tracking, accounting and reporting requirements by other commands.

e. Coordinates with DC PP&O, via CNO (N3/N5) to synchronize the activation of assigned RC Navy personnel to meet USMCR unit activation timelines. Normally, Navy RC activation should occur at least 14 days prior to the USMCR unit's activation date.

f. Ensure Delay, Deferment, and Exemption (DD&E) issues are communicated to and coordinated with the USMCR unit commander by the NOSC commander.

g. Provides family support and benefits administration for authorized dependants of activated RC Navy personnel.

1003. CMC ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Per reference (a), Sections 5042 and 5043, CMC is responsible to the SECNAV for recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, servicing, mobilizing, demobilizing, administering and maintaining the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

2. Per reference (a), Section 10109, the Marine Corps Reserve "shall be organized, administered, trained, and supplied under the direction of the CMC."

3. Per reference (a), Section 10109, the "departments and offices of Headquarters, Marine Corps have the same relation and responsibilities to the Marine Corps Reserve as they do to the Regular Marine Corps."

4. Per reference (a), Section 10173, CMC assigns MARFORRES forces stationed in the continental United States to the combatant commands (through the Marine Corps component commander) except those forces assigned to carry out functions of the SECNAV per reference (a), Section 5013.

5. Per reference (a), Section 5042, CMC executes involuntary activation and deactivation of USMCR units via DC PP&O, and RC individuals via DC M&RA, when authorized by SECNAV or SecDef.

6. Per reference (r), DC PP&O coordinates with CNO (N3/5) to synchronize activation of Navy Reserve personnel and for temporary active duty of AC Navy personnel assigned to USMCR units. This includes identifying sourced and non-sourced billets.

1004. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING GUIDANCE

1. Contingency operations will require USMCR unit and RC individual activations.

a. For contingency planning, USJFCOM assigned USMCR forces can be apportioned to another CCDR for the purpose of contingency planning. A planning factor of NET 30 days from unit activation to the deployment Available to Load Date (ALD) should be used when planning USMCR unit availability.

b. During crisis action planning/execution, actual unit availability for deployment will be determined on the ability to source and deploy the unit's equipment shortfalls, accomplishing required pre-deployment training and time involved in embarkation and movement to the port of embarkation (POE).

2. Contingency operations will require individual augmentation (IA) and Service augmentation (SA) from either the AC or RC.

a. An IA is an unfunded temporary duty position (or service member filling an unfunded temporary duty position) identified on a joint manning document (JMD) by a supported CCDR to augment staff operations during contingencies. This includes positions at permanent organizations needed to satisfy an increased mission requirement in direct support of contingency operations. An Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) filling, or activated to, their IMA billet is not considered an IA per reference (s).

b. A SA is a required IA billet internal to the Marine Corps, other than a JMD requirement that includes: an emergent individual manpower requirement not on an approved table of organization (T/O); a contingency coded T/O billet; or a vacant chargeable T/O structure space directed for fill by DC M&RA during periods of heightened mission posture.

3. During crisis action planning, IA requirements will be sourced from the AC during the first 30 days of the contingency operation. Either voluntarily or involuntarily activated Marines from the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) may be used to source IA requirements beginning on day 31 of the contingency operation.

a. IRR Marines will be used to provide additional manning to AC and activated USMCR units and to source supported COMMARFOR projected combat replacement requirements.

b. IMA Marines will be activated as requested by their gaining command to fill their assigned validated billets.

4. Terms and Definitions. For purposes of this Order and guidance that may be promulgated pursuant to this Order, the following definitions shall apply, be understood, and be used by HQMC and Marine Corps commands at all levels within the Total Force, to include the Marine Corps component commands.

a. Capability. The ability to execute a specified course of action.

b. Combatant Command (command authority) (COCOM). COCOM is the command authority over assigned forces vested only in the commanders of combatant commands by reference (a), (or as directed by the President in the Unified Command Plan), and cannot be delegated or transferred. COCOM is the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned

forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training (or in the case of USSOCOM, training of assigned forces), and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. COCOM should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally, this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. COCOM provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control (OPCON) is inherent in COCOM.

c. Command Relationship. The interrelated responsibilities between commanders as well as operational authority exercised by commanders in the chain of command. Further defined as combatant command (command authority), operational control, tactical control, or support.

d. Detachment. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units.

e. Force. An aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, equipment and necessary support, or combination thereof.

f. Intermediate Location (ILOC). An ILOC is a stopping point in the deployment routing of a unit and is used for a unit layover lasting a specified time, normally longer than a day. This layover often is used to unite the personnel and cargo of split shipments. A unit may need to stop at an ILOC when moving from its point of origin to its POE, from its POE to its POD, or from its POD to its destination.

g. Supported Commander. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (reference (o))

h. Supporting (Intermediate Location) ILOC Commander. The commander who commands or is responsible for executing Service administrative responsibilities over activated units, and/or individuals IOT prepare for employment. In the case of activated USMCR units and detachments, the Supporting ILOC Commander will typically be the Commanding General of a Marine Expeditionary Force, who will delegate responsibilities to an appropriate subordinate commander within the chain of command. For activated USMCR individuals, the Supporting ILOC Commander may be the Commander of a Marine Corps Component Command, Commanding General of a Marine Expeditionary Force or Marine Corps Installation. The Supporting ILOC Commander is responsible for executing tasks during both pre-deployment ILOC and post-deployment RILOC periods. In some cases, the activated USMCR unit may be attached to a different Commander for employment in the CCDR's Area of Responsibility (AOR), than assigned at the ILOC. (i.e. 1st MARDIV Supporting ILOC Commander at the ILOC and attached to 2nd MARDIV within the MAGTF in theater).

i. Support. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action.

j. Supported. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or

capabilities and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required.

k. Supporting. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander.

l. Technical Direction. The performance of a specialized or professional service, or the exercise of professional guidance or direction through the establishment of policies and procedures in technical matters. Technical direction may include:

- (1) Establishing standards or procedures for performing a technical function.
- (2) Providing professionally trained and qualified personnel to perform a technical function.
- (3) Providing professional advice, guidance, or assistance.
- (4) Performing a technical function as a service to the command.

1005. TITLE 10 AUTHORITIES

1. Figure 1-1 below provides an overview of appropriate authorities including under reference (a) relating to RC activation (units and individuals) and retiree recall during a contingency operation.

Involuntary/Activation				
Uniformed Service Employment and Reemployment Rights; Title 38 U.S.C. Chap. 43.	By Law	Voluntary and involuntarily recalled members.	All	
Presidential Reserve Call-Up; Title 10 U.S.C. 12304	President via an Executive Order (EO)	Selective Reserve (SELRES) category and Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)	200,000	Not more than 365 days.
Ready Reserve (Partial Mob); Title 10 U.S.C. 12302	President via an EO	Ready Reserve: SELRES and IRR	1,000,000	Not more than 24 consecutive months.
Reserve Components Generally (Full Mob)	Service Secretary or designee after Congress declares war or national emergency	Ready Reserve: SELRES and IRR	N/A	Duration of emergency plus 6 months.
Title 10 U.S.C 12301(a)		Standby Reserve		
Title 10 U.S.C. 12306 – Standby Reserve limitations		Retired Reserve		
Title 10 U.S.C. 12307 – Retired Reserve limitation				
Retired Members	Service Secretary pursuant to SecDef guidance	Retired members of Regular Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps		Not more than 12 months within the first 24 months following the order.
10 U.S.C. 688		Specific members of the Retired Reserve		
		Members of the Fleet Reserve, or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve		No limit during time of war or national emergency.

Volunteer				
Active Duty for Operation Support (ADOS)2 Title 10 U.S.C. 12301(d)	Service Secretary	Volunteer - Individual Reserve member.	N/A	Length of orders as required.
MCO 1001.59				

Figure 1-1.--United States Code Authorities

2. According to reference (a), section 101 (a)(13), a contingency operation is a military operation that is designated by the SecDef as an operation in which members of the Armed Forces are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the U.S. or against an opposing military force; or results in the call or order to, or retention on, active duty of members of the uniformed service under section 688, 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12305, or 12406 of reference (a), chapter 15 of reference (a), or any other provision of law during a war or national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

3. Civilian reemployment rights and benefits are identical for both members called to active duty involuntarily under reference (a), section 12302, and voluntarily under reference (a) section 12301(d), when supporting a contingency operation as defined in reference(a) 101(13).

1006. CATEGORIES OF RESERVE AND RETIRED MARINES

1. Ready Reserve. This category consists of units and individuals and is further divided as follows:

a. Selected Reserve (SelRes). Within the Marine Corps, the SelRes consists of Selected USMCR units, IMAs and Active Reserve (AR) Marines.

b. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). IRR Marines are a CMC manpower asset administratively managed by the Marine Corps Mobilization Command (MOBCOM) under the Technical Direction (TECHDIR) of DC M&RA. The IRR consists of those members of the Ready Reserve not in the SelRes.

2. Standby Reserve. Composed of members other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve. These members are subject to involuntary recall to active duty (other than for training) only when the Ready Reserve is insufficient to support contingency operations. There are two types of Standby Reservists: Active Status and Inactive Status.

a. Active Status. Can voluntarily participate in training for retirement, but receive no pay. They are eligible for promotion, with the exception of promotion to flag or general officer level.

b. Inactive Status. Not authorized to take part in training for retirement points and cannot be promoted. (Those who elect to be transferred to this status because of hardship or health reasons are allowed to maintain their military status because they have skills the reserves may need in the future

3. Retired Reserve. Marines in the Retired Reserve may be recalled to active duty per reference (a), Section 688, 12301 (a), or 12307.

a. Active Duty Retirees. Officer and enlisted Marines who have retired from the Active Duty Marine Corps under reference (a) Chapter 63, 65, 571,

except those enlisted retired under Section 6330, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (FMCR).

b. Non-regular Retirees. Marines who have been retired pursuant to Chapter 1223 of reference (a) and are awaiting pay at age 60 (or reduced eligibility age per reference (a) Section 12731). Non-regular retired Marines may be recalled to active duty per reference (a) Section 12307.

c. Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (FMCR). An enlisted Marine of the Regular Marine Corps or the Marine Corps Reserve who has completed 20 or more years of active service, per reference (a) Section 6330.

1007. POINTS OF CONTACT

1. Plans, Policies and Operations, National Plans, Operational Planning Policy Section, Washington DC: DSN 225-0128, commercial: 703-695-0128.
2. CMC Operations Center, Washington, DC: DSN 225-7366, commercial: 703-695-5454.
3. COMMARFORCOM, Command Center, Norfolk, VA: DSN, 836-1644, commercial: 757-836-1644.
4. COMMARFORRES, Command Center, New Orleans, LA, DSN: 678-8701, commercial: 504-678-8701.

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Chapter 2

Phases

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Chapter 2

Phases

2000. PHASE INTRODUCTION. Assembling a Total Force MAGTF requires the integration of USMCR units and individuals with AC operational forces and the supporting establishment in order to satisfy Joint and Service Operational requirements. The following section provides a detailed explanation concerning the six phases of mobilization, activation, integration and deactivation as it relates to supporting contingency operations.

2001. PHASE OVERVIEW

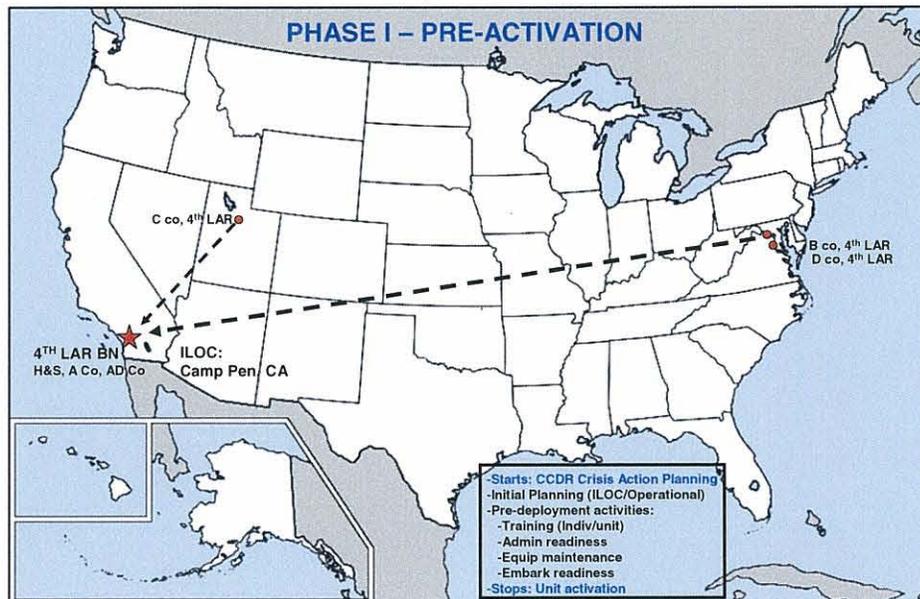


Figure 2-1.--Phase I

1. Phase I: Pre-activation. This phase begins upon the initiation of crisis action planning in support of pending contingency operations (Planning can be initiated by a Warning Order (WARNORD), Planning Order (PLANORD), Alert Order (ALERTORD) or Execution Order (EXORD)). Depending on the situation, execution of contingency operations may be initiated immediately, or can be planned over a long period of time. During this phase, USMCR units will be involved in an ongoing planning process to prepare USMCR units and individuals for activation. The supported MARFOR, as the USMC main effort, conducts planning in support of the CCDR, to include identifying Marine Corps capability requirements, estimating casualty replacements and identifying individual and service augmentation requirements. Per reference (c) COMMARFORCOM, as the service component commander to CDRUSJFCOM, consults with the supported MARFOR, designated commanders of the supporting establishment, and HQMC to maintain global visibility of all Marine Corps Forces and provides CMC with force allocation recommendations that include USMCR requirements. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, organizes, trains, and equips USMCR forces and maintains administrative readiness of individual reserve and retired reserve Marines. HQMC, as a supporting effort, coordinates with the Joint Staff (JS) and OSD for resources and authorities required to activate and integrate reserve forces, and plans and coordinates

Service actions to resource mobilization execution. The supporting establishment coordinates required manpower, logistics and other resources required to rapidly activate and integrate USMCR units and individuals. This phase ends when CMC, in response to a request from COMMARFORCOM, directs allocated USMCR units, individuals, and/or retired Marines to activate.

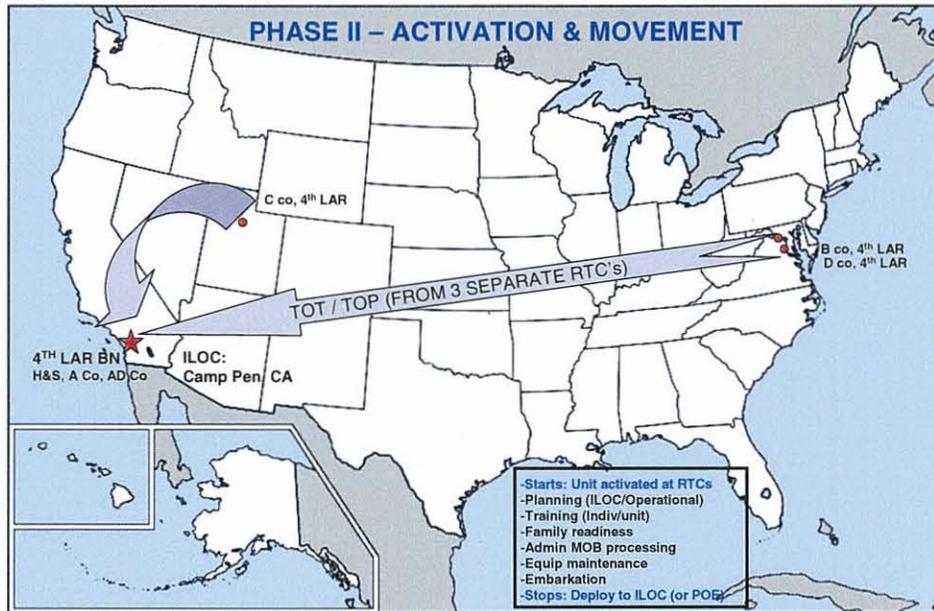


Figure 2-2.--Phase II

2. Phase II: Activation and Movement. This phase begins when CMC directs activation of USMCR units. CMC, through the Service Chain of Command, establishes command relationships that enable the appropriate level of command authority over CDRUSJFCOM-assigned, activated USMCR units that facilitates integration of AC/RC forces prior to deployment, and ensures unity of command and effort over the preparation of USMCR units for deployment. COMMARFORCOM, as the main effort for activated USMCR units, plans and directs the activation and movement of activated USMCR units to the Intermediate Location (ILOC) or POE. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, assists with administrative and logistical matters. HQMC, as a supporting effort, monitors reserve component support activities including individual and unit equipment sourcing. The supporting establishment, as a supporting effort, coordinates the required manpower, logistics, and other resources required to rapidly activate, source and integrate USMCR units. (Note: For activated USMCR units self-deploying directly to the supported CCDR's Area of Responsibility (AOR), this phase ends upon arrival in the AOR. For IMAs, this phase ends upon arrival at their parent unit. For IRR and retired Marines, this phase ends after the completion of pre-screening and arrival at the Reserve Support Unit (RSU). For activated USMCR units, this phase ends when the unit arrives at the ILOC.

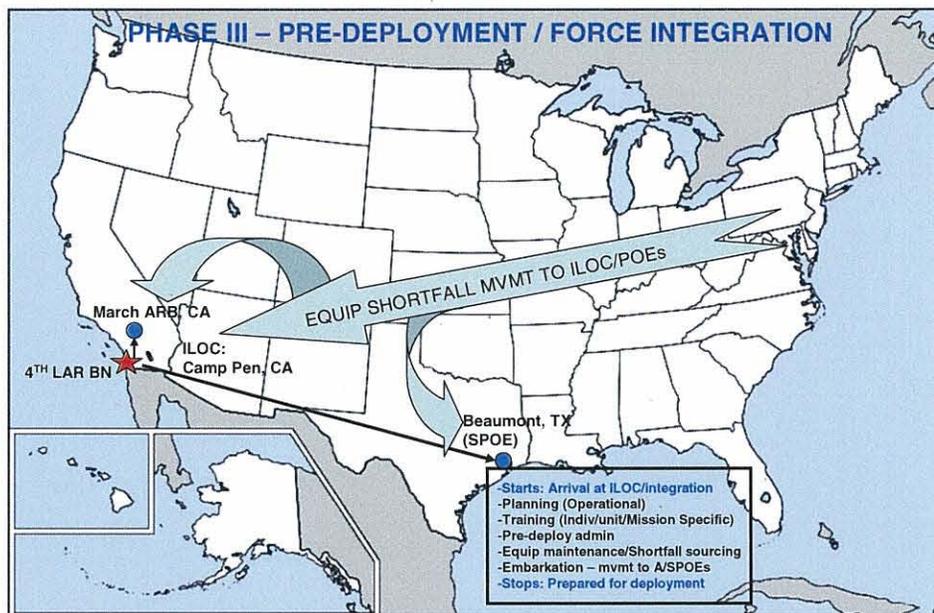


Figure 2-3.--Phase III

3. Phase III: Pre-Deployment and Force Integration. This phase begins when the activated USMCR unit arrives at the ILOC to integrate with the Supporting ILOC Commander. The Supporting ILOC Commander, who is the main effort for the activated USMCR unit, directs pre-deployment organization, training and equipment requirements for activated USMCR unit(s) located at their ILOC and/or integrated into their MAGTF. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, assists the Supporting ILOC Commander by providing administrative, logistical and training coordination and support. HQMC, as a supporting effort, monitors support activities and develops equipment sourcing solutions for activated USMCR units. The supporting establishment provides and assists in coordinating support to include, but not limited to administrative, medical/dental, local transportation, training, equipment, billeting and messing. This phase ends when the activated USMCR unit arrives at the POE integrated, organized, trained and equipped to accomplish the mission. For IRR and retired Marines this phase ends when they join their gaining command trained and equipped to accomplish the mission. (Figure 2-3)

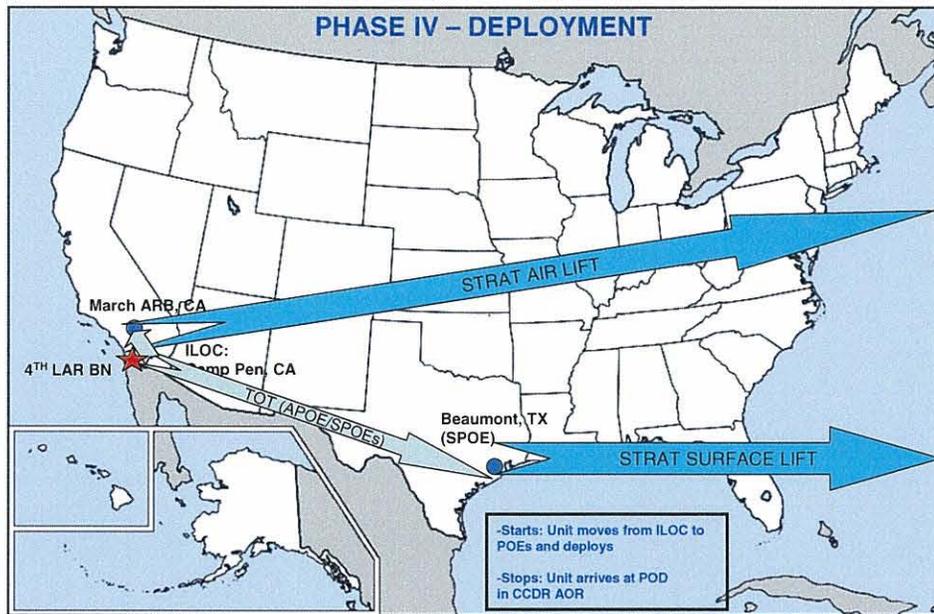


Figure 2-4.--Phase IV

4. Phase IV: Deployment. This phase begins when the activated USMCR unit deploys from a designated POE (Figure 2-4). COMMARFORCOM, as the main effort, is responsible for verification of the activated USMCR unit TPFDD deployment requirements to the CCDR (via JFCOM and Supported USMC Component) and is responsible for force deployment until the unit arrives at the Point of Departure (POD) in the CCDR AOR. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, certifies the activated USMCR unit TPFDD deployment requirements to COMMARFORCOM. The supported CCDR exercises OPCON of the activated USMCR unit once the unit arrives at the POD. The supporting establishment, as a supporting effort, will provide sustainment support to the deployed MAGTF. This phase ends when the activated USMCR unit arrives in the CCDR's AOR.

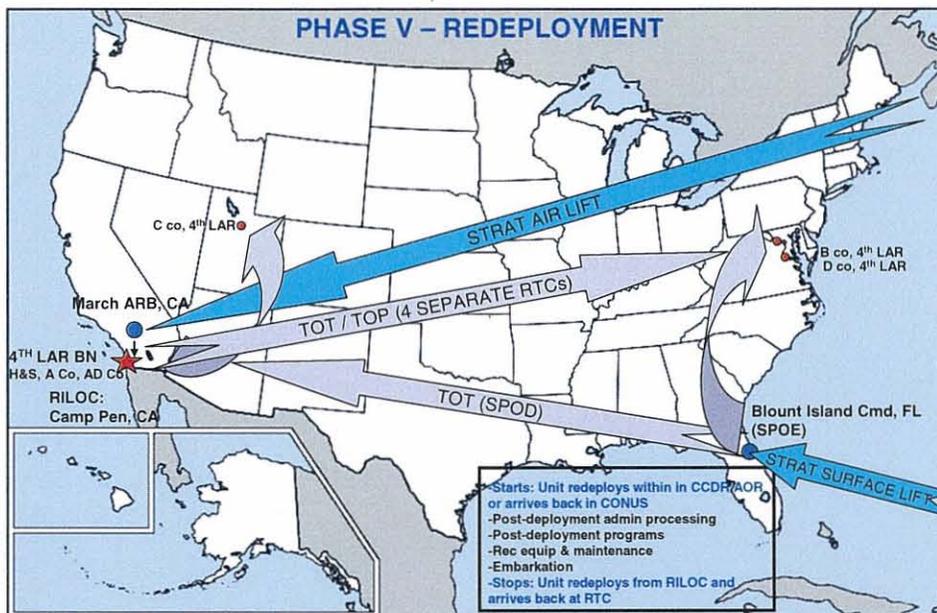


Figure 2-5.--Phase V

5. Phase V: Redeployment. This phase begins when the activated USMCR unit redeploys either to a subsequent theater for follow-on operations, or they redeploy back to CONUS for deactivation. USMCR units that redeploy to a subsequent theater for follow-on operations will repeat phase IV (Deployment) as directed by the CMC in coordination with the JS and supported CCDRS. In either scenario, the Supported COMMARFOR is responsible for redeployment planning and execution. The Supported COMMARFOR is responsible for verification of the activated USMCR unit TPFDD redeployment requirements to the CCDR, and is responsible for force redeployment until the unit arrives at the POD either in another AOR, or CONUS. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, assists the Supporting ILOC Commander by providing administrative and logistical coordination and support for the USMCR units upon arrival at a POD in CONUS. (Figure 2-5). For IRR and retired Marines this phase begins when they are directed to detach from their gaining command. Once the activated USMCR unit returns to CONUS, the Supporting ILOC Commander, as the main effort, ensures rapid processing and movement of the activated USMCR unit back to their HTC or other redeployment destination. For IRR and retired Marines, the gaining command, as a supporting effort, will ensure rapid detachment from the command and movement to the RSU. HQMC, as a supporting effort, ensures proper support in recovery of equipment from the activated reserve component. The RSU (for individuals) and COMMARFORCOM (for units) are the supported commanders unless otherwise directed by DC PP&O. The supporting establishment provides support that includes but is not limited to administrative, medical/dental, local transportation, billeting and messing, as required. This phase ends when the activated USMCR unit and associated equipment arrive at their HTC ready for deactivation. For IRR and retired Marines, this phase ends when they arrive at the RSU prepared for deactivation.



Figure 2-6.--Phase VI

6. Phase VI: Deactivation. This phase begins when the activated USMCR unit arrives at their HTC. For IRR and retired Marines this phase begins when they arrive at the RSU (Figure 2-6). COMMARFORRES, as the main effort, conducts action necessary to recover and reset redeployed USMCR units in order to return them to a reserve duty status. DC M&RA, as the main effort for IRR and retired Marines, ensures rapid deactivation and administrative out-processing of IRR, IMA and retired Marines. HQMC, as a supporting effort, ensures activated USMCR members are properly supported and excess equipment is recovered. The supporting establishment coordinates manpower, logistics, and other resources required to rapidly deactivate USMCR units, IRR, and retired Marines. This phase ends on the deactivation date identified in the DC PP&O published deactivation guidance. This phase completes one cycle of the MAID-P process and phase I activities resume, as required.

2002. TASKS DC PLANS POLICY & OPERATIONS

1. As the reserve activation/deactivation process owner, serves as the focal point for the interface between the Marine Corps and the JS. (Phases 1 - 6)
2. Coordinate, develop, and execute USMC plans and policies supporting deployment (to include activation) and employment of Marine Corps AC/RC forces. (Phase 1)
3. Provide oversight of Marine Corps force assignment, apportionment, and allocation to support Joint and USMC operational planning and execution. (Phase 1)
4. Participate in all CJCS mobilization exercises per reference (a). (Phases 1 & 6)

5. Coordinate with CNO (OPNAV N3/5) and Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) (ASN M&RA) to develop processes and policies that support effective augmentation and reinforcement of deploying Marine Corps units, both active and reserve. (Phase 1)
6. Sponsor the Mobilization and Demobilization Operational Advisory Group (OAG) to identify and resolve issues related to RC mobilization/demobilization and integration with the active component. (Phases 1 - 6)
7. Direct appropriate Report For Planning (RFP) relationships through the COMMARFORs. (Phase 1)
8. Prioritize IA and validate SA billet requirements by convening the Individual Augmentation Validation Board (IAVB) as requested by DC M&RA. (Phases 1 - 4)
9. Maintain this Order to provide guidance to commands and agencies involved in the MAID-P process. (Phases 1 - 6)
10. Assist MARFORRES in the creation and execution of the Public Affairs Plan addressing USMCR activations. (Phases 1 - 6).
11. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 - 6)
12. Coordinate with USD (P&R), JS (J-4), ASN M&RA and COMMARFOR commanders during crisis action planning/execution and sustained operations to ensure Marine Corps RC requirements are identified, sourced and supported. (Phases 2 - 4)
13. Publish CMC activation guidance that establishes command relationships to ensure that roles and responsibilities are clear and understood. (Phase 2)
14. Coordinate Navy personnel requirements and sourcing with CNO (OPNAV N3/5) to ensure earliest and most effective Navy integration with deploying Marine Corps forces. (Phase 2)
15. Direct COMMARFORRES to activate and deactivate USMCR units. (Phases 2 & 6)
16. Monitor the activation process and ensure that support directed in the activation message is being provided. (Phases 2 - 4)
17. Coordinate Navy personnel guidance with CNO (OPNAV N3/5) to ensure earliest and most effective Navy integration with deploying Marine Corps forces. (Phase 3)
18. Track and report status of USMC reserve integration and force deployment/redeployment. (Phases 4 - 5)
19. Monitor the deactivation process to ensure that support directed in redeployment and deactivation messages is being provided as directed. (Phases 5 - 6)

20. Coordinate, develop, and execute Marine Corps plans and policies supporting the deactivation process. (Phase 6)
21. Coordinate Navy personnel policies that support the Marine Corps with CNO (OPNAV N3/5). (Phase 6)
22. Provide oversight of Marine Corps force planning to include adaptive planning processes and procedures. (Phases 1 - 6)
23. Incorporate Marine Corps Lessons Learned System (MCLLS) reports and approve unit after action reports into this Order, as required, to ensure continued process improvement. (Phases 1 - 6)
24. Assist HQMC (PA) in the execution of the Public Affairs Plan addressing IRR involuntary activations. (Phases 1 - 6)

2003. TASKS DC MANPOWER & RESERVE AFFAIRS

1. During Phase (1) coordinate and provide technical direction (TECHDIR) to MOBCOM to execute the notification process and supporting system to recall individual RC Marines to active duty according to the following:

Category	Report to MAGTF Commander	Remarks
IMA	72 hours from receipt of orders	
Individual Augments (IRR)	Approximately 30 days	Time may vary depending on SECNAV authorized delay policy
Combat replacements and involuntary unit fillers	Approximately 45 days from activation	Time may vary depending on SECNAV authorized delay policy and required combat refresher training

Figure 2-7.--Recall of Individual RC Marines

2. Obtain authorization for individual IMA & IRR activation. (Phase 1)
3. Exercise TECHDIR over COMMARFORRES (CG MOBCOM) when order-writing authority has been delegated to CG MOBCOM. (Phase 1)
4. Assist the supported commander to identify combat replacement requirements for all operations plans (OPLANS) under development for his AOR. (Phase 1)
5. Perform functional management of the Casualty Estimation Model (CASEST) software to be used by the supported MARFOR. (Phase 1)
6. Issue RC individual manpower policy guidance to provide seamless and equitable Total Force manpower policies. (Phase 1)
7. Assist HQMC (PA) in the creation and execution of the Public Affairs Plan addressing IRR involuntary activations. (Phases 1 - 6)

8. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 - 6)
9. Provide administrative support to the PP&O Service Augmentation Validation Board (SAVB) by screening, tracking and reporting validated IA and SA billets in accordance with manpower management constraints. (Phases 1, 3, and 4)
10. Exercise oversight of IRR musters and screening conducted by CG MOBCOM. (Phases 1 & 6)
11. Coordinate with both COMMARFORCOM and COMMARFORPAC (MCI-West/East) for appropriate structure and assignment of reserve manning to the Reserve Support Units (RSU) and Installation Personnel Administration Centers (IPAC). As required, direct CG MOBCOM to issue orders for the assignment of RC Marines to the RSU and IPAC. Provide TECHDIR to the RSUs as required. (Phases 1 - 6)
12. Provide staff cognizance over all manpower systems, policies, and processes to support manning and staffing of AC/RC units and various Marine Corps commands and agencies. (Phases 1, 2, 5, and 6)
13. Establish mobilization monitored command codes (MOBMCC) to support Peacetime/Wartime Support Team (PWST) and USMCR unit activations. (Phases 1 & 2)
14. Execute and maintain the Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (MCMPS) ensuring interoperability with NCMPS. (Phases 1, 2, and 6)
15. Participate as a voting member of DC PP&O's Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to ensure timely manpower support to the MAID-P process. Serve as a member of the ESC per the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG Charter. (Phases 1 - 6)
16. Provide TECHDIR to CG MOBCOM regarding order writing for individual IMA and IRR activation. (Phase 2)
17. Issue crisis specific total force manpower guidance. (Phase 2)
18. Provide administrative procedures to RSU's and IPAC's for the processing of USMCR units and individuals while at the ILOC during pre and redeployment actions. (Chap 5-1) (Phase 2)
19. Request Stop Loss (AC/RC) from SECNAV as required. (Phase 2)
20. Assist the supported MARFOR to refine combat replacement requirements. (Phase 2)
21. Establish manning levels for AC/RC deploying units and commands. (Phase 2)
22. Execute the officer and enlisted assignment models, identify IRR involuntary assignments, and issue orders for activation of retirees. (Phase 2)
23. Support the voluntary and involuntary recall of IRR and retired Marines to active duty. (Phase 2)

24. Source, track and report all validated IA and SA billets. (Phase 2)
25. Submit daily manpower report to JS (J1). (Phases 2 - 6)
26. Provide to DC Programs & Resources (P&R) the number of Marines activated by grade and contingency. (Phases 2 - 6)
27. Issue total force manpower deactivation guidance messages and coordinate Navy manpower deactivation guidance with Commander Naval Reserve Command (COMNAVRESCOM) regarding Navy personnel assigned to USMCR units. (Phase 6)
28. Disestablish USMCR unit's MOBMCC within 45 days after the USMCR unit deactivation date established by DC PP&O (PO). (Phase 6)
29. Disestablish RSU surge processing capabilities within 45 days after the termination of all IRR and retired recall manpower requirements. (Phase 6)

2004. TASKS DC INSTALLATIONS & LOGISTICS

1. Source identified USMCR equipment shortfalls via a global sourcing solution. (Phases 1 - 3)
2. Exercise staff cognizance over Marine Corps logistics policy and logistic planning guidance. (Phases 1 - 6)
3. Provide oversight and crisis specific guidance to equip and sustain deploying/re-deploying Marine Corps forces. (Phases 1 - 6)
4. Participate as a voting member of DC PP&O's Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to ensure timely logistics support to the MAID-P process. Serve as a member of the ESC per the Mobilization and Demobilization Charter. (Phases 1 - 6)
5. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 - 6)
6. Coordinate the recovery of USMCR Unit Table of Equipment Requirement and Training Allowance (UTR-T/A) deficiency equipment and placement back into stores. (Phase 6)

2005. TASKS DC PROGRAMS & RESOURCES

1. Be prepared to provide appropriation data to MCI CGs for RSU contingency operations. (Phases 1, 2, and 6)
2. Assist in developing and establishing the budget requirements for purchasing identified critical MARFORRES equipment shortfalls. (Phases 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6)
3. Refine service supplemental budget requests to Congress. (Phases 3 - 5)
4. Capture, record, and calculate Total Force manpower and equipment funding requirements during all contingencies and report to the DOD Comptroller. (Phases 1 - 6)

5. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 - 6)
6. Prepare service supplemental budget requests to Congress. (Phases 2 & 6)
7. Publish fiscal guidance that includes and supports Reserve activation and deployment in support of contingency operations. (Phase 1)

2006. TASKS DC COMBAT DEVELOPMENT & INTEGRATION

1. Be prepared to generate the Wartime Authorized Strength Report (WASR) to allow DC M&RA to identify AC/RC manpower requirements to support contingency operations. (Phase 1)
2. Conduct Combat Refresher Training (CRT), via School Of Infantry (SOI) East and West, as directed by DC PP&O. (Phase 1)
3. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 & 2)
4. Participate as a voting member of DC PP&O's Mobilization and Demobilization OAG when requested to ensure timely support to the MAID-P process per the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG Charter. (Phases 1 - 6)
5. Provide authorized structure data to DC M&RA. (Phase 2)
6. Coordinate with DC PP&O and support the COMMARFORs to develop, refine, and maintain the capability to conduct a generic CRT program of instruction (POI) for activated RC Marines and AOR-specific pre-deployment training during Phase III. (Phase 1)

2007. TASKS DC AVIATION. Participate as a voting member of DC PP&O's Mobilization and Demobilization OAG when requested to ensure timely aviation support of the MAID-P process per the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG Charter. (Phases 1 - 6)

2008. TASKS CG MARINE CORPS RECRUITING COMMAND

1. Provide prior service recruiters to augment the Deployment Screening Site (DSS) when requested by MOBCOM. (Phase 1)
2. Provide prior service recruiters to augment the RSU when requested by DC M&RA. (Phase 2)

2009. TASKS COMMANDERS SERVICE COMPONENT COMMANDS

1. As directed by DC PP&O, coordinate general activation and integration requirements concerning allocated reserve forces with COMMARFORRES. (Phase 1)
2. Identify Remain Behind Equipment (RBE) and transfer mission essential RBE to USMCR units in order to mitigate USMCR units' equipment shortfalls in

accordance with references (m) and (n.) (COMMARFORCOM / COMMARFORPAC) (Phases 2 - 3)

3. Be prepared to report in the readiness system of record, currently SORTS, status on all gained AC/RC units. (Phases 3 - 5)
4. Plan and refine sustainment requirements for Marine Corps AC/RC forces in accordance with references (n) and (bn). (Phases 1 - 4)
5. Be prepared to receive and integrate equipment provided by DC Installations & Logistics (I&L) to mitigate USMCR units' UTR deficiency equipment shortfall. (Phase 3)
6. Oversee planning and execution of OCONUS redeployment operations for activated USMCR units. (Phase 5)
7. Identify retrograde, reconstitution, and repair requirements for USMCR units. (Phase 5)
8. Recover weapons and individual equipment to assigned IA, SA and IMAs, as required. (Phase 6)
9. When appropriate based on agenda items, participate as a voting member of DC PP&O's Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to ensure timely support of the MAID-P process per the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG Charter. (Phases 1 - 6)
10. Assume ADCON responsibilities as outlined in chapter 3 of this document for CDRUSJFCOM-assigned RC units utilizing an ILOC located on the west coast (COMMARFORPAC) (Phases 3 - 5)
11. Provide/ensure General Support (GS) Teams are established to the MEF/MSC level to perform integration of activated USMCR units during the pre/post deployment ILOC periods. These GS teams work directly with the activated USMCR Direct Support (DS) teams and are critical in managing activated USMCR unit requirements while at the ILOC. These teams consist of Active Reserve and Active Component personnel assigned permanently to the MARFOR, MEF and MSC staffs. (COMMARFORCOM/COMMARFORPAC) (Phases 1 - 6)

2010. TASKS COMMANDER MARINE FORCES COMMAND

1. Execute planning responsibilities outlined in reference (l) and (m). (Phases 1 - 6)
2. Exercises TRO per reference (f) to ensure RC units are prepared to accomplish operational tasks and missions assigned by the supported CCDR. (Phase 1)
3. As directed by DC PP&O, facilitate planning relationships between supporting USMCR, the supporting ILOC commander and the supported commander to plan and coordinate reserve force integration activities. (Phase 1)
4. Assists the supported CCDR in providing an operational impact assessment of equipment shortages. (Phases 1 & 2)

5. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 - 6)
6. As the component commander to CDRUSJFCOM, COMMARFORCOM commands activated assigned USMCR units. (Phase 6)
7. Issue movement and transfer orders and DEPORDs to assigned activated USMCR units. (Phase 2)
8. Verify activated assigned USMCR units' deployment TPFDD requirements and monitor force flow. (Phases 2 - 4)
9. Provide funding oversight of activated assigned USMCR units in accordance with Chapter 6. Commander, Naval Air Atlantic (COMNAVAIRLANT) funds activated 4th Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) squadrons. (Phases 1 - 6)
10. Be prepared to identify RBE in accordance with references (m) and (n) during Phase III. (Phase 3)
11. Report USMCR unit equipment shortfalls to DC I&L. Report the operational impact of USMCR unit equipment shortfalls to DC PP&O. (Phase 3)
12. Exercise command of activated assigned USMCR units. (Phase 3)
13. Transfer RBE that is mission essential to USMCR units to mitigate USMCR units' mission driven equipment shortfalls. (Phase 3)
14. Per CDRUSJFCOM instruction, relinquish operational control (OPCON) of activated assigned USMCR units Supporting ILOC Commander upon transfer to the supported combatant commander. (Phase 4)
15. Monitor activated assigned USMCR units' redeployment TPFDD. (Phase 5)
16. Resume OPCON of activated assigned USMCR units upon arrival in CONUS, as directed by CDRUSJFCOM. (Phase 5)
17. Conduct deactivation responsibilities as outlined in references (l) and (m). (Phase 6)
18. Participate as a voting member of DC PP&O's Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to ensure timely support to the MAID-P process per the Mobilization and Demobilization Charter. (Phases 1 - 6)
19. Convene an ILOC coordination conference in order to determine ILOC requirements and coordinate support actions between the Supporting MARFOR, Supporting ILOC Commanders and activated USMCR units. (Phases 1 and 3* (*if needed for redeployment))

2011. TASKS COMMANDER MARINE FORCES RESERVE

1. Execute planning responsibilities in reference (m). (Phases 1 - 6)
2. Conduct IRR muster and screening via CG MOBCOM, to ensure IRR availability for activation as directed by DC M&RA. (Phase 1)

3. Conduct Force Readiness Assistance and Assessment Program (FRAAP) to ensure USMCR unit readiness for activation. (Phase 1)
4. Conduct notification and issue orders to IRR/IMA personnel identified for involuntary mobilization. (Phase 1)
5. Develop, maintain, and rehearse policies and processes to rapidly and effectively activate and integrate USMCR units, when directed by DC PP&O. (Phase 1)
6. Identify and prioritize UTR deficiencies by Table of Allowance Materiel Control Number (TAMCN), in support of all regional CCDR planning requirements to COMMARFORCOM. (Phase 1)
7. Receive and implement training and readiness guidance from COMMARFORCOM that is intended to prepare USMCR forces to accomplish operational missions and tasks required by supported CCDRs. (Phase 1)
8. Coordinate with HQMC and execute the Public Affairs Plan addressing USMCR activations. (Phase 1)
9. Assist HQMC Public Affairs (PA) via MOBCOM in the creation and execution of the Public Affairs Plan addressing IRR involuntary activations. (Phases 1 - 6)
10. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 - 6)
11. Maintain ongoing review of USN manning to USMCR units in order to immediately identify Navy personnel requirements to DC PP&O when directed during Phase II. (Phase 2)
12. Identify Navy personnel requirements to DC PP&O for inclusion in USMCR force activation orders. (Phase 2)
13. Direct activation of USMCR units, as directed by DC PP&O. (Phase 2)
14. Ensure activated USMCR units depart the HTC with required individual combat clothing and equipment (ICCE). (Phase 2)
15. Augment and reinforce MEF agencies involved in the reception of USMCR units at the ILOC/RILOC/POE as required. (Phases 1 - 5)
16. Capture, record and report funding requirements in accordance with Chapter 6-1. (Phases 2 - 6)
17. Be prepared to identify remain behind equipment in accordance with references (m) and (n) during Phase II. (Phase 2)
18. Transfer RBE that is mission essential to USMCR units to mitigate USMCR units' mission driven equipment shortfalls. (Phase 3)
19. Provide/ensure Direct Support (DS) Teams are available to each activated USMCR unit to plan and coordinate pre/post deployment actions with the Supporting ILOC Commander's staff (GS Teams) and Base support agencies. These teams should consist of enough personnel to effectively plan, execute, and provide supervision in coordinating all support actions between the

activated USMCR unit and the Supporting ILOC Commander while at the ILOC. These teams should primarily consist of active reserve and active component personnel assigned on Inspector-Instructor staffs of the activated USMCR unit due to the existing relationship between the Inspector & Instructor (I&I) and USMCR unit. (Phases 1 - 5)

20. Conduct deactivation responsibilities outlined in reference (m). (Phase 6)

21. When directed by DC M&RA, MOBCOM modifies existing orders to change the end date for IMA and IRR Marines. (Phase 6)

22. Identify Navy personnel requirements to DC PP&O for inclusion in USMCR force deactivation orders. (Phase 6)

23. Deactivate USMCR units, when directed by the CMC. (Phase 6)

24. Participate as a voting member of DC PP&O's Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to ensure timely support of the MAID-P process per the Mobilization and Demobilization Charter. (Phases 1 - 6)

2012. TASKS COMMANDER MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS COMMAND

1. Develop and manage a process to store/maintain a portion of COMMARFORRES equipment identified by DC I&L and COMMARFORCOM in a serviceable condition for potential USMCR issue. (Phase 1)

2. Identify projected supported MARFOR sustainment shortfalls to DC I&L, and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to develop potential sourcing options to support CCDR OPLANs. (Phase 1)

3. Review and be prepared to confirm sustainment requirements from each registered MEF's War Reserve Withdrawal Plans, less equipment required to source USMCR unit UTR - T/A deficiencies, in support of relevant OPLANs. (Phase 1)

4. Be prepared to source identified USMCR unit UTR - T/A deficiencies as directed by DC I&L. (Phases 1 & 3)

5. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 - 6)

6. Source identified USMCR unit UTR - T/A deficiencies as directed by DC I&L. (Phase 2)

7. Confirm sustainment requirements from each registered MEF's War Reserve Withdrawal Plans, less equipment required to source USMCR unit UTR shortfalls, in support of relevant execution orders and provide sourcing information to appropriate MARFOR(s) during execution. (Phase 2)

8. Coordinate with USTRANSCOM, via the appropriate supported COMMARFOR, the movement of sustainment requirements in accordance with the identified War Reserve Withdrawal Plans to theater or final destination. (Phases 2 - 4)

9. Be prepared to provide sustainment sourcing information to appropriate MARFOR(s) during Phase III. (Phase 3)

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10. Complete the sourcing of USMCR unit UTR - T/A deficiencies as directed by DC I&L. (Phase 3)
11. Coordinate with USTRANSCOM, via the appropriate supported COMMARFOR, the movement of equipment from the CCDR's AOR to the final destination. (Phase 5)
12. Recover activated USMCR unit UTR - T/A equipment sourced for deployment to return as required to in-stores and Net War Reserve Material (NWRM). (Phase 5)
13. Reconstitute USMCR units T/A equipment identified by COMMARFORRES with NWRM in a serviceable condition for future USMCR issue. (Phase 6)
14. Be prepared to support the redeployment and reconstitution efforts of Marine Corps Forces as required. (Phase 6)

2013. TASKS CG MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS

1. Execute planning responsibilities outlined in reference (m). (Phases 1 - 6)
2. Be prepared to staff RSU and NMPS structure with AC and RC Sailors and Marines to process USN members of USMCR units, USMC SA, Joint IAs and combat replacements when directed by DC PP&O and DC M&RA. (Phase 1)
3. Coordinate with and support tenant commands, as required, during deployment/redeployment planning and execution. (Phases 1 - 6)
4. Fund RSU and NMPS operations supporting AC/RC IA, SA and combat replacement training, equipping, and other associated activities, as required. (Phases 1 - 6)
5. Ensure all records and information systems created in support of the above are maintained in accordance with reference (p). (Phases 1 - 6)
6. Initiate RSU and NMPS operations to process IA, SA and combat replacements, as directed by DC PP&O and DC M&RA. (Phase 2)
7. Operate RSU and NMPS operations to process IA, SA and combat replacements, as directed by DC PP&O and DC M&RA. (Phases 3 & 4)
8. Prepare to stand down RSU and NMPS operations as directed by DC PP&O and DC M&RA. (Phase 5)
9. Stand down RSU and NMPS operations to IA, as directed by DC PP&O and DC M&RA. (Phase 6)

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Chapter 3

Activation/Deactivation

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Chapter 3

Activation/Deactivation

3000. OVERVIEW

1. Purpose. This chapter shows national and Marine Corps actions once the decision has been made to activate the Reserve Component. Figure 3-1 below illustrates National level actions described in reference (k) requiring combatant commander, HQMC, Joint Staff, DOD, and Presidential coordination to gain Presidential authority to involuntarily recall RC members to active duty (other than for training). The example below shows the length of time (i.e., 3 days) between attacks on the World Trade Center/Pentagon and the President ordering the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to active duty. The RC activation process, as illustrated below, is event driven.

National Level Actions
(Post Sept 11, 2001)

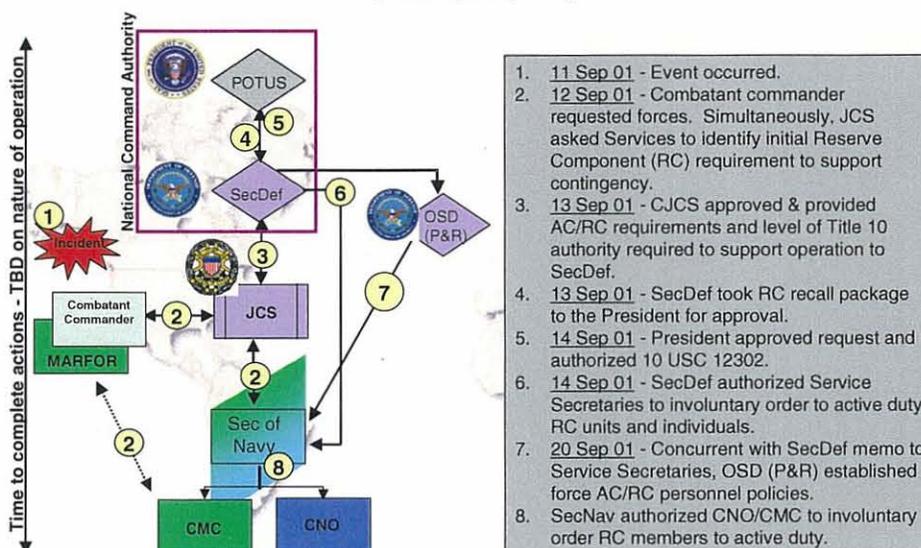


Figure 3-1.--National Level Actions (Post September 11, 2001)

2. Information

a. A contingency operation includes a military operation that results in the call or order to, or retention on active duty of members of the uniformed services under section 688, 12301 (a), 12302, 12304, 12305, or 12406 of reference (a), chapter 15 of reference (a), or any other provision of law during a war or during a national emergency declared by the president or Congress. For instance, in response to a declaration of national emergency by the President, an Executive Order (EO) (see e.g., Appendix A-1) is issued to authorize the SecDef to order the Ready Reserve to active duty (other than for training) under section 12302 of reference (a).

b. Service members participating in the contingency operation are authorized additional entitlements per references (a) and (t). RC members who volunteer and receive orders to active duty in support of a contingency operation are also authorized the prescribed entitlements as they apply to their individual situations.

c. Orders shall specifically state that an individual is on active duty, for a specified period of time, in support of the named contingency operation citing the utilization authority and the type of orders. DC M&RA, as authorized, may extend the recalled member to the full extent of the legal recall authority during Stop Loss.

3. The CMC orders to active duty trained and qualified USMCR units and individuals in time of war, national emergency, and at such other times as national security may require.

4. Activation. Figure 3-2 shows responsibility for activating and pre-deployment training of USMCR units and individuals; to include assigned Navy Reserve personnel.

a. CMC will establish a supporting and supported relationship between COMMARFORCOM and COMMARFORRES during the activation and deactivation of USMCR units.

b. COMNAVAIRRESFOR transfers 4th MAW aircraft (Fixed Wing/Rotary Wing) bureau numbers, from activated squadrons, to COMNAVAIRLANT who assumes responsibility for their funding.

c. Reserve Marines designated as combat replacements are initially under the administrative control of the RSU while undergoing return to active duty administration, medical/dental and refresher training.

	Who Authorizes/ Activates	Responsible for Pre- Deployment Training	Who Commands and Administers Upon Activation	Who Funds Upon Activation
USMCR Units	DC PP&O/ COMMARFORRES	Supporting ILOC Commander	COMMARFORCOM per reference (a)	Per CMC Contingency Funding Guidance
IRR Marines	SECNAV for invol, DC M&RA for vol	CG TECOM via SOI East/West	RSU then the Supporting ILOC Commander	DC P&R via MPMC and O&MMC account
Marine Retirees	SECNAV or DC M&RA	CG TECOM via SOI East/West	RSU then the Supporting ILOC Commander	DC P&R via MPMC account
Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA)	DC M&RA/ Operational Sponsor	Operational Sponsor	Supporting ILOC Commander	DC P&R via MPMC account
Navy Reserve Program 9	CNO (N3/5)/ Navy Mobilization Processing Site (NMPS)	Supporting ILOC Commander	Activated USMCR unit commander	Navy
Health Services Augmentation Program (HSAP)	OPNAV (N931)/BUMED	Supporting ILOC Commander	Appropriate Navy commander	Navy (parent Command)

Figure 3-2.--Activation and Pre-deployment Training Responsibility

5. Deactivation. Figure 3-3 shows responsibility for deactivating Marine Corps Reserve units and individuals to include assigned Navy Reserve personnel. Note that COMNAVAIRLANT transfers 4th MAW aircraft bureau numbers, from de-activated squadrons, back to COMNAVAIRRESFOR who re-assumes responsibility for their funding.

	Who Authorizes Deactivation	Who Commands/ Administers Through Deactivation	Who Commands/ Administers Upon Deactivation	Who Funds Upon Deactivation
USMCR Units	DC PP&O	COMMARFORCOM	COMMARFORRES	COMMARFORRES
Marine IRRs	DC M&RA	Marine IRRs are deactivated via activating RSU	Return to IRR status and administered by MOBCOM	DC M&RA (RA) via RPMC account
Retirees	DC M&RA	Marine retirees are deactivated via activating RSU	Member returns to retired status	Marine Corps
Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA)	DC M&RA	Operational Sponsor	Operational Sponsor who is supported by MOBCOM for IMA administration	DC M&RA (RA) via RPMC/O&MMCR
Navy Reserve	CNO (N3/5)/NMPS	NMPS/NRA upon detachment from USMCR unit	COMNAVRESFORCOM	Navy
Health Services Augmentation Program (HSAP)	OPNAV (N931)/BUMED	Members returns to parent command upon completion of TAD "In Excess" orders	Parent Command	Navy

Figure 3-3.--Deactivation Responsibility

6. Reports. DC M&RA provides:

a. Number of personnel activated by grade and MOS to DC P&R to establish funding requirements.

b. Daily Personnel Status Report to OSDRA, ASNRA, PP&O from information extracted from Marine Corps Total Force Structure (MCTFS).

c. Oversight of IRR pool available for assignments to meet Total Force manpower requirements.

3001. USMCR UNIT AND DETACHMENT ACTIVATION/DEACTIVATION

1. Purpose. To identify actions and tasks to support the rapid and efficient activation and movement of activated USMCR units and their associated equipment; and to identify actions and tasks to deactivate USMCR units. Figures 3-4 and 3-5 represent activation and deactivation steps as shown below.

2. Mission. On order, the CMC, via COMMARFORRES, provides trained and qualified USMCR units to be available for active duty in time of war,

national emergency, and at such other times as national security may require.

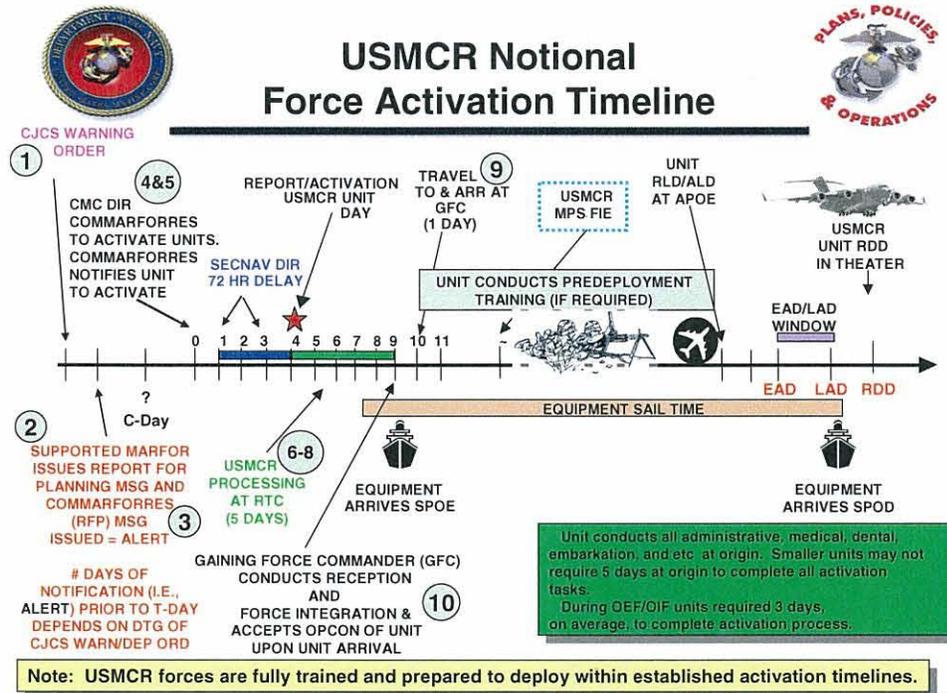


Figure 3-4.--USMCR Unit Notional Activation Timeline

3. Planning Factors

a. USMCR forces report to their Supporting ILOC Commander with their T/A, complete individual equipment including ICCE, TAMCN type 3 equipment, chemical biological radiological nuclear equipment (CBRNE) individual protective equipment (IPE), and individual table of organization weapons. Note: This planning factor is provided as a "point of departure" index. Deploying USMCR unit commanders will report shortfalls as directed and as early as possible to allow HHQ and supporting organizations to develop the best possible sourcing solutions.

b. USMCR unit(s) do not possess their complete UTR. USMCR units typically retain on-hand organic equipment that enables the unit to maintain T-1 training readiness in core competencies. This allocation of equipment is referred to as the training allowance (T/A).

c. Deputy Commandant Installations and Logistics (DC I&L) will source activated USMCR unit's UTR - T/A deficiencies via a global sourcing solution. Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Command (COMMARCORLOGCOM) is in support.

d. USMCR forces typically deploy via an ILOC or POE where Marine Corps forces stage for strategic deployment. Supporting commands responsible for management of an ILOC or POE provide support to the activated RC unit(s), including, but not limited to: messing, billeting, local transportation, training support, deployment support, equipment to source mission specific deficiencies, photo copiers, phone and computer support, and medical support. For planning purposes, supporting Marine Forces (MARFORs) through the Supporting ILOC Commander should be prepared to provide all of the support that organic units require considering that the USMCR unit(s) are

all but "deployed" upon departure from the HTC. The Supporting ILOC Commander and Supporting Commanders should consider for planning that the duration of support to activated RC units may be several days or weeks depending upon the deployment scenario (crisis response or sustained combat operations) and be prepared to provide assistance accordingly. Supporting ILOC Commanders and Supporting commanders are to capture and report all costs to DC P&R for funding of pre-deployment training and deployment support of CDRUSJFCOM assigned activated USMCR units.

e. Self-deploying 4th MAW aviation units may deploy directly to the Supported Combatant Commander's AOR from their HTC.

f. USMCR ground units scheduled to employ with Maritime Pre-positioning Force assets may deploy from approved aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) located near the USMCR unit's HTC directly to the supported commander's AOR pending completion of required pre-deployment training.

g. Under specific circumstances, USMCR unit(s) may deploy from POEs located near the USMCR unit's HTC directly to the supported commander's AOR. The ability to accomplish direct deployment is influenced by unit(s) readiness and COMMARFORCOM and other supporting commander's ability to coordinate deployment support.

h. USMCR units shall be prepared to embark aboard strategic transportation (i.e., meet Available to Load Date (ALD)s) within 30 days of activation. These units may require significantly more preparation time prior to deployment based on the Supporting Combatant Commander pre-deployment training requirements.

4. Phase I: Pre-Activation. This phase is an ongoing planning process to prepare USMCR units and individuals for activation. The supported MARFOR, as the main effort, conducts planning in support of the CCDR, to include identifying Marine Corps capability requirements, estimating casualty replacements and identifying individual and service augmentation requirements. Per reference (c), COMMARFORCOM, as the service component commander to CDRUSJFCOM, consults with the supported MARFOR, designated commanders of the supporting establishment, and HQMC to maintain global visibility of all Marine Corps Forces and provides the CMC with force allocation recommendations that include USMCR requirements. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, organizes, trains, and equips USMCR forces and maintains administrative readiness of individual reserve and retired reserve Marines. HQMC, as a supporting effort, coordinates with the JS and OSD for resources and authorities required to activate and integrate reserve forces, and plans and coordinates Service actions to resource mobilization execution. The supporting establishment coordinates required manpower, logistics and other resources required to rapidly activate and integrate USMCR units and individuals. This phase ends when the CMC, in response to a request from COMMARFORCOM, directs allocated USMCR units, individuals, and/or retired Marines to activate: (Steps below correspond to circled numbers in Figure 3-4).

a. Step 1. CJCS issues a Warning Order per reference (a). The Warning Order follows crisis assessment by a CCDR and decision by the President to have military options developed for possible use. The Warning Order establishes command relationships, and states mission, objectives, and known constraints. Concurrently, once RC requirements have been identified, the SecDef requests from the President the legal authority to activate USMCR

units and members. Remaining steps reflect actions once the CJCS Warning Order has been issued and RC recall authority has been authorized.

b. Step 2

(1) Supported COMMARFOR identifies anticipated force and individual requirements to support his plan IAW global force management (GFM) guidance. During the request for forces (RFF) process, the CCDR submits requirements to the CJCS for approval and sourcing. COMMARFORCOM staffs the Marine Corps portion of the RFF to DC PP&O (PO), COMMARFORPAC and COMMARFORRES to develop possible sourcing solutions. COMMARFORCOM forwards the CMC approved recommended sourcing solution to CDRUSJFCOM, who forwards a consolidated recommended sourcing solution to CJCS. Upon completion of CDRUSJFCOM's sourcing action and approval by the CJCS, the RFF deployment order (DEPOD) is submitted to the SecDef for approval.

(2) Supporting COMMARFORs direct MAGTF or subordinate unit commanders to RFP to the supported COMMARFOR. In the context of mobilization and activation of USMCR units, CMC (through DC, PP&O) will establish planning relationships between CDRUSJFCOM assigned USMCR units, and supported and supporting COMMARFORs. The intent of this task is to establish the earliest possible integration planning between USMCR deploying unit commanders and the Supporting ILOC Commander, or MAGTF/MSD commanders.

c. Step 3

(1) DC M&RA Manpower Plans and Policy Division (MP)

(a) In coordination with DC M&RA (RA) issues Marine Corps Total Force Manpower Guidance message that establishes specific manpower reporting/unit diary instructions and other manpower information to support activation of USMCR unit members and individuals. (Appendix A-5)

(b) Requests authority to implement stop loss and/or stop move as required. Stop loss may target specific military occupational specialties (MOSSs) or it may be a blanket authority. The SECNAV is the approving authority for Marine Corps AC/RC stop loss/stop move. (Chapter 5, paragraphs 5001 and 5002)

(2) Per reference (ct) DC M&RA will require MARFORRES to administratively screen USMCR units identified for mobilization to ensure Marines who pass 16 years of total active duty are submitted to DC M&RA for a high active duty time waiver request. Those USMCR unit Marines who would cross 18 years as a result of mobilization will be presented before the bi-monthly Sanctuary Eligibility Board, convened by DC M&RA.

(3) COMMARFORRES readdresses the COMMARFORCOM RFP message to its MSCs and USMCR units identified to source force requirements. (Appendix A-7). The RFP message serves three major purposes:

(a) It satisfies requirement to "alert" unit members per reference (b).

(b) Authorizes USMCR unit commanders to provide written documentation to unit members that the unit has been alerted - not activated.

(c) Informs unit members and their families of specific medical/dental benefits to which they are entitled. DC M&RA (MP) will issue appropriate MARADMIN with additional information per contingency.

(4) Other actions linked to the RFP message:

(a) DC PP&O (PO) requests CNO (N3/5) and BUPERS (Pers 4G3 (AC) and Pers 4G1 (RC)) to alert appropriate Navy AC/RC personnel. Navy AC Medical Augmentation Program (MAP) personnel are alerted by appropriate USN channels that they will receive Temporary Additional Duty (TAD) "In-Excess" orders from their parent command. (Chapter 3, Paragraph 3005)

(b) COMMARFORRES identifies to D/C I&L via COMMARFORCOM, USMCR units' UTR-T/A equipment shortfalls. COMMARFORCOM coordinates with DC I&L to source the USMCR UTR - T/A deficiencies.

(c) ICW COMMARFORCOM, COMMARFORRES completes the sourcing of force requirements in the supported CCDR's TPFDD. The difference between the USMCR unit's training allowance (T/A) and UTR are reflected in the TPFDD as unsourced requirements.

(d) COMMARFORRES identifies USMCR unit manning deficiencies to DC M&RA for sourcing. USMCR unit equipment deficiencies are identified to COMMARFORCOM, the supported MARFOR, COMMARCORLOGCOM, and DC I&L for sourcing per reference (m).

(e) Gaining COMMARFOR issues guidance to subordinate commanders for R&FI of allocated USMCR units. This procedure is accomplished during the RFP process. This action includes exchange of combat standard operating procedures (SOPs), appropriate directives, and identification of theater specific training requirements to be conducted.

(f) MARFORRES (G1), via Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG MCCDC) Total Force Structure Division (TFSD) and DC PP&O (PO), identifies to CNO (N3/5) Navy AC/RC billets assigned to USMCR units that require notification and USMCR unit Navy manning shortfalls via MCMPS (RTM). (Chapter 3, Paragraph 3005)

d. Step 4

(1) DC PP&O (PO)

(a) Prepares USMCR unit activation package(s) for CMC, SECNAV and SecDef approval. When supporting a contingency with an approved and sourced TPFDD, the source document is the OPLAN or OPORD and its TPFDD. When activation will support sustained operations or an emergency crisis without approved TPFDD, the basis for this request is the CCDR's RFF that supports the associated SecDef deployment order. (Appendix A-9)

(b) Prepares a USMCR unit activation message to direct COMMARFORRES to activate (i.e., order to active duty) SecDef approved USMCR units. This message also constitutes authorization to commence TRICARE health benefits up to 180 days prior to activation date and commence required immunizations. (Appendix A-10)

(2) CG MCCDC (TFSD). Coordinates with CNO (N3/5), DC PP&O (PO), COMMARFORRES Health Services Support (HSS), Fleet Forces Command (FFC),

BUMED, and Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM) for Navy AC/RC activation/orders.

(3) COMMARFORCOM. Requests DC PP&O (PO) direct COMMARFORRES to activate allocated USMCR units. (Appendix A-8)

(4) COMMARFORRES. Coordinates with DC M&RA (RA) and Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) to accomplish Congressional notification and issue appropriate news releases. (Appendix A-11)

(5) DC M&RA Manpower Information (MI). Establishes a Mobilization Monitored Command Code (MOBMCC) for the unit/detachment being ordered to active duty. The MOBMCC is loaded to MARFORRES force structure in the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS) for unit diary pay and personnel purposes.

(6) DC P&R Programs and Resources Fiscal Division (DC P&R (RF)). The Navy funds USMCR unit personnel and equipment transportation costs from point of origin to the ILOC, and follow on movement from the ILOC to the POE per reference (u). The same rules apply during redeployment back to the HTC to include any temporary stops at demobilization sites prior to follow-on movement to the HTC or final destinations of USMCR units.

e. Step 5

(1) DC PP&O (PO) issues activation message to COMMARFORRES and informs other commands and agencies as appropriate. (Appendix A-10)

(2) SECNAV issues "delay" in reporting policy for Selected Reserves. Delay time historically has been 3 days from receipt of notification. Notification of unit members may occur with the receipt of the RFP message. The RFP message is usually issued between 30 to 60 days prior to the unit reporting for duty, but may be issued earlier. (Appendix A-4)

(3) COMMARFORRES directs USMCR unit(s) to report for activation as directed in the DC PP&O (PO) activation message. (Appendix A-12)

(4) COMMARFORCOM, with assistance from COMMARFORRES as requested and approved, initiates support coordination actions to effect USMCR unit activation and deployment from HTC's to an ILOC or POE as prescribed in the CCDR's TPFDD.

(a) COMMARFORRES forms Direct Support (DS) Teams as requested ISO identified activated USMCR units IOT start pre-deployment ILOC planning with the Supporting ILOC Commander's staff and base support agencies.

(b) COMMARFORCOM convenes an ILOC/RILOC coordination conference in order to determine ILOC/DS team requirements and coordinate support actions between the Supporting MARFOR, Supporting ILOC Commanders and activated USMCR units.

(5) Supporting COMMARFORs, MEFs and MSCs publish guidance that amplifies higher headquarters guidance concerning the AC Commander's responsibilities and COMREL in supporting activated USMCR units at the ILOC in order to ensure that the activated USMCR unit receives the support necessary during pre-deployment training. MARFORs/MEFs must ensure that Supporting ILOC Commanders at all levels understand the nature of the

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command relationship and what support will be required by that command relationship. Guidance should task the Supporting ILOC Commanders with providing specific support to the activated USMCR unit as described under command or ADCON responsibilities.

(a) Supporting MARFORs/MEFs provide concept of support to requesting COMMARFOR in order to ensure the request is understood and that limitations or variations to the requested support are addressed.

(b) Supporting MEFs ensure General Support (GS) Teams are established to the MSC level to perform integration of activated USMCR units during the pre-deployment ILOC period. These GS teams work directly with the activated USMCR DS teams and are critical in managing activated USMCR unit requirements while at the ILOC.

(6) DC PP&O monitors message traffic to verify that guidance is being promulgated that amplifies Service-level guidance in order to ensure that activated USMCR units are properly prepared during pre-deployment training and are integrated with the Supporting ILOC Commander, or MAGTF in keeping with the Marine Corps Total Force concept.

5. Phase II: Activation and Movement. This phase begins when CMC through a DC PP&O (PO) message directs activation of USMCR units. COMMARFORCOM, as the main effort for activated USMCR units, plans and directs the activation and movement of activated USMCR units to the ILOC/POE. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, assists with administrative and logistical support to the Supporting ILOC Commander. HQMC, as a supporting effort, monitors reserve component support activities including individual and unit equipment sourcing. The supporting establishment, as a supporting effort, coordinates the required manpower, logistics, and other resources required to rapidly activate and integrate USMCR units. (Note: the CMC, as a supporting Service Chief, directs the establishment of command relationships through the Service administrative chain of command that enables the Marine Expeditionary Force Commanding Generals to exercise an appropriate level of command authority over CDRUSJFCOM assigned activated USMCR units that facilitates integration of AC/RC forces prior to deployment, and ensures unity of command and effort over the preparation of USMCR units for deployment.) For activated USMCR units self-deploying directly to the supported CCDR's AOR, this phase ends upon arrival in the AOR.

a. Step 1

(1) USMCR unit personnel report to their HTC on the date ordered to active duty. Unit members are joined to active duty via MCTFS. Unit conducts administrative, medical, and logistics tasks. Unit commander directs transfer/reassignment of non-deployable personnel to appropriate Site Support (SS) Reporting Unit Code (RUC). Unit reports readiness in the system of record, currently SORTS, per reference (v).

(2) Unit reports "activation complete" to COMMARFORRES, via Naval message and informs COMMARFORCOM, the gaining commander, DC PP&O, DC M&RA, and DC I&L. (Appendix A-13)

(3) COMMARFORRES directs the assigned activated USMCR CO or officer in charge (OIC) to report to CDRUSJFCOM. The USMCR unit now falls under CDRUSJFCOM's command authority, (Appendix A-14). COMMARFORCOM, as the Marine Corps component to CDRUSJFCOM, commands the activated USMCR unit and

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issues movement and deployment orders to USMCR units authorizing movement from their HTC to the appropriate Supporting ILOC Commander and ILOC. (Appendix A-15) Once a USMCR unit is activated, the only unit members that are authorized to be ordered to active duty post unit activation are RC Marines participating in the Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT), Incremental IADT and Prior Service Military Occupational Specialty Retraining Program (PSMRP), and individual Marines joined to the unit that are able to complete pre-deployment training prior to the unit deployment.

(4) For USMCR units integrating with CDRUSPACOM assigned AC units, COMMARFORCOM notifies COMMARFORPAC and DC PP&O (POC) that the USMCR unit(s) is ready for attachment to COMMARFORPAC. DC PP&O (POC) directs COMMARFORPAC to attach activated USMCR unit(s) ADCON.

(5) For USMCR units integrating with CDRUSJFCOM assigned AC units, COMMARFORCOM delegates command of activated USMCR unit(s) to CG II MEF.

(6) In those instances where an activated USMCR unit conducts pre-deployment training at an ILOC other than the base or station of the Supporting ILOC Commander, COMMARFORCOM will recommend to DC PP&O an ILOC and command relationship to facilitate preparation of the activated USMCR unit for deployment.

(7) COMNAVRESFORCOM transfers safety reporting responsibilities for 4th MAW aircraft bureau numbers to COMNAVAIRLANT. COMNAVAIRLANT subsequently transfers funding and safety reporting responsibilities to the supported Commander per the DC PP&O (PO) activation message. Upon activation, the supported Commander will fund for 4th MAW units per reference (w).

b. Steps 2 and 3

(1) USMCR unit UTR deficiencies are sourced by DC I&L. Non-TPFDD USMCR unit equipment is transported to either the Supporting ILOC Commander or turned in to MARCORLOGCOM.

(2) USMCR unit issues situation report (SITREP) to COMMARFORCOM every 24 hours after activation until the unit arrives at the ILOC and attaches to the Supporting ILOC Commander. Upon arrival in the AOR, the Supported Combatant Commander assumes responsibility for reporting.

(3) Unit members and cargo are prepared for movement from origin (i.e., HTC) to the designated ILOC to conduct pre-deployment theater training and/or to embark unit equipment at a POE to await strategic lift to the CCDR's AOR. Note: Movement of unit personnel and cargo can be independent of each other.

c. Step 4. COMMARFORRES deploys direct support teams as requested by the Supporting ILOC Commander via the appropriate MARFOR for activated USMCR units to the ILOC IOT continue pre-deployment planning and coordination actions with the Supporting ILOC Commander's staff (GS teams) and Base support agencies. These teams should consist of enough personnel to effectively plan, execute, and provide supervision in coordinating all support actions between the activated USMCR unit and the Supporting ILOC Commander while at the ILOC.

6. Phase III: Pre-Deployment and Force Integration. This phase begins when the activated USMCR unit arrives at the ILOC/POE to integrate with the Supporting ILOC Commander. The Supporting ILOC Commander, who is the main effort for the activated USMCR unit, directs pre-deployment organization, training and equipment requirements for activated USMCR unit(s) integrated into the MAGTF. HQMC, as a supporting effort, monitors support activities and develops equipment sourcing solutions for activated USMCR units. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, assists with administrative and logistical support to the Supporting ILOC Commander. The supporting establishment provides and assists in coordinating support to include, but not limited to administrative, medical/dental, local transportation, training, equipment, billeting and messing. This phase is complete when the activated USMCR unit arrives at the POE and is integrated, organized, trained and equipped to accomplish the mission.

a. Step 1

(1) Unit continues embarkation of organic unit equipment for movement to ILOC or POE per the CCDR's TPFDD.

(2) Units may deploy (surface and/or air) directly from origin (i.e., HTC) directly to the CCDR AOR as required.

(3) Unit CO/OIC issues a Unit Departure Report to CMC (Crisis Response Center (CRC), Logistics Readiness Coordination Center (LRCC)) COMMARFORCOM, COMMARFORRES and the Supported Combatant Commander within 1 hour of departing HTC.

b. Step 2.

(1) The activated USMCR unit integrates with the Supporting ILOC Commander and conducts pre-deployment training and continues planning and preparation to deploy ISO the MAGTF.

(2) COMMARFORRES DS teams and the Supporting ILOC Commander GS teams coordinate and manage support for the activated USMCR unit throughout the pre-deployment period at the ILOC.

c. Step 3. The Supporting ILOC Commander certifies the activated USMCR unit's pre-deployment training.

d. Step 4. The activated USMCR unit conducts movement from the ILOC to the POE per the posted strategic lift scheduling (based off of validated TPFDD requirements).

7. Phase IV: Deployment. This phase begins when the activated USMCR unit deploys from a POE. The supported CCDR exercises OPCON of the activated USMCR unit upon arrival at the POD in the CCDR's AOR. The supporting establishment, as a supporting effort, will provide sustainment support to the deployed MAGTF. This phase ends when the activated USMCR unit arrives in the CCDR's AOR.

a. Step 1

(1) Upon arrival of the activated USMCR unit at the POD in the CCDR's AOR, COMMARFORCOM reports unit arrival to HQMC (CRC, LRCC), based off of TPFDD force closure.

(2) The Supported Combatant Commander accepts the transfer of the force, Operational Control (OPCON), via message, of gained USMCR units and conducts R&FI.

b. Step 2. Unit reports in the readiness system of record, currently SORTS, upon arrival at the Supported Combatant Commander per reference (v).

c. Step 3. 60 days prior to redeployment/end of mission, activated USMCR unit submits RILOC support request through service chain back to ILOC/RILOC Supporting ILOC Commander (Can be coordinated via unit's I&I and MFR for smaller detachments or if unit is unable to do so).

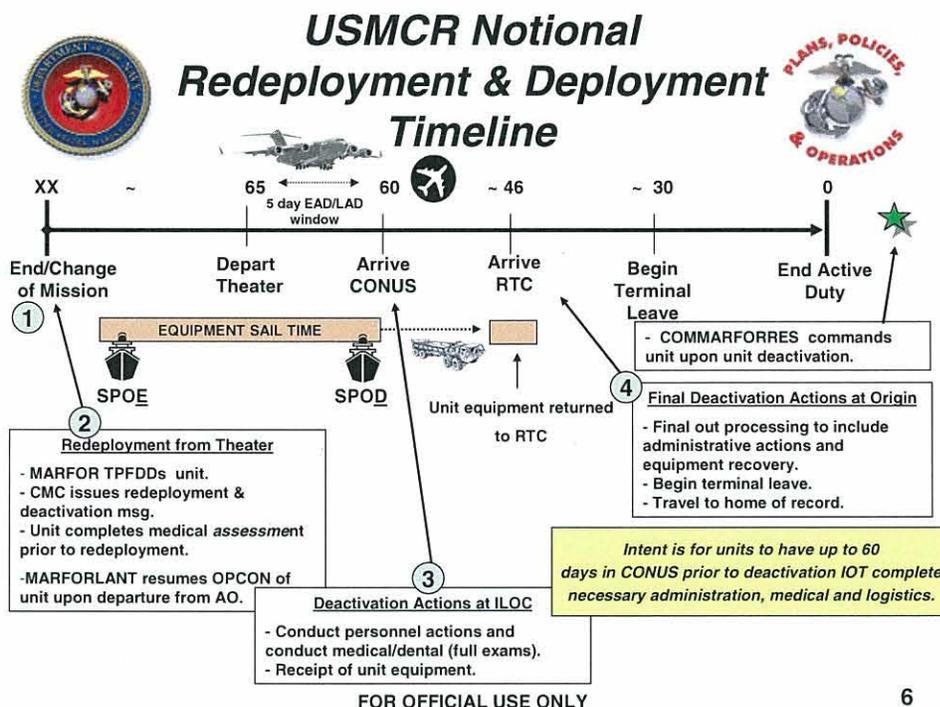


Figure 3-5.--USMCR Unit Notional Deactivation Timeline

8. Phase V: Redeployment. Upon mission completion, activated USMCR units redeploy to a subsequent theater for follow-on operations or they redeploy to CONUS/OCONUS for deactivation. This phase begins when activated USMCR units depart the supported CCDR's AOR. The Supporting ILOC Commander, as the activated USMCR unit main effort, exercises ADCON or command over the activated USMCR units (as directed) to ensure rapid processing and movement to their HTC. HQMC, as a supporting effort, ensures proper support of and equipment recovery from activated reserve component members. COMMARFORCOM is the supported commander. COMMARFORRES, as a supporting effort, assists with administrative and logistical support to the Supporting ILOC Commander. The supporting establishment provides and coordinates support that includes but is not limited to administrative, medical/dental, local transportation, billeting and messing, as required. This phase ends when the activated USMCR unit and associated equipment arrive at the HTC ready for deactivation.

a. Step 1. Upon mission completion, USMCR units are directed to redeploy to a subsequent theater for follow-on operations or directed to redeploy to CONUS for deactivation.

(1) The Supported COMMARFOR identifies USMCR units to DC PP&O (PO) for redeployment for follow-on operations or for redeployment for deactivation.

(2) The Supported MARFOR assists the USMCR unit to conduct initial redeployment medical and dental screening using in-theater assets.

(3) USMCR unit(s) directed to redeploy to a subsequent theater for follow-on operations continue the process at the beginning of Phase IV Deployment.

(4) The Supported MARFOR/MAGTF develops the redeployment TPFDD to flow USMCR units to either new operation areas or redeployment back to the RILOC and/or HTC. As in pre-deployment ILOC support, the Supporting ILOC Commander may be augmented by a MARFORRES DS team upon request to assist with redeployment and initial deactivation actions. The planned redeployment of USMCR units may involve redeployment to an aerial point of debarkation (APOD) closest to the unit's HTC or to a designated supporting Marine Corps Base ILOC, as directed by DC PP&O (PO). USMCR unit equipment normally redeploys to port(s) designated to support return of all USMC equipment. USMCR units embarked upon amphibious shipping will return to a designated Sea Port of Debarkation (SPOD) then move to their HTC via air/ground transportation. All redeployment planning coordination to determine timelines, POD's, etc. for the activated USMCR unit will take place at the designated Supported MARFOR, or the CCDR's TPFDD force flow conference.

(5) USMCR unit CO and supported COMMARFOR conduct a joint limited technical inspection (LTI) prior to equipment embarkation. Appropriate equipment repair orders (ERO) are opened based on joint LTI results. ERO funding is provided by the Marine component commander who employed the unit.

b. Step 2. Unless otherwise directed, COMMARFORCOM resumes OPCON of activated CDRUSJFCOM assigned USMCR units upon arrival at the redeployment POD in CONUS and detachment from the Supported Combatant Commander. COMMARFORCOM is the supported commander for the deactivation of assigned USMCR units and is supported by COMMARFORRES, COMMARFORPAC, and COMMARCORBASES. This relationship will be articulated in the CMC deactivation message. COMMARFORCOM issues reception, staging, and onward movement (RSO) message outlining specific actions required by supporting MARFORs and other USMC agencies to effectively deactivate USMCR units. COMMARFORCOM commands the USMCR unit until the DC PP&O (PO) directed deactivation date, i.e., last day of active duty.

(1) COMMARFORCOM resumes OPCON of USMCR unit(s) directed to redeploy for deactivation, until each USMCR unit is deactivated. Upon return, the USMCR unit is attached to the Supporting ILOC Commander, who again exercises ADCON or command over the activated USMCR units at the ILOC to ensure rapid processing and movement back to the HTC.

(2) COMMARFORCOM will delegate command of USMCR unit(s) activated to integrate with CDRUSJFCOM assigned AC units to CG, II MEF as appropriate. CG

II MEF will command USMCR unit(s) until they arrive back at the HTC. Once the USMCR unit(s) arrives at the HTC, notify COMMARFORCOM.

(3) USMCR unit(s) activated to integrate with CDRUSPACOM assigned AC units will be attached ADCON to COMMARFORPAC forces.

(4) COMMARFORRES DS teams and the Supporting ILOC Commander GS teams coordinate and manage support for the activated USMCR unit throughout the post-deployment period at the Redeployment ILOC (RILOC).

(5) Once the USMCR unit(s) arrives at the HTC, notify COMMARFORCOM and DC PP&O (POC) and detach the USMCR unit(s).

9. Phase VI: Deactivation (i.e., release or discharge from active duty). This phase begins when the activated USMCR unit arrives at their HTC. For IRR and retired Marines this phase begins when they arrive at the RSU. The CMC's intent during deactivation is to return the USMCR unit to CONUS approximately 60 days prior to the unit's release from active duty date. This concept supports 30 days to conduct release from active duty physicals, recover unit equipment from the PODs, conduct administration out-processing, and allow unit members to take accrued leave. COMMARFORRES, as the main effort, conducts action necessary to recover and reset, redeployed USMCR units in order to return them to reserve duty status. DC M&RA, as the main effort for IRR and retired Marines, ensures rapid deactivation and administrative out-processing of IRR, IMA and retired Marines. HQMC, as a supporting effort, ensures activated USMCR members are properly supported and excess equipment is recovered. The supporting establishment coordinates required manpower, logistics, and other resources required to rapidly deactivate USMCR units, IRR, and retired Marines. This phase ends on the deactivation date identified in DC PP&O published deactivation guidance. This phase completes one cycle of the MAID-P process and phase I activities resume, as required. Steps shown below correspond to Figure 3-5 - circled numbers outlining the deactivation process.

a. Step 1. DC M&RA (MP) issues the Total Force Manpower Guidance for Deactivation message with guidance to support the release from active duty of USMCR unit members. (Appendix A-16)

b. Step 2

(1) COMMARFORCOM requests from DC PP&O (PO) authority to deactivate activated USMCR units redeploying for deactivation, whether from OCONUS or CONUS. (See Appendix A-17)

(2) DC PP&O (PO) issues deactivation message upon request of COMMARFORCOM. (See Appendix A-18)

(3) DC PP&O (PO) previously directed COMMARFORCOM and COMMARFORRES supported/supporting relationship, via the initial CMC activation message, remains in effect to support pre-deactivation tasks.

c. Step 3. USMCR unit redeploys to its HTC to complete deactivation process/tasks such as medical, dental, unit equipment recovery, administration, and leave.

d. Step 4

(1) COMMARFORRES resumes command of activated USMCR unit on/or about 0001 of the day following the DC PP&O (PO) specified deactivation date. For example, the CMC deactivation date is 6 March 2008. COMMARFORRES resumes command of the unit at 0001, 7 March 2008.

(2) USMCR unit returns to a TRO status with CDRUSJFCOM (COMMARFORCOM).

(3) COMMARFORRES commands and funds deactivated USMCR unit.

(4) USMCR unit CO reports in the readiness system of record per reference (v).

(5) Deactivated USMCR unit members will be authorized contingency specific TRICARE benefits. Specific benefits will be published via separate correspondence by DC M&RA.

(6) DC M&RA (MI) disestablishes the USMCR unit's MOBMCC within 30 to 45 days after the unit's deactivation date. Unit members that have been categorized as patients and prisoners will be transferred to the appropriate HQMC MCC for tracking and required action.

(7) DC M&RA (MM) manages all RC USMCR Marines who exceed 18 years of active service in accordance with current manpower policy upon unit deactivation.

3002. INDIVIDUAL MOBILIZATION AUGMENTEES (IMA), INDIVIDUAL AND SERVICE AUGMENTATION ACTIVATION/DEACTIVATION

1. Background

a. References (x) and (y) established and provide DOD and Marine Corps policy and procedures for the IMA Program. References (z) and (s) establish policy and procedures for requesting and sourcing IA and SA requirements. Reference (aa) is the authoritative Marine Corps system used by requesting Marine Corps commands/agencies to request activation of their IMAs or to identify and validate an IA/SA requirement to the DC M&RA (MMFA).

b. Reference (ab) defines TECHDIR as the performance of a specialized or professional service, or the exercise of professional guidance or direction through the establishment of policies and procedures in technical matters. TECHDIR may include:

(1) Establishing standards or procedures for performing a technical function.

(2) Providing professionally trained and qualified personnel to perform a technical function.

(3) Providing professional advice, guidance or assistance.

(4) Performing a technical function as a service to the command.

2. Individual Augmentees (IAs) and Service Augmentees (SA)

a. Definition

(1) Individual Augmentee (IA). Per reference (s), an IA is an unfunded temporary duty position (or a member filling an unfunded temporary duty position) identified on a Joint Manning Document (JMD) by a supported combatant commander to augment staff operations during contingencies.

(2) Service Augmentee (SA). A SA is an unfunded temporary duty position required internal to the Marine Corps, other than a JMD requirement that includes an emergent individual manpower requirement not on the T/O; an unstaffed contingency coded T/O billet, or a vacant chargeable T/O structure space directed to be filled by DC M&RA during periods of heightened mission posture.

b. Requesting IA/SAs

(1) Either AC/RC personnel can fill IA/SA requirements. SAs are not used to increase a unit's manning beyond CMC guidance for mission requirements. The RFF process is not authorized to source SA or unit T/O shortfalls. USMCR unit(s) shall not be activated to provide unit members for SA/IA requirements. An IMA is a reserve Marine filling, or activated to, an assigned IMA billet. IMAs activated to their assigned billet do not count as SA.

(2) IA sourcing begins with the COMMARFOR (G1) first using assigned personnel to source IA requirements directed by the MARFOR's CCDR. If the MARFOR cannot source IA requirement(s), the shortfall IA requirements are forwarded to the appropriate CCDR for sourcing from one of its other Service components. If the CCDR cannot source an IA requirement, it is forwarded to the CDRUSJFCOM (J1) per reference (s). CDRUSJFCOM (J1) coordinates with DC M&RA for sourcing. If the Marine Corps is identified as the Service that will source the IA requirement(s), the requesting MARFOR submits the IA requirement(s) to DC M&RA (MMFA) via the Manpower Requirements Tracking Module (MRTM) of MCMPS (Figure 3-6). MCMPS (MRTM) is used to request, approve and manage all AC/RC IA requirements provided by DC M&RA. Commands requiring access to this system should contact DC M&RA (MMFA). MCMPS (MRTM) exclusions:

(a) MCMPS (MRTM) does not relieve the appropriate COMMARFOR responsible for developing and validating casualty estimates using the CG MCCDC approved CASEST Model to forecast combat replacement requirements (Chapter 3, Paragraph 3006). The Marine Corps CASEST Model can be view at the M&RA SIPRNET Web site.

(b) MCMPS (MRTM) does not replace current policy and procedures regarding updating or submitting a T/O change to MCCDC (TFS).

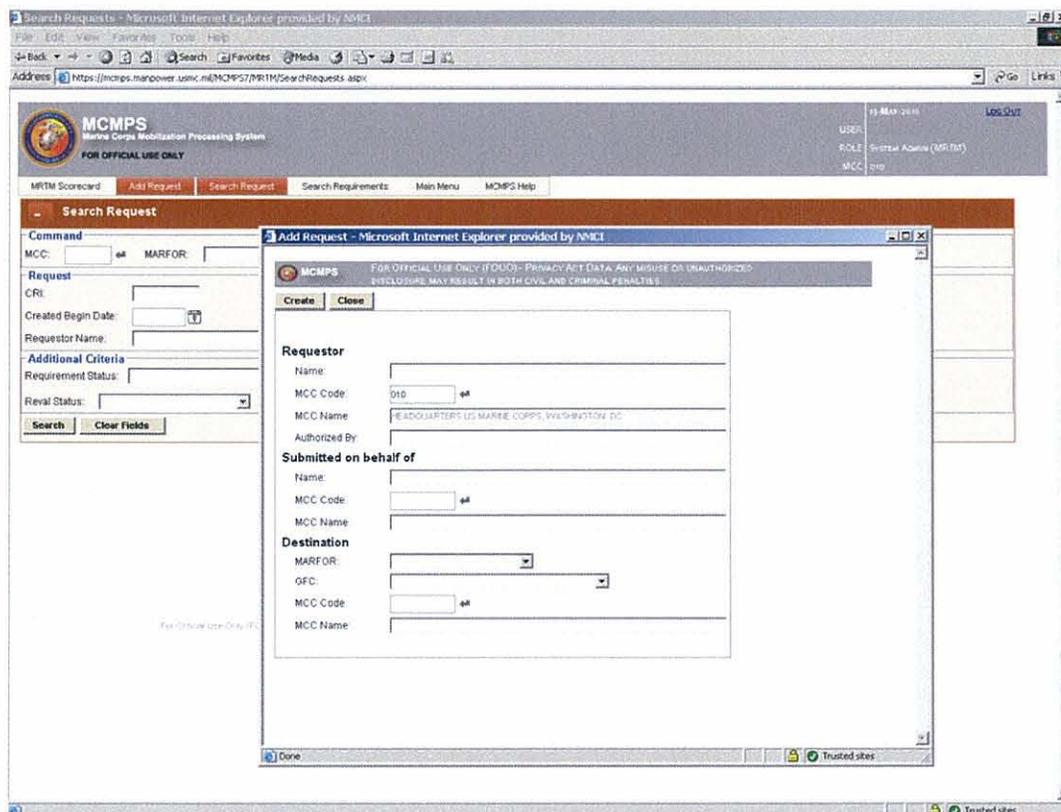


Figure 3-6.--MCMPS (MRTM) Requestor's Screen

3. Initial SA/IA Sourcing Matrix. For contingency operations, the below SA/IA sourcing matrix (Figure 3-7) is provided to facilitate HQMC decision makers sourcing decisions using AC/RC and/or Retiree manpower.

Requirement	AC	RC	Remarks
Billet fills required < 30 days	X		Allows for rapid "limited" global AC sourcing
Billet fills required > 30 days	X	X	Allows fills by either AC/RC based on time, grade/MOS and billet qualification requirements
Travel Requirements	X		AC Marines are better able to meet short fuse travel requirements
Special Billet Requirements	X	X	Security clearances, special access programs, etc

Figure 3-7.--SA/IA Sourcing Matrix

a. Sourcing. DC M&RA determines AC/RC sourcing based on sourcing matrix (Figure 3-7) and other manpower management guidance in effect. If AC option is selected, DC M&RA (MMFA) directs appropriate USMC command/agency to source the SA/IA requirement. AC fills are tracked by DC M&RA, using MCMPS (MTRM), to avoid double sourcing the SA/IA requirement. If an RC option is selected, DC M&RA (MMFA) can source or delegate SA/IA requirements to COMMARFORRES (CG MOBCOM) to source with an IRR volunteer. MARFORs and other Marine Corps commands/agencies are not authorized to directly task MARFORRES to source any SA/IA or to provide unit fillers. AC unit T/O

shortfalls will be addressed to DC M&RA (MMFA). The following concurrent actions occur if the SA/IA requirement is tasked to an AC command or COMMARFORRES by DC M&RA:

(1) Active Command. AC losing command/agency issues TAD "in-excess" orders to the Marines. Orders include gaining command's prescribed equipment (i.e., T/O weapon and individual equipment) and authorizes the Marine "delay-en-route" at one of the RSU (see Chapter 3, Paragraph 3008). If the losing command is unable to provide equipment, T/O weapon, etc, the RSU will issue required items, except weapons, which will be provided by the Supporting ILOC Commander or Supporting ILOC Commander remain behind element. Upon completion of the TAD orders, AC Marines will out-process via the RSU that initially processed them, for equipment recovery and to complete directed out-processing actions applicable to AC Marines. Finally, DC M&RA (MB), via DC M&RA (RF), provides appropriation data to the appropriate AC command via DC M&RA (MP). Marines are tracked and processed using MCMPS (MRTM).

(2) Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and Retirees. SA/IA requirements can be sourced from the IRR and Retiree population. The IRR activation and deactivation process is located in paragraph 3003 of this Marine Corps Order. The Retiree activation and deactivation process is located in paragraph 3004 of this Marine Corps Order.

(3) Sourcing USMCR Units T/O Deficiencies. The SA process will be used to source USMCR unit "shortfalls" for activated USMCR units at the direction of DC M&RA in coordination with COMMARFORCOM.

b. USMCR Unit Members Requesting to Remain on Active Duty Post Unit Deactivation. RC Marines may be allowed to remain on orders after their unit activation mission ended only if the Marine is filling a validated contingency/crisis requirement. It should not be for the benefit of the Marine, rather a valid unit/ command contingency/ crisis requirement. Otherwise, the individual will be demobilized and returned to their Place Entered Active Duty (PLEAD).

4. IMA Activation Process/Orders Request Format. Per reference (z), Operational Sponsors request DC M&RA (MMFA) activate specific IMAs. Upon approval, DC M&RA issues activation orders to the IMA Marine. Types of orders include:

a. Activation Orders. All Marines will receive activation orders in accordance with the appropriate section of reference (a) per the specific Reserve recall authority.

b. Active Duty for Operational Support-Contingency Operations (ADOS-CO). Once a Marine reaches the legal limit of their activation orders, DC M&RA will issue ADOS-CO orders to the Marine per section 12301(d), if the Marine is approved for orders. This applies to Marines initially ordered to active duty under appropriate section of reference (a).

5. SA/IA Training. If a SA/IA requires specific training related to the performance of the SA/IA billet, the gaining command/agency will develop a POI for that billet. The POI will be provided to MCCDC (TECOM) and the RSUs. The gaining command/agency is also responsible to coordinate or provide for instructors/mobile training team (MTT) to the RSU to teach the POI(s). POIs should be loaded to the gaining command's web site for review

by TECOM and access by the MTT. Instructors/MTT will be provided limited administrative and logistical support by the RSU.

6. IA Deactivation. DC M&RA (MP) will publish deactivation policy based on USD (P&R) deactivation guidance and operational requirements. All activated IRR Marines, less those killed or wounded, shall be deactivated via the RSU that processed the Marine to active duty. This also includes AC Marines processed via a RSU filling a SA/IA requirement.

3003. INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE (IRR) ACTIVATION/DEACTIVATION

1. Background. References (ac) and (ad) establish DOD policy for ordering members of the Ready Reserve to active duty (other than for training).

2. IRR Activation Process. The process follows the same phases outlined in chapter 2.

a. Phase I: Pre-activation planning is an ongoing process to prepare and maintain USMCR individuals for activation. The supported MARFOR, as the main effort, conducts planning in support of his CCDR, to include estimating casualty replacements and identifying individual and service augmentation requirements. COMMARFORRES (CG MOBCOM), as a supporting effort, maintains administrative readiness of individual reserve Marines. HQMC, as a supporting effort, coordinates with the JS and OSD for resources and authorities required to activate and integrate reserve forces. The supporting establishment coordinates required manpower, logistics and other resources required to rapidly activate and integrate individuals. This phase ends when designated individual Marines are prepared for activation.

(1) The President authorizes involuntary activation of the Ready Reserve and delegates this authority to the SecDef. The SecDef may in turn delegate this authority to the SECNAV. This authority is executed by the DC M&RA, on behalf of CMC, to source Total Force USMC SA and IA requirements, increase manning levels of deploying AC/RC units, provide AC/RC combat replacements and support other internal/external USMC manpower requirements.

(2) IRR Marine Orders Approval Process. DC M&RA (MM) is the approving authority for IRR Marines volunteering for activation in support of a contingency. DC M&RA (MPP-60) coordinates with SECNAV, via DASN (RA), for approval to involuntarily order Marines from the IRR to active duty.

b. Phase II: Activation and movement begins when CMC directs activation of IRR Marines. DC M&RA, as the main effort for IRR Marines, plans and directs the activation, movement and transfer of IRR Marines to the RSU. COMMARFORRES (CG MOBCOM) as a supporting effort, assists with administrative matters. HQMC, as a supporting effort, monitors reserve component support activities including individual equipment sourcing. The supporting establishment, as a supporting effort, coordinates the required manpower, logistics, and other resources required to rapidly activate and integrate IRR Marines. Phase II ends after the IRR completes pre-screening and arrival at the RSU.

(1) DC M&RA will normally task COMMARFORRES (CG MOBCOM) to issue activation orders to IRR Marines. When DC M&RA tasks COMMARFORRES (MOBCOM) to provide activation orders, DC M&RA (MP) exercises TECHDIR per reference

(ab). IRR Marines will receive activation orders at their home of record (HOR) or Place Entered Active Duty (PLEAD), via Mass Notification. The orders will include information regarding access to TRICARE as authorized by the specific contingency.

(2) These IRR Marines will be directed to report to the nearest DSS. A RSU can perform as a DSS and will be used at the discretion of DC M&RA. IRR Marines who pass initial screening for active duty are provided transportation to a RSU (if not already at an RSU) for final processing. DSS operations are shown in Chapter 3, Paragraph 3007. Average time a Marine stays at a DSS is 48 hours.

c. Phase III: Pre-Deployment and force integration begins when the IRR Marine arrives at the RSU. DC M&RA, as the main effort, provides TECHDIR to complete pre-deployment processing and the supported CCDR training requirements for IRR Marines. HQMC, as a supporting effort, monitors support activities and develops equipment sourcing solutions. The supporting establishment provides and assists in coordinating support to include, but not limited to administrative, medical/dental, local transportation, training, equipment, billeting and messing. This phase is complete when IRR Marines join their gaining command trained and equipped to accomplish the mission.

(1) The RSU provides administration, medical/dental exams, and clothing/equipment for each IRR Marine prior to the IRR Marine reporting to the Supported Combatant Commander.

(2) If the Marine requires CRT, this will add an additional seven to fifteen days before the Marine reports to their gaining command (i.e., normally the Marine will report to the appropriate MEF Rear and then be assigned to a final gaining organization such as CO A, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines). While waiting for transportation to deploy to theater, the MEF may conduct additional training using MEF school assets. RSU operations are shown in Chapter 3, Paragraph 3008.

d. Phase IV: Deployment begins when IRR Marines join their gaining command and ends when each Marine arrives at the appointed place of duty.

e. Phase V: Redeployment begins when IRR Marines are directed to detach from their gaining command after redeployment to CONUS. The gaining command, as a supporting effort, will ensure rapid detachment of the IRR Marine from the command and movement to the RSU. This phase ends when the IRR Marine arrives at the RSU prepared for deactivation.

f. Phase VI: Deactivation begins when IRR Marines arrive at the RSU. DC M&RA, as the main effort for IRR Marines, ensures rapid deactivation and administrative out-processing. HQMC, as a supporting effort, ensures activated USMCR members are properly supported and excess equipment is recovered. The supporting establishment coordinates required manpower, logistics, and other resources required to rapidly deactivate IRR Marines. This phase ends on the deactivation date identified in DC M&RA published deactivation guidance.

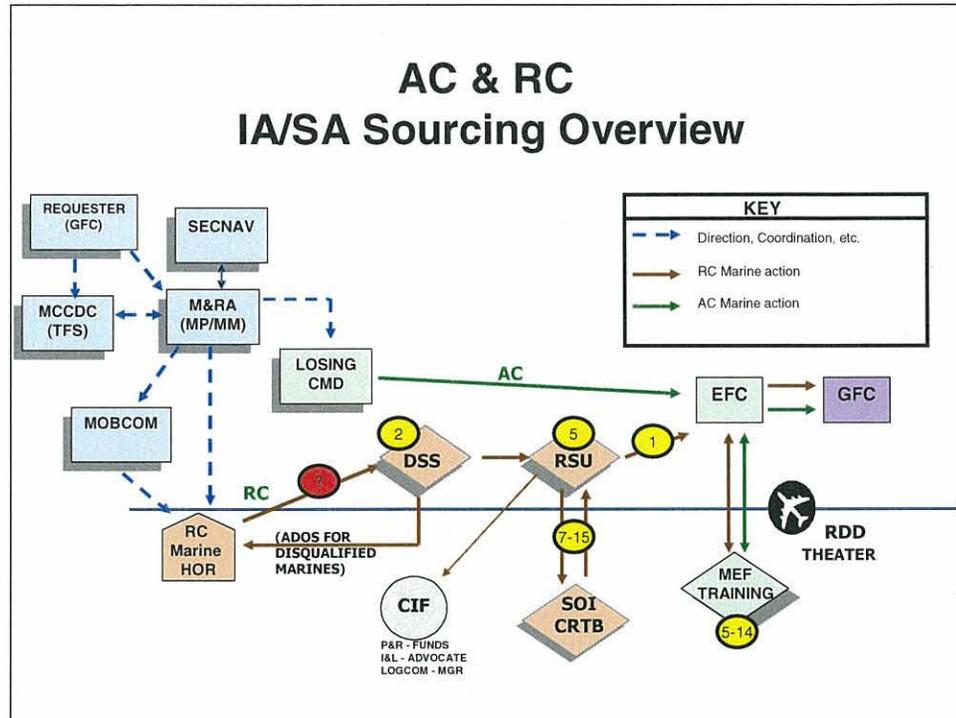


Figure 3-8.--IRR Activation/Deactivation Process

3. Manpower Models Supporting IRR Activation. DC M&RA (MP), MCCDC (TFS) in conjunction with DC PP&O (PO/PL), identifies "gross" manpower requirements at the beginning of a contingency operation using the following manpower automated tools:

a. Wartime Authorized Strength Report (WASR). CG MCCDC (TFS) builds a WASR, which identifies the total AC/RC manpower requirements for units and individuals by grade/MOS within each MCC and expands the peacetime Authorized Strength Report (ASR) by adding authorized RC and other structure required to support the contingency. Additional structure includes activated USMCR units, contingency billets, JMD, combat replacements and modified manning levels of existing chargeable billets.

b. Personnel File. Concurrent with MCCDC (TFS) building a WASR, DC M&RA identifies total AC/RC manpower available to source WASR manpower requirements such as unit fillers, combat replacements and IA. DC M&RA provides this file to DC M&RA (MM) to facilitate assignments of AC/RC Marines to billets shown in the WASR. DC M&RA (MM) uses the below models to make these assignments.

c. Officer Staffing Goal Model and Enlisted Assignment Model (OSGM/EAM). DC M&RA (MM) uses these models to make officer and enlisted assignments to manpower requirements shown in the WASR provided by MCCDC (TFS) using AC/RC manpower pool identified by DC M&RA. The output from this process is provided to DC M&RA (MP) to issue activation orders to the IRR using Mass Notification.

d. Officer Mobilization Model (OMM). DC M&RA (MMOA) maintains and manages this automated model, which identifies potential Marine Reserve officers to fill billet vacancies as identified by DC M&RA (MMFA). The OMM

uses an algorithmic approach to determine the best-qualified officers based on the available non-assigned Marine Reserve population in MCTFS. Once the proposed assignments are approved by DC M&RA, the OMM output generated file is provided to DC M&RA (MPP-60) to generate Mass Notification orders to appropriate Marine Reserve officers.

e. Mass Notification. DC M&RA (MPP-60) in conjunction with MOBCOM uses Mass Notification to: 1) establish reporting priority to support gaining commanders manpower requirements, 2) establish flow of IRR Marines reporting to the DSS and RSU, 3) issue orders to the individual Marine (Appendix A-20) and load personnel information into MCMPS used for tracking and processing these Marines. Once Marines selected for orders are approved, DC M&RA (MP) provides this information to MOBCOM who has 24 hours to deliver certified orders to the individual members.

Figure 3-9.--MCMPS Tracking/Processing Screen

4. Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (MCMPS). MCMPS is used throughout the process to: 1) provide Marine Corps wide visibility on recalled Marines; 2) entering transportation information to track the Marines movement from PLEAD/HOR to RSU and to their gaining command; 3) ensure all administrative, medical/dental, legal, uniforms, equipment, etc., tasks have been completed, and 4) track those Marines who have been granted a delay or deferment. Users of MCMPS: HQMC, COMMARFORs, bases/stations, DSS's, RSUs and gaining commands.

3004. RETIREE RECALL ACTIVATION/DEACTIVATION

1. Background. References (a) through (ae) provide legal and policy guidance when retirees may be ordered involuntarily to active duty.

a. Reference (a) authorizes the SECNAV to involuntarily recall retired members of the Regular Marine Corps, members of the Retired Reserve who were retired under Sections 1293 and 6323 of reference (a) with more than 20 years of active service, and non-regular retirees under Section 12731 of reference (a) at any time. Retired members are called to active duty under Section 688 of reference (a) and may be assigned duties the Service Secretary considers necessary in the interest of national defense as outlined in reference (af).

b. All retirees, including those not covered by Section 688 of reference (a), may be ordered involuntarily to active duty during time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, pursuant to Section 12301(a) of reference (a). However, a member in a reserve retired status may not be ordered to active duty under Section 12301(a) of reference (a) unless the Secretary concerned, with the approval of the SecDef, determines that there are not enough qualified Reserves in an active status who are readily available.

c. Reports. DC M&RA (MP) provides:

(1) Numbers of personnel activated by grade and MOS to DC P&R to establish funding requirements.

(2) Personnel Status (PERSTAT) reports to JS (J-1). (Appendix A-6)

2. By Name Request and Approval Process. The two methods for requesting a retiree:

a. Retiree By-Name Request Process. Requesting command/agency identifies a by-name request for a retiree to DC M&RA via the MCMPS (MRTM). DC M&RA (MM) forwards request to DC M&RA for approval.

b. Sourcing Retiree Manpower Requirement. Requesting command/agency identifies a manpower requirement to DC M&RA. If DC M&RA (MMOA/EA) determines no AC/RC manpower inventory is available, then retiree population is screened for a possible fill. The use of retirees is the last resort in filling contingency/ crisis requirements.

3. Retired Activation Process

a. Phase I: Pre-activation planning is an ongoing process to prepare and maintain retired individuals for activation. This phase ends when designated individual Marines are prepared for activation.

(1) Screening the Requirement. DC M&RA (MM) staffs/screens the request to ensure member meets parameters for retiree recall per reference (af).

(a) If yes, package is routed to DC M&RA for approval.

(b) If no, DC M&RA informs the requester and appropriate action is taken.

(c) If the request is for greater than 179 days, the package requires approval by SECNAV. If the request is for 179 days or less the request can be approved by DC M&RA.

(d) DC M&RA (MMSR) issues the Retired Marine orders and informs DC M&RA (MMFA) for tracking purposes.

(e) Requesting command is informed by DC M&RA (MMFA) upon approval/disapproval of the request.

(f) Retirees are tracked via MCMPS to gaining command.

(2) Sourcing Requirement with a Retiree. Requesting command identifies requirement in MRTM and CMC (MMFA) will review and process. CMC (MMFA) staffs to CMC (MMAO/MMEA) to determine if there is sufficient AC manpower inventory to fill. If CMC (MMAO/MMEA) determines that the active force cannot support, then a reserve solution is requested. If neither an active or reserve solution can be met, then a suitable retiree could be identified to fill that requirement. The retiree along with the supported Commander the individual supported will submit a retire/retain or retire/recall application to the DC M&RA for decision. The application will be processed by CMC (MMFA/MMAO/MMEA/MMSR) and make the appropriate recommendation to the DC M&RA. Recall or retention of retirees will be for the sole purpose of meeting requirements that cannot be met by the active or reserve force, not to benefit the retiree. The CMC (M&RA) will first solicit the active force, then the reserve force, then the retiree population in that order. The decision by the DC M&RA will result in the following actions:

(a) If yes, then retiree is issued orders by CMC (MMSR).

(b) If no, notification of the decision will be provided to the retiree.

(3) DC M&RA has been delegated the authority to approve retire/retain and retire/recall applications for the length of time appropriate to fulfill the requirement.

(4) CMC (MMSR) issues the retiree orders and informs CMC (MMFA) for tracking and accountability purposes.

(5) The Supported Commander is informed by CMC (MMFA) upon disapproval or approval of the request.

(6) Retiree is tracked via MCMPS to the Supported Commander the individual is attached.

b. Phase II

(1) Activation and movement begins when CMC directs activation of retired Marines. DC M&RA, as the main effort for retired Marines, plans and directs the activation, movement and transfer of the retiree to the RSU. HQMC, as a supporting effort, monitors reserve component support activities including individual equipment sourcing. The supporting establishment, as a supporting effort, coordinates the required manpower, logistics, and other

resources required to rapidly activate and integrate retired Marines. Phase II ends after the retiree completes pre-screening and arrives at the RSU.

(2) DC M&RA (MMSR) will issue activation orders to retired Marines. When DC M&RA tasks COMMARFORRES (CG MOBCOM) to provide activation orders, DC M&RA (MP) exercises TECHDIR per reference (ae). Retired Marines will receive activation orders at HOR or PLEAD, via Mass Notification, as shown in the MCTFS. The orders will include information regarding access to TRICARE as authorized by the specific contingency. These retired Marines will be directed to report to the nearest DSS. A RSU can perform as a DSS and will be used at the discretion of DC M&RA. Retired Marines found qualified for active duty are provided transportation to a RSU for processing. DSS operations are shown in Chapter 3, Paragraph 3007. Average time a Marine stays at a DSS is 48 hours.

c. Phase III

(1) Pre-Deployment and force integration begins when the Marine arrives at the RSU. DC M&RA, as the main effort, provides TECHDIR for activation processing and supported CCDR training requirements for retired Marines. HQMC, as a supporting effort, monitors support activities and develops equipment sourcing solutions. The supporting establishment provides and assists in coordinating support to include, but not limited to administrative, medical/dental, local transportation, training, equipment, billeting and messing. This phase is complete when retired Marines join their gaining command trained and equipped to accomplish the mission.

(2) The RSU provides administration, medical/dental exams, and clothing/equipment for each Marine prior to the Marine reporting to their gaining command. If the Marine requires CRT, this will add an additional seven to fifteen days before the Marine reports to their gaining command (i.e., normally the Marine will report to the appropriate MEF Rear and then be assigned to a final gaining organization such as CO A, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines). While waiting for transportation to deploy to theater, the MEF may conduct additional training using MEF school assets. RSU operations are shown in Chapter 3, Paragraph 3008.

d. Phase IV: Deployment begins when the Marines join their gaining command and ends when the Marines arrive at the appointed place of duty.

e. Phase V: Redeployment begins when retired Marines are directed to detach from their gaining command after redeployment in CONUS. The gaining command, as a supporting effort, will ensure rapid detachment of the retired Marines from the command and movement to the RSU. This phase ends when the retired Marines arrive at the RSU prepared for deactivation.

f. Phase VI: Deactivation begins when the retiree arrives at the RSU. DC M&RA, as the main effort, provides TECHDIR for rapid deactivation and administrative out-processing. HQMC, as a supporting effort, ensures activated USMCR members are properly supported and excess equipment is recovered. The supporting establishment coordinates required manpower, logistics, and other resources required to rapidly deactivate retired Marines. This phase ends on the deactivation date identified in DC PP&O published deactivation guidance.

3005. NAVY RC ACTIVATION/DEACTIVATION AND NAVY RC IN SUPPORT OF USMCR UNITS

1. Purpose. The United States Navy supports the Marine Corps Reserve with approximately 1,600 AC/RC personnel. Reference (ag) establishes Marine Corps policy for the administration of these assigned unit personnel. References (ae) through (aj) provide additional Navy activation/deactivation processes, policies, and procedures for recall of Navy personnel to active duty (other than for training) in support of USMCR units identified for activation during a contingency.

2. Navy Reserve Activation Process. The following provides a step-by-step process:

a. Step 1. During course of action (COA) development, COMARFOR, Annex A (Task Organization), establishes force requirements. USMCR units selected to source Annex A force requirements are directed by COMMARFORCOM, via message, to RFP to the Supported Combatant Commander. At this time, the USMCR unit commanding officer is authorized to inform unit members (Marine and Navy) of this action. This serves as the official notification/alert (but not authorization for activation) to Marines assigned to the unit. Sailors assigned to USMCR units are considered to be officially notified as of the date and time of their activation. Sailors assigned to USMCR units will receive official notification of activation from the NOSC maintaining the sailors' records. Prior to notification, the NOSC will verify the sailor's eligibility for involuntary mobilization. If the member is not eligible for mobilization, the NOSC CO will notify the Commander Naval Reserve Forces Command Mobilization Center (CNRFC MOBCTR).

b. Step 2. MARFORRES (G1/HSS) uses the supported COMMARFOR's approved Annex A and/or RFP message to identify Navy billets in MCMPS (MRTM) showing: 1) Navy RC personnel requiring orders from NAVPERSCOM, 2) Navy AC Health Services Augmentation Personnel (HSAP) that require orders, and 3) unfilled Navy billets requiring sourcing from outside Claimant 27 (COMMARFORRES). Requests for Navy personnel above T/O require a General Officer Letter of Endorsement. Sourcing will be determined by Navy based on community capacity. Other concurrent actions include:

(1) DC M&RA (MP) coordinates manpower policies with NAVPERSCOM to establish delay, exemption, separation, instructions issued via MARADMIN and reference (c) to ensure unit integrity and to maintain equity between Sailors and Marines.

(2) DC M&RA (MP), CG MCI East/West (CO, RSUs) and MARFORRES (G1/HSS) coordinate with NAVPERSCOM (Pers 492) to establish NMPS locations where Navy RC personnel will be processed and joined to active duty. DC PP&O (PO) requests CNO (N3/5) to authorize activation of a COMNAVPERSCOM Navy Personnel Mobilization Detachment (MOB DET) to support CG MCI East/West (CO RSUs). DC PP&O (PO) requests CNO (N3/5) to authorize the mobilization of additional Navy medical and administrative personnel to support NMPS Camp Lejeune and/or NMPS Camp Pendleton.

c. Step 3. Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs) input request for forces (RFF) into the Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (MCMPS). MCMPS request is routed for MARFOR level approval. Approved request is submitted to PP&O POC. Once verified and reviewed it is exported to USFFC via Navy-Marine Corps Mobilization Processing System (NMCMPMS). USFFC then tasks Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) to source. Request is forwarded to