



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-3000

MCO 3502.11
POE
30 MAY 2019

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3502.11

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: POLICY FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS TRAINING (AOT)

Ref: (a) MCO 3120.13
(b) 10 U.S.C. §5063
(c) Marine Corps Operating Concept
(d) MROC Decision Memorandum 08-2007 NOTAL
(e) COMNAVSURFPAC/COMNAVSURFLANTINST 3502.3, "Surface Force Readiness Manual," March 9, 2012
(f) GAO 17-789, "Navy and Marine Corps Training" September 2017
(g) MCO 5311.6
(h) CMC Policy Memorandum 2-11
(i) MCO 3500.26A CH-1
(j) Marine Corps Task List
(k) SECNAVINST 4000.37B
(l) MCO 4470.1A
(m) OPNAVINST F3501.310C
(n) OPNAVINST 3501.355B
(o) OPNAVINST 3501.30E
(p) MCO 3502.6A
(q) MCO 3120.12
(r) OPNAVINST 3000.15A
(s) SECNAV Notice 5210
(t) SECNAV M-5210.1 CH-1
(u) MCO 5210.11F
(v) 5 U.S.C. 552a
(w) SECNAVINST 5211.5E

Encl: (1) Unit types required to Maintain Amphibious Capable Status
(2) Advanced Amphibious Training Requirements for Amphibious Ready Units
(3) Amphibious Operations Training (AOT) Ship Services Requirement (Template)

1. Situation. This Order establishes the amphibious readiness framework for the United States Marine Corps, and Service policy for Amphibious Operations Training (AOT). It focuses on units and formations other than Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU) and their subordinate elements, which follow the Training and Readiness (T&R) program established by reference (a). It identifies units outside of the established MEU T&R program which require amphibious training to support Marine Corps Title X responsibilities listed in reference (b). It guides the development of the amphibious training program necessary to ensure the Marine Corps is ready to

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deploy Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) capability of no less than two Marine Expeditionary Brigades (MEB) in support of Operations Plans (OPLAN) and combatant commander requirements as per reference (c) and in accordance with Service decisions to meet these requirements as described in reference (d). This Order directs all Deputy Commandants, their subordinate agencies, Marine component commands, and Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEFs) to constantly assess the manner in which the Marine Corps conducts amphibious operations to increase operational readiness. It seeks to maximize the use of academic, virtual, and pier-side training in order to optimize the value of limited at-sea amphibious training opportunities. This Order complies with references (a) through (w).

2. Mission. The Marine Corps conducts and participates in unit, MAGTF, Service, and Naval training in order to build and sustain amphibious readiness in support of OPLAN and other contingency requirements.

3. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. Unit commanders at all levels will build and sustain baseline amphibious readiness – the ability to conduct amphibious planning, embarkation, debarkation, transition capabilities ashore, and sustain operations from a seabase. Baseline amphibious readiness will be developed through a spectrum of shore-based training (professional military education, staff training, mobile training teams, embarkation team training), Marine Corps waterborne training (amphibious assault vehicle landing events, and pier-side training supported by amphibious ships). Selected force elements will further develop advanced amphibious proficiency through participation in the MEU training program, Navy ship services events, and Naval exercises. The desired end-state is Marine Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC) and Marine Forces, Command (MARFORCOM) each maintain required Command Element (CE), Ground Combat Element (GCE), Logistics Combat Element (LCE), and Aviation Combat Element (ACE) (outlined in Enclosure (1)) trained to conduct MEB-level MAGTF operations.

(2) Concept of Operations. Units will build and maintain amphibious training readiness within the framework outlined in paragraph 3.b. Mission Essential Tasks (MET) and T&R manuals will be revised to reflect and support this framework, ensuring service-wide MAGTF amphibious T&R and efficient use of limited Naval resources. MARFORPAC and MARFORCOM will work with subordinate MEFs and adjacent fleets to determine amphibious warship training support requirements. MARFORCOM will coordinate the designation of units requiring advanced amphibious training aboard amphibious warships, consolidate training requirements, and provide these requirements to Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations (DC PP&O) for input into the Naval Operations (OPNAV) budgeting process. Component, MEF, and intermediate commanders will constantly assess the amphibious readiness of their subordinate forces. The desired end-state is a focused effort to maximize baseline amphibious readiness, optimize use of amphibious shipping, and sustain the ability to deploy two MEB-sized MAGTFs simultaneously in support of OPLAN or contingency requirements. These outcomes will address concerns highlighted by the Government Accountability Office in reference (f).

b. Amphibious Readiness Framework. Figure 1 portrays the Amphibious Readiness Framework for Marine Corps operational units.

(1) Amphibious Foundation. All units will maintain an Amphibious Foundation, using a mixture of staff training, professional military education courses, embarkation team training, and unit proficiency in core functions such as ground maneuver, assault support, and logistical functions. This level is the baseline requirement for unit types that do not have an amphibious core MET.

(2) Amphibious Capable. Selected unit types with amphibious core METs (listed in Enclosure (1)) will maintain a higher level of capability through specific unit training. This level of capability should not require dedicated at-sea periods, and is to be achieved through a combination of waterborne movement in amphibious vehicles, Landing Craft Utility (LCU)/ Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) landings, pier-side ship familiarization, amphibious Command and Control (C2) exercises, and virtual/constructive training events. This level is the baseline requirement for unit types with an amphibious core MET.

(3) Amphibious Ready. Specific units, designated through Service force synchronization processes, will be directed to develop and sustain an advanced level of amphibious readiness for specific timeframes. These units will conduct live training involving ship-to-shore movement and operational sustainment from amphibious platforms.

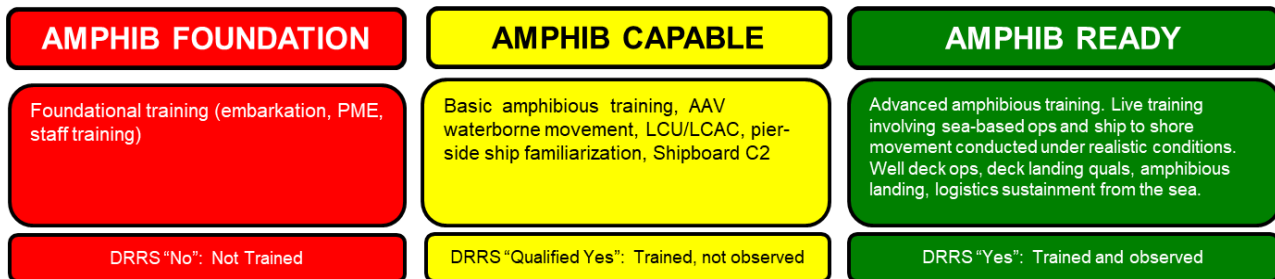


Figure 1.--Amphibious Readiness Framework

c. Tasks

(1) Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies and Operations (DC PP&O)

(a) Act as service coordinator for all service plans and policies for the operational employment of Marines per references (d), (g), and (h).

(b) Coordinate with the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Operations, and Strategy (OPNAV N3/N5) and the Director, Expeditionary Warfare (OPNAV N95) regarding future budgeting support for AOT.

(c) Advocate for ground combat element forces identified in enclosure (1) to ensure training requirements are identified in community T&R manuals.

(d) Annually, no later than 1 October, provide the consolidated AOT warship requirement for FY+2 to OPNAV for submission into the Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution (PPBE) process.

(2) Deputy Commandant, Aviation (DC AVN)

(a) Coordinate Marine Corps aviation programs and plans in support of amphibious training as per references (d), (g), and (h).

(b) In coordination with Deputy Commandant, Installation and Logistics (DC I&L), provide assistance to MEFs regarding aviation ground support equipment resourcing efforts in support of the amphibious training.

(c) Advocate for aviation combat element forces identified in enclosure (1) to ensure training requirements are identified in community T&R manuals.

(3) Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC CD&I)

(a) In accordance with references (d), (g), and (h), serve as the advocate for AOT Training and Education (T&E). Coordinate the development of doctrine, organizational structure, and equipment issues. In conjunction with appropriate advocates; develop, publish, and review T&R manuals and Marine Corps training policy and standards related to AOT where appropriate.

(b) In accordance with references (d), (g), and (h) assess the manpower required to support AOT and review current manpower structure to ensure proper alignment. If current manpower structure is unable to support increased amphibious training demand, in conjunction with DC, Manpower & Reserve Affairs (DC M&RA), conduct a structure review to determine feasible structure, manning, and staffing options.

(c) Advocate for CE forces identified in references (i) and (j) to ensure training requirements are identified in community T&R manuals.

(d) Provide training in MAGTF operations across the Range of Military Operations (ROMO), within the context of a Joint and/or Combined Task Force (JTF/CTF) environment, to improve the warfighting skills of senior commanders and their staff.

(e) Coordinate with appropriate Navy training commands and operational counterparts to improve Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB)/Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF)- Expeditionary Strike Group (ESG) level staff training for both services.

(f) Coordinate with DC M&RA; DC AVN; DC I&L; Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources (DC P&R); Deputy Commandant, Information (DC I); Commanding General, Training and Education Command (CG TECOM) and Commanding General, Marine Corps Installations Command (CG MCICOM), for validation of doctrine, organizational structure, training standards, equipment, and facilities necessary to support AOT.

(4) Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (DC I&L)

(a) In accordance with references (d), (g), (h), and (k), coordinate the development and implementation of Naval Logistics in support of amphibious training programs, afloat and ashore.

(b) Provide assistance to the MEFs regarding equipment resourcing efforts in support of amphibious training.

(c) Advocate for logistics combat element forces identified in enclosure (1) to ensure training requirements are identified in community T&R manuals.

(d) Coordinate with DC PP&O, DC CD&I; DC P&R; CG TECOM; and CG MCICOM for validation of equipment and facilities necessary to support AOT.

(e) In accordance with reference (1), coordinate with CG TECOM to ensure the establishment of training programs that address MAGTF deployment and distribution functional areas.

(5) Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources (DC P&R)

(a) In accordance with references (d), (g), and (h), coordinate the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of Marine Corps funding required to support AOT.

(b) Coordinate with DC PP&O; DC AVN; DC M&RA; DC I&L; CG TECOM and Marine Corps Installations Command/Assistant Deputy Commandant (ADC), I&L Facilities (LF) for funding requirements associated with AOT.

(6) Deputy Commandant, Information (DC I)

(a) In accordance with references (d), (g), and (h), coordinate the development and implementation of MAGTF Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) and Operations In The Information Environment (OIE) in support of amphibious training programs, afloat and ashore.

(b) Coordinate with DC CD&I; MARFORCOM; MARFORPAC; Director, C4 and OPNAV N2/N6 to update the Afloat MAGTF C4 required capabilities to ensure that the amphibious platforms can support references (i) and (j).

(c) Coordinate with DC CD&I; MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC; and OPNAV N2/N6 to ensure OIE capabilities are trained and integrated in MEB amphibious training.

(7) Commander, Marine Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM)

(a) As joint force provider, Service-retained force provider and coordinator for Marine Corps-Navy integration of operational initiatives, execute USMC force generation actions ICW MARFORPAC and Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM) and Commander, Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) to provide units trained to conduct operations at and from the sea aboard warships which can then be utilized to form at least two MEBs for OPLAN execution or contingency operations. I MEF and II MEF will be responsible for providing amphibious training requirements and coordinating training for one MEB each. Enclosure (1) outlines unit types required per MEB.

(b) Train and maintain an amphibious ready force with associated CE, GCE, LCE, and ACE units required to generate 1.0 MEB, as outlined in Enclosure (1). This requirement is exclusive of the standing MEU generation requirements.

(c) In coordination with COMUSFLTFORCOM, optimize amphibious training opportunities and develop joint amphibious training plans to support Marine Corps amphibious readiness standards. Identify joint and service

level exercises that may provide venues and resources for amphibious core and core plus training.

(d) Update Campaign Plan for Amphibious Operations Training (CPAOT) to achieve the priorities from II MEF/SECOND Fleet.

(e) Update METs for units outlined in Enclosure (1) to include appropriate Marine Corps Task (MCT) identified in paragraph 3c(4).

(f) Coordinate with DC PP&O, DC CD&I, CG TECOM, and Marine Corps Installations Command/DC I&L Facilities (LF) for validation of doctrine, organizational structure, training standards, equipment, facilities, and funding necessary to support AOT.

(g) Coordinate with II MEF and Second Fleet to identify units that will support amphibious training. Every effort shall be made to train as a MAGTF to optimize the limited availability of warships.

(h) Annually, no later than 1 September, provide the consolidated Service FY+2 AOT warship requirement to DC PP&O. The total ship services requirement should be optimized, to the maximum extent possible, by accounting for units that are able to train concurrently during available steaming days. Additionally, provide expected cost for AOT to assist DC P&R in forecasting MEF operating costs.

(8) Commander, Marine Forces Pacific (COMMARFORPAC)

(a) Train and maintain an amphibious ready force with associated CE, GCE, LCE, and ACE units required to generate 1.0 MEB, as outlined in Enclosure (1). This requirement is exclusive of the standing MEU generation requirements.

(b) In coordination with COMPACFLT, optimize amphibious training opportunities and develop joint amphibious training plans to support Marine Corps amphibious readiness standards. Identify joint and service level exercises that may provide venues and resources for amphibious core and core plus training.

(c) Update CPAOT to achieve the priorities from I MEF/THIRD Fleet and III MEF/SEVENTH Fleet.

(d) Coordinate with I MEF and III MEF to identify units that will support the amphibious training requirement. Every effort shall be made to train forces as a MAGTF to optimize the limited availability of warships.

(e) Annually, no later than 1 August, provide your FY+2 AOT warship requirements to MARFORCOM for consolidation and submission to DC, PP&O. Additionally, provide expected cost for AOT to assist DC P&R in forecasting MEF operating costs.

(9) Commanding General, I Marine Expeditionary Force (CG I MEF)

(a) Coordinate with Commander, Third Fleet (COMTHIRDFLT) to develop amphibious sustainment training to satisfy the amphibious training requirements outlined in Enclosure (1). Requirements for training should: 1) be aligned to maximize amphibious interoperability opportunities, 2) be

prioritized, and 3) highlight risks and impacts of not meeting various levels of required training.

(b) Coordinate with III MEF to develop a training program that supports MARFORPAC's requirement to train no less than three Infantry Battalions (INF BN) with associated CE, GCE, LCE, and ACE units to enable the assembly of a 1.0 MEB. This requirement is exclusive of the standing MEU generation requirements.

(c) Annually, no later than 1 July, provide your FY+2 AOT warship requirements to MARFORPAC for submission to MARFORCOM and DC PP&O. The total ship services requirement should be optimized, to the maximum extent possible, by accounting for units that are able to train concurrently during available steaming days. Requirements will be submitted in the form of a requirements letter which shall contain the following: underway ship steaming requirement, connector only requirement, Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS) hours, and pier-side training requirement identified by unit type. Enclosure (3) provides format for capturing the amphibious training requirement. In addition to required services, provide an estimated cost to better provide DC P&R operating budget forecasts. Additionally, include within the requirements letter recommended options to mitigate a lack of amphibious warships, and a summary of previous fiscal year amphibious training (required, requested, scheduled, and completed).

(10) Commanding General, II Marine Expeditionary Force (CG II MEF)

(a) Coordinate with Commander, Second Fleet (COMSECONDFLT) to develop amphibious sustainment training to satisfy the amphibious training requirements outlined in Enclosure (1). Requirements for training should:

1. Be aligned to maximize amphibious interoperability opportunities.
2. Be prioritized.
3. Highlight risks and impacts of not meeting various levels of required training.

(b) Develop a training program that builds and maintains an amphibious ready force capable of fielding no less than three INF BNs with associated CE, GCE, LCE, and ACE units to enable the assembly of a 1.0 MEB. This requirement is exclusive of the standing MEU generation requirements.

(c) Annually, no later than 1 August, provide your FY+2 AOT warship requirement to MARFORCOM for submission to DC PP&O. The total ship services requirement should be optimized, to the maximum extent possible, by accounting for units that are able to train concurrently during available steaming days. Requirements will be submitted in the form of a requirements letter which shall contain the following: underway ship steaming requirement, connector only requirement, NSFS hours, and pier-side requirement identified by unit type. Enclosure (3) provides format for capturing the amphibious training requirement. In addition to required services, provide an estimated cost to better provide DC P&R operating budget forecasts. Additionally, include within the requirements letter recommended options to mitigate a lack of warships, and a summary of previous fiscal year amphibious training (required, requested, scheduled, and completed).

(11) Commanding General, III Marine Expeditionary Force (CG III MEF)

(a) Coordinate with Commander, Seventh Fleet (COMSEVENTHFLT) to develop amphibious sustainment training to meet the unit level MCT requirements. Requirements for training should:

1. Be aligned to maximize amphibious interoperability opportunities.
2. Be prioritized.
3. Highlight risks and impacts of not meeting various levels of required training.

(b) Coordinate with I MEF to develop a training program that supports MARFORPAC's requirement to train no less than three INF BNs with associated CE, GCE, LCE, and ACE units to enable the assembly of a 1.0 MEB. This requirement is exclusive of the standing MEU generation requirements.

(c) Annually, no later than 1 July, provide your FY+2 AOT warship requirements to MARFORPAC. The total ship services requirement should be optimized, to the maximum extent possible, by accounting for units that are able to train concurrently during available steaming days. Requirements will be submitted in the form of a requirements letter which shall contain the following: underway ship steaming requirement, connector only requirement, NSFS hours, and pier-side training requirement identified by unit type. Enclosure (3) provides format for capturing the amphibious training requirement. In addition to required services, provide an estimated cost to better provide DC P&R operating budget forecasts. Additionally, include within the requirements letter recommended options to mitigate a lack of amphibious warships, and a summary of previous fiscal year amphibious training (required, requested, scheduled, and completed).

d. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Definitions

(a) Amphibious Baseline Readiness. The level of readiness expected from a USMC tactical unit within any of the MEFs. For units with no amphibious core MET, baseline amphibious readiness requires an amphibious foundation. For units with an amphibious core MET, baseline amphibious readiness requires specific unit training, normally achieved without requiring at-sea training. Selected capabilities (e.g., assault amphibian battalions) may require live amphibious shipping to achieve baseline readiness.

(b) Amphibious Foundation. The level of readiness expected from units within any of the MEFs that do not have an amphibious core MET. It consists of the basic staff, team, crew, and individual proficiencies that enable the unit to plan, embark, and debark within an amphibious operation.

(c) Amphibious Capable. A level of amphibious training readiness beyond the amphibious foundation, developed through focused unit training, expected from units within any of the MEFs that have an amphibious core MET. It should normally be achieved without requiring dedicated at-sea periods, through a combination of waterborne movement in amphibious vehicles, LCU/LCAC

landings, pier-side ship familiarization, amphibious C2 exercises, and virtual/constructive training events.

(d) Amphibious Ready. An advanced level of amphibious readiness required by specific units expected to perform a critical role in an amphibious operation. This level of readiness normally requires realistic ship-to-shore movement, integrated Navy-Marine Corps training, or sustained operations from a sea-base. Units designated for training to this level are normally selected through the force synchronization process and may be assigned one of the assigned MCTs listed in paragraph 3c(4) of this Order in accordance with the standards and conditions described in that unit's T&R manuals. For Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) with individual currency requirements, this refers to a unit qualification. It is not defined by individual T&R currency standards.

(e) Amphibious Warship/Platform. The term applies to U.S. Navy warships from the following classes: LHD, LHA, LPD, and LSD class warships.

(f) Connector. The term applies to U. S. Navy LCAC and LCU, as well as U.S. Army LCUs.

(g) Underway Steaming Day. For purposes of identifying the training requirement, references (m), (n), and (o) define a steaming day as a 10 hour period for flight deck and well deck operations.

(2) Amphibious Operations Training (AOT)

(a) MEF commanders are responsible for training their subordinate units in their assigned METs. This will require close coordination with respective Navy commands to ensure effective interoperability and optimization of training opportunities between Navy and Marine Corps units across the AOT spectrum.

(b) Based on their annual assessments, Marine Component Commands and MEFs will utilize the force generation and synchronization processes per references (p) and (q) to identify AOT opportunities and available forces for integration into the 5-year Training Exercise and Employment Plan (TEEP) to increase operational readiness. The results of the Force Synchronization Conference will be coordinated through the Maritime Working Group and the Pacific Naval Integration Working Group to obtain a unified Navy-Marine Corps assessment and future direction of AOT. AOT must be well synchronized with the Navy's Optimized Fleet Response Plan (OFRP) (reference (r)) and Surface Warfare Advanced Tactical Training (SWATT) to ensure maximum benefit to both Fleet and MEF units during limited at-sea opportunities.

(c) Emergent training and naval integration concepts must include AOT considerations to ensure alignment with current Navy and Marine Corps training priorities.

(3) Characteristics. An amphibious MAGTF is characterized by:

(a) Expeditionary in Nature. The U.S. Marine Corps, as a service, is specifically organized for rapid deployment and conduct of operations. The expeditionary mindset is characterized by constant preparation for immediate employment in austere environments, and arrival with the necessary organization and equipment to accomplish the mission. The ability to self-deploy, self-sustain, and rapidly task-organize typifies the

expeditionary capabilities of the Navy/Marine Corps team and offers the Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC) a force with greater flexibility to operate across the ROMO.

(b) Operate from the Sea. Outlined in reference (c), "Naval forces perform these essential functions: all-domain access, deterrence, sea control, power projection, and maritime security. The Marine Corps, as an expeditionary force in readiness, provides the naval force with both unique and complementary capabilities to perform those functions. MAGTFs give the naval force the ability to rapidly deploy, employ, and sustain versatile combat power to accomplish a wide range of missions." To provide these capabilities, Marine Corps operating forces must train aboard warships.

(c) Combined Arms Integration. To maximize the effectiveness of a MAGTF, units must also be trained to conduct or support amphibious operations. Integrated supporting arms training is essential to MAGTF operations at sea. This is not limited to assets organic to a MAGTF, but includes those from external sources, such as NSFS ships, and when available, Carrier Strike Groups (CSG), and joint assets.

(d) Interoperability. The nature of unit level amphibious training empowers it to be an enabler for larger naval and joint formations, particularly the MEB.

(4) Amphibious Operations Tasks. The specific tasks associated with conducting or supporting amphibious operations are drawn from references (i) and (1).

(a) Conduct Aviation Operations From Expeditionary Sea-Based Sites (MCT 1.3.3.3.1). Marine aviation units maintain the capability to operate from Naval shipping (amphibious platforms, carriers, maritime prepositioning ships, etc.) in line with platform and unit capabilities. This task includes prepositioning operations. (JP 3-0, MCWP 3-2)

(b) Conduct Amphibious Operations (MCT 1.12.1). To conduct a military operation launched from the sea by an amphibious force, embarked in ships or craft with the primary purpose of introducing a landing force ashore to accomplish the assigned mission. Types of amphibious operations include assaults, withdrawals, demonstrations, raids, and other amphibious operations in a permissive, uncertain, or hostile environment. (JP 1-02, JP 3-02, MCDP 1-0, MCDP 3, MCWP 4-11.8)

(c) Conduct Amphibious Assault (MCT 1.12.1.3). To conduct an attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces, embarked in ships or craft involving a landing on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. (JP 3-0, 3-02, 3-04.1, MCDP 1-0, MCWP 3-1, 3-22, 3-23, NDP 1, NWP 3-02 Series, 3-02.1, 3-02.3, 3-09.11M)

(d) Support Amphibious Operations (MCT 1.12.2). To support amphibious operations by conducting tasks in one or more of the warfighting functions. The performance of these tasks will be shaped by the unique requirement of the broader amphibious mission. Supporting capabilities must be tailored to the requirements of each phase of the operation with forces that are no larger or heavier than necessary to accomplish the mission. (JP 1-02, MCDP 1-0, 3-0, MCWP 4-11.8)

(e) Provide Engineer Support to Amphibious Operations (MCT 1.12.7). To support amphibious operations by conducting engineer tasks during operations launched from the sea with the primary purpose of introducing a landing force ashore to accomplish the assigned mission. The performance of the engineer tasks will be shaped by the requirements of the landing force with regards to mobility, counter-mobility, survivability, and engineer reconnaissance. Supporting capabilities must be tailored to the requirements of each phase of the operation. (JP 1-02, MCDP 1-0, MCDP 3, MCWP 3-17)

(f) Conduct Amphibious Reconnaissance and Surveillance (MCT 2.1.2.8). Coordinate and conduct pre-landing hydrographic surveys of planned beaches/landing sites/ports to determine ability to support amphibious operations. Tasks include providing a Confirmatory Beach Report to the supported MAGTF Commander and conducting surveys of rivers to support river crossings and other riverine operations. Coordinate the use of both organic reconnaissance forces as well as MEF and joint assets. (JP 2-0, 2-01, 2-01.3, 2-03, 3-59, MCWP 3-35.7, NDP 1, 2, NWP 1-14M, 3-02 Series, 3-02.1, 3-05)

(g) Conduct Landing Support Operations (MCT 4.3.9). Landing support operations are conducted to offload personnel, supplies, and equipment. Arrival areas include Beach Support Area (BSA), Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ), or through an aerial or surface port. This includes: ship-to-shore movement; shore-to-shore operations; logistics over-the-shore operations; joint logistics over-the-shore; inland waterway operations; inland terminal operations; staging area operations; Helicopter Support Team (HST) operations; and Beach Support operations. Command and control of Landing Support operations can be facilitated by the establishment of Shore Parties, Landing Force Support Party (LFSP), and/or Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Groups (A/DACGs). This task includes prepositioning operations. (JP 1, 4-0, 4-01.5, NDP 4, NCWP 4-1, 4-11, NWP 3-02.3, 3-10, 4-01 Series)

(h) Conduct Direct Air Support Functions During Amphibious Operations (MCT 5.3.2.7.2.3). The Marine Air Support Squadron (MASS) is responsible for providing direct air support functions during amphibious operations. Task organized elements of the MASS can support the MAGTF across the ROMO including the following types of amphibious operations: amphibious assaults, amphibious raids, amphibious demonstrations, amphibious withdrawals, and other amphibious operations. Through coordination and integration with amphibious and Joint/Coalition air command and control agencies, the MASS facilitates air support and fires integration for the Landing Force. This coordination can be conducted from the seabase or by phasing control of direct air support ashore. (JP 3-02, JP 3-09, JP 3-30, MCWP 3-2, MCWP 3-25, MCWP 3-25.5)

(i) Plan and Direct Amphibious Operations (MCT 5.7.1). To plan and direct the execution of military operations launched from the sea by an amphibious force, embarked in ships or craft with the primary purpose of introducing a landing force ashore to accomplish the assigned mission. Planning includes organizing an effective staff, structuring and organizing the force, considering capabilities/limitations, and cross-leveling or balancing resources. Plans should address specific missions and tasks for subordinate and supporting commands. Planning should normally follow the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP). If time does not allow the use of the full MCP, the commander and planners may use the Rapid Response Planning

Process (R2P2), which is a time-constrained version of the MCPP. Transition may involve a wide range of briefs, drills, or rehearsals necessary to ensure a successful shift from planning to execution. In execution, command and control helps generate swift, appropriate, harmonious, and secure action. (JP 1-02, 3-0, 3-02, MCDP 1-0, 3, 5, 6, MCWP 3-1, 4-11.8, 5-1)

4. Administration and Logistics

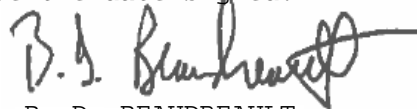
a. Records Management. Records created as a result of this Order shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) approved dispositions per references (s) and (t) to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility and preservation, regardless of format or medium. Refer to reference (u) for Marine Corps records management policy and procedures.

b. Privacy Act. Any misuse or unauthorized disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) may result in both civil and criminal penalties. The Department of the Navy (DON) recognizes that the privacy of an individual is a personal and fundamental right that shall be respected and protected. The DON's need to collect, use, maintain, or disseminate PII about individuals for purposes of discharging its statutory responsibilities shall be balanced against the individuals' right to be protected against unwarranted invasion of privacy. All collection, use, maintenance, or dissemination of PII shall be in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (reference (v)) and implemented per reference (w).

5. Command and Signal

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

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



B. D. BEAUDREULT
Deputy Commandant for
Plans, Policies and Operations

DISTRIBUTION: PCN 10203367300

Unit Types Required to Maintain Amphibious Capable Status

Unit type	MCT	Core/Core Plus	Frequency	Training Means
CE				
MEF CE*	MCT 5.7.1	Core	Annually	Amphib C2 Exercise
MEB CE**	MCT 5.7.1	Core	Annually	Amphib C2 Exercise
COMM BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Annually	Battalion (-) pier-side or simulated training
LE BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Annually	MP CO simulated training
Aviation Combat Element (ACE)				
VMM	MCT	Core	Annually	Deck Landing Qualifications
MWCS	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Annually	Squadron (-) pier-side or simulated training
MWSS	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Annually	Pier-side or simulated
LAAD BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Annually	1 x Battery pier-side or simulated training
Geographic Combatant Command (GCE)				
HQ CO, INF REG	MCT 5.7.1	Core	Annually	Pier-side or simulated training
INF BN	MCT 1.12.1	Core	Annually	Pier side or simulated training; AAV/ACV Waterborne Movement
ARTY BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Bi-Annually	1 x Battery pier-side or simulated training
HIMARS BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Annually	1 x Battery pier-side or simulated training
AAV BN	MCT 1.12.1	Core	Annually	Waterborne landing
TANK BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Annually	1 x Company pier-side or simulated training
LAR BN	MCT 1.12.1	Core	Annually	1 x Company pier-side or simulated training
CEB	MCT 1.12.7	Core	Annually	1 x Company pier-side or simulated training
RECON BN	MCT 2.1.2.8	Core	Annually	1 x Recon Company and 1 x Force Recon Company Pier-side or simulated training
Logistics Combat Element (LCE)				
CLB	MCT 1.12.2	Core	Annually	Pier-side or simulated training
TSB	MCT 4.3.9	Core	Annually	Simulated training

*Exclusive to I MEF to reflect embedded MEB capability

** Division or Division CE when directed

Advanced Amphibious Training Requirements for Amphibious Ready Units

The following advanced training requirements apply only to specifically designated units, selected through the Service force synchronization process.

Unit type	MCT	re/Core Plus	# of Units	Training Means
CE				
MEF CE *	MCT 5.7.1	Core	1	Planning and direction of MEB amphibious ops from amphibious shipping under realistic conditions (normally I MEF only, captures embedded MEB HQ)
MEB CE**	MCT 5.7.1	Core	2	Planning and direction of MEB amphibious ops from amphibious shipping under realistic conditions
COMM BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	2	Bn (-) participation in an amphibious exercise requiring the establishment and integration of communications on an amphibious platform
LE BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	2	MP CO participation in amphibious or prepositioning exercise
Aviation Combat Element (ACE)				
VMM	MCT 1.3.3.3.1	Core	6	Sustainment of aviation operations from an amphibious platform and embarking/debarking, maintenance, and logistics functions
HMH	MCT 1.3.3.3.1	Core Plus	2	Squadron (-) conducts sea-based operations, including sustainment of aviation ops from an amphibious platform and embarking/debarking, maintenance, and logistics functions

HMLA	MCT 1.3.3.3.1	Core Plus	2	Sea-based operations, including sustainment of aviation ops from an amphibious platform and embarking/debarking, maintenance, and logistics functions
VMA	MCT 1.3.3.3.1	Core Plus	2	Sea-based operations, including sustainment of aviation ops from an amphibious platform and embarking/debarking, maintenance, and logistics functions
VMFA (JSF)	MCT 1.3.3.3.2	Core Plus	4	Sea-based operations, including sustainment of aviation ops from an amphibious platform and embarking/debarking, maintenance, and logistics functions
VMU	MCT 1.3.3.3.1	Core Plus	2	Execution of a UAS sortie, including launching and recovering UAS from an amphibious platform
MWCS	MCT 1.12.2	Core	2	Squadron (-) participation in an amphibious exercise requiring the establishment and integration of communications on an amphibious platform
MWSS	MCT 1.12.2	Core	2	Participation of embarkation planners, operations staff, and logistics staff in a MEB- level amphibious or prepositioning exercise
LAAD BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	2	Participation of a LAAD battery (key staff and representative forces) in a MEB-level amphibious exercise

MASS	MCT 5.3.2.7.2.3	Core Plus	2	Squadron (-) participation of embarkation planners, operations staff, and logistics staff in a MEB-level amphibious exercise
MACS	MCT 1.3.3.3.1	Core Plus	2	Squadron (-) participation in an amphibious exercise
Geographic Combatant Command (GCE)				
HQ CO, INF REG	MCT 5.7.1	Core	2	Participation of embarkation planners, operations staff, and logistics staff in an amphibious assault exercise
INF BN	MCT 1.12.1	Core	6	Live training involving sea-based operations and ship-to-shore movement under realistic conditions
ARTY BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	4	Battery embarkation and debarkation with landing craft
HIMARS BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	2	Battery has conducted embarkation/debarkation and participated in an amphibious assault/landing exercise
AAV BN	MCT 1.12.1	Core	2	1 x Company launch AAVs from a sea-based platform in support of a beach landing
TANK BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core	2	1 x Company has completed LCAC/LCU exercise and participated in an amphibious assault/landing exercise
LAR BN	MCT 1.12.1	Core	2	1 x Company has completed LCAC/LCU exercise and participated in an amphibious assault/landing exercise

CEB	MCT 1.12.7	Core	2	Combat engineer company participated in an amphibious assault exercise
RECON BN	MCT 2.1.2.8	Core	2	Recon Company: sea-based operations, including conducting amphibious reconnaissance from an amphibious platform Force Recon Company: sea-based operations, including conducting amphibious reconnaissance from an amphibious platform
Logistics Combat Element (LCE)				
CLB	MCT 1.12.2	Core	2	Participation of embarkation planners, operations staff, and logistics staff in a MEB-level amphibious or prepositioning exercise
ESB	MCT 1.12.2	Core Plus	2	Participation of embarkation planners, operations staff, and logistics staff in a MEB-level amphibious or prepositioning exercise
TSB	MCT4.3.9	Core	2	Landing Support Company conduct live embarkation and debarkation operations during an amphibious or prepositioning exercise
DENTAL BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core Plus	2	Battalion (-) establish dental treatment capability aboard an amphibious warship; embarkation planners, operations staff, and logistics staff participation in an amphibious exercise
MEDICAL BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core Plus	2	Participation of a surgical company and key battalion staff in an amphibious exercise

MAINT BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core Plus	2	Participation of MEB Maintenance Detachment embarkation planners, operations staff, and logistics staff in a MEB-level amphibious or prepositioning exercise
SUPPLY BN	MCT 1.12.2	Core Plus	2	MEB Supply Detachment supports supply and distribution operations during an amphibious or prepositioning exercise

Note 1: Unit Task statements clarify required forces for unit types (i.e., embark planners vice entire BN)

* Exclusive to I MEF

** Division or Division CE when directed

AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS TRAINING (AOT) SHIP SERVICES REQUIREMENT [TEMPLATE]



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-3000

IN REPLY REFER:

MCO 3502
PPO
DD MMM YYYY

From: MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC, or MEF
To: Deputy Commandant Plans, Policy and Operations
Via: MARFORCOM

Subj: AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS TRAINING (AOT) SHIP SERVICES REQUIREMENT
[TEMPLATE]

Ref: (a) MCO 3502.11 Policy for Amphibious Operations Training (AOT)

Encl: (1) Unit Ship Services Requirement
(2) Optimized Warship Services Requirement

1. The purpose of this document is to promulgate the Marine Corps annual requirement for amphibious warship services necessary to generate combat ready amphibious-trained units as directed by reference (a). Table 1, contains the underway ship steaming requirement, connector only requirement, pier-side evolutions requirement, and NSFS requirement identified by unit type. Table 2, lists the optimized warship services requirement by MAGTF element and is determined by identifying the units that may be trained simultaneously during a given underway steaming opportunity.

2. Additionally [MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC, X MEFs etc.] has included the following recommendations to mitigate a lack of warships. (Insert mitigation here)

3. Insert previous fiscal year AOT summary here. Be sure to include required support, requested support, support scheduled, and events/support executed. Please provide amplifying information regarding support scheduled that went unexecuted in order to identify areas HQMC may assist and to obtain lessons learned.

Copy to:

CMC (PP&O, CD&I, AVN, P&R)
MARFORCOM
MARFORPAC

Table 1.--Amphibious Operations Training (AOT) Requirement Template

Unit type	Total units required	Underway Evolutions	Connector Evolutions	Pier-side Evolutions	NSFS
Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF)					
MEF					
MEB					
MEU					
CE					
MEF CE					
MEB CE					
MEU CE					
COMM BN					
Aviation Combat Element (ACE)					
VMM					
HMH					
HMLA					
VMA					
VMFA#					
VMU					
MWCS					
MWSS					
LAAD BN					
MASS					
MACS					
Geographic Combatant Command (GCE)					
HQ CO, INF REG					
INF BN					
ARTY BN					
HIMARS BN					
AA BN					
TANK BN					
LAR BN					
CEB					
RECON BN					

added to reflect F-35B/C requirements

Table 1.--(cont.) AOT Requirement Template

Unit type	Total units required	Underway Evolutions	Connector Evolutions	Pier-side Evolutions	NSFS
Logistics Combat Element (LCE)					
CLB					
MEU CLB					
ESB					
TSB					
DENTAL BN					
MEDICAL BN					
MAINT BN					
SUPPLY BN					

Table 2.--Optimized Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) element Amphibious Operations Training (AOT) Requirement Template

Element	NSFS	Connector	Amphib Pierside	Amphib At-sea	Total
CE					
GCE					
ACE					
LCE					
Total					

Appendix A

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

A/DACGs	Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Groups
AAV	Amphibious Assault Vehicle
AAV BN	Amphibious Assault Vehicle Battalion
ACE	Aviation Combat Element
ACV	Amphibious Combat Vehicle
ADC	Assistant Deputy Commandant
AOT	Amphibious Operations Training
ARTY BN	Artillery Battalion
BN	Battalion
BSA	Beach Support Area
C2	Command and Control
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
CE	Command Element
CEB	Combat Engineer Battalion
CG I MEF	Commanding General, I Marine Expeditionary Force
CG II MEF	Commanding General, II Marine Expeditionary Force
CG III MEF	Commanding General, III Marine Expeditionary Force
CG MCICOM	Commanding General, Marine Corps Installations Command
CG TECOM	Commanding General, Training and Education Command
CLB	Combat Logistics Battalion
COMM BN	Communication Battalion
COMMARFORCOM	Commander, Marine Forces Command
COMMARFORPAC	Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Pacific
COMPACFLT	Commander, Pacific Fleet
COMSECONDFLT	Commander, Second Fleet
COMSEVENTHFLT	Commander, Seventh Fleet
COMTHIRDFLT	Commander, Third Fleet
COMUSFLTFORCOM	Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command
CPAOT	Campaign Plan for Amphibious Operations Training
CSG	Carrier Strike Group
DC AVN	Deputy Commandant, Aviation
DC CD&I	Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration
DC I	Deputy Commandant, Information
DC I&L	Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics
DC M&RA	DC, Manpower & Reserve Affairs
DC P&R	Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources
DC PP&O	Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations
DENTAL BN	Dental Battalion
DON	Department of the Navy
ESB	Engineer Support Battalion
ESG	Expeditionary Strike Group
GCC	Geographic Combatant Commander
GCE	Ground Combat Element
HIMARS BN	High Mobility Artillery Rocket System Battalion
HLZ	Helicopter Landing Zone
HMH	Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron
HMLA	Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron
HQ	Headquarters

HQ CO, INF REG	Headquarters Company, Infantry Regiment
HQMC	Headquarters, United States Marine Corps
HST	Helicopter Support Team
INF BN	Infantry Battalion
LAAD	Low Altitude Air Defense
LAAD BN	Low Altitude Air Defense Battalion
LAR BN	Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion
LCAC	Landing Craft Air Cushion
LCE	Logistics Combat Element
LCU	Landing Craft Utility
LE BN	Law Enforcement Battalion
LF	Installations and Logistics Facilities
LFSP	Landing Force Support Party
MACS	Marine Air Control Squadron
MAGTF	Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MAINT BN	Maintenance Battalion
MARFORCOM	Marine Forces, Command
MARFORPAC	Marine Forces, Pacific
MASS	Marine Air Support Squadron
MCPP	Marine Corps Planning Process
MCT	Marine Corps Task
MEB	Marine Expeditionary Brigade
MEB CE	Marine Expeditionary Brigade Command Element
MEDICAL BN	Medical Battalion
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
MEF CE	Marine Expeditionary Force Command Element
MET	Mission Essential Task
MEU	Marine Expeditionary Unit
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty
MP CO	Military Police Company
MWCS	Marine Wing Communications Squadron
MWSS	Marine Wing Support Squadron
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NSFS	Naval Surface Fire Support
OFRP	Optimized Fleet Response Plan
OIE	Operations in the Information Environment
OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPNAV N3/N5	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Operations, and Strategy
OPNAV N95	Director, Expeditionary Warfare
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PPBE	Planning, Programming, Budget, and Execution
R2P2	Rapid Response Planning Process
RECON BN	Reconnaissance Battalion
ROMO	Range of Military Operations
SUPPLY BN	Supply Battalion
SWATT	Surface Warfare Advanced Tactical Training
T&R	Training and Readiness
TANK BN	Tank Battalion
TEEP	Training Exercise and Employment Plan
TSB	Transportation Support Battalion
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
VMA	Marine Attack Squadron
VMFA (JSF)	Marine Attack Squadron (Joint Strike Fighter)

VMM	Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron
VMU	Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron