

CHAPTER 3
PART 8 OTHER SUPPORT



INTRODUCTION

The programs, enhancements, and systems in this section provide other critical support to Individual Marines, their families and the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF). They are not necessarily in the realm of any specific MAGTF element as their benefits either support all Marines, as is the case with Force Protection and Chemical, Biological, Radiologi-

cal and Nuclear (CBRN) programs, or they support a small, specialized community, of Individual Marines, for example, programs to enhance the effectiveness and survivability of combat divers and parachutists. Still, the focus is on ensuring that needed capabilities are available to support operational needs, effectively and efficiently.

COMBAT DIVERS DISPLAY MASK (CDDM) WITH INTEGRATED VOICE COMMUNICATION (IVC)

DESCRIPTION

The Combatant Diver Display Mask (CDDM) is an integrated full facemask with a display screen and underwater voice communication system. With the transducer attached to the diving apparatus the CDDM display screen will display the diver with his depth, breathing gas pressure and current time of dive. With the voice communication system, the dive team will have the capability to talk from diver to diver with the aid of the communication rope as well as through water communication from dive team to dive team along with dive team to top side. This system can be used with several diving systems that include the MK25 closed circuit Underwater Breathing Apparatus (UBA), traditional open circuit SCUBA as well as the MK16 semi closed circuit system. The CDDM NATO pod has a universal adaptor that will allow the diver to switch between two diving systems while the diver is subsurface as well as allow for any newly approved diving systems to be utilized.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The CDDM will replace the current divers mask and primarily will be utilized with the MK25 closed circuit UBA. The CDDM will provide the combatant diver with protection against the elements around the facial area along with providing him the capability to better monitor his depth, bottle pressure, time of dive

and maintain voice communication between divers, dive teams and top side support. When utilizing the Divers Propulsion Device (DPD), dive element leaders will be able to maintain better Command and Control (C2) of their unit as well as better C2 from top side and the dive unit conducting clandestine operations.

PROGRAM STATUS

The CDDM is in the system development and demonstration phase of the acquisition life cycle. The Marine Corps purchased fifteen (15) prototype masks and fifteen (15) production-like communication systems in fiscal year 2007 for performance testing. During fiscal year 2008, Marine Corps Systems Command in conjunction with the Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity will be conducting additional performance testing and Field Users Evaluation to determine its ability to meet requirements. Procurement of production masks will be in fiscal year 2008 based on successful evaluation/testing. Fielding of the CDDM is planned to begin in fiscal year 2009 and continue to completion in fourth quarter fiscal year 2009.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	15	885

Developer/Manufacturer:
CDDM - Kirby Morgan,
Voice Communication System – Ocean
Technology Systems (OTS)

FAMILY OF RIGID WALL SHELTERS

DESCRIPTION

The Marine Corps Family of Rigid Wall Shelters consist of the Electronic Magnetic Impulse and Electronics Maintenance Complex Rigid Wall Shelters. These shelters provide a highly mobile, environmentally controlled work space used for maintenance, communication, and calibration facilities use to protect equipment and functions needed to support Fleet Marine Force operations.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The Family of Rigid Wall Shelters is used at intermediate maintenance activities to provide a tailored electronics maintenance facility to support the operations

of any of the supporting elements of a Marine Air Ground Task Force as well as to provide short term contact team maintenance support.

PROGRAM STATUS

The Family of Rigid Wall Shelters is reviewing new requirements and modification to reflect the changes in industry and mission requirements.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	604	604

Developer/Manufacturer:
TBD

FAMILY OF TACTICAL SOFT SHELTERS (FTSS)

DESCRIPTION

The Marine Corps Family of Tactical Soft Shelters (FTSS) are shelters for tactical use that maximize modularity, ease of use, operational effectiveness, durability, and the ability to connect with vehicles and like shelters. It includes the Expeditionary Shelter System, Modular General Purpose System, Lightweight Maintenance Enclosure, Combat Tent, 10 Man Arctic Tent and the Extreme Cold Weather Tent.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The FTSS will provide protection from the natural environment to the Fleet Marine Force for use in varied mission roles (i.e., Command and Control, Administration, Billeting, Supply, Medical

Dental and Messing). The FTSS is not designed to counter a specific threat. Rather, it is intended to improve the effectiveness with which a variety of battlefield functions are accomplished.

PROGRAM STATUS

The Family of Tactical Soft Shelters is currently in Post MS C with approximately 58% fielded. Various items are replaced/upgraded as determined by the life cycle manager and program manager.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	3,917	3,917

Developer/Manufacturer:
TBD

FORCE PROTECTION CAPABILITY SETS (FPCS)

DESCRIPTION

The Force Protection Capability Set (FPCS) contains the weapon systems and equipment required to satisfy the operational requirement for an enhanced capability to apply non-lethal force. The FPCS consists of three component capability sets: The Non-Lethal Training Set (NLTS), Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Capability Set (ATFPCS), and the Non-Lethal Weapons Capability Set (NLWCS).

The NLWCS provides an effective and scalable response capability in non-lethal situations. The components are explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or material, while minimizing fatalities or permanent injury to intended targets and collateral damage to property and the environment. They are not required to have zero probability of producing fatalities or permanent injuries but are designed and employed in a manner that significantly reduces those probabilities over the traditional employment of currently fielded military weapon systems, munitions, and equipment.

The ATFPCS was fielded in response to AT/FP requirements addressing the Marine Corps' AT/FP mission, highlighting shortcomings in the area of force protection equipment. The kit includes vehicle stopping and under vehicle screening and searching devices, explosive detection,

floodlights, metal detectors, communication assets, as well as other equipment.

The NLTS is modeled for the Table of Equipment of either a Marine rifle company or platoon. The equipment assists with training and proficiency in a realistic environment. Items in the NLTS include inert OC sprays, training batons, riot gear, and other training devices.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The FPCS provide the appropriate weapons and equipment to employ a range of non-lethal operations short of deadly force. The fielding of the FPCS to the Operating Forces is intended to augment existing lethal capabilities.

PROGRAM STATUS

59 NLWCS, 12 NLCTS and 126 ATFPCS have been procured and fielded through fiscal year 2006.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
NLWCS	0	0
ATFPCS	0	0

Developer/Manufacturer:
Aardvark Tactical Inc., Azusa, CA

GREEN BEAM DESIGNATOR (GBD-IIIC) LASER SYSTEM

DESCRIPTION

The Green Beam Designator Laser System (GBD-IIIC) is an Escalation of Force (EoF) non-lethal weapons system that provides a visual hailing and warning capability to gain attention of personnel approaching lethal force authorized zones. This system will provide safe and effective visual hail and warn technology to minimize the risk of injury or death to civilian and military personnel as well as limit collateral damage to property and local infrastructure.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The GBD-IIIC will allow personnel engaged in combat, stability and security, and force protection operations to employ an intense visual cueing device to hail and warn personnel and vehicles at safe standoff distances. The GBD-IIIC,

along with other non-lethal weapons systems, will provide EoF capabilities to protect Marines against the threat of Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices.

PROGRAM STATUS

A total of 1,125 GBD-IIIC laser systems have been procured in fiscal year 2007 with deliveries occurring through fiscal year 2008. Approximately 125 GBD-IIIC systems will be fielded per month through 2nd Qtr fiscal year 2008. An additional 60 systems will be procured for training assets during fiscal year 2008.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	60	0

Developer/Manufacturer:
B.E. Meyers & Co, Inc., Redmond, WA

JOINT EXPEDITIONARY COLLECTIVE PROTECTION (JECP)

DESCRIPTION

The Joint Expeditionary Collective Protection (JECP) will be a family of systems where each system will function as an integrated system of components to perform the core Collective Protection (ColPro) functions of barrier protection, air purification, ingress/egress and overpressure, providing ColPro as a subsystem of some host system or platform.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The JECP Increment 1 will provide a versatile, portable capability that will convert common structures and tentage into ColPro systems, or establish stand-alone ColPro shelters. JECP will also provide flexibility to Joint Expeditionary Forces (JEF) by reducing the need to deploy, move, and maintain large, heavy and complex ColPro systems. In expeditionary environments it will be the primary means of CB-TIM protection if CB Individual Protective Equipment (IPE) is

not available or if use of IPE causes mission performance to degrade to an unacceptable level. JECP will shield the JEF to enable them to survive-to-operate, to sustain operation, and to maintain operational tempo by reducing the psychological and physiological stresses associated with extended operations in a contaminated environment.

PROGRAM STATUS

The Joint Requirements Office has entered the Capabilities Development Document into KMDS with document approval planned by end of Feb 2008. The request for proposal release planned for mid-late Dec 2007. MS B planned for Mar 2008.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	0	0

Developer/Manufacturer:
TBD

JOINT MATERIEL DECONTAMINATION SYSTEMS (JMDS)

DESCRIPTION

Joint Materiel Decontamination Systems (JMDS) is a Joint Program consisting of a family of systems which will provide decontamination capabilities for sensitive equipment: optics, communications-electronics, electronics, avionics, computer systems, test equipment, sensitive weapons systems, and aviation life-support equipment; and platform interiors without degradation to the equipment in an immediate, operational, and thorough environment.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The Marine Corps will employ the sensitive equipment capability to conduct thorough decontamination of sensitive equipment at ground and shipboard locations as required.

PROGRAM STATUS

Contract Awarded 26 September 2007

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	0	0

Developer/Manufacturer:
Teledyne Brown Engineering, Inc.
Los Angeles, CA

BioQuell, Horsham, PA

QuickSilver, Corporate, Abingdon, MD

JOINT SERVICE TRANSPORTABLE DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM SMALL SCALE (JSTDS-SS)

DESCRIPTION

The Joint Service Transportable Decontamination System Small Scale (JSTDS-SS) consists of an applicator, decontaminant, and accessories and will be used to decontaminate non-sensitive military materials that have been exposed to Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear warfare agents/contamination.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

JSTDS-SS will be used in the Marine Air Ground Task Force to support operational and thorough decontamination of personnel and equipment in accordance with doctrine established in the Marine Corps Warfighting Publication 3-37.3,

NBC Decontamination. JSTDS-SS will replace the currently fielded M17 LDS while reducing the total numbers required.

PROGRAM STATUS

MS C Low Rate Initial Production – May 2006 approval to procure up to 451 systems for Testing

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	40	36

Developer/Manufacturer:
DRS, Florence, KY

NON-GASOLINE BURNING OUTBOARD ENGINE (NBOE)



DESCRIPTION

The Non-gasoline Burning Outboard Engine (NBOE) is a 55HP, electronically fuel-injected, outboard engine with multi-fuel capability that will be able to use diesel, JP-5, JP-8, and gasoline fuels with no performance reduction. This engine will allow Marines to deploy globally, using available fuels, while minimizing the safety risks and transportation restraints of current gasoline only engines. This new capability will enable the Marine Corps to comply with the single battlefield fuel initiative.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The NBOE will replace the current Small Craft Propulsion System and will be used to power the CRRC during small craft operations. The NBOE will possess the necessary performance capabilities to power a combat loaded CRRC, in support

of expeditionary reconnaissance and raid missions. Typical mission profiles will consist of tactical movements of Marine reconnaissance or raiding forces from Over-The-Horizon. The NBOE will also be used in littoral operations in support of Operational Maneuver from the Sea.

PROGRAM STATUS

The NBOE is in the system development and demonstration phase of the acquisition life cycle. The Marine Corps purchased six (6) production-like NBOE in fiscal year 2006 for testing. During fiscal year 2007-2008, Marine Corps Systems Command in conjunction with the Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity will be conducting performance testing and Field Users Evaluation to determine its ability to meet all performance requirements. Procurement of production engines will be in mid-fiscal year 2008 based on successful evaluation/testing. Fielding of the NBOE is planned to begin in fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008 and continue to completion in fourth quarter fiscal year 2010.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	0	585

Developer/Manufacturer:
Bombardier Recreational Products

REACTIVE SKIN DECONTAMINATION LOTION (RSDL)

DESCRIPTION

The Reactive Skin Decontamination Lotion (RSDL) is a Joint Program consisting of decontaminant(s) and applicator(s) required to immediately reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) contamination of the skin. The RSDL will augment the currently fielded M291 Skin Decontaminating Kit (SDK) through attrition. There is also a RSDL Training (RSDL-T) packet that will be used for training.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

RSDL is a medical item that will be employed by individual warfighters to immediately reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from CBRN contamination on skin. The primary purpose of RSDL will be to provide improved skin decontamination capabilities over those currently provided by the M291 SDK.

PROGRAM STATUS

RSDL received a Milestone C Full Rate Production approval in March 2007. Marine Corps fielding will not commence until fiscal year 2008 based on receipt of the COE from Marine Corps Combat Development Command.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:		
Training Pouches	2,880	1,440
Active Pouches	0	30,240

Developer/Manufacturer:
EZM, Lake Success, NY

SCOUT SNIPER CAPABILITY SET (SSCS)

DESCRIPTION

The Scout Sniper Capability Set (SSCS) funds the development and acquisition of a suite of weapons, optics and equipment that comprise a long range precision rifle capability, a semi-automatic precision rifle capability and all the associated ancillary equipment required to accomplish defined scout sniper mission essential tasks.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The SSCS will provide the tools to enable Scout Snipers to fulfill their mission essential tasks, in any environment, in support of their commanders' mission.

PROGRAM STATUS

The items that comprise the SSCS are in various stages of development, procurement and/or fielding. Fielding to full operational capability for all items that comprise the SSCS is expected during fiscal year 2015.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	Various	Various

Developer/Manufacturer:
Various

ULTRA-LIGHTWEIGHT PRECISION AERIAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS (ULW PADS)

DESCRIPTION

The Ultra Light Weight Precision Airdrop System (ULW PADS) is an increment of the family of Global Positioning System guided parachute delivery systems. The JPADS family are steerable, extended glide aerial delivery systems that can deliver critical supplies and equipment when precision and standoff are required due to ground threat, terrain, or winds. The program goal is to assemble a family of guided parachute systems of varying cargo weight capacities, standoff distances, and rates of descent that will offer flexibility to both the air delivery unit and the regional combatant commander. ULW PADS provides a capability not currently existing. It is an airdrop capability that satisfies four identified primary needs/"gaps" in the joint airdrop functional area. These are the need for: 1) increased air carrier survivability; 2) increased ground accuracy; 3) standoff delivery; and 4) improved effectiveness/assessment feedback regarding airdrop mission operations.

OPERATIONAL IMPACT

The precision air delivery capability has been demonstrated in Iraq and Afghanistan and proven a viable alternative to ground transportation. The capability allows sustainment to geographically isolated units or units within a high IED threat area. This capability will enable Marine reconnaissance units to conduct clandestine resupply without compro-

promising their position. The Marine Corps has taken advantage of currently available parachute technology and significantly increased the amount of offset available for aircraft conducting aerial delivery. This will allow aircraft to conduct resupply mission while avoiding potential surface to air threats. The ULW PADS will be used in littoral combat operations in support the warfighting concepts of Operational Maneuver from the Sea, Ship to Objective Maneuver and Distributed Operations.

PROGRAM STATUS

The ULW PADS is in the system development and demonstration phase of the acquisition life cycle. During fiscal year 2008-2009, Marine Corps Systems Command in conjunction with the Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity will be conducting performance testing and Field Users Evaluation to determine its ability to meet all performance requirements. Procurement of production systems will be in mid-fiscal year 2009 based on successful evaluation/testing. Fielding of the ULW PADS is planned to begin in third quarter of fiscal year 2009 and continue to completion in fourth quarter fiscal year 2010.

Procurement Profile:	FY2008	FY2009
Quantity:	0	70

Developer/Manufacturer:
TBD

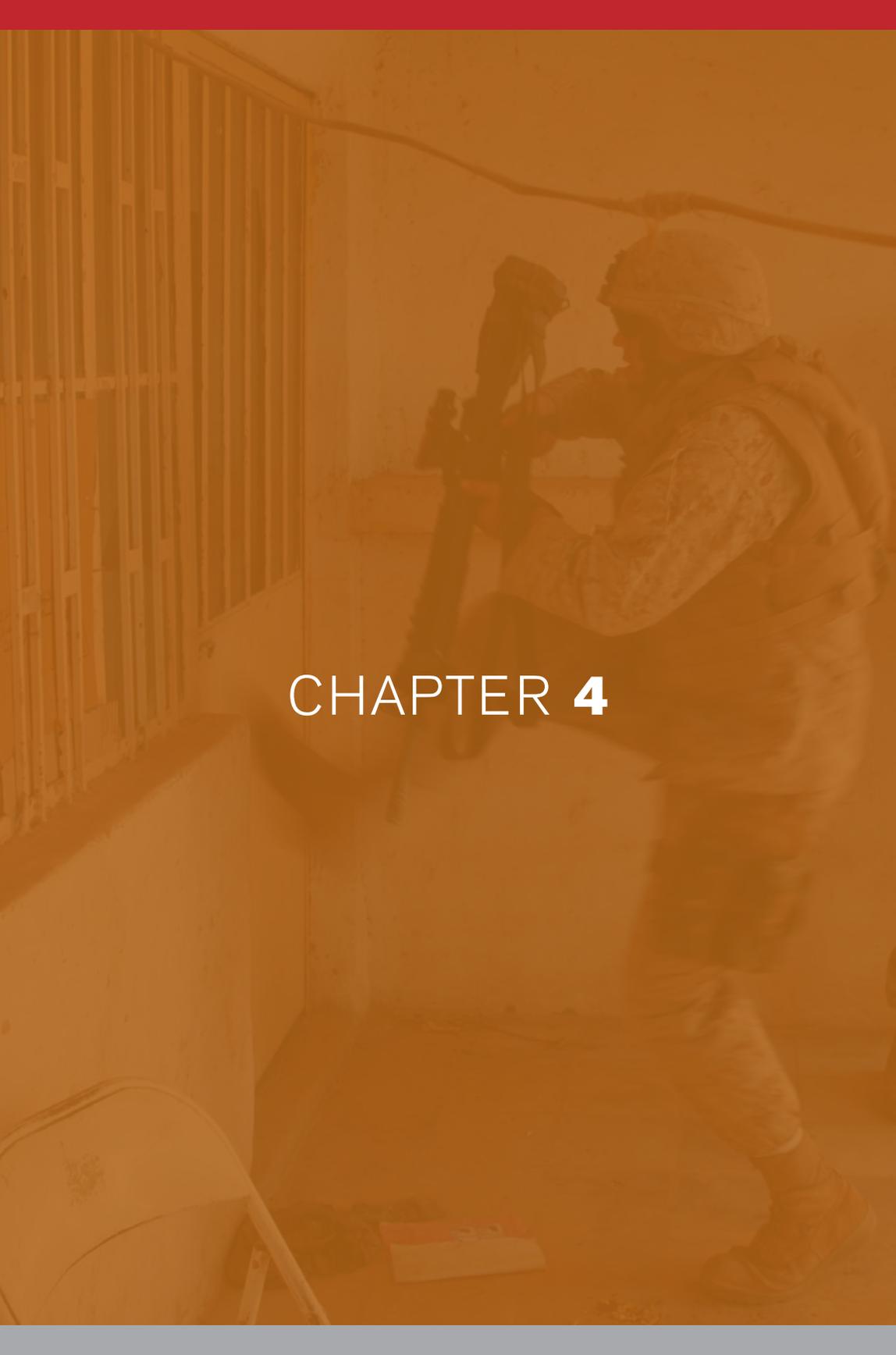
VH-71 PRESIDENTIAL HELICOPTER REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFT

Marine Helicopter Squadron One (HMX-1) is chartered to provide safe and timely transportation for the President and Vice President of the United States, foreign heads of state, and others as directed by the White House Military Office. When the President is onboard Marine One, this aircraft is the Commander-in-Chief's primary command-and-control platform and must provide him with the flexibility and capabilities necessary to execute the duties of his office. The global nature of these commitments requires HMX-1 aircraft to deploy worldwide and operate in varying environmental and climatic conditions without mission degradation.

Currently, two types of aircraft are utilized by HMX-1 for the presidential support mission: the VH-3D and VH-60N. Numerous modifications and improvements have been incorporated in both aircraft over the past several years to accommodate emerging technologies and additional White House requirements. Although they are robust platforms that enjoy some of the best safety records in the fleet, the VH-3D and VH-60N are aging designs with a finite ability to incorporate new technology. Given the dramatically changed nature of the threat environment since 11 September 2001, the

need for improved communications and survival capabilities has grown beyond the VH fleet's structural and performance growth ability.

The Presidential Helicopter Replacement Program (VXX) will replace the VH-3D and VH-60N through an evolutionary acquisition approach to meet schedule requirements of an Initial Operating Capability in October 2009. The goal of the VXX development is to achieve a safe, survivable and capable vertical lift aircraft while providing uninterrupted communications with all required agencies. Its capabilities, which will be delivered in two increments, are divided into four functional areas: operational performance, communications/navigation, survivability and executive accommodations. VXX will have increased capabilities in these areas, while retaining core capabilities carried forward from the VH-3D and VH-60N. The aircraft was designated as VH-71A. The VH-71A will have a 350 nautical mile range, a maximum airspeed of 140 knots, and be capable of carrying 14 passengers.



CHAPTER 4

CURRENT OPERATIONS

Today, the Marine Corps is deployed around the globe engaged in the Long War. With more than 24,000 Marines deployed throughout the U.S. Central Command, in the Middle East and austere locations worldwide, Marines are fighting a cunning and adaptive enemy in increasingly complex forms of warfare.

Marine deployed forces have participated in over sixty Theater Security Cooperation events, which ranged from Mobile Training Teams in Central America to Marine Expeditionary Unit exercises in Africa, Jordan and Qatar and have supported civil, military and humanitarian assistance operations such as New Horizons events in Nicaragua and land mine removal in Azerbaijan.

Figure 4-1 demonstrates the historic nature of the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) in supporting U.S. National Security objectives. During 1990 and 91 and again in 2003 to 2007 Marine combat forces were deployed to support Desert Storm, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom. During the period 1992 to 2002 Marine units continuously deployed to support humanitarian missions providing much needed assistance in times of crisis involving earthquakes and floods and they assisted in the evacuation of noncombatants. Finally, Marine units were often called upon to provide security deployments to enforce no fly zones, maritime interdiction, counter drug and peacekeeping operations. These trends clearly indicate the continued relevance of the MAGTF to effectively meet the ever changing demands of a dynamic world.

Marine Corps Contingency Deployments

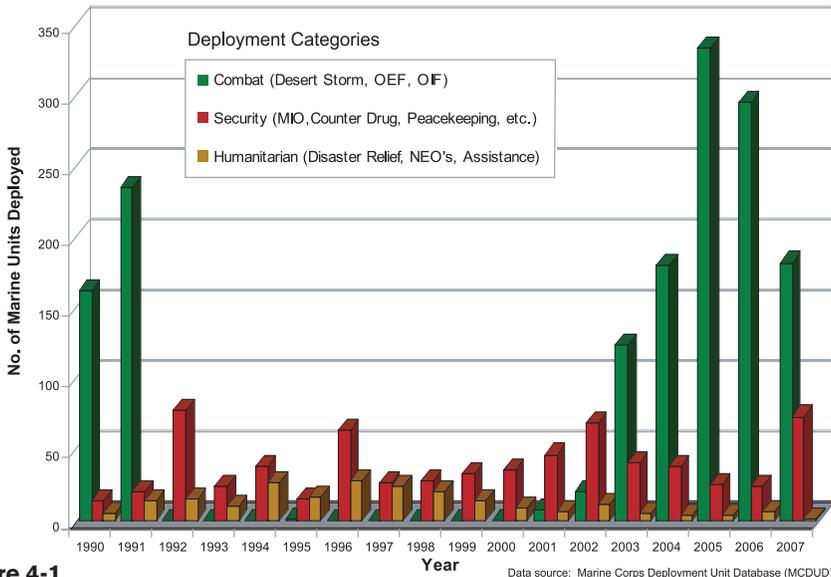


Figure 4-1

In 2007, the Marine Corps was called upon, as in previous years, to participate in a wide range of operations and training exercises to support geographical combatant commanders. These are enumerated below and depicted in the maps that follow.

NORTHCOM

Enduring Operations, Contingencies

■ JTF-N

- MWSS-372, San Diego, CA. Border road repair
- 4th GSP, San Diego, CA. sensor laydown.
- 4th GSP, Blaine, WA. sensor laydown ISO US Border Patrol.
- HMM-769, Blaine, WA. Provide

aviation Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) capability ISO the US Border Patrol.

- HMM-764, Fresno, CA. Provide aviation reconnaissance in support of the US Forrest Service
- 6th ESB, Naco, AZ. Provide engineer support for US Border Patrol in order to deter drug/human smuggling along the US/Mexican border.
- 6th ESB, Annette Island, Alaska. Provided engineering support.
- 2 x FAST platoons were provided to *USS CARL VINSON*, Northrop Grumman NN, VA throughout CY 07
- 1 x FAST platoon provided to *USS RICKOVER*, Portsmouth, NF from 7 SEP-17 OCT 07

Exercises / TSC

- Exercise Mojave Viper 5 thru 18 -07. 1ST BN, 2D MAR; 2D BN, 5TH MAR; 1ST BN, 3D MAR; 1st BN 4th MAR; 3D BN, 7th MAR; 1st BN, 1st MAR; 3D BN, 3D MAR; 1st BN, 8th MAR; 1st BN, 7th MAR; 3D LAR BN; 2D RECON BN; 3D BN, 5th MAR; 3D BN, 23D MAR; 3D BN, 2D MAR; 2D BN, 8TH MAR participated for OIF 06-08 PTP.
- PTP Mountain Viper. Afghanistan Mountain training at Hawthorne Army Ammo Depot, NV Apr-Jun 07.
- Exercise Desert Talon 2-07. Aviation and aviation support training for OIF at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ.
- Exercise WTI, Yuma, Arizona. DET from 1st MAW conducts Weapons Tactics Training during Sep-Oct 07.
- Exercise Cajun Viper 10-07, Fort Polk, LA. DETs from 2ND MARDIV conduct OIF PTP training.

SOUTHCOM

Enduring Operations, Contingencies

- 4 x FAST platoons in support of Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Exercises / TSC

- Landing attack and subsequent operations ashore Mobile Training Team (MTT) advising the Peruvian Military on ground tactics; specifically, company-sized raid operations from Feb-Mar 07.
- Exercise New Horizons, Nicaragua

providing Humanitarian Assistance and exercise-related construction from Feb-May 07.

- Exercise New Horizons. Ma-Jun 07 Humanitarian Assistance and joint training opportunities Mar-Jun 07 Panama.
- Logistics Command MTT Phase 1 Bogotá, Columbia May 07.
- Exercise Tradewinds 07 to provide support to Caribbean forces to develop TTP's for combating transnational threats. Belize City, Belize May 07.
- Marksmanship Assist Visit Covenas, Colombia May 07.
- SGT Major Course MTT supporting the Colombian Marine Corps Apr-May 07.
- COST Team Panama City, Panama May-Jun 07.
- Combat Intel SMEE, Chile May-Jun 07.
- Partnership of the Americas Humanitarian Assistance conducted with Argentina, Chile and Peru in Mejillones, Chile May-Jul 07.
- Dutch Bi-Lat, annual exchange with the Dutch Marine Corps in infantry tactics, techniques and procedures, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles – Jun 07.
- Bulk Fuel Assessment MTT, instructing Colombian armed forces on the TTP's regarding the handling and distribution of bulk fuel, Bogotá Columbia – Jun 07.
- KC-130 support JIATF South, counter narcoterrorism detection and monitoring detachment within the SOUTHCOM AOR, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles – Jun-Jul 07.

- Global Fleet Station – Jul-Oct 07, 8 member USMC Mobile Training Team provided training in small unit ground tactics throughout SOUTHCOM AOR.
- Water Survival MTT, Panama City, Panama – Jul-Aug 07, Water survival TTP exchange.
- Ecuador LASO, Quito, Ecuador. DET from II MEF SOTG conducted company and battalion level infantry tactics, techniques and procedures training during Aug 07.
- NCO Academy SMEE, Covenas, Columbia. DET from TECOM conducted a USMC Squad Leader’s Course for Colombian Marine Cadre ISO their NCO Academies during Aug 07.
- Colombia Combined Operational Seminar Team, Bogota, Columbia. DET from MARFORRES conducted staff / operational planning, with a focus on the Marine Corps Planning Process and the Rapid Response Planning Process during Sep 07.
- mine clearance of unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war.
- Bi-lateral training deployment of 2D ANGLICO to Muenster, Germany in Mar 07 supporting a German Panzer Artillery Battalion 215, a German Tornado Squadron, and the USAFE 52D Fighter Wing.
- Mil to Mil Exchange Program in Tirana, Albania to familiarize Albanian military on mine detection and clearance operations as well as enhanced EOD capabilities in Apr 07.
- Exercise African Lion 07. Bi-lateral training with the armed forces of Morocco conducted in Apr 07.
- Exercise Combined Endeavor in Baumholder, Germany and Yerevan, Armenia. JCS sponsored C4 integration exercise designed to test communications interoperability amongst NATO and Partnership for Peace Nations from Apr-May 07.
- Exercise Tartan Eagle 07 in Glasgow, Scotland. Bi-lateral exchange of TTP’s with Fleet Protection Group, Royal Marines from Apr-May 07.
- Exercise Noble Shirley 07 conducted at the Counter Terrorism Marksmanship Sniper School on Camp Adams in Beslah, Israel.
- African Contingency Operations and Training Assessment (ACOTA). Providing training to peace keeping forces throughout Africa prior to their deployments.
 - Kayes, Mali Mar 07
 - Accra, Ghana Apr-May 07
 - Thies, Senegal May 07

EUCOM

Enduring Operations, Contingencies

- 2 x FAST platoons were provided to Naval Station, Rota as part of their normal rotation.

Exercises / TSC

- Exercise Sharp Focus 07. EUCOM directed, SETAF-led JTF training ISO CONPLAN 4265.
- Humanitarian Mine Action in Gonza, Azerbaijan teaching the tactics, techniques, and procedures for railway

- HMMWV Familiarization, train Georgian HMMWV drivers prior to 3D Brigade's deployment ISO OIF, Tbilisi, Georgia during Jun 07-Sep 07.
- Mil to Mil Exchange Program in Bucharest, Romania to familiarize field grade officers and SNCOs from the Romanian Ministry of Defense, Directorate Staff, and Joint Operational Command Staff with US military contingency planning and operations.
- CPX in Tbilisi, Georgia to conduct pre-deployment training ISO the Republic of Georgia 3D BDE staff and Office of Defense Cooperation – Jun 07.
- Exercise Shared Accord 07, Senegal, conducted an exercise focusing on the staff level training of a Senegalese BN – Jun 07.
- Mil to Mil Exchange Program in Tbilisi, Georgia to familiarize the Georgian Armed Forces with the duties and responsibilities of the USMC First Sergeant and Sergeant Major IOT restructure their NCO Corps – Jun 07.
- Exercise MEDCEUR 07, Chisinau, Moldova. A partnership for peace regional medical readiness exercise consisting of remains processing, ID training and mass fatality procedures – Jul-Aug 07.
- Exercise Noble Shirley, Camp Adam and Beslah, Israel. Small unit shooting and movement TTP's in a Counter-Terrorism / urban environment.
- Mortuary Affairs, Landstuhl, Germany. DET from 4th MLG conducted annual training that augments the United States Army Memorial Affairs Activity, Europe during Aug 07.

PACOM

Enduring Operations, Contingencies

- OEF-P (Philippines). USMC provided a 20 pax security team in support of JSOTF-P throughout the CY. Commencing in Aug 06, 3RD RADB N provided a 23 pax detachment conducting their institutional mission in support of JSOTF-P. Both are enduring requirements.
- 2 x FAST platoons deployed as part of their normal rotation to Yokosuka, Japan.
- 3RD Marine Division and I MEF DETS participated as Thai Peace Support Operations (PSO) SMEE, Thailand assisting in PTP of Thai Army personnel.
- VMFA-232 conducted TACAIR Integration providing combat sorties in support of OEF-A / OIF from Apr-Sep 07.
- VMFA-323 conducted TACAIR Integration providing combat sorties in support of OEF-A / OIF from Jan-Aug 07.

Exercises / TSC

- Exercise Cope Tiger 07. VMFA-122 participated in the annual aviation exercise in Khorat, Thailand involving units from USAF, USMC (175 pax), USN, Thailand, and Singapore during Jan-Feb 07.
- Exercise Balikatan 07. Bi-lateral training conducted with the armed forces of the Philippines during Feb – Mar 07 by the 3d MARDIV; 3d MLG.
- Project Friendship. MWSS 172
- Project Friendship II executed from

the USS *BLUERIDGE* during multiple PVST's throughout the Republic of the Philippines focusing on Civil Military Operations and community relations projects.

- Exercise Foal Eagle 07. DETS MAG-12, MACS-4, MWSS-171, VMFA-212, 3D MLG participated in PACOM directed TSC exercise in Mar-Apr 07.
- Exercise Vigilant Pacific in Brisbane, Australia. CI/HUMINT exchange with Australia, Great Britain, and Canada concentrating on PACOM specific scenarios in Apr 07.
- Exercise Cobra Gold 07. 31ST MEU participation in the combined exercise conducted in Thailand Apr-May 07.
- Mongolian Enlisted Leadership Exchange. Conducted in May 07, this bilateral exchange occurred in Mongolia.
- Exercise Khan Quest. MARFORPAC participation in MCMAP training conducted in Mongolia.
- Exercise Talisman Saber 07. 31st MEU participated in the combined exercise in Australia Jun-Jul 07.
- Philippine Marine Air Ground Task Force Tactical Warfare Simulation. 3d MARDIV participated in a CPX with a focus on Battalion / Regimental staff operations in Philippines – Jun 07.
- Ulchi Focus Lens 07, Korea. CPX designed to train staffs in the exercise plans, procedures and concepts required to defend the Republic of Korea in accordance with OPLANs 5026/27. The CPX focuses on strategic and operational aspects of military operations with the ROK Government and the Combined Forces Command – Jul-Sep 07, DETs from 3D MLG and 1st MAW.
- Exercise Tempest Express 07-01, Mongolia. Supports Global Peace Operations Initiative consisting of a multinational command post exercise, a field training exercise, and humanitarian / civic assistance projects – Aug 07, DET from MWSS-172.
- Exercise Khaan Quest 07, Mongolia. Multinational Peace Support Operations exercise co-sponsored by the Mongolian Armed Forces and PACOM – Aug 07, DET from MWSS-172.
- Pacific Partnership 07-01, USS Peleliu, May-Sep 07, DETs from MWSS-17 & MLG.
- USS Pearl Harbor, Partnership of the Americas, May-Sep 07.
- Bangladesh Interoperability Exercise, Bangladesh. DET from 3RD MLG conducted an engineering subject matter expert exchange (SMEE) during Aug-Sep 07.
- Thailand MAGTF Tactical Warfare Simulation, Thailand. DET from 3RD MARDIV conducted a Bi-lateral staff planning / execution exercise, designed to enhance interoperability and promote theater security cooperation during Aug-Sep 07.
- Korean Incremental Training Program, Pohang, Korea. DET from 3RD MLG conducted a Bi-lateral training exercise designed to increase interoperability with the ROK. Exercise consisted of live-fire and maneuver and mountain warfare training during Sep-Oct 07.

CENTCOM

Enduring Operations, Contingencies

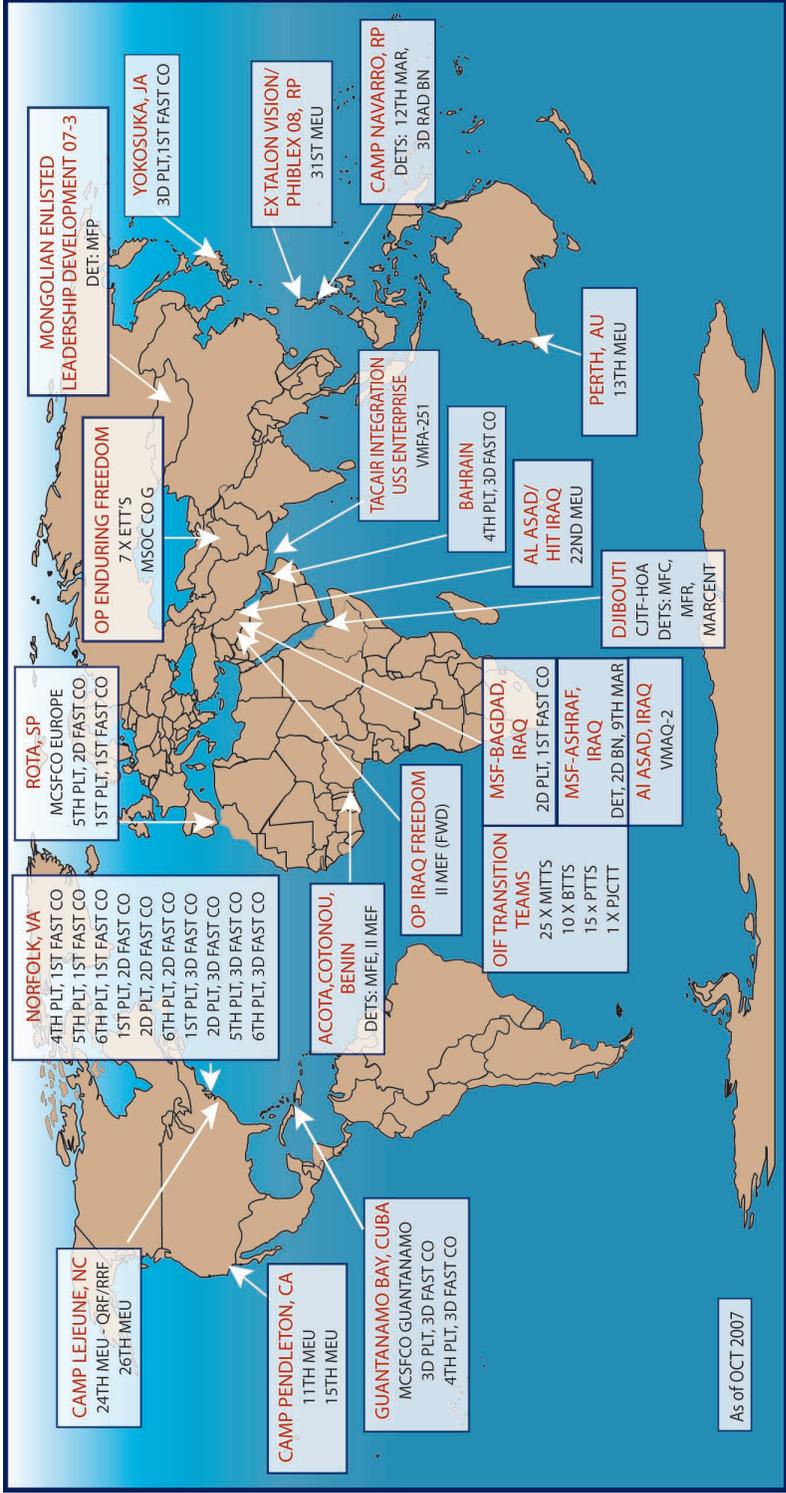
- Manda Bay, Kenya. USMC provided 3 x CH-53E helicopter detachment until XXX 07.
- USMC also provided 7 x Afghan National Army (ANA) Embedded Training Teams (ETT's), 16 pax each, to train and mentor the Afghan Army. USMC also providing staff member to Combined Forces Command, Afghanistan.
- Iraqi Security Force (ISF) Transition Teams consisted of:
 - 25 Military Transition Teams (MiTT's)
 - 10 Border Transition Teams (BTT's)
 - 1 Provincial Police Transition Team
 - 1 Provincial Joint Coordination Transition Team
 - 9 District Police Transition Teams
 - 9 Station Police Transition Teams
- Afghanistan Embedded Training Teams (ETTs) consisted of:
 - 1 Corps Embedded Training Team
 - 6 Battalion Embedded Training Teams
- As part of the normal rotation of forces, 1 x FAST (Fleet Anti-terrorism and Security Team) platoon was deployed in Bahrain.
- Marine Electronic Attack Squadron (VMAQ-1) support of CFACC (Combined Force Air Component Commander) operations ISO OIF from Jan to Aug 07.
- Marine Electronic Attack Squadron (VMAQ-2) support of CFACC (Combined Force Air Component Commander) operations ISO OIF from Aug 07 to Jan 08.

- 15th MEU extended in MNF-W, Al Anbar Province, Iraq until 30 Mar 07.
- MSF-Baghdad, Amemb, Baghdad, Iraq Mar-Aug 07, DET from 2/9.
- MSF-Ashraf, Camp Ashraf, Iraq Apr-Nov 07.
- OIF, II MEF (FWD) Camp Fallujah, Iraq from 9 Feb 07 to Feb 08.
- 13th MEU extended in MNF-W, Al Anbar Province, Iraq until Oct 07.
- MSF-Baghdad, Iraq, 1F2, Aug 07-Jan 08.

Exercises / Theater Security Cooperation (TSC)

- Exercise Eastern Maverick. 26TH MEU(SOC) bi-lateral training with the armed forces of Qatar during Apr 07.
- Exercise Image Nautilus. 26TH MEU (SOC) bi-lateral training with the Djiboutian armed forces during Mar 07.
- Exercise Edged Mallet. 26TH MEU (SOC) East African training exercise conducted in Kenya during Mar 07.
- Exercise Infinite Moonlight. 26TH MEU (SOC) conducted training exercise with Royal Jordanian Armed Forces, promoting interoperability, tactical proficiency, strengthen mil-to-mil relationships and enhance regional security during May 07.
- Exercise Image Nautilus, 22ND MEU (SOC), Djibouti, during Dec 07.

Selected Marine Corps Deployments 2007



As of OCT 2007

Early 2008 Marine Corps Deployments

