

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

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A

Activation. Ordering Reserve Component Forces or individuals to active duty (other than for training).

Active Reserve (AR). The Active Reserve consists of members of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve on full time active duty for organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve Component.

Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX). A Department of Defense (DoD) enterprise of joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures, supported by communications and information technology, that is used by the joint planning and execution community to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities.

Administrative Control (ADCON). Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.

Alert Order (ALERTORD). 1. A crisis action planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that provides essential guidance for planning and directs the initiation of execution planning for the selected course of action authorized by the Secretary of Defense. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance, directs the initiation of execution planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action, but does not authorize execution.

B

C

Casualty Replacement. Any Marine designated or mobilized to replace a billet vacated by a casualty or anticipated casualty.

Combatant Command (COCOM) (command authority). Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, 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, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command.

Crisis. An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military

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importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives.

D

Demobilization. 1. The process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. 2. The process necessary to release from active duty, or federal service, units and Reserve Component members who were ordered to active duty, or called to federal service.

Deployment Order (DEPORD). A planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that authorizes and directs the transfer of forces between combatant commands by reassignment or attachment.

Detachment (det). 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

Execute order (EXORD). 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the President to initiate military operations. 2. An order to initiate military operations as directed.

F

G

Global Force Management (GFM). 1. Processes that align force assignment, apportionment, and allocation methodologies in support of strategic guidance. 2. A process to align assignment, allocation, and apportionment of forces to combatant commanders in support of the national defense strategy and joint force availability requirements.

H

I

Individual Mobilization Augment (IMA). An individual reservist attending drills who receives training and is preassigned to an Active Component organization, a Selective Service System, or a Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on, or shortly after, mobilization. Individual mobilization augments train on a part-time basis with these organizations to prepare for mobilization.

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or who have served previously in the Active Component or in the Selected Reserve, and may have some period of their Military Service Obligation remaining. Members may voluntarily participate in training for retirement points and promotion with or without pay.

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Intermediate Location (ILOC). An ILOC is a stopping point in the employment 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 Port of Embarkation (POE), from its POE to its Point of Departure (POD), or from its POD to its destination.

J

Joint Individual Augmentation/Augment (JIA). A JIA is an unfunded temporary manpower requirement (or member filling an unfunded temporary manpower position) identified on a JMD by a supported Combatant Commander to augment Joint Task Force staff operations during contingencies.

K

L

M

Marine Corps Total Force. All units, billets (Marine, Navy, and civilian) and equipment resident in the Active and Reserve Components, and the civilian workforce.

Mobilization. 1. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to the following categories:

(1) Selective Mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.

(2) Partial Mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

(3) Full Mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Component units and individuals in the existing approved force structure, as well as all retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to

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the national security. Reserve personnel can be placed on active duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months.

(4) Total Mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

N

O

Operation Control (OPCON). Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control 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. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

P

Q

R

Ready Reserve. Comprised of organized units and individuals subject to being ordered to active duty to augment the Active Component in time of war or national emergency. The Ready Reserve consists of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve.

Retired Reserve. All officers and enlisted personnel who receive retired pay based on active duty or reserve service; all Reserve officers and enlisted personnel who are otherwise eligible for retired pay but have not reached age 60, who have not elected discharge, and are not voluntary members of the Ready or Standby Reserve; and other retired reservists under certain conditions.

S

Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR). Consists of those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated as essential to initial wartime missions and that have priority over all other

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Reserves. The Selected Marine Corps Reserve consists of organized units, Individual Mobilization Augments, and the Active Reserve.

Service Augment (SA). USMC internal SA requirements do not include Joint Manning Document (JMD) requirements. Valid USMC internal SA requirements include at least one of the following criterion:

- a. An emergent individual manpower requirement not on an approved T/O;
- b. A vacant chargeable T/O structure space directed for fill by DC, M&RA during periods of heightened mission posture.

Service Retained Forces. Active Component and Reserve Component operation forces under administrative control of the respective Service Secretaries, and not assigned to a Combatant Commander. These forces remain under the administrative control of their respective Services and are commanded by a Service-designated commander responsible to the Services unless allocated to a Combatant Commander.

Standby Reserve. Is comprised of personnel who maintain their affiliation with the Service without being in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve. Members in this category are either assigned to the Reserve Active Status List or Inactive Status List.

Stop-Loss. Presidential authority under Title 10, United States Code, Section 12305 to suspend laws relating to promotion, retirement, or separation of any member of the Armed Forces determined essential to the national security of the United States (“laws relating to promotion” broadly includes, among others, grade tables, current general or flag officer authorizations, and E8 and 9 limits). This authority may be exercised by the President only if reservists are serving on active duty under Title 10, United States Code authorities for Presidential Reserve Call-up, partial mobilization, or full mobilization.

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.

Supporting Commander. 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.

Supporting Establishment (SE). The Supporting Establishment consists Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) personnel, bases, and activities that support the Operating Forces. The Supporting Establish does not include HQMC. The Supporting Establishment also includes Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC), Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), Training and Education Command, Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCOSYSCOM), and Marine Corps Logistics Command (MARCORLOGCOM).

T

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U

V

W

Warning Order (WARNORD). 1. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. 2. A planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of military courses of action by a supported commander and requests that the supported commander submit a commander's estimate. 3. A planning directive that describes the situation, allocates forces and resources, establishes command relationships, provides other initial planning guidance, and initiates subordinate unit mission planning.

X

Y

Z