Chapter 5

FDP&E Process (Redeployment)

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5000. DEFINITIONS

1. Redeployment occurs after termination or transition of the mission, and involves; (1) The reconstitution and transfer of forces and materiel to support another Joint Force Commander's operational requirements, or (2) The return of forces and materiel back to home stations for reconstitution to support future operations.

2. Retrograde is the process for the movement of non-unit equipment and materiel from a forward location to a reset (replenishment, repair, or recapitalization) program, or to another AO to replenish unit stocks, or satisfy stock requirements.

3. Reconstitution involves those actions taken by a military force during or after operational employment to restore its combat capability to full operational readiness. (Reconstitution operations include regeneration and reorganization)

4. Reset is a term used to represent a series of actions taken to restore units to a desired level of combat capability commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. Reset enables Service reconstitution.

5. R3. For the purpose of this manual, R3 is defined as retrograde, reconstitution and redeployment actions as planned and executed by the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF. R3 actions support redeployment to another AOR, back to home station, or to support force rotations.

5001. OVERVIEW

1. Redeployment operations are dependent on the supported CCDR's defined mission, end state, concept for redeployment, or requirements to support another JFC's CONOPS. Decisions made concerning the termination of operations, withdrawal timetables, residual forces and reserve stocks to remain in the host country will shape the pace and nature of the redeployment. Service equipment redistribution plans should be planned ICW supported CCDR redeployment plans in order to ensure Marine forces, equipment and materiel can be reconstituted in the most efficient manner to support future CCDR and Service requirements.

2. Redeployment planning is the responsibility of the supported CCDR, and is conducted in close coordination with the supporting

CCDRs/components, Services and gaining supported CCDR or JFC (when redeployment is to another AOR). When required, supporting CCDR's, components and Services are responsible for providing force generation and reconstitution requirements based on the GFMAP and Service plans. The scope of redeployment planning will depend on whether Marine forces are redeploying to another AOR for operations or returning back to home station. In addition to planning redeployment to another AOR and/or back to home station, redeployment planning may be conducted to support steady-state operations during a prolonged campaign that requires regular force rotation.

3. The greater the size and difficulty of redeployment operations, the more likely unit redeployment will outpace retrograde and redeployment of equipment and materiel. Due to complexity of the retrograde, competing priorities in theater, and lift constraints, the supporting COMMARFOR and MAGTF will most likely have to reorganize or deploy additional capabilities to assist in the command and control and execution of R3 (i.e. elements of MARCORLOGCOM). Creating SPMAGTFs, delaying CSS redeployment, deploying additional CSS capabilities, and/or utilizing unit rear parties to enable and execute R3 operations as the MAGTF draws down are likely options. Depending upon the situation, equipment and materiel should be redeployed via the normal unit move process. Utilizing a combination of unit move and a SPMAGTF to conduct the disposition and R3 of equipment and materiel may be needed to meet Service reset requirements. The standard unit move process is the most effective means to redeploy a unit's equipment and materiel, since supporting processes are established around the unit commander's responsibility to account for, prepare and redeploy unit equipment and materiel.

5002. FDP&E PROCESS (REDEPLOYMENT)

1. The FDP&E process for redeployment identifies a "general" FDP&E process that can be used as a guideline during any situation that requires the redeployment of Marine forces and includes a maximum amount of FDP&E tasks that can be scaled down per the situation and redeployment requirement. Like deployment, the redeployment process is organized within the two planning and execution phases, ten FDP&E activities and seven functional areas (minus WRMR Program). Tasks are identified under each functional area and activity in sequential order, but most often will occur concurrently among multiple organizations once a plan is approved for execution and redeployment begins. Although the redeployment of forces involves different planning

considerations and factors from deployment, most of the same tasks and requirements addressed in the deployment process will have to be addressed in planning and executing redeployment.

2. Phase I - Force Deployment Planning (FDP) (Redeployment). In the event of the redeployment of Marine Forces to support operations in another JFC or CCDR's AOR, information contained in the FDP&E deployment process in Chapter 4 identifying the CJCS orders process and supported/supporting CCDR/COMMARFOR planning actions and tasks within each activity directly applies. In the event of redeployment to another AOR, back to home stations or to support force rotation of Marine forces, the supported CCDR's intent for redeployment may be detailed in the GFMAP, OPORD, or redeploy orders. Redeployment planning is conducted by the JFC and/or CCDR and will usually occur during deployment planning and continue until redeployment execution. As in deployment, redeployment planning occurs in concert with the MCPP.

a. Receive and analyze mission. The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF receive higher headquarters redeployment planning guidance, conduct commander's orientation/guidance, analyze tasks and develop mission statements. Specific operational requirements and information to be considered include: identification and phasing of major forces and materiel for redeployment and/or rotation; R3 responsibilities; transition requirements for RIP; equipment and materiel accountability and processing and host nation support for MAGTF R3. Initial staff estimates of supportability are prepared at all levels of command as needed.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) In conjunction with the establishment of the OPT, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF establish the FDPWG in order to plan R3.

(b) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF review the supported CCDR supplemental TPFDD LOI and pertinent orders in order to prepare and disseminate specific MARFOR/MAGTF TPFDD guidance in reference to R3.

(c) The supported COMMARFOR ICW the supported MAGTF, assist CCDR initial assessment of strategic movement requirements (Based on force requirements in the supporting deployment TPFDD).

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

(e) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF ensure PID permissions are correct to enable planner access to JOPES. (See Appendix A for detailed information on JOPES accounts)

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF, DC PP&O, DC I&L and COMMARCORLOGCOM begins initial force planning and coordination in identifying force requirements and sourcing solutions needed to support R3.

(b) ICW COMMARFORCOM, DC PP&O reviews and adjusts MCBUL 3120 as appropriate to account for force redeployment and unit availability to support other CCDR and Service requirements. (Early identification of redeployment requirements is critical to avoid unnecessary mobilization of Reserve forces)

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) ICW the supported MAGTF, MSCs maintain UDLs and data in order to expedite TPFDD sourcing of redeployment requirements when needed.

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops feasibility of support by considering force composition, inherent personnel, equipment and supplies for redeployment. Utilize existing D2 architecture and nodal analysis intelligence and CONOPS assumptions to develop initial feasibility of support and requirements for external support, etc.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supported COMMARFOR ICW DC I&L (LPD/LPC) and the supported MAGTF MDDOC establishes initial redeployment coordination with DLA distribution, commercial transportation providers, MARCORLOGCOM and CCDR J4.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, MARCORLOGCOM coordinates DODAAC pure pallet route plans and obtains

visibility of initial supported CCDR theater distribution nodes/modes.

(c) DC I&L (LPD) coordinate and publish TAC to support all modes of transportation in order to ensure accurate billing. (Per reference t)

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) DC I&L, MARCORLOGCOM and the supported COMMARFOR begin initial coordination for continued force sustainment support and planning with strategic (primarily DLA)/theater level support agencies and vendors ICO redeployment to another AOR.

(b) DC I&L (LPO), ICW DC PP&O, MARCORLOGCOM, MARCORSYSCOM, supporting COMMARFORs/MEFs and the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF, initiates Service equipment reset and reconstitution planning to support redeployment to another AOR, and/or redeployment and retrograde back to home station.

(c) Class VII (major end items). ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops equipment requirements ICO redeployment to another AOR for operations.

(d) DC I&L (LPC) reviews existing supply policy and ensures that equipment accountability and reporting procedures support both the supported MAGTF's R3 and Service reset processes.

(e) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF ensures and maintains accountability of all equipment and materiel.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) MPF reconstitution begins once the supported MAGTF operations end or the CCDR determines it can begin without affecting on-going operations (reference m provides detailed MPF reconstitution process).

(b) To assist the supported COMMARFOR with planning MPF reconstitution, DC PP&O ICW Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) N75 will establish the Executive Coordination Group (ECG).

(c) IAW Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)/CMC guidance, the ECG develops the MPF reconstitution planning guidance message.

(d) The ECG conducts an Initial Planning Conference (IPC) to develop timelines and initiate/coordinate MPF reconstitution requirements with the supported COMMARFOR.

(7) Personnel

(a) The supporting/supported COMMARFORs, supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF ensure all personnel planning requirements (SA, IA and combat replacements) continue to be accurately identified when planning redeployment of the MAGTF.

(b) DC M&RA ensure manpower policies supporting future SA, IA and combat replacement requirements process addresses redeployment considerations.

b. Develop Concept of Operations (CONOPS). The CONOPS is a general description of actions taken to accomplish the mission and provides an overall picture of the operation. CONOPS development starts during COA development and is refined when the COA is approved. The approved COA will include: mission purpose and tasks for main/supporting efforts; initial task organization; redeployment phasing; R3 and other supporting functional concepts; and updated staff estimates. FDP&E planners develop detailed functional FDP&E plans and supporting TPFDDs once the CONOPS and functional concepts are complete.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) ICW the supported MAGTF, the supported COMMARFOR develops the TPFDD FRNs to include all R3 force requirements. If necessary, the supported COMMARFOR should create supporting TPFDDs/force modules to support multiple CONOPS if redeployment of Marine forces is being conducted to support another AOR and back to CONUS for reset/reconstitution.

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops an initial force redeployment concept that utilizes initial force requirements and phasing of force flow. The initial concept should include a planning timeline that supports R3 and includes embarkation, movements to ports and J/RSO&I Re-integration (J/RSO&I/R) to the final destination.

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

(d) In the event of force rotation/RIP with another Marine or joint/coalition force, ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF is responsible for developing the RIP plan. The supported MAGTF begins initial planning with relieving HQ in order to establish deployment and redeployment phasing based on deployment J/RSO&I requirements and RIP operations.

(e) All levels within the supported MAGTF coordinate and verify early redeployment requirements when needed (i.e. post deployment advance parties, site-surveys (ICO redeployment to another AOR), MPF enablers, etc.).

(f) The supported MAGTF stays abreast of MDDOC movement control planning and redistribution planning.

(g) The supported MAGTF ensures integration of non-Marine units attached to the MAGTF during redeployment planning.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). The supported COMMARFOR ICW the MAGTF, supporting COMMARFORs and DC PP&O continue force planning in order to source Service requirements in support of MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF refine R3 movement preparation and execution support planning based on CONOPS requirements and initiates movement control and nodal support planning to support both theater and home station requirements (i.e. marshalling area, wash down sites, sterile yards, etc.).

(b) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF validate feasibility of support for holistic CONOPS movement planning and execution support for both theater and home station requirements. Verify units, equipment and materiel can be redeployed by likely conveyances. Identify equipment and supplies planned for redeployment that require special consideration for conveyance, nodal support or movement control.

(c) ICW the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF FDP&E Sections, the MDDOC verifies redeployment POE/Ds and terminal operations support.

(d) The supported MAGTF MDDOC starts to develop marshalling, movement and embarkation guidance to support R3.

(e) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF determines AIT/AIS concept of operations and/or requirements for MAGTF-level ITV to include nodal support from origin to destination.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supporting MLG ICW the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF identifies MMDC T/O and T/E and surge requirements to support both home station and redeployment sustainment reception and distribution requirements.

(b) ICW the supporting establishments (base/stations DMO/PMO/facilities), the supporting MEF G-1/G-4 identifies return of deployment storage of personal effects/POVs to unit personnel for future input into the supporting MEF's redeployment LOI to support unit and CACO/wounded warrior requirements.

(c) The MDDOC identifies availability of commercial assets to support movement to POE in theater and POD in another AOR or home station.

(d) The MDDOC develops CONOPS to execute future commercial requirements.

(5) Supply/Sustainment. Class VII (major end items). The supported MAGTF continues development of equipment requirements ICO redeployment to another AOR for operations if needed.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) IAW CNO/CMC guidance, DC PP&O releases the MPF reconstitution planning guidance message.

(b) The ECG schedules the MPF reconstitution Mid-Planning Conference (MPC).

(7) Personnel. IAW DC M&RA planning guidance, the supported COMMARFOR includes guidance for SA, IA, and combat replacement redeployment in redeployment guidance.

c. Determine requirements. Determining force requirements for redeployment starts during COA development and continues through detailed planning, TPFDD verification and redeployment. After forces are identified for redeployment, detailed force requirement planning shapes the MAGTF and ensures all capabilities are identified to support and maintain both operations and R3. Determining detailed force redeployment requirements will include: identifying and reorganizing forces to conduct R3 operations, support redeployment to another AOR and/or home station; and sustainment requirements.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

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

(b) ICO RIP operations with another Marine or joint/coalition force, the supported MAGTF continues RIP planning with the relieving HQ in order to coordinate deployment and redeployment phasing with J/RSO&I requirements and RIP operations.

(c) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF planners participate in MAGTF R3 planning in order to provide the initial redeployment plan (timelines and requirements) and JOPES planning considerations.

(d) ICW the supported MAGTF, the supported COMMARFOR determines and creates FRNs for additional force requirements to support R3 if needed.

(e) ISO MEU redeployment back to either the Amphibious Ready Group (ARG), or home station, the MEU develops force redeployment requirements (inter/intra theater) within the CCDR's designated redeployment TPFDD ICW the supported MAGTF and/or Fleet/NAVFOR commands (COMREL dependant).

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) The supported COMMARFOR ICW supporting COMMARFORs registers additional force requirements within JCRM

in order to identify the supported MAGTF's R3 force requirements.

(b) Upon receipt of validated CCDR/Service requirements to support redeployment, COMMARFORCOM develops force sourcing solutions as required (per reference p).

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF initiate movement planning, identify key transportation milestones and nodes, and begin coordination for establishing support requirements.

(b) Supported COMARFOR and MAGTF mobility planners participate in MAGTF R3 planning to ensure unit movement and embarkation requirements are considered within the R3 plan.

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

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF determines unit move (including MPS) AIT/AIS requirements.

(e) Throughout redeployment, the supported MAGTF ensures mobility support assets (containers, pallets, flat racks, etc.) to support redeployment and coordinates additional requirements with the MDDOC and the supported COMMARFOR during planning.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF determine the level of cargo expeditors (DLC teams - personnel, equipment and systems) at POE/Ds and key nodes.

(b) The MDDOC initiates and refines distribution movement and JDDE interface planning.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF, the supporting COMMARFOR and MEFs begin to determine supply requirements (Class I - X) for continued sustainment ICO redeployment to another AOR, and/or to support R3 until redeployment to home station.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported COMMARFOR validates equipment requirements (identifies above T/E - detailed to Bn level).

(c) DC I&L (LPO), ICW DC PP&O, MARCORLOGCOM, MARCORSYSCOM, the supporting/supported COMMARFORs and supported MAGTF, continues Service reset and reconstitution planning to support redeployment to another AOR and/or back to home station.

(d) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the MAW refines employment of CSPs based on the supported MAGTF's CONOPS and the ACE's mission. Using the MALSP, and ICW the MAGTF ACE, the supporting MAW determines notional CSP sources, types, and concept of deployment/employment and integration with Navy and prepositioned assets (if applicable). (Additional aviation CSP information in Appendix P)

(e) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF identifies excess/obsolete equipment and materiel for future disposition and R3.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) HQMC deploys the MPF Reconstitution Liaison Support Team (RLST) to conduct a site visit and coordinate reconstitution of the MPF with the supported COMMARFOR.

(b) The supported COMMARFOR identifies and validates support personnel, equipment and infrastructure required to support reconstitution sites.

(c) The ESG conducts the MPC in order to review and validate MPF operational and logistical requirements, identify equipment downloaded, to be returned and reconstitution priorities, prepare sourcing/PO attainment strategies, and develop plans, orders and LOIs. (Detailed MPC objectives are listed in reference m)

(7) Personnel

(a) ICW with the supporting COMMARFOR and MEFs, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF identify SA, IA, and combat replacement requirements to support MAGTF R3 and coordinate creation of FRNs in the supporting TPFDD as needed.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF conducts casualty estimation and combat replacement planning to meet future operational requirements.

(c) ICO redeployment to another AOR, DC M&RA initiates planning combat replacement pools using both active and reserves (IRR).

d. Force phasing. Phasing force flow begins during COA development and continues through detailed planning until verification of redeployment requirements. During redeployment planning, forces are identified for off-ramp and redeployment by the CCDR ICW the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF. Redeployment C-Days are determined based on mission requirements, deployment duration constraints (i.e. boots on ground limits) and/or deployment timelines set by another JFC/CCDR if redeploying to another AOR for operations. The MAGTF ICW the supported COMMARFOR will determine detailed phasing of MAGTF capabilities in the order in which units should depart theater. FDP&E planners will ensure that phasing supports the commander's CONOPS, while abiding by established CCDR guidance.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops the force redeployment plan utilizing the MAGTF task organization and determines detailed phasing for unit redeployment and arrival to another AOR, or home station IAW MAGTF CONOPS and CCDR TPFDD guidance.

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

(c) ICW the supporting COMMARFOR/MEF, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF will adjust TPFDD phasing based upon changes in the commander's priority, or operational environment.

(d) ICW the MDDOC and logistics planners, supported MAGTF planners identify and coordinate unit phasing requirements in order to ensure synchronization with MAGTF R3, embarkation and movement planning.

(e) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF participate in CCDR redeployment planning conferences when necessary to provide the supported MAGTF's throughput requirements, identify

constraints, mitigate delays and refine the force redeployment plan.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs and the supported MAGTF, continues to develop and coordinate in order to source Service requirements in support of MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The supported MAGTF assesses unit redeployment phasing to ensure embarkation and redeployment support is considered and confirms the R3 plan from unit origins UMAs/washdown and sterile sites to designated POEs.

(b) ICW the approved force flow, the supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF assess redeployment POE/Ds to ensure supportability. POE/D supportability assessments should include conveyance compatibility, staging and throughput and customs inspection capabilities.

(c) The supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF MDDOC begin planning for J/RSO&I/R in another AOR and/or home station.

(4) Distribution

(a) ICW the SMU and DLA distribution, the supported MAGTF begins initial sustainment reset assessment to support both redeployment to home station and another AOR if needed.

(b) ICW the supporting establishment (SMU/base and stations), the MDDOC refines mode/source assessment estimates for sustainment redeploying to home station and another AOR if needed.

(c) The MDDOC refines the commercial asset mode/node movement plan.

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

(e) ICW the supporting MLG/SMU, the MMDC refines redeployment sustainment reception and distribution per force phasing timelines.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) DC I&L (LPO), ICW DC PP&O, MARCORLOGCOM, MARCORSYSCOM, the supporting/supported MARFOR and supported MAGTF, finalizes and publishes the Service reset/reconstitution strategy. Intent of the strategy should prioritize asset redistribution/reset plans with force capabilities and programs in order to support current and future Service operational priorities (i.e. operating forces, WRWP, prepositioning programs, etc.).

(b) DC I&L (LPC) releases supply policy that addresses equipment accountability and reporting procedures to support both MAGTF R3 and the Service equipment reset process.

(c) The supported MAGTF, ICW the JFC/CCDR, DLA, supported COMMARFOR, MARCORLOGCOM, and MARCORSYSCOM, identifies disposition of all classes of supply in order to identify those supplies to be turned in, and/or redistributed to the JFC/CCDR, DLA and home station to support continuing/future operations and Service reset. Identified equipment/materiel requiring redeployment to home station or to another location will either be included in the TPFDD and redeploy via unit move, or will redeploy using channel/commercial modes as coordinated by the supporting MAGTF/COMMARFOR.

1. Class I (subsistence). The supported MAGTF will likely reduce order quantities at C-90 in order to consume in theater to the maximum extent possible and request disposition instructions for serviceable excesses from theater support activity.

2. Class II (individual equipment). Unserviceable materiel and HAZMAT will likely be turned into DLA DS and serviceable excesses will likely be rolled back to the SMU. The supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF will request disposition instructions from PM-ICE for Marine Corps specific individual equipment. Non-Service specific serviceable excesses will likely be submitted for the MRP for credit.

3. Class III (Petro, Oils, Lubricants). Unserviceable packaged POLs will likely be turned into the DLA DS and serviceable excess packaged POLs will likely be rolled back to the SMU. Bulk fuel will be redistributed within theater to the maximum extent possible and the supported MAGTF will

coordinate disposition for excesses that cannot be redistributed through the theater support activity.

4. Class IV (construction materiel). Unserviceable materiel or HAZMAT will likely be turned into DLA DS and the supported MAGTF will coordinate with theater support activity to redistribute or donate serviceable excesses.

5. Class V (ammo). Unserviceable materiel that cannot be reconditioned will likely be destroyed. Serviceable excesses will be retrograded ICW supported CCDR's directions or redistributed through the theater support activity.

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

7. Class VII (major end items). The supported MAGTF will redistribute equipment to support unit reconstitution for redeployment to another AOR, or retrograde and redeploy back to home stations and/or maintenance facilities per Service reconstitution plans.

8. Class VIII (medical materiel). Unserviceable materiel and HAZMAT will likely be turned in to DLA DS. Serviceable excesses will likely be rolled back to MEDLOG. Retrograde serviceable equipment will likely fill home station AMAL or ADAL shortages.

9. Class IX (repair parts)

a. ICO redeployment to another AOR, ensure AVLOG CSP requirement validity and integration in redeployment force flow as required.

b. Unserviceable consumable repair parts will likely be turned into DLA (DS) and serviceable excesses will likely be rolled back to the SMU. Serviceable excesses will likely be submitted for the MRP for credit.

c. ICW MARCORLOGCOM, the supported MAGTF will either retrograde or turn in unserviceable secondary repairable items to DLA DS. Serviceable secondary repairable items will likely be retrograded or submitted for the MRP for credit.

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

(d) DC PP&O approves the supported COMMARFOR validated equipment requirement and publishes approval message to facilitate unit reconstitution and redeployment to another AOR if needed.

(e) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the ACE, ICW the supporting MEFs and supported MAGTF, synchronizes flow of tactical aircraft with associated AVLOG CSPs, ensuring integration with overall MAGTF force flow in order to support to the MAGTF Commander's CONOPS.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) ICW the ECG, the supported COMMARFOR, establishes the MPF "Redeployment Day" (R-Day) in order to identify MPF reconstitution timelines.

(b) The ECG conducts the Final Planning Conference (FPC) in order to finalize reconstitution timelines, complete preparation of enabler sites, review CONUS equipment shipment timelines and review entire MPF reconstitution process before execution. ((~60 days) - detailed FPC objectives are listed in reference m)

(7) Personnel

(a) ICW with the supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs, the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF ensure initial SA, IA, and combat replacement requirements are phased correctly in the deployment TPFDD as needed to support R3 requirements.

(b) DC M&RA issues updates to the total force manpower guidance that establish specific manpower reporting/unit diary instructions, provide manpower planning to include SA, IA and combat replacement requirements/sourcing, and include guidance on deactivation of reserve units and individuals.

e. Source requirements. Sourcing of the MAGTF's force redeployment requirements will occur throughout detailed planning until TPFDD verification, and continue until redeployment force closure. Sourcing is the association of deployed units, equipment and materiel to redeployment requirements as identified in the TPFDD FRNs. As in deployment, the association of actual unit and cargo data transforms the FRN into one or more ULNs by populating the UIC.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) ICO redeployment to home station, ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF sources redeployment FRNs in the redeployment TPFDD.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported COMMARFOR (in new AOR) releases FRNs to COMMARFORCOM to coordinate sourcing in the deployment TPFDD with the supported (redeploying) MAGTF and other force providers.

(c) ICW the supported MAGTF, MSCs export files from JOPES, import and export FRNs in JFRG II, and send down to MSEs. Unit embarkers will import TPFDD FRNs into MDSS II for level VI unit sourcing. (Appendix B provides specific process details)

(d) When directed, supported MAGTF UDLs are refined to account for retrograded equipment/materiel. MDSS II files are populated with actual data in order to ensure movement feasibility.

(e) After supported MAGTF units source requirements in MDSS II, the files are sent to the appropriate level command for upload into the TPFDD per the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF direction. All levels within the supported MAGTF report completion of sourcing in the redeployment TPFDD as directed.

(f) As a deployed unit's equipment/UDL changes due to retrograde or unit redistribution/reconstitution requirements (ICO redeployment to another AOR), units must refine TPFDD ULNs to ensure most accurate force requirements are in JOPES.

(g) All levels within the supported MAGTF ICW Personnel Sections ensure/coordinate sourcing of force requirements in the redeployment TPFDD when required.

(h) The supported MAGTF, ICW the ACE creates ESTA lead and trail maintenance requirements and flight ferry in the redeployment TPFDD for ITV. (For a detailed process refer to Appendix N)

(i) ISO MEU redeployment, the supported MEU sources and continues to refine force requirements within the CCDR's designated redeployment TPFDD to support inter-theater and/or intra-theater lift if needed.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM)

(a) COMMARFORCOM ensures sourcing solutions to support R3 (pre-decisional or approved) are correct and resident in the HQMC MCBUL 3120 (Playbook) for all levels to reference when sourcing other Service requirements.

(b) COMMARFORCOM, ICW HQMC, supporting COMMARFORs, COMMARFORRES, MEFs and bases/stations, develops a RILOC plan for activated reserve units for redeployment RSO&R.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) Deployed units under the supported MAGTF import the JFRG II TPFDD FRNs into MDSS II.

(b) Deployed units under the supported MAGTF source FRNs to create redeployment UDL.

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

(d) Deployed units under the supported MAGTF provide sourced MDSS II export as directed for subsequent upload into JFRG II.

(4) Distribution. The MDDOC refines sustainment, redeployment planning and materiel to support the MAGTF based upon redeployment requirements to include en-route requisition sustainment.

(5) Supply/Sustainment. ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF initiates execution of R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) The supported COMMARFOR, ECG and RLST continue final MPF reconstitution planning/preparation in order to transition to execution. (~60 days)

(b) The RLST coordinates initial redeployment requirements (units/personnel involved with MPF reconstitution) with the supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF.

(7) Personnel. All levels coordinate sourcing of SA and IAs per established manpower guidance, and ensure correct sourcing in deployment TPFDD to support MAGTF R3 requirements if needed.

3. Phase II - Force Deployment Execution (FDE) (Redeployment). Redeployment execution is directed by the supported CCDR through redeployment orders IAW President/SECDEF and CJCS direction. Redeployment orders authorize transfer of forces back to the supporting CCDR, or another CCDR as appropriate. As in deployment, redeployment involves the integration and management of joint, CCDR and Service processes and procedures required to redeploy a unit from the origin to the final destination in another AOR, and/or back to home station. Redeployment execution will parallel planning activities associated with redeployment of the force to support another JFC's operation, redeployment back to home station, or a combination of both. MAGTF R3 should be considered a separate line of operation, and conducted concurrently with continuing operations. The supported COMMARFOR will begin verifying MAGTF force redeployment requirements to the supported CCDR in order to initiate strategic lift allocations and the movement of the force, and MARFOR/Service distribution support agencies will begin coordinating the non-TPFDD movement of equipment and materiel to support MAGTF redeployment operations.

a. Tailor and refine requirements. Tailoring and refining force requirements will occur during orders development, in stride with sourcing TPFDD requirements and is continuous until verification. Due to parallel planning efforts, compressed planning timelines, changes in mission/CONOPS, and R3 operations, a certain amount of tailoring and refining will be needed in order to provide accurate phasing and lift requirements. Once fully sourced and refined, the TPFDD can be used by lift providers to calculate gross lift requirements in support of redeployment planning and/or schedule lift once the requirement has been validated.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF coordinate adjustments to the TPFDD to affect force flow changes based on changes identified in the developing tactical situation, redeployment or RIP plan, R3 and commander's priorities.

(b) The supported MAGTF and MSCs participate in supported COMMARFOR and CCDR TPFDD conferences in order to

tailor and refine the redeployment TPFDD and coordinate changes in a collaborative environment. (Detailed information on the conduct of TPFDD conferences are in Appendix I)

(c) ICO RIP operations, supported MAGTF planners maintain close coordination with the incoming MAGTF, or the joint/coalition force in order to maintain integrity of the RIP plan and supporting TPFDDs.

(d) All levels within the supported MAGTF maintain situational awareness over emergent force requirements supporting R3:

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

2. COMMARFORCOM coordinates sourcing of FRNs in the deployment TPFDD once validated by the CCDR and approved by HQMC.

(e) The supported COMMARFOR, ICW the supported MAGTF, ensures redeployment TPFDD requirements are built and refined as necessary to support in-theater MPF reconstitution.

(f) The supported MAGTF determines effective DOT organization and location to support redeployment (i.e. forward deployed vs. reachback at home station, etc.).

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs and the supported MAGTF, continues to develop and coordinate sourcing solutions to support R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF confirm sourced ULNs and incorporate R3 changes via feeder systems (MDSS II/JFRG II).

(b) Deployed units under the supported MAGTF continue preparation of cargo and personnel for R3.

(c) The supported MAGTF, ICW the ACE, coordinates and submits a SAAM request to the supporting MEF for lead and trail maintenance ESTA ICW CORONET to support redeployment of TACAIR to support operations in another AOR or home station.

(See Appendix N for detailed information on ESTA planning responsibilities to support TACAIR rotations)

(4) Distribution

(a) ICW the SMU and DLA distribution, the supported MAGTF refines initial redeployment sustainment distribution requirements.

(b) The MDDOC continues to refine commercial asset mode/node redeployment plan to home station and/or another AOR.

(c) ICW the DMO, the MDDOC communicates commercial staging requirements with bases/stations (PMO/facilities) ISO returning forces.

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supporting MEF and supported MAGTF MDDOC coordinate employment of expeditors (DLC teams) to all theater and relevant home station distribution nodes and reception points as required (i.e. customs/ITV).

(e) ICW the supporting MEF, the supporting establishment (Bases/stations) executes distribution support for the return of stored personal effects, POVs etc.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) DC I&L, MARCORLOGCOM and the supported COMMARFOR continue coordination for redeployment sustainment support with strategic (primarily DLA)/theater level support agencies and vendors.

(b) The supported CCDR and MARCORLOGCOM continue to cancel or redirect requisition of supply/materiel requirements as appropriate.

(c) MARCORLOGCOM (DMC), ICW the supported COMMARFOR, COMMARFORCOM and lift providers, coordinates sustainment lift requirements to support MAGTF R3.

(d) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(6) Prepositioning. The supported COMMARFOR (via a SPMAGTF or Combat Service Support Detachment (CSSD)) conducts

in-theater reconstitution of the MPF from in-theater assets and/or assets from CONUS. Extent of MPF reconstitution in-theater is determined by the supported CCDR's directed operational/redeployment timelines. (~180-200 days)

(7) Personnel. All levels continue coordination of sourcing of SA, IA and combat replacements to support MAGTF R3 per established manpower guidance and ensure refinement of TPFDD deployment requirements when needed.

b. Verify movement requirements. The verification process occurs during orders development/transition and in stride with the tailoring and refinement of requirements. The supported CCDR can direct verification of requirements before an EXORD is given in order to start initial planning of redeployment allocations and scheduling. The verification process begins at the supported MAGTF MSE level and progresses up the chain to the supported COMMARFOR, then the supported CCDR for validation of the requirement for lift allocation. Verification of requirements will occur up until completion of the supported MAGTF's redeployment to another AOR, and/or home station.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF and supported COMMARFOR verify R3 TPFDD requirements IAW supported COMMARFOR TPFDD guidance and track all requirements through validation process (To include joint/coalition forces attached to the MAGTF if directed).

(b) The supported MSCs, MAGTF and COMMARFOR must submit GOEs in order to change redeployment ULNs already scheduled by lift providers that affect movement schedules.

(c) The supported MSCs, MAGTF and COMMARFOR must provide justification with GOEs based on operational need when not covered by CJCS deployment order in order to submit short-notice validations. (See detailed information in reference c and/or supported CCDR TPFDD Business Rules)

(d) All levels within the supported MAGTF monitor strategic, organic and non-common user lift, and coordinate with strategic mobility planners to ensure lift allocation is aligned with the validated redeployment TPFDD requirement.

(e) All levels within the supported MAGTF and COMMARFOR continue to refine R3 TPFDD requirements as required.

(f) ISO MEU redeployment, the supported MEU verifies force redeployment requirements within the CCDR's designated redeployment TPFDD to the supported MAGTF, (or verifies directly to the supported COMMARFOR or Fleet/NAVFOR commands depending on COMREL). (ICO redeployment back to the ARG, MEU intra-theater requirements may have to be submitted via ITARS in addition to the TPFDD)

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM, ICW the DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continues to coordinate remaining sourcing solutions and emergent sourcing requirements to support R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to refine data, embark and prepare for R3 as required.

(b) In preparation for R3, the supported MAGTF prepares and submits load plans, required transportation documentation (i.e. HAZMAT diplomatic clearances) and AIS exports. (See reference o for detailed information).

(c) In preparation for redeployment, the supported MAGTF generates and maintains required ITV information via designated ITV mediums (i.e. SAAM submissions, self deploying itineraries).

(d) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF ensures R3 nodal support infrastructure is in place and activates UMAs.

(4) Distribution

(a) Upon receipt of movement requests, the supporting MEF MDDOC IAW the TPFDD and ICW with the MMDC, coordinates and submits movement requests within the JDDE for execution of commercial transportation from POD to home station.

(b) The MMDC confirms/writes ITV accuracy of distribution and sustainment data/tags from theater to home station and/or POD in another AOR.

(c) The supported MAGTF MDDOC and supporting MEF MDDOC coordinate with external distribution agencies as required in order to leverage JDDE support in theater and home station.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(b) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF redistributes and/or turns in designated classes of supply to the JFC/CCDR and/or DLA to support continuing/future operations.

(c) ICW the supported MAGTF, the ACE verifies AVLOG CSP movement requirements ICO redeployment to another AOR.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) The supported COMMARFOR (via a SPMAGTF or CSSD) continues in-theater stage I reconstitution of the MPF from in-theater assets and/or assets from CONUS. (~180-200 days)

(b) The SPMAGTF/CSSD verifies TPFDD redeployment requirements to the supported COMMARFOR, or MAGTF (depending on COMREL).

(7) Personnel. In order to fully utilize strategic lift, all levels coordinate with FDP&E Sections to ensure channel and commercial requirements are only planned when strategic lift is not available, or does not meet the requirement.

c. Marshal and move to Port of Embarkation (POE). Marshalling and movement of the force to the POE occurs during orders development/transition and in stride with verification of TPFDD requirements. Redeploying forces marshal at origins/designated areas where units are reconstituted if needed, equipment is washed down, inspected and then transported to the POE. Upon arrival at the POE, unit personnel, equipment and materiel are staged in preparation for boarding ships and/or aircraft that will transport them to another AOR, or back to home station. Movement from origin to POE is coordinated and controlled by the MDDOC. The MDDOC directs activation of UMCCs and TOOs in order to facilitate redeployment and distribution operations and nodal throughput.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) The supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF coordinate force redeployment execution via their respective DOT. (See Appendix M for detailed information)

(b) All levels within the supported MAGTF provide and report redeployment updates to their commands.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM, ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continues to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements supporting MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The UMCC will commence actions at the UMAs to include: equipment redistribution, preparation, washdowns and pre-inspections before movement to POE (MSLs, RFID, etc.).

(b) The UMCC conducts confirmation of redeployment ULNs ICW Personnel Sections.

(c) The MDDOC (MMCC) and UMCC facilitate movement of personnel and equipment to POE.

(d) Under supervision of the MDDOC and MSCs, deployed unit actions at redeployment nodes and POE include: final equipment preparations and joint equipment inspections, customs inspections and agricultural certifications, etc.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supported MAGTF MDDOC continues to leverage external redeployment sustainment support from within the JDDE (i.e. channel routing matrix, ACA activity and monitoring channel nodes).

(b) The supported MAGTF MDDOC coordinates/executes redeployment distribution support at strategic and tactical nodes within the JDDE as needed.

(c) The supporting MEF MDDOC/supported MAGTF MDDOC ICW DMO bases/stations receive commercial transportation assets, IOT coordinate, schedule and execute movement to/from UMAs ISO

the force movement plan to the POE, from POD, and from POD to final destination in another AOR.

(d) ICO redeployment to home station, the DMO establishes receiving teams at home station to ensure expedient offload and re-employment of assets in order to eliminate detention charges.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(b) The supporting MAW synchronizes and coordinates AVLOG CSP element transfer from parent to host Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron (MALS) (if applicable) in preparation for movement to the POE ISO redeployment.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) The supported COMMARFOR (via a SPMAGTF or CSSD) continues in-theater stage I reconstitution of the MPF from in-theater assets and/or assets from CONUS (~180-200 days).

(b) SPMAGTF/CSSD units/personnel marshal and move to POE IAW MPF enabler redeployment plan.

(7) Personnel. None.

d. Manifest and move to Port of Debarkation (POD). Manifesting and movement of the force to POD occurs during transition with verification of TPFDD requirements. During unit manifesting and movement to POD, units arrive at the POE, verify manifest information, board transportation and move to POD in theater via aircraft/ship. Unit commanders are responsible for ensuring accurate personnel/equipment are accounted for at the POE so that USTRANSCOM (TCCs), or the MDDOC TOO can accurately manifest ULN passenger/cargo information into ITV systems. (In the event that TCCs are not responsible for port operations, FDP&E sections record manifest data in JOPES WebSM when needed). Upon arrival at the POD in another AOR and/or home station, units change operational control to the gaining supported CCDR, original assigned supporting CCDR, or Service HQ (for Service retained forces).

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) ICW the supported MAGTF, the ACE will report carrier on-load time of departure for redeployment and manifests in JOPES WebSM for self-deploying forces (i.e. TACAIR redeployments).

(b) When USTRANSCOM (TCCs) manifest at the APOEs, the supported MAGTF (MSCs) confirm requirements manifested in JOPES WebSM and report manifest via newsgroup to the supported MAGTF.

(c) Manifests at the APOE are to be entered into JOPES WebSM within two hours after aircraft departure, and within (48) hours after ship departure from SPOE (or (24) hours before ship arrival at the SPOD (whichever is first)). (Per reference c)

(d) All levels continue to provide and report redeployment force closure updates to their commands.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM, ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFOR, and the supported MAGTF, continues to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements in support of MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) When in control of redeployment port operations, USTRANSCOM (TCCs) manifest requirements in IGC (via GATES). When TCCs are not in control of redeployment port operations, the supported MAGTF MDDOC is responsible for manifesting via IGC. ICW MAGTF planners, manifests at the APOE are to be entered into JOPES WebSM within two hours after aircraft departure, and within (48) hours after ship departure from SPOE (or (24) hours before ship arrival at the SPOD (whichever is first)). (Per reference c)

(b) ICW the MDDOC, the supporting (or gaining) MEF reports carrier off-load at time of arrival at the POD at home station/another AOR for units redeployed via non-common user-lift. (Reporting carrier off-load for self redeploying TACAIR is completed by the supporting (or gaining) MAW)

(c) The supported MAGTF MDDOC ensures ITV, which can be monitored through IGC. (See annex B for more information on the system specifics)

(d) The supported MAGTF MDDOC coordinates self move requirements with AMC when needed to support lead/trail maintenance ESTA supporting TACAIR redeployment. (Per Appendix N)

(4) Distribution

(a) The MDDOC continues to coordinate and mature sustainment and distribution support established by the advance party from within the JDDE to support operations in another AOR, or back to home station if needed.

(b) The DLCs continue to facilitate expedited movement of sustainment cargo through strategic, theater and tactical nodes as required (ITV, DTS documentation).

(c) DMO bases/stations establish field office at redeployment POD in order to execute movement of personnel and cargo to UMAs/home station and ensure expedient offload and re-employment of assets in order to eliminate detention charges.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supporting MAW and supported ACE monitors AVLOG CSP status of movement, ensuring synchronization with tactical aircraft departures and arrivals. If required, ICW the supported MAGTF and MDDOC, the ACE coordinates intra-theater movements of CSP elements to tactical aircraft detachment locations.

(6) Prepositioning

(a) After stage I completion of in-theater MPF reconstitution, the MPF transfers to designated CONUS reconstitution sites to initiate stage II reconstitution and maintenance cycle under MARCORLOGCOM. (~3-5 year maintenance cycle)

(b) The supported COMMARFOR manifests and reports departure of the MPS from the POE in IGC. MARCORLOGCOM (BICmd) reports arrival of the MPF at designated reconstitution sites.

(7) Personnel. Maintain situational awareness of unit redeployments and related issues in order to support DOT actions and coordination.

e. Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration/Reintegration (J/RSO&I/R). J/RSO&I/R of the force occurs during transition in theater and upon arrival of units at the POD. Redeployment for further employment in another AOR involves the same J/RSO&I tasks as in deployment. Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Reintegration (J/RSO&R) after redeployment to home station is the responsibility of the Service/assigned COMMARFOR, and incorporates the following steps in sequential order: (1) Reception at POD, (2) Conducting movements of personnel and equipment to final destinations (home stations/RILOCs/repair facilities), (3) Units conduct reintegration by completing post-deployment training, individual equipment and administration requirements, and (4) Reserve forces conduct final unit movements from RILOCs to HTCs for final reintegration/deactivation. As units arrive at the POD, ITV systems are used to report arrival by USTRANSCOM (TCCs) (or supporting MEF MDDOC/MAGTF planners when TCCs are not in control of the port). ICW the DOT, the supporting MEF's MDDOC coordinates transportation as required with supporting DMO base/station agencies and plans and manages unit movement to home station/RILOC. The MDDOC coordinates redeployment redistribution of MAGTF materiels from theater/CONUS distribution agencies.

(1) MAGTF Plans/JOPES

(a) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported MAGTF's DOT establishes priorities and oversees intra-theater movement of units and equipment from the POD to final destinations based on supported CCDR RDDs and MAGTF commander's priorities in order to ensure continuity of the force redeployment plan and synchronization of force closure of units, equipment and materiel.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the supported MAGTF and MSC planners provide TPFDD force flow information to the MDDOC and air planners in order to plan and schedule follow-on tactical air and ground transportation for units and equipment from final destinations to TAAs/operating areas.

(c) ICO redeployment to home stations, supporting MEF and MSC planners, through the DOT, support the MDDOC in providing redeployment TPFDD force flow information in order to

plan and schedule follow-on transportation requirements for redeploying units and equipment from POD to home stations.

(d) The supporting MEF reports unit redeployment force closure upon arrival of ULNs at the POD via newsgroup.

(2) Global Force Management (GFM). COMMARFORCOM, ICW DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported/supporting COMMARFORs, and the supported MAGTF, continues to coordinate remaining sourcing actions and emergent sourcing requirements to support MAGTF R3 requirements and operations in another AOR if needed.

(3) Mobility/Embarkation

(a) The supporting MEF and supported MAGTF MDDOC maintain status of MAGTF redeployment through designated TOOs and ITV systems.

(b) The supported MAGTF's MDDOC participates in ground/air boards in order to coordinate tactical lift priorities to support movements to rear areas within the AOR during R3, and during redeployment to another AOR if needed.

(c) Unit MCCs are established near strategic POD locations (i.e. ILOCs/PODs, etc.) to provide positive control of the onward movement of personnel and equipment during J/RSO&I/R process.

(4) Distribution

(a) The supported MAGTF's MDDOC continues to coordinate and execute redeployment sustainment/distribution support and DLC team requirements within the JDDE as required.

(b) As needed, the supported MAGTF's MDDOC supports and executes tactical distribution IAW established supported MAGTF routes as directed.

(c) The MDDOC coordinates and synchronizes commercial assets to support movement from POD in another AOR, or home station.

(5) Supply/Sustainment

(a) MARCORLOGCOM (DMC) continues to manage distribution and redistribution of the supported MAGTF's R3 sustainment requirements.

(b) ICO redeployment to another AOR, the ACE coordinates movement of AVLOG CSP elements with the supported MAGTF and MDDOC to detachment locations.

(c) All levels within the supported MAGTF continue to execute and monitor R3 supply actions for equipment and materiel.

(6) Prepositioning. MARCORLOGCOM continues to conduct stage II reconstitution/maintenance cycle of the MPF at designated sites. (~3-5 year maintenance cycle)

(7) Personnel. Maintain situational awareness of unit redeployments and related issues in order to support DOT actions and coordination.

Appendix A

JOPES ACCOUNT GUIDANCE

1. Purpose. This appendix identifies Service policy on TPFDD development and establishes a standard process and control measures in regard to TPFDD Management Tool (TMT) role and JOPES IT permissions that will help to safeguard both USMC and Joint data within the JOPES database during planning. (This appendix replaces HQMC "INTERIM GUIDANCE ON JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING AND EXECUTION" (UC) msg DTG: 171456Z Dec 10, and HQMC "INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR JOPES JCRM ACCOUNTS POST JFCOM" (UC) msg DTG: 041554Z Aug 11)

2. TPFDD Management Tool. The JOPES TMT database role is not restricted by series and allows users to modify any plan within JOPES. TMT role can be used for uploading, downloading, and OPLAN data manipulations for JOPES IT. USMC planners primarily use this role to perform infrequent data upload from the JFRG II to JOPES IT. Assignment of the TMT role is not necessary below the MSC level due to the infrequency of use and need for direct HHQ oversight because of lack of TMT restrictions. TMT role will only be assigned to 0511 chiefs and one 0511 alternate at MARFOR/MEF/MSC (MAW/Division (DIV)/MLG/MEU) levels. In the absence of the MSC chief and alternative, coordination can be made with the HHQ to upload deployment data if needed. COCOMs functional managers may downgrade users JOPES IT permissions to their series plans based on a users database roles as deemed necessary IAW CCDR's guidance.

3. JOPES IT permission. Permissions are assigned by PID series, or individual PID's as assigned by the CCDR FM at the CCDR/service HQ level. Newly assigned 0511 MAGTF Planners (school house graduates and lat movers), to include newly assigned officers and civilians serving in planner billets with no previous JOPES IT TPFDD experience will only be granted update, supporting CCDR component verification, supported CCDR component verification permissions to execution plans 60 days after completion of MOS school and/or performance of their billet responsibilities applies in support of all permissions and at all levels of command. This timeline may be extended if the command deems it necessary. This guideline allows proper time to train the new 0511 MAGTF planner, officers and civilians in JOPES process and policies. The following identifies the permissions to be utilized by USMC JOPES users and allows maximum flexibility in developing/refining plans:

a. Read Permission for Working PIDs. Any USMC JOPES IT user can be assigned per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to only view force requirements in the performance of their planning duties.

b. Read Permissions for Execution PIDs. Any USMC JOPES IT user can be assigned per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to only view force requirements in the performance of their planning duties.

c. Update Permissions for Working PIDs. Any USMC JOPES IT user can be assigned per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to build and refine force requirements in order to enable copy into the execution PID.

d. Update Permissions for Execution PIDs. Update permissions will only be assigned to USMC JOPES IT users (Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) and above) at the MSC HQS and above (to include the MEU) per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to build and refine force requirements in the execution PID and copy requirements from working PIDs into execution PIDs when needed. Newly assigned 0511 MAGTF planners (school house graduates and lat movers) will be granted update permissions 60 days after completion of MOS school and/or performance of their billet responsibilities. This timeline may be extended if the command deems it necessary. This guideline allows proper time to train the new 0511 MAGTF planner. COCOMs functional managers may downgrade users JOPES IT update permissions to their series plans based on a users database roles as deemed necessary in accordance with (IAW) CCDR's guidance.

e. Supporting CCDR Component Verification Permissions for Execution PIDs. Will only be assigned to USMC JOPES IT users at the MEF's/MARFOR's and MEU's/forward deployed MAGTF 30 days prior to deployment per the command's planning requirement. Users will be able to build/refine and populate the supporting component force verification/USTRANSCOM flag date for all force requirements in the execution PID.

f. Supporting CCDR Verification Permissions for Execution PIDs. Will only be assigned to USMC JOPES users at COMMARFORCOM. Users will be able to build/refine and populate the supported CCDR force verification date for all force requirements in the execution PID.

g. Supported CCDR Component Verification Permissions for Execution PIDs. Will only be assigned to USMC JOPES IT users at the supported MARFOR's and JTF's. Users will be able to build/refine and populate the supported component force verification date for all force requirements in the execution PID.

h. In consideration of possible manning limitations for forward deployed MAGTF and MSC HQs, USMC JOPES IT users below the NCO level at the MSC level and above should be assigned temporary update permissions in execution PIDs and TMT role to support force deployment planning/execution if needed.

4. Restricting access. Restricting access to execution plans by utilizing series working plans when developing force deployment requirements:

a. During force deployment planning and execution, Marine Corps working plans must be utilized to the maximum extent possible when modifying requirements. The building and refinement of force requirements in execution PIDs, and the copy of requirements from the working to execution PIDs will not occur below the MSC level and will only be conducted by the MSC chief, or NCO's assigned the update permissions. USMC JOPES IT users are not authorized at any time to perform a JFRG II upload into an execution PID and will only use working PIDs to upload JFRG II files. Users are reminded that PIDs must be changed within the B8 files prior to uploading a file into JOPES IT.

b. In order to enable utilization of working PIDs during USMC force deployment planning, MARFORS ICW CCDR'S should assign individual working plans to MEF's for planning purposes. In the case of major contingency operations or CJCS exercises, the supported MARFOR should establish a consolidated working PID in order to facilitate unity of effort in planning and consolidation of USMC planning requirements. In the event of force deployment execution, the MEF's should establish internal coordination and procedures in ensuring complete requirements are copied from the working to the execution PID/s in order to mitigate concerns with version control and facilitate aggregation solutions when required.

c. Utilizing working PIDs to the maximum extent to build and refine USMC force requirements still provides USMC planners access and flexibility in developing force deployment plans, but also provides control measures needed to help prevent accidental corruption of data within JOPES IT.

5. Functional managers. Series Functional Manager creates user accounts, assigns JOPES IT series functional permissions, and controls PID series access to USMC JOPES IT users. Unit commanders request JOPES IT accounts (to include type of permissions and roles) via their chain of command. MARFORS should submit requests for JOPES IT accounts to CCDR FM'S. The series FM will assist in the proactive management of JOPES IT by resolving site and series user data access issues, including user account and permissions and OPLAN management. Series Subordinate FM (Sub-FM) assists the series FM in managing JOPES IT permissions and accounts

a. Service retained operational forces requiring a JOPES IT or JCRM account will route a request through either HQMC FM or COMMARFORCOM FM. The following changes are to be applied immediately to all JOPES IT and JCRM account requests for service retained operational forces.

(1) The following commands will route requests through the HQMC FM:

(a) NCR

(b) MARCORSYSCOM

(c) EWTGLANT

(d) COMMCICOM

(2) The following commands will route request through the MARFORCOM FM:

(a) MARFORRES

(b) II MEF

(c) MARCORLOGCOM

(d) Marine Corps Security Forces (MCSF).

(e) Marine Corps Security Cooperation Group (MCSCG).

(f) Marine Corps Installation Command (MCICOM)

(3) MARFORPAC, I MEF, and III MEF will continue to route request through PACOM FM until an internal Marine Corps process is established.

b. All JOPES IT accounts created by HQMC and MARFORCOM will use the following guidelines:

1st and 2nd characters:	M for Marines	
3rd character:	User location:	
MMA -MARFORLOGCOM	MMI -MCICOM	MMR -MARFORRES
MMC -MARFORCOM	MML -MLG	MMT -EWTGLANT
MMD -GCE	MMM -II MEF/MHG	MMU -MEU
MMH -NCR (HQMC/MCIOC)	MMO -MCSCG/CBIRF/FAST	MMW -MAW
4th thru 6th characters:	1st (3) letters of user's Lname	
7th character:	user's first initial	
8th character:	user's middle initial or "N" for none.	

c. TPFDD'S currently established in the 09XX block (HQMC managed in order to support force deployment planning/execution for service retained forces and preposition programs) are as follows:

(1) 09OXX and 09EXX: HQMC exercises and deployment

(2) 093XX: EWTGLANT (0511 school house)

(3) 09CXX and 09DXX: COMMARFORCOM

(4) 09MXX: MPF

d. The current designated FM'S are as follows:

HQMC:		
JOPES IT FM:	0511 SNCOIC	703-604-6204
JOPES IT SUB-FM:	0511 NCOIC	703-604-6208
JCRM FM:	PP&O, PLN	703-604-6204
JCRM FM:	PP&O, POC	703-571-1046
MARFORCOM:		
JOPES IT FM:	FDP&E FDO	757-836-1636
JOPES IT SUB-FM:	FDP&E ANALYSIS	757-836-1631
JCRM FM:	FDP&E FDO	757-836-1636
JCRM FM:	FDP&E ANALYSIS	757-836-1631

e. HQMC and COMMARFORCOM FM'S and SUB-FM'S Will conduct a quarterly review of all accounts and permissions for accounts

within their purview. MARFORCOM FM will submit results to HQMC (PLN) via newsgroup.

f. The USMC GCCS-J Access Request form NAVMC 11829 (03-12) (EF) must be submitted electronically with digital signatures via NIPR and is available https://navalforms.daps.dla.mil to corresponding FMs.

g. Users whos account have been inactive for more than 1 year will be deleted annually in January.

6. Enclosure (1) to Appendix A is guidance for establishing a JCRM account.

7. Enclosure (2) to Appendix N is the user password change procedure step by step. Each new administrative user will be given a unique user name and temporary password. When logging into Global for the first time, the user is required to change his or her password immediately to a properly constructed password only known to the user. Every Marine is responsible for protecting his or her password against loss or disclosure, and will be held liable for any improper use of the password. Users must change their password every 50 days to avoid being locked out of the account. If a user that incorrectly enters a password three time consecutively the account will be locked. Users will be notified beginning 14 days before password expiration. The password must be changed at least the day before the expiration date. If a user fails to change password in a timely manner and becomes locked out, then you must contact a Functional manager to reset your password. Users can only change their password every 14 days. This doesn't apply if the password was changed by another user i.e. FM or SUB FM.

Appendix A Enclosure 1

JCRM ACCOUNT GUIDANCE

1. Purpose. Service policy on JCRM accounts development and establishment of a standard process and control measures in regard to JCRM Management; permissions that will help to safeguard both USMC and Joint data within the database during allocation and execution process.

2. JCRM ACCOUNT. To request an account for JCRM there are two requirements for all personnel requesting an account.

a. First, utilize the GCSS-J NAVMC 11829 (03-12) (EF) form located at https://navalforms.daps.dla.mil. This form ensures your security clearance is verified by a security manager and that you have a need to know.

b. Second, on the classified side go to the following URL: https://jsins.jss.js.smil.mil/JCRM click on "Request an Account" (located under login password and populate required information.

(1) For Service Retained Force slect COMMARFORCOM for Command and for all others slect USMC, to establish a read only account.

(2) For MARFOR's needing an account with write permission, your request must be submitted to the appropricate CCDR. Ensure the appropriate option under Command is selected went requesting an account.

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Appendix A Enclosure 2

USER PASSWORD CHANGE PROCEDURES

1. Background. To support the Secure Global Desktop (SGD) JOPES Editing Tool (JET)/Rapid Query Tool (RQT) Single Sign-on (SSO), a JOPES IT application called Password Processor (PASPRC) holds the user password for three hours after login to Sun Secure Global Desktop (SSGD) applications (e.g. JET, RQT). Once three hours idle time is exceeded the password must be re-entered. This presents a problem if the password is changed using JOPES Permissions (JPERMS) within this three hour period as there will be a password mismatch and use of application after the password change will likely result in a locked account.

2. Procedure. There are two timeframes that a JOPES IT user can change their password.

a. Beginning of the Day - Password is changed prior to opening JET or RQT for the day

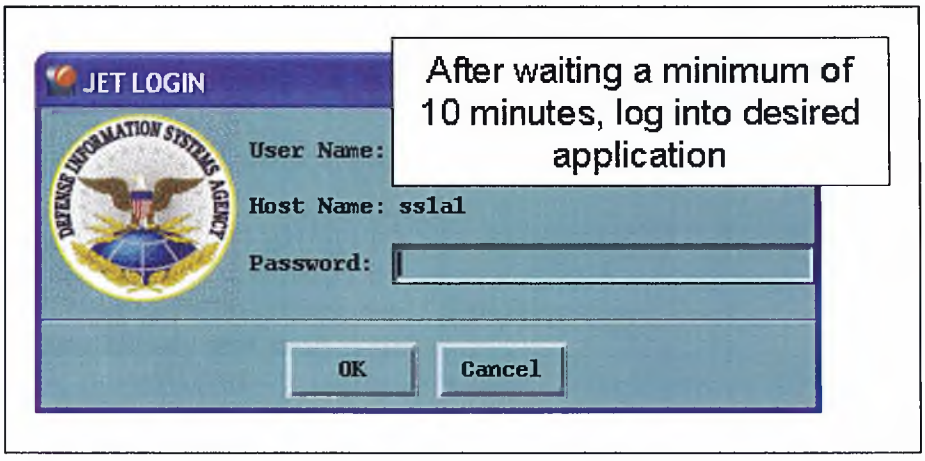
(1) Use JPERMS to change your password

(2) Click change password

(3) Change password, must enter old password once and new password twice. After you enter password click submit and wait until operation is complete.

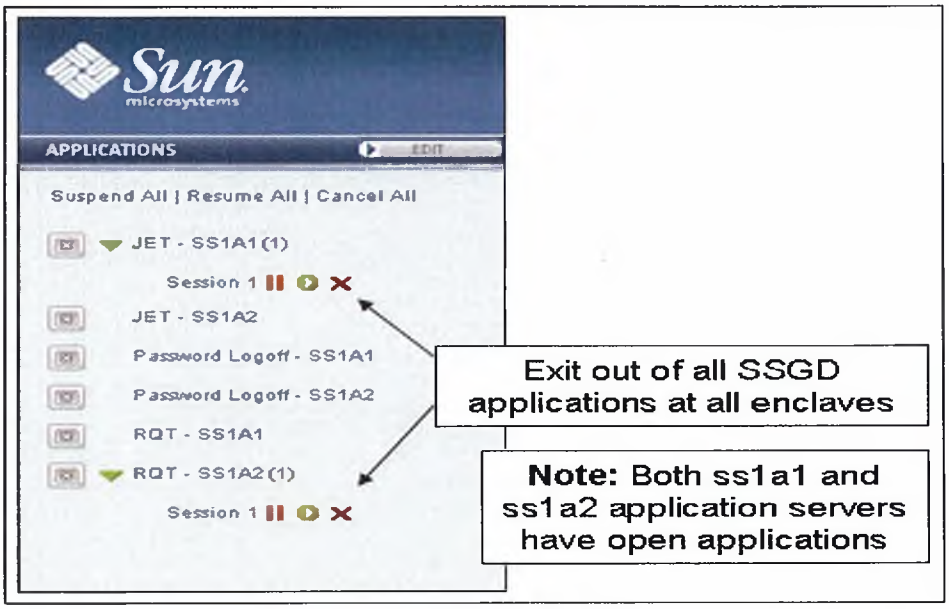
(4) After operation is complete logout of your account by clicking logout in the upper right hand corner

(5) Wait a minimum of ten minutes for replication to occur before attempting to login with the new password

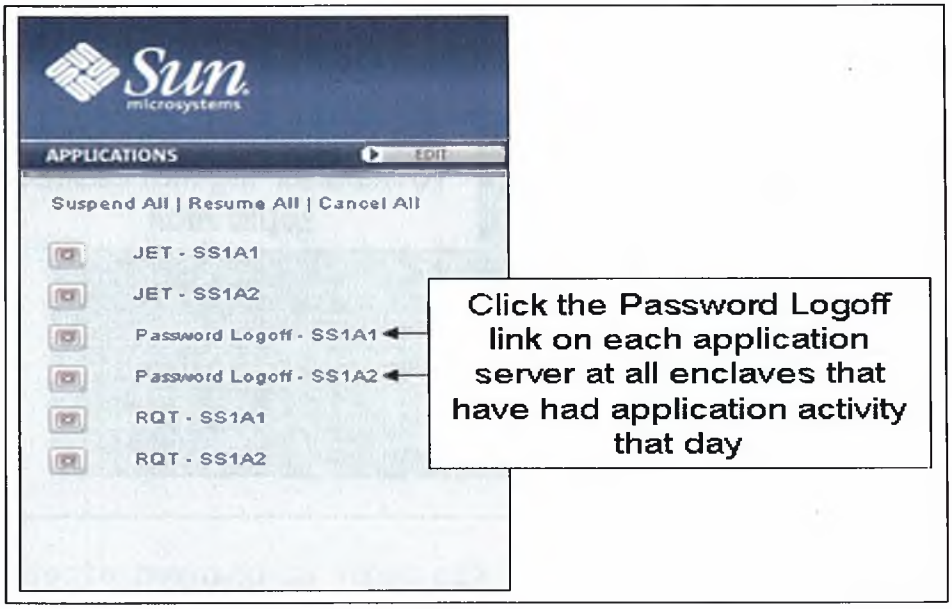


b. During the Work Day - Password is changed after opening JET or RQT that day

(1) Logout of all SSGD applications (e.g., JET, RQT) on all application servers at all enclaves



(2) Click on the 'Password Logoff' link for each application server at all enclaves where you have had application activity that day



(3) Use JPERMS to change your password using steps 1-5 from above.

3. JPERMS provides a limited safeguard as it will check to see if there are open Client/Server sessions on the corresponding JPERMS application server within that enclave and will provide a warning if any open sessions are found. No checks can be made on application servers within other enclaves.

4. If the above steps were not followed prior to changing a password, the following steps will remove the stored password from memory.

a. After making the password change in JPERMS, wait a minimum of ten minutes for replication to occur before attempting to proceed

b. Click on save and then the 'Password Logoff' link corresponding to the application server at the enclave where an open application is running

c. Exit the application.

d. Depending on the state of the application, the application will either exit normally or query for a password.

e. If a password query is received, enter the new password.

5. For Web Applications, simply logoff the JOPES Homepage and wait at least 10 minutes before logging back into the JOPES Web Applications.

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Appendix B

FDP&E SYSTEMS

1. Purpose. This appendix identifies the main force deployment planning and execution systems used by Marine Corps planners and functional area Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). Planners and SMEs use several joint and Service systems in order to ensure that force deployment and redeployment planning and execution is conducted in a collaborated and controlled environment. Effective deployment and redeployment of Marine forces requires detailed knowledge and application of both joint and Marine Corps systems.

2. Joint Planning & Execution Systems.

a. Global Command and Control System (GCCS). The GCCS provides a single joint command and control system for the CJCS. It helps CCDRs and JFCs maintain their battlefield awareness through a fused, integrated, near real time picture of the battle space. The GCCS provides information processing support in the areas of planning, mobility, and sustainment to CCDRs, Services and DOD agencies. The GCCS also provides worldwide user-to-user information exchange for command and control, communications, intelligence, functional and administrative management, including logistics, transportation, personnel, and medical support.

b. Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES). JOPES is the integrated command and control system used to plan and execute joint military operations. This system is a combination of joint policies, procedures, personnel, training, and a reporting structure supported by automated data processing on the GCCS. These capabilities support translation of the Presidential and SecDef policy decisions into planning and execution of joint military operations. JOPES systems are used for joint command and control and interface with selected Service applications in order to provide essential data for joint planning. JOPES core databases reside at the following selected GCCS sites:

(1) National Military Command Center

(2) U.S. European Command

(3) U.S. Pacific Command

(4) U.S. Transportation Command

(5) SKYDEP3 deployed support server

c. JOPES Editing Tool (JET). JET provides a capability to create, add, modify, delete, and generate deployment and redeployment related information contained in a TPFDD and processes both unit and non-unit OPLAN data. While using JET, the user may view carrier related information for selected force requirements and generate reports for JET list displays. For detailed reports, the RQT may be directly used for predefined or ad-hoc reports on selected unit or non-unit records. This TPFDD edit capability is a critical tool used during both deliberate and crisis action planning.

d. Rapid Query Tool (RQT). RQT is a tool that allows users to access JOPES data. It includes functions to design, print, or save tailored ad-hoc reports, and provides graphical and mapping displays to help "visualize" JOPES data. RQT consists of several "domains" that focus on a cross section of data to include OPLAN, Carrier, Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS), standard JOPES reference files and audit information. RQT creates a "snapshot" through rapid retrieval using parallel processing, which can be saved on the client workstation and used when generating reports. This approach allows rapid report tailoring and greatly reduces the number of times the GCCS Oracle database is accessed. Reports can be developed using user-defined parameters, stored queries, predefined reports, or tabular reports. Standard reference files may be saved in specific JOPES formats for input into other offline systems. The audit domain allows for analysis of OPLAN update history by USERID and update date. The new TPFDD "visualization" tools permit force data to be depicted graphically by using the "Flow Analysis" functions or overlaid on a rudimentary map display utilizing the "Map Requirements" function. RQT is integrated with JET to permit editing of RQT displayed requirements in selected functions, or conversely, launching of RQT based on requirements displayed in JET.

e. Web Scheduling and Movement (WebSM). WebSM provides the capability to add, review, update, and delete carrier data. Carriers may be created and linked to OPLANs complete with itinerary information. Itinerary information includes planned and reported arrival/departure times at itinerary routing locations. Further, OPLAN requirements may be allocated and manifested on carriers, and linked with specific carrier on-load and off-load locations. Carriers that are no longer needed may

be deleted from the database to include related itinerary, allocation, and manifest data. The following roles are granted to users using the JPERM application.

(1) WebSM Read User. This role allows the user to access the database to view the tables under the WebSM application.

(2) WebSM Organic User. This role allows organic carrier changes plus manifesting of common carriers.

(3) WebSM USTC User. This role allows common-user carrier changes.

f. JOPES Permissions (JPERMS). JPERMS is used to create and maintain JOPES user accounts on the system to which users connect. Account security and access permissions are replicated to the other systems using a combination of Oracle replication and Network Information Service Plus (INS+) replication. A JOPES account is a composite of an Oracle account, a UNiplexed Information and Computing System (UNIX) account and JOPES permission set. The UNIX account provides GCCS security and access permissions, while the Oracle account enables the interface with the Oracle-based JOPES database, and the JOPES permission set controls the user's access and privileges to a particular OPLAN and OPLAN series. The JOPES permission set also determines the delegation of privileged capabilities to other users. All three accounts are required for JOPES users.

g. TPFDD Management Tool (TMT). TMT is the JOPES application tool used to perform various operations involving all series OPLANS. These operations include creating, editing, or deleting PIDs. TMT also gives the user the ability to upload and download these PIDs in various formats (i.e. B8, H3, and DEX).

h. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II). JFRG II is a computer application to support remote and forward deployed users in generating TPFDDs. JFRG II provides a unit level deployable, microcomputer-based deployment-planning tool for the joint planner community. It facilitates identification of accurate unit data down to the unit personnel and level VI cargo detail. It consolidates joint and Service specific reference information and codes from numerous sources. JFRG II can produce JOPES executable TPFDDs, an JOPES transaction file for modifications to an existing OPLAN database, and can download existing JOPES plans. JFRG II provides a bridge

between JOPES and Service deployment data systems (i.e. MDSS II).

i. Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS). Like TUCHA, Type Unit Equipment Detail (TUDET) and the Geographical Location (GEOLOC) reference files, GSORTS is the reference data base within GCCS that is essential in managing the movement process within JOPES. GSORTS is a joint readiness system that contains personnel, equipment, and training data on every DOD unit (Active and Reserve) and depicts each unit's readiness for deployment. GSORTS also contains basic unit identity data, such as each unit's name, unit type, current location, home station location, and UIC. The Defense Readiness Reporting System - Marine Corps (DRRS-MC) currently feeds USMC readiness data into GSORTS (Eventually, DRRS-Joint will replace GSORTS).

j. Joint Flow & Analysis System for Transportation (JFAST). JFAST is a multi-modal transportation analysis model developed/managed by USTRANSCOM and used to assess transportation feasibility of a plan. JFAST supports crisis action, operational and deliberate planning, and deployment/redeployment execution. JFAST receives transportation requirements from JOPES IT and/or Rapid Force Development and Analysis Tool (RFFDAT) in order to perform: (1) Course of action analysis, (2) Create transportation schedules, and (3) Project delivery profiles.

3. Transition to Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX). DOD is in the process of transitioning from the JOPES to APEX. However, specific JOPES process and IT systems will still be needed for force deployment planning and execution. To support the transition to APEX and enhance DOD's current planning and execution capability, IT systems are currently being developed to support future APEX. Most IT systems are being developed by DISA within its Joint Planning & Execution Service (JPES) and are envisioned to be mainly utilized by planners at the Service Component, CCDR and higher levels. JPES IT tools are being developed to interface between existing JOPES systems and other JPES tools in order to utilize planning data between systems to ensure consumption of source data and support cross functional planning to support future APEX. Systems evolution (to include JOPES modernization) is expected to continue into the future to support APEX implementation.

a. Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager (JCRM). JCRM is part of the main JPES suite. JCRM is a web-based joint GFM

management tool that provides a consolidated database of all force requirements (Rotational, Emergent, Exercise, Individual Augmentation and Contingency planning) generated by geographic CCDRs. The tool will provide the JPEC with accurate and timely information to facilitate risk-informed force allocation decisions. JCRM interfaces with JOPES and contributes to GFM and deployment planning efficiency by identifying CCDR force requirements, then transmitting "major" force requirements to JOPES for force sourcing and/or subsequent force deployment planning when needed.

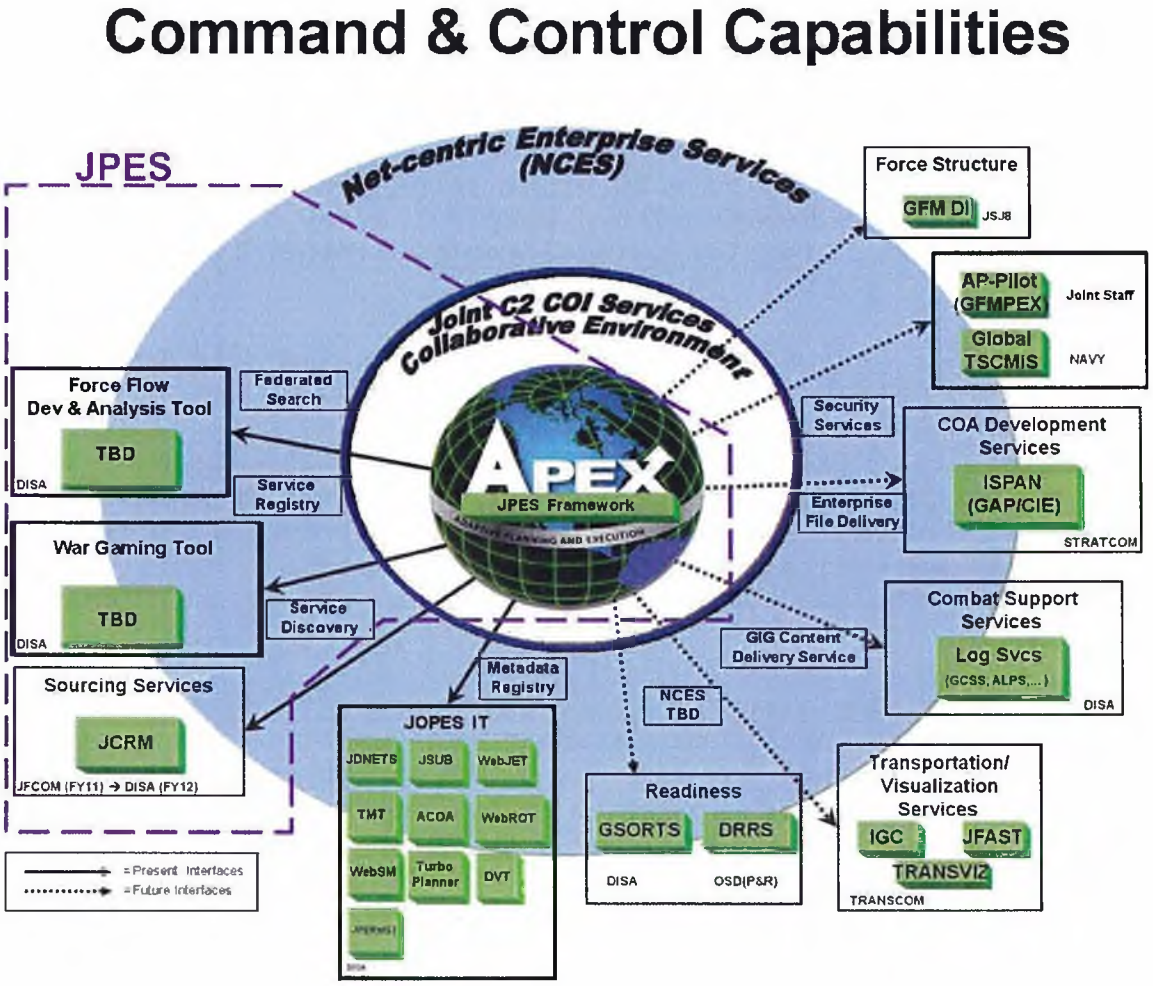

Figure B-1.--Future APEX Capabilities

b. JPES Framework (JFW). JFW is part of the main JPES suite. JFW will provide a single JPES authorization management capability composed of five core capability areas: (1) JPES Permissions Manager (JPM), (2) Data Virtualization Layer (DVL)

(Provides existing authoritative C2 data sources into a consolidated single virtual data source for JPES and other APEX applications), (3) JPES Policy Administration Point (PAP) (Provides Web services allowing JPES applications to store/retrieve XACML security policies through machine-to-machine automation), (4) JPES Policy Decision Point (PDP) (Provides Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) to permit or deny access on JPES resources, (5) APEX Data Network Services (ADNETS) (Provides a proxy to the JOPES Data Network Services (JDNETS)).

4. Marine Corps Planning Systems. Marine Air Ground Task Force/Logistics Automated Information System (MAGTF LOGAIS) is the Marine Corps' family of coordinated, mutually supporting automated systems that provides the means to plan, execute, and employ forces in a Joint environment. The MAGTF LOGAIS family of systems, when coupled with other joint and Marine Corps systems, provides MAGTFs with a powerful array of planning and execution tools. The following identifies MAGTF LOGAIS IT systems:

a. MAGTF Data Library (MDL). The MDL is a database that provides logistics reference data to a broad family of Marine Corps logistics systems. The Marine Corps Equipment Characteristics File is represented by the tech data file in the MDL and is the source for dimensional data for the MAGTF/LOGAIS family of systems. MDL pulls data from over two dozen reference files from various military information systems and is integrated with the Joint Deployment Data Library in support of JFRG II.

b. MAGTF Deployment Support System II (MDSS II). MDSS II is a unit level deployment database management system capable of deliberate planning and supporting CAP and deployment execution anywhere in the world. MDSS II allows personnel at various echelons within the FDP&E process to build and maintain a database that contains force and equipment data reflecting how the operating forces shall be configured for deployment (not employment). This data should be maintained during normal day-to-day garrison activities and updated during plan development and execution. Extracted MDSS II data provides all echelons with an accurate picture of force composition and lift requirements by passing the data through JFRG II and into JOPES.

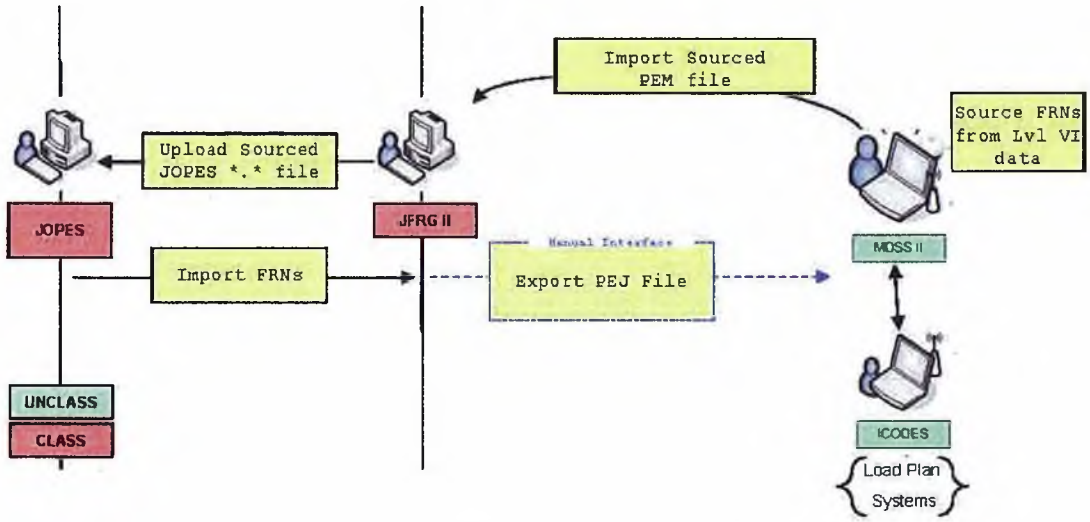

Figure B-2.--JOPES, JFRG II, and MDSS II Interface

c. Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System (ATLASS). ATLASS is a deployable computer-based management system that supports the Marine Corps with logistics inventory for all ground equipment, requisitions and asset tracking. Future development shall include plans, schedules, reports, track maintenance actions, supply, and related logistics support actions. ATLASS provides total asset visibility for unit and intermediate level organizations and represents a common picture of critical supply and maintenance information across the Marine Corps. Currently, the Marine Corps is transitioning to the Global Command Support System - Marine Corps (GCSS-MC) which incorporates the ATLASS capability.

d. Automated Air Load Planning System (AALPS). AALPS is the aircraft load planning system for the DOD and assists users in planning and execution of both commercial and military aircraft load plans. AALPS uses preplanned data (estimates) and actual data to support deliberate planning, crisis action planning and war-gaming scenarios. AALPS is used for estimating airlift requirements (by specific aircraft type and delivery method), producing AMC certified load plans, and providing airlift/movement summary data and load reports ranging from a single mission to full-scale deployments. Marine Corps embarkation planners interface their MDSS II data with AALPS to create aircraft load plans to support unit move. Like ICODES, AALPS planning must first be conducted in MDSS II by assigning carriers using the embarkation workbench module and creating an export file for AALPS.

e. Integrated Computerized Deployment System (ICODES). ICODES supports USTRANSCOM and SDDC in providing for integrated systems management tools for common transportation functions throughout the DOD. The planning function enables planners to execute the loading and stowage of military cargo (aboard military or commercial ships) for onward movement in support of training and operations. The reporting functions support the requirement to provide commanders with strict accountability of these cargoes during loading, trans-shipment, and discharge at the POD. Marine Corps embarkation planners interface their MDSS II data with ICODES to create shipload plans to support unit move. ICODES planning must first be conducted in MDSS II by assigning the appropriate carriers in the embarkation workbench module, then creating an export file for upload into ICODES.

f. Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS). CMOS is a U.S. Air Force standard system that integrates basic DOD and USTRANSCOM transportation policy and procedure. CMOS automates information management in receiving, shipment planning, packing and crating, and air/surface terminal work centers during normal operations and transportation mobility operations during wartime/crisis situations. CMOS provides the Marine Corps with base level and theater level distribution center movement traffic management.

5. In-Transit Visibility (ITV). ITV is the ability to track the identity, status, and location of DOD units, non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers, medical patients, and personal property from origin to consignee or final destination across the range of military operations. The ITV process requires feeds from GTN/IGC feeder systems which in turn feed into JOPES via the GCCS.

a. Integrated Data Environment Global Transportation Network Convergence(IGC). IGC gives its customers located anywhere in the world a seamless, near-real-time capability to access and employ transportation and deployment information. IGC is an automated command and control system developed and managed by USTRANSCOM that supports the family of transportation users and providers (DOD and commercial), by providing an integrated system of ITV information and command and control capabilities. IGC collects and integrates transportation information from selected transportation systems which can be provided to the JPEC to support transportation planning and decision making during planning and execution. IGC has converged with the Defense Logistics Agency's IDE system to create the IGC system. The convergence of these two programs

will create a single place between DLA and USTRANSCOM for consistent access to common, authoritative data, business standards, and information.

b. Global Air Transportation Execution System (GATES). Is a web-based capability that provides AMC, DOD and commercial partners with an aerial port operations and management information system. GATES is designed to support automated cargo and passenger processing, support management of resources, provide logistical support information, generate standard and ad-hoc reports, and provide message routing and delivery service for virtually all aircraft data. GATES is used by AMC for the reporting of in-transit visibility data to IGC and billing to AMC's financial management directorate.

c. Global Decision Support System (GDSS). Is a worldwide command and control system used by AMC for executing strategic airlift and air refueling missions during training and operations. GDSS provides automated tools to track aircraft and aircrew movement.

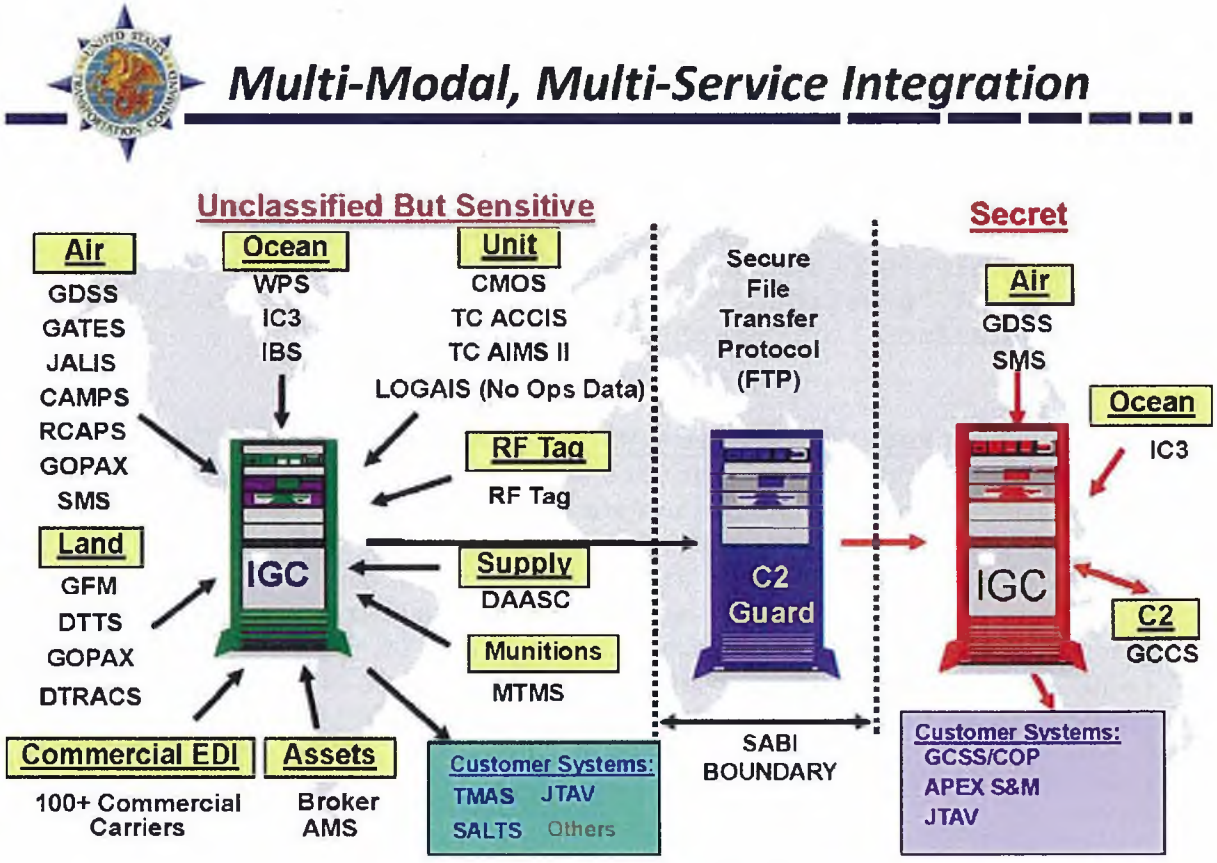

Figure B-3.--ITV Systems

d. Worldwide Port System (WPS). WPS is a DOD automated information system to provide cargo management and accountability to water port and regional commanders while providing itv to IGC.

e. Single Mobility System (SMS). SMS is a web-based computer system that provides visibility of air, sea, and land transportation assets and provides aggregated reporting of cargo and passenger movements. SMS does this by collecting plane, ship, and truck movement data from other computer systems such as IGC.

6. Stand Alone Applications.

a. Automated Message Handling Service (AMHS). AMHS provides the capability to receive, organize, search, transmit, and retrieve Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) message traffic. AMHS is functionally divided into two components: the tasker and message assembler and the topic (search) software application. These components provide the user with capabilities to create, coordinate, validate, and release an AUTODIN message as well as receive, organize, view, and print incoming AUTODIN traffic.

b. Newsgroups. Newsgroups provide the ability for JPEC users to broadcast information which many users can receive in near real time. The user connects to a news server, which is a host maintaining copies of messages which have been posted to one or more "newsgroups". Users can read, print, reply to listed messages, or "post" new messages.

c. War Reserve System (WRS). WRS is a Marine Corps system designed to support deliberate and crisis action planning for sustainment and overall management of requirements for WRMR. The WRS receives equipment lists from MAGTF II, computes sustainment requirements at the supply parameters, and computes sustainment requirements at the supply class/subclass level. The WRS then exports this data to MAGTF II to provide movement requirements to JOPES. (The future JFRG II v1.4.4 will interface with the WRS to replace MAGTF II)

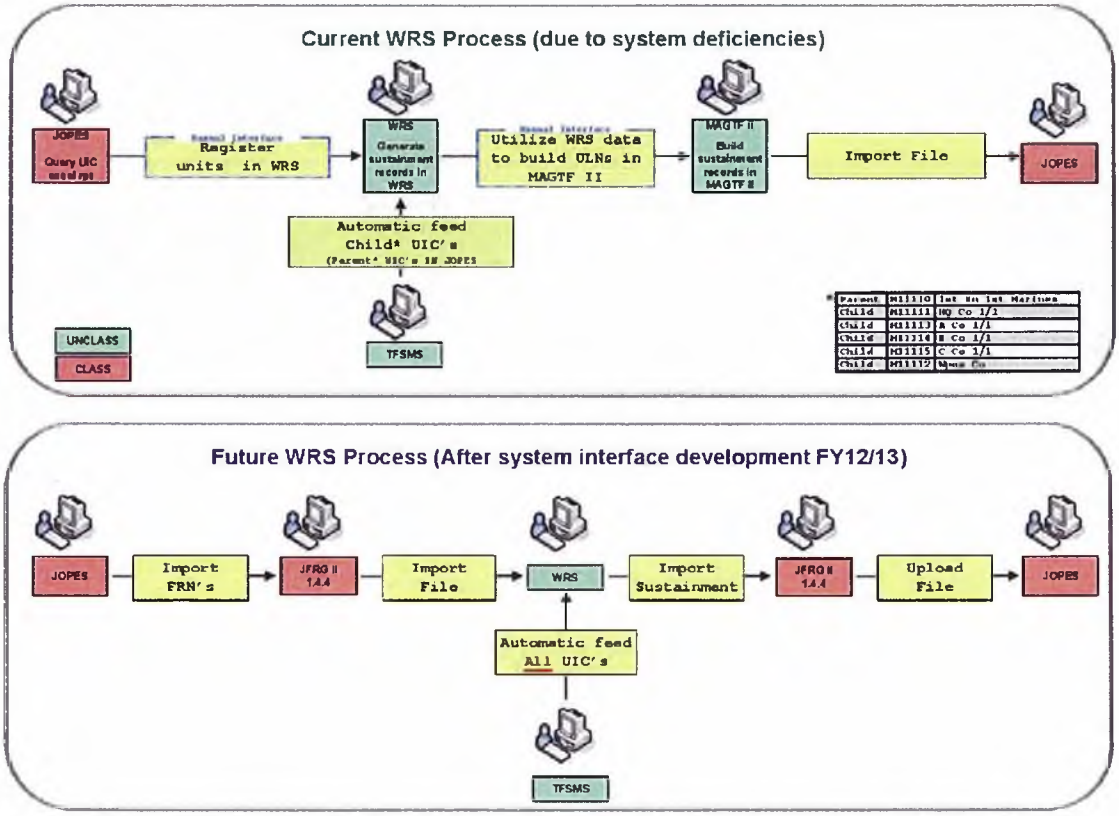

Figure B-4.--WRS Interface

d. Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS). TFSMS is Marine Corps enterprise system that combines manpower and equipment data for the purpose of managing the total force. TFSMS serves as the primary data source for the Marine Corps and allows users to view and analyze total force data. Total force data (ground equipment and personnel) from TFSMS is used to update Marine Corps TUCHA (level IV equipment/personnel) within the JOPES reference file to support FDP&E planning.

e. Support Equipment Resources Management Information System (SERMIS). SERMIS is the primary automated management IT system for the Department of the Navy (DON) supporting the Aircraft Maintenance Materiel Readiness List (AMMRL) program, as well as Navy and Marine Corps Support Equipment (SE) logistics managers. SERMIS provides all levels of SE logistics management to include allowance, inventory, and rework data to ensure the readiness of the fleet. SERMIS maintains the data necessary for effective aircraft SE asset management and provides formal SE allowance computation, depot level rework tracking, transaction (transfer and receipt) reporting, inventory tracking, and queries and reports of allowance and inventory data. Since the

TFSMS does not manage USMC aviation assets, SERMIS is currently used to collect aviation equipment/materiel data for the USMC TUCHA reference file within JOPES.

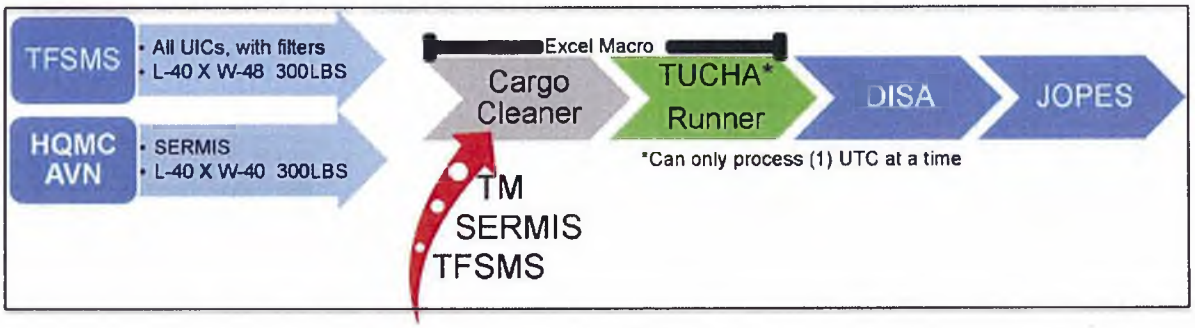

Figure B-5.--TUCHA Systems

Appendix C

MAGTF PLANNERS QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

1. Purpose. This appendix provides MAGTF and embarkation planners with a quick reference guide that contains frequently used information needed during deployment and redeployment planning and execution.

2. OPLAN Matrix.

Organization:	ULN 1st Position	PID Series
JCS	0	0001-0599
Army Component	5	0600-0699
Navy Component	6	0700-0799
HQMC	7	0900-0999
Air Force Component	8	0800-0899
Coast Guard	9	9700-9999
USCENTCOM	T,U,V,W,F	1000-1999
AFRICOM	H	2000-2999
NORAD	1	3000-3399
USNORTHCOM	2,R,S	3400-3999
USEUCOM	A,B,C,D,E	4000-4999
USPACOM	H,J,K,L,M,N	5000-5999
USSOUTHCOM	X,Y,Z	6000-6999
FORSCOM		7000-7499
USSOCOM	4	7500-7999
USSTRATCOM	3	8000-8999
USTRANSCOM	G	9000-9599
Reserved		9600-9699

Figure C-1.--OPLAN Matrix

3. Maritime Prepositioning Force Enabler. The MAGTF will form a number of temporary organizations whose purpose is to transform the personnel, equipment and materiel of an MPF into a viable combat force.

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

b. MAGTF Offload Liaison Team (MOLT). A MOLT is a small organization usually comprised of the MAGTF MPF cell that

coordinates MPS off-load between the NSE, the ship's master, and the Marine OPP. The team also acts as the AAOG liaison on-board the MPS flagship.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Newsgroup Servers. Newsgroups are utilized to coordinate deployment planning and execution issues. Although telephonic or General Service (GENSER) message communication are used, newsgroups serve as the formal medium for conveying TPFDD-related requests, approvals, authorization, validation, changes, or general considerations.

Site/Command:	Newsgroup Server:
CENTCOM	news.centcom.smil.mil
EUCOM	eucomnews.gccs.eucom.smil.mil
FORSCOM	macksa002news.force1.army.smil.mil
HQDA	aoc-svr2.hqda.army.smil.mil.119
HQMC	gccsdta.mcw.ad.usmc.smil.mil
MARFORPAC	205.53.122.138
NORAD/USNORTHCOM	nncnews.gccs.northcom.smil.mil
NMCC	j42new.nmcc.smil.mil
PACAF	news.pacaf.hickam.af.smil.mil
PACOM	scgsfnews.gccs.pacom.smil.mil
SOCOM	news.socom.smil.mil
SOUTHCOM	scshqgc232.c2.southcom.smil.mil
STRATCOM	sgz191.gccs.stratcom.smil.mil

Figure C-2.--Command Newsgroup Servers

5. JET Main Window - JET Shortcut Commands.

U	Displays a list of ULNs for the Current PID.
U (ULN)	Displays ULN details for the current PID. If the ULN contains spaces, replace them with under-scores. Wildcards are acceptable.
UC	Create ULN
USD (ULN)	Displays scheduling information for ULN.
UIC (UIC)	Displays the UIC GSORTS and sourcing summary
L3 (ULN)	Displays the cargo lvl 3 screen for the ULN.
L4 (ULN)	Displays the cargo lvl 4 screen for the ULN
FMU	Displays ULNs for the force module

Figure C-3.--Jet Shortcut Commands

6. Mission Priority Codes. The effective use of DOD resources to move passengers, cargo, and conduct air refueling operations requires movement and mobility priorities. These assigned priorities enable logistics managers and air refueling planners to best utilize mobility resources to support both peacetime and wartime requirements. (Enclosure (1) provides a list of mission priority codes)

7. USMC Carrier Mission Numbers. AMC is responsible for creating and allocating all strategic air transportation Mode and Source (M/S) (M/S "AK") in Web S&M. MAGTF Planners are responsible for creating carriers for self movers, SAAM, commercial movements. Movement itineraries should track personnel from home station commercial airport until arrival at

POD or destination when travelers are expected to utilize intra-theater movement to final destination. Channel movement itineraries should track personnel utilizing rotators from home station commercial airport until arrival at POD or destination when travelers are expected to utilize intra-theater movement to final destination for ITV in Web S&M. Figure C-4 is a guide for building Marine Corps specific mission numbers.

First Character:	
F	CENTCOM: Intra-theater missions
M	OAS and CMDR
O	Commercial Air Msn (Charter)
S	USSOUTHCOM
4	Non-USAF Aircraft

Second Character: Misc Missions	
C	Transfer of Assignment (TOA)
D	Support
E	Training
G	C-130 Rotations
H	Hurricane/Typhoon or other catastrophic type missions
U	Local Flights (unit training, aerial refueling training, and home station sorties)

3rd & 4th Character: Daily Mission increments from 01-99
5th & 6th Character: Mode and Source of Travel
7th thru 11th Character: Identifies the PID
12th thru 15th Character: The ULNs ALD (C199)

Figure C-4.--USMC Airlift Mission Numbers

8. Force Requirement Number (FRN). The supported COMMARFOR builds force requirements during initial TPFDD planning and registers new force requirement when needed during operations. The supporting COMMARFORs/force providers source FRN requirements for deployment to the supported CCDR's area of operations.

9. Unit Line Number (ULN). A ULN is an alphanumeric field (from two to seven characters in length) that describes a particular force in the TPFDD database. The ULN is a unique identifier for a TPFDD force requirement and is the cornerstone on which all movement data are built. A ULN describes one or more service members and their equipment that share a movement from the same origin through the destination on the same timeline using the same transportation M/S.

a. ULNs contain five major types of movement information:

(1) Deploying units.

(2) Dates associated with the movement.

(3) Locations involved with the movement.

(4) Number of personnel and quantity of cargo to move.

(5) Type of transportation required to move the force.

b. Information contained in ULNs is used as the basis for organizing TPFDD-related planning, reporting, and tracking data on the movement of forces and equipment from points of origin to deployed destinations. The same ULN can exist in multiple TPFDDs; however, it can never be duplicated within the same TPFDD. (Alphabetic characters "I" and "O" cannot be used in a ULN)

c. Parent ULNs are used as a base identifier ULN record that is not deployable. All other subordinate ULNs will have ULN values beginning with the same value/structure as the parent.

10. Force Module(FMs). FMs are a planning and execution tool that provides a means of logically grouping records, which facilitate planning, analysis, and monitoring. FMs may include both forces and sustainment. The elements of force modules are linked together or are uniquely identified so that they may be extracted from or adjusted as an entity in the JOPES databases to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the operation plan during a crisis. The TPFDD LOI shall direct the development, format, and usage of required FMs.

a. Force Module Package. A force module has a specific functional orientation (e.g. air superiority, close air support, reconnaissance, ground defense) that includes combat, associated combat support, and combat service support forces. Additionally, force module packages will contain sustainment in accordance with logistic policy contained in Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan Annex B.

11. Unit Type Code (UTC). Refer to Appendix D (JOPES Reference File Management) for detailed information.

12. Unit Identification Code (UIC). A UIC is a six-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces. UICs in JOPES

represent a Sorts reportable (roll-up) UIC. For example, the actual UIC for A Co, 1st Bn, 1st Marines is M11113, but within JOPES the UIC utilized to source an FRN/ULN is M11110(1st Bn, 1st Marines). The UIC reference file in JOPES is updated from GSORTS. The activation and deactivation of units is identified in the MCBUL 5400 by Total Force Structure Division (TFSD) and provides essential unit information such as unit long name, short name and UIC.

13. Unit Level Code (ULC). Refer to Enclosure (2) for a complete listing.

14. CDAYs. Dates are associated with each location when developing the plan in JOPES. Until a plan execution date is declared, the dates are expressed with notional dates relative to the first day of execution. The supported CCDR determines the Earliest Arrival Date (EAD), LAD, RDD, and CRD because the locations associated with those dates are in the supported CCDR's area of operations.

a. Relational Dates. During contingency planning and crisis action planning, the actual calendar date for plan execution is not known. Relational dates allow time phasing of movement.

(1) C-Day. Commencement Day (C-day) is the unnamed or notional day on which deployment or movement of forces begins. It is designated "C000." Other dates are expressed relative to C-day. For example, the third day of deployment is expressed as "C002".

(2) N-Day. Negative Day (N-day) is used to designate days before C-day. Advance teams, reception teams, en route support, and covert actions before C-day are time-phased with N-days.

b. Ready-to-Load Date (RLD). The RLD is the date that the unit is ready to begin loading its personnel and equipment utilizing organic transportation assets, or USTRANSCOM provided transportation at the origin.

c. Available-to-Load Date (ALD). The ALD is the date that the unit must be available to begin loading its personnel and equipment utilizing organic transportation assets or USTRANSCOM provided transportation at the POE.

d. Earliest Arrival Date (EAD) and Latest Arrival Date (LAD). The EAD and LAD define a delivery "window" for the arrival of the requirement at the POD and allow the TCCs some flexibility in their scheduling. The supported CCDR, in coordination with USTRANSCOM, defines the length of the window.

e. Required Delivery Date (RDD). The RDD is the date when the unit must be operational at the destination. It takes into account the time required for unloading and transportation from the POD.

f. Combatant Commander's Required Date (CRD). The CRD is the date when forces need to be in place, as initially determined by the supported CCDR. Although the CRD and the RDD can be the same, the realities of moving forces usually will prevent the positioning of forces as quickly as the CRD stipulates. In that case, a more realistic date "the RDD" is established. In many instances, the RDD location is the Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Intergration (RSO&I) site. It is there that personnel receive their equipment, which may have been sent separately, and begin preparing for movement to a staging base or a tactical assembly area.

g. Proposed Closure Date (PCD). The PCD is established by USTRANSCOM when the validated LAD cannot be met due to competing forces and transportation limitations.

15. Zulu Time Conversions (Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)). Joint operations are conducted around the world across many different time zones. In order to avoid confusion, the military coordinates with bases and personnel located in other time zones using Zulu time as a base reference.

ZULU Standard time zone							
Hawaii	West Coast	New Orleans	East Coast	Germany	Iraq	Afghanistan	Japan
-10hrs	-8hrs	-6hrs	-5hrs	+1hrs	+3hrs	+4.5hrs	+9hrs

Figure C-10.--Zulu Standard Time Zone

ZULU Daylight saving time zone							
Hawaii	West Coast	New Orleans	East Coast	Germany	Iraq	Afghanistan	Japan
-	-7hrs	-5hrs	-4hrs	+2hrs	-	-	-
*In 2011, daylight savings time started on 13 March and ended on 6 November. Every year its starts within the first two weeks in March and ends in first week of November.							

Figure C-11.--Zulu Daylight Savings Time Zone

16. Transportation Status Flag.

a. Other Transportation. "Other Trans" is the transportation status indicator for Non-USTRANSCOM sources. The "Other Trans" is populated when planners create USMC carriers and allocate ULNs that deployed via commercial, channel, or organic lift.

b. USTC Status. Is a transportation status flag, single character set by USTRANSCOM that indicates the status of the ULN during scheduling and movement. USTC status flags.

(1) T - ULN pulled and being worked by USTRANSCOM

(2) A - ULN has been allocated a carrier by USTRANSCOM

(3) M - ULN has been manifested to a carrier

(4) B - ULN is both allocated and manifested.

(5) BLANK - Not scheduled

17. Force Providing Organization Codes.

0	NON DOD Agency	H	Host Nation Support Candidate
1	USCENTCOM	J	Joint Chiefs of Staff
2	RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE	K	DOD Agency
3	NORAD	L	Submitted to HN for Negotiation
4	USEUCOM	M	HQ US Marine Corps
5	USPACOM	N	HQ US Navy
6	USSOUTHCOM	P	HQ US Coast Guard
7	AFRICOM	Q	Allied Air Force
8	USSTRATCOM	R	Allied Marine Corps
9	USSOCOM	S	USNORTHCOM
A	HQ US Army	T	Allied Navy
B	Navy CMPT of the Sptd Cmd	U	Allied Organization
C	AF CMPT of the Sptd Cmd	V	Allied Army
D	Host Nation	W	Army CMPT of the Sptd CINC
E	Marine CMPT of the Sptd Cmd	X	Shortfall
F	HQ US Air Force	Y	Service retained Forces
G	USTRANSCOM	Z	EUSA

Figure C-5.--ProvOrg

18. Transportation Mode and Source Code. The M/S codes provide the information on "how" the forces are to be transported to the

AOR. Refer to Enclosure (3) for a description of M/S combinations.

19. GEO and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Codes. Refer to Enclosure (4) for commonly used GEO and ICAO codes.

a. GEO Codes. JOPES uses coding called GEOLOC to uniquely identify locations by latitude, longitude, and type. GEOLOC codes are four-character, alphabetic designations that represent specific places in the world, including airports, seaports, and military installations.

b. ICAO Codes. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) codes are also a four-character alphabetic airport identifier codes that identify individual airports worldwide. The commercial transportation sector uses multiple methods of coding locations. This directly affects DOD since a majority military cargo is carried by commercial transporters. ICAO are common in the military and civilian sectors. The first two letters of the ICAO code usually identify the country. In CONUS, however, ICAO codes normally consist of a "K" followed by an airport's three-letter International Air Transport Association (IATA) code. An IATA code is the three-letter airport code used by the civilian sector when making airline reservations. (i.e. - San Diego's IATA code is SAN and it's ICAO would be KSAN).

20. Location Data Elements. There are five location data elements within JOPES.

a. Origin. The origin is the place where deployment/redeployment begins. For contingency planning it is the unit's home station. In crisis action planning, it can be the unit's current location. Origins are populated when FRNs are sourced by entering the UIC.

b. Port of Embarkation (POE). The POE is the location where the strategic leg of a deploying unit begins, or a redeploying unit from overseas.

c. Port of Debarkation (POD). The POD is the location at which the deployed unit enters the theater and subsequently travels to the destination. The POD and destination can be the same location if no further movement is required.

d. Destination. The final destination identifies where the force is to begin operations in the theater, the first point of employment (To include moving to tactical assembly areas or forward operating bases). The movement routing is dictated by the destination.

(1) In-place Requirements. In-place requirements are requirements that are not required to relocate to satisfy the plan. Forces that are stationed in the AOR and pre-positioned supplies and equipment are considered in-place requirements.

e. Intermediate Location (ILOC). An intermediate location is used for a stop during the movement required by the unit. The stop must be for more than 24 hours.

(1) ILOC Stop Codes.

(a) C = Stop between Origin and POE

(b) B = Stop between POE and POD

(c) A = Stop between POD and Destination

21. GEOFILE Installation Type. There may be more than one GEO Code for the same location name. It is crucial that planners use the correct GEOLOC based on the installation code.

ADM	Administration Area	DEP	Depot	NYI	Navy Installation
AFD	Air Field	DFP	Defense Fuel Supply Point	OCN	Ocean
AFS	Air force Station	DIS	Dispensary	OPA	Operating Area
AGS	Air National Guard Station	DOC	Dock	POL	POL Retail Distribution Station
AIN	Army Installation	FHG	Family Housing Area	PRT	Sea Port
AMO	Ammunition Storage	GLF	Gulf	PSG	Sea Passage
ANX	Annex	HSP	Hospital	REC	Recreation Area
APT	Airport	IAP	International Airport	RPA	Rural Populated Area
ASN	Air Station	ISL	Island	RRC	Radar Receiver
ATM	Air Terminal	JAP	Joint-Use Airport	RRJ	Railroad Junction
BAY	Bay	LKE	Lake	RTC	Reserve Training Center
CAP	Civil Airport	MAP	Military Airport	RTR	Radar Installation
CGI	Coast Guard Installation	MBK	Marine Barracks	SCH	School
CHL	Channel	MCC	Marine Corps Camp	SEA	Sea
CLN	Clinic	MFC	Maintenance Area	STG	Storage Area
CNL	Canal	MGI	Marine Ground Installation	STR	Strait
COC	Command Operations	MSL	Missile Site	SVC	Service Area
COM	Communication Site	NAC	Naval Activity	TNG	Training Area
CPE	Cape	NAV	Navigation Aid	WAE	Weather Station
CTY	City	NBA	Naval Base		

Figure C-6.--GEOFILE INSTALLATION TYPE

22. Classes of Supply. Refer to Enclosure (6) for the Classes and sub-Classes of supply.

23. Cargo. Refer to Enclosure (5) for a short list of cargo dimensions for reference.

a. Cargo Category Codes.

First: Type	Second: Extent	Third: Containerization
A VECHICLES NON-SDEP	0 NAT UE	A ON ORGANIC VEH
B NON-SDEP ACFT	1 OUTSIZE UE	B CAN CONTAINERIZE 20 FT CONTAINER 20 STONS OR LESS
C FLOATING CRAFT	2 OVERSIZE UE	
D HAZARD NONVEH	3 BULK UE	
E SCTY/HZD NONVEH	4 NAT ACC SUP	C CONTAINERIZE 40 FT CONTAINER 30 STONS OR LESS
F REFRIGERATED	5 OUTSIZE ACC SUP	
G BULK POL	6 OVERSIZE ACC SUP	
H BULK GRANULAR	7 BULK ACC SUP	D NON CONTAINERIZABLE
J OTHER NONVEH	8 ORGANIC UE	
K SCTY/HZD VEH	9 ORGANIC ACC SUP	
L HAZARDOUS VEH	A NAT NONUNIT	
M AMMUNITION	B OUTSIZE NONUNIT	
N NUCLEAR	C OVERSIZE NONUNIT	
P CHEMICAL	D BULK NONUNIT	
R VECHICLES SELF-DEP		

Figure C-7.--Cargo Category Codes

b. Extent Cargo Size Classification.

(1) Non-air-transportable. Cargo incapable of being transported on a C5 (1453"X216"X156") or weights heavier that a C5's planning weight of 122,600lbs.

(2) Outsized. Exceeds 1090"x117"x105" but can utilize a C5(1453"x216"x156") or C17(784"x 204"x142") for movement. Max planning weight for a single equipment piece is 122,600lbs.

(3) Oversized. Exceeds usable dimensions of 463L pallet (104"x84"x96").

(4) Bulk. Place on a 463L pallet (108"x88"x96").

c. Levels of detail.

Lvl	Description
1	Total number of PAXs, STON/MTONs.
2	Total number of PAXs, STON/MTONs(bulk), oversized, outsized and NAT.
3	Cargo aggregated by Cargo Category Codes
4	Cargo details: description, qty, sqft, STONs/MTONs and dimensions.
6	Will reflect containerized equipment details that include description, qty, sqft, dimensions, and lbs (Not in JOPES)

Figure C-8.--Cargo Level of Detail

24. Aircraft Reference.

CH-53D	Transport Weight (Empty)	23,628 lbs
	Transport Weight (Empty)	11.8 STONs
	Transport Dimensions	679 X 186 X 156
	Width (Stubwing)	340"
	Width (Fuselage)	186"
CH-53E	Transport Weight (Empty)	33,226 lbs
	Transport Weight (Empty)	16.6 STONs
	Transport Dimensions	726 x 186 x 156
	Length (w/o refueling Probe)	782"
	Length (w/ refueling Probe)	908"
AH-1Z	Transport Weight (Empty)	13,440 lbs
	Transport Weight (Empty)	6.7 STONs
	Height Center Main Hub	156"
	Height Top tip of rotor blade	171"
	Length Operational	696"
	Length "X" folded wings -front tip to rear tip	677"
	Length without blades	607"
	Width	132"
UH-1Y	Transport Weight (Empty)	11,840 lbs
	Transport Weight (Empty)	5.9 STONs
	Transport Dim For C-5 or C-17 -without blades	699 x 138 x 158
	Height folded wings	175"
C-5	Operating Weight	374,000
	Planning ACL	65 STONS
	Max PAX	73 PAX
	Max Pallet	36
	Max Pallet Height	96"
	Config CP-1	73 PAX / 36 Pallets
	Config CP-2	73 PAX / RSS
	Config CP-3	73 PAX / Mix plts & RSS

C-17	Operating Weight	278,500
	Planning ACL	45 STONS
	Max PAX	102 PAX
	Max Pallet	18
	Max Pallet Height	96"
	Config C-1	54 PAX / 11 PALLETS
	Config C-2	54 PAX / RSS
	Config C-3	18 PALLETS
	Config P-1	102 PAX / 4 PALLETS
KC-10	Operating Weight	250,000
	Planning ACL	30/40 STONS
	Max PAX	65 PAX
	Max Pallet	22
	Max Pallet Height	90"
	Config C-2 - B	14 PAX / 22 PALLETS
	Config C-3 - D	69 PAX / 16 PALLETS
MV-22	Takeoff Vertical Max Weight	52,600 LBS
	Takeoff Short Running Max Wght	57,000 LBS
	Empty Weight	33,459 LBS
	Length (Fuselage / Stowed)	687" / 756"
	Width (Rotors turning)	1014"
	Width (Stowed)	220"
	Width (Horizontal Stabilizer)	220"
	Height(Nacellas fully vertical)	265"
	Height (vertical stabilizer)	213"
	Height (Stowed)	219"
	PAX	27 PAX (3 Crew)

Figure C-9.--Aircraft Characteristics

25. Common Formulas.

a. MTons: $\frac{\left(\left(\frac{\text{Length}}{12}\right)x\left(\frac{\text{Width}}{12}\right)x\left(\frac{\text{Height}}{12}\right)\right)}{40}$

b. STons: $\frac{lbs}{2000}$

c. Cubic Feet: $\frac{\left(\left(\frac{\text{Width}}{12}\right)x\left(\frac{\text{Height}}{12}\right)\right)x\left(\frac{\text{Length}}{12}\right)}{1728}$

d. Square Feet: $\left(\frac{Length}{12}\right)x\left(\frac{Width}{12}\right)$

26. Useful Web Links.

MARFORCOM	http://www.marforcom.usmc.smil.mil/
MARFORPAC	http://mfpportal.mfp.usmc.smil.mil/default.aspx
MARCENT	http://www.marcent.usmc.smil.mil/default.aspx
MARFORSOUTH	http://scportalanon.southcom.smil.mil/dirandlnos/marforsouth/default.aspx
MARFORRES	http://www.marforres.usmc.smil.mil/hq/g35/default.aspx
I MEF	http://www.1mef.usmc.smil.mil/default.aspx
II MEF	http://www.iimef.usmc.smil.mil/
III MEF	http://portal.gce.3mef.usmc.smil.mil/
JOPES Database	http://www.gmc.nmcc.smil.mil/JOPES/index.html
Intel Link	http://www.intelink.sgov.gov/home.aspx
DCO	https://www.dco.dod.smil.mil/
SMS	https://sms.transcom.smil.mil/sms-perl/smswebstart.pl
AMHS (SIPR)	https://quantico.amhs.usmc.smil.mil/amhs/login.asp
AMHS (NIPR)	https://quantico.amhs.usmc.mil/amhs/login.asp
JDTC (NIPR)	https://www.jdtc.jfcom.mil/
CORONET (NIPR)	https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/community/views/home.aspx?filter=ac-op-3-4

Figure C-10.—Web Links

Appendix C Enclosure 1

MISSION PRIORITY CODES

1. Overview. The effective use of DOD resources to move passengers, cargo, and conduct air refueling operations requires movement and mobility priorities. These assigned priorities enable logistics managers and air refueling planners to best utilize mobility resources to support both peacetime and wartime requirements.

2. Purpose. This enclosure identifies transportation priority codes assigned for cargo, passenger, and air refueling requirements that require movement via common-user airlift, air-refueling, and sealift resources under the DOD Transportation Movement Priority System.

MISSION PRIORITY CODES	
1A1	Presidential-directed missions including support to the NAOC when operating in direct support of the President.
1A2	U.S. forces and other forces or activities in combat designated by the Chairman in accordance with applicable Secretary of Defense guidance.
1A3	Programs approved by the President for top national priority including (1) Real-world contingency deployment operations supporting CONPLANs for special operations, (2) Deployment of special category overseas law enforcement missions (this priority would also include redeployment of such missions, if the return of the aircraft to the United States were considered integral to mission accomplishment), (3) Deployment of designated search and rescue teams when directed by the Secretary of Defense. This priority shall only be assigned to missions in which the immediate deployment could result in the saving of human lives, (4) Deployment of assets in support of homeland defense and civil support in response to an actual attack, an anticipated imminent attack, or time-sensitive response to a catastrophic incident including assets required for force protection and consequence management, (5) Special weapons, (6) Movement of forces in support of national C2 capabilities, and (7) Time-sensitive deployments of Secretary of Defense-directed ISR Global Response Force and TITAN airborne reconnaissance missions.
1B1	Missions specially directed by the Secretary of Defense Including (1) Urgent contingency deployments (this priority is intended for deployment of forces supporting contingency operations of a sudden, time sensitive nature and is not

	intended for routine, planned rotations of forces into theater), (2) Redeployment of forces conducting real-world operations in support of CONPLANs for special operations (this priority is assigned as a result of the stringent reconstitution requirements placed on these assets), (3)Routine law enforcement deployment missions, (4) NAOC operations when not in support of the President, (5) Validated contingency channels, (6) Patients requiring urgent or priority aero medical evacuation, and (7) Deployment of special operations forces for real-world counterdrug and joint combined exchange training (JCET) missions.
1B2	Units, projects, or plans specially approved for implementation by the Secretary of Defense or the Chairman including steady-state contingency deployments. This priority is intended for deployment or rotation of forces supporting contingency operations of an enduring nature (including planned rotations of aircraft squadrons, air expeditionary forces, missile battery equipment and personnel, communications support, and security forces).
1B3	Covers requirements in support of (1) All contingency redeployments, regardless of whether the deployment was urgent or steady state (except for forces deployed for routine aero medical evacuation missions) , (2) Redeployment of special operations forces from real-world counterdrug and JCET missions and (3) Validated distribution channels.
2A1	U.S. and/or foreign forces or activities deploying or positioned and maintained in a state of readiness for immediate combat, combat support, or combat service support missions, including CONUS-based units for exercise and training events directly related to CONPLANs for special operations.
2A2	Industrial production activities engaged in repair, modification, or manufacture of primary weapons, equipment, and supplies to prevent an impending work stoppage or to re-institute production in the event a stoppage has already occurred or when the materiel is required to accomplish emergency or controlling jobs and movement of aircraft in support of foreign military sales.
2B1	CJCS-sponsored exercises (under CJCS Exercise Program).
2B2	Combatant commander-sponsored exercises (under CJCS Exercise Program).
3A1	Readiness or evaluation tests when airlift is required in support of the unit inspection or evaluation tests including deployment missions for major command (or equivalent)-directed exercises or operations (U.S. Navy: fleet commanders; U.S. Army: major Army commands; U.S. Air Force: numbered Air Forces; and U.S. Marine Corps: Marine Forces

	commands).
3A2	U.S. and/or foreign forces or activities that are maintained in a state of readiness to deploy for combat and other activities essential to combat forces.
3B1	Service training when airborne operations or air mobility support is integral to combat readiness (e.g., field training exercise, proficiency airdrop, and air assault).
3B2	Requirements in support of Combat support training (e.g., flare drops and special operations missions) and Counterdrug training missions (deployment and redeployment).
3B3	Service schools requiring airborne, airdrop, or air transportability training as part of the program of instruction.
3B4	Airdrop and/or air transportability or aircraft certification of new or modified equipment.
4A1	U.S. and/or foreign forces or activities tasked for employment in support of approved war plans and support activities essential to such forces.
4A2	Static loading exercises for those units specifically tasked to perform air transportability missions.
4B1	Other U.S. and/or foreign forces or activities.
4B2	Other non-DOD activities that cannot be accommodated by commercial airlift.
4B3	Static display for public and military events.

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Appendix C Enclosure 2

UNIT LEVEL CODE

Code	Unit Level Definition		Code	Unit Level Definition
A	Numbered Army		CPS	Corps
ABF	Adv Base Functional Compt		CRW	Crew
AC	Aircraft		CTP	Port Captain
ACD	Academy		CTR	Center
ACT	Activity		CV	Aircraft Carrier
ADM	Administration		CVN	Aircraft Carrier (Nuclear Powered)
AF	Numbered Air Force		DAY	Division Artillery
AFB	Air Force Base		DD	Destroyer
AFD	Airfield		DDG	Guided Missile Destroyer
AFY	Air Facility		DEP	Depot
AGF	Miscellaneous Command Ship		DET	Detachment
AGP	Army Group		DIR	Director, Directorate
AGY	Agency		DIV	Division
ANX	Annex		DMB	Detachment for MEB
AP	Air Patrol		DMF	Detachment for MEF
AR	Area		DMP	II MEB + MEU Det Residual
ARS	Arsenal		DMR	MEB + MEU Det Residual
AST	Air Station		DMU	Detachment for MEU
ATM	Air Terminal		DSP	Dispensary
AUG	Augmentation		DST	District
AVT	Training Aircraft Carrier		DTL	Detail
B	Barge		ELE	Element
BAS	Base		ENL	Enlisted
BB	Battleship		EQP	Equipment
BD	Board		FAC	Facility
BDE	Brigade		FAR	Field Army
BKS	Barracks		FF	Frigate
BLT	Battalion Landing Team		FFG	Guided Missile Frigate
BN	Battalion		FLO	Flotilla
BND	Band		FLT	Numbered Fleet
BR	Branch		FMF	Fleet Marine Force
BSN	Basin		FOR	Force
BT	Boat		FT	Flight
BTY	Battery		FTR	Force Troops
CAY	Corps Artillery		GAR	Garrison
CE	Command Element		GRP	Group
CEC	Com-Electronic Complex		HBD	HQ, HQ Company, and Band
CEP	Com-Electronic Package		HHB	HQ and HQ Battery
CG	Guided Missile Cruiser		HHC	HQ and HQ Company
CGC	US Coast Guard Cutter		HHD	HQ and HQ Detachment
CGE	College		HHS	HQ, HQ and Co and Svc Co
CGN	Guided Missile Cruiser (Nuclear Powered)		HHT	HQ and HQ Troop
CLN	Clinic		HM	Home
CMD	Command		HMC	HQ and Maintenance Company
CMN	Commission		HQ	Headquarters
CMP	Camp		HQA	Hqtrs Wing Augmentation
CO	Company		HQC	Headquarters Company

Code	Unit Level Definition		Code	Unit Level Definition
HQD	Headquarters Detachment		PKT	Packet
HQJ	Hqtrs Joint Task Force		PLN	Plant
HQS	Hqtrs and Service Co		PLT	Platoon
HQW	Headquarters Element Wing		PO	Post Office
HSB	HQ, HQ and Service Battery		PRT	Port
HSC	HQ, HQ and Support Company		PTY	Party
HSP	Hospital		PVG	Proving Ground
INS	Installation		RCT	Regimental Combat Team
ISP	Inspector		REP	Representative
IST	Institute		RES	Reserves
LAB	Laboratory		RGT	Regiment
LCC	Amphib Cmd Ship (GPurpose)		RLT	Regimental Landing Team
LHA	Amphibious Assault Ship		RNG	Range
LHD	Amphib Asslt Ship (MPurpose)		SC	Support Company
LIB	Library		SCH	School
LKA	Amphibious Cargo Ship		SCM	Support Command
LPD	Amphibious Transport Dock		SCO	Service Company
LPH	Amphib Asslt Ship (Helo)		SCT	Sector
LSD	Dock Landing Ship		SEC	Section
LST	Tank Landing Ship		SF	Security Force
MAA	Military Asst Advisory Group		SHP	Shop
MAG	Marine Air Group		SIP	Ship, Foreign or Merchant
MAW	Marine Air Wing		SQ	Squadron
MCM	Mine Countermeasure Ship		SQD	Squad
MEB	Marine Expeditionary Brigade		SS	Shop Stores
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force		SSB	Ballistic Missile Submarine (Nuclear Powered)
MER	Merchant Ship		SSN	Submarine (Nuclear Powered)
MEU	Marine Expeditionary Unit		SST	Substation
MGR	Manager		SSX	Submarine
MGZ	Magazine		STA	Station
MHG	MEF Headquarters Group		STF	Staff
MIS	Mission		STP	Special Troops
MLG	Marine Logistics Group		STR	Store
MSC	Mil Sealift Cmd (MSC) Ship		SU	Subunit
MSF	MSC One-Time Charter		SUP	Supervisor
MSO	Minesweeper, Ocean		SVC	Service
MTF	Maintenance Float		SYD	Shipyard
MUS	Museum		SYS	System
NAL	No Assigned Level		TE	Task Element
NSC	Navy Support Craft		TF	Task Force
NSL	No Significant Level		TG	Task Group
OBS	Observatory		TM	Team
OFC	Office		TML	Terminal
OFF	Officer		TRN	Train
OIC	Officer-In-Charge		TRP	Troop
OL	Operating Location		TU	Task Unit
PER	Personnel		U	Unit
PHM	Guided Missile Patrol Combatant (Hydrofoil)		USS	US Ship
PKG	Package		WG	Wing
OL	Operating Location		WKS	Works

Appendix C Enclosure 3

TRANSPORTATION MODE AND SOURCE

MODE	SOURCE	EXPLANATION
A	C	AIR VIA SUPPORTING COMMANDER CHANNEL (AMC OR SERVICE) AIRCRAFT.
A	D	AIR VIA THEATER (SUPTD CMDR) CONTROLLED AIRCRAFT.(INTRA-THEATER AIRCRAFT).
A	H	AIR VIA UNIT'S ORGANIC AIRCRAFT (USMC OWNED). THIS IS FOR ALL THE PAX AND CARGO FLYING ON OUR OWN AIRCRAFT, WHETHER IT IS FROM THE SQUADRON OWNING THE AIRCRAFT, ANOTHER SQUADRON, OR HIGHER HEADQUARTERS.
A	J	AIR VIA SMALL COMMERCIAL CARGO PROGRAM (SCCP).
A	K	AIR VIA (AMC, AMC-CONTRACT) AIRCRAFT. STRATEGIC AIRLIFT IS THE MOST COMMON CODE USED FOR CONUS TO THEATER MOVEMENTS. USTRANSCOM ALLOCATES.
A	L	AIR VIA AMC COMMERCIAL TICKET PROGRAM (CTP). NOT ENTERED BY US. CTP IS AN EXERCISE M/S CODE. WE ENTER THE M/S OF AK, AND REQUEST CTP AUTHORIZATION FOR THAT ULN. WHEN APPROVED, THE CINC WILL CHANGE CODE TO AL.
A	M	AIR VIA UNIT (SERVICE) - FUNDED COMM TICKETS. THIS TYPE OF MOVEMENT MEANS THAT THE MARINE CORPS IS WILLING TO PAY OUT OF ITS OWN POCKET TO MOVE UNITS/PAX VIA COMM AIRLIFT. UNIT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET CMDRS RDD AND PROVIDE PLANNERS WITH ITINERARY.
A	N	AIR VIA HOST NATION/ALLIED PROVIDED AIRLIFT.
A	O	NALO/OSA FLIGHTS.
A	Q	AIR VIA STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT (AMC), SOF "SPECIAL HANDLING" REQUIRED.
A	S	AIR VIA SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT MISSION (SAAM).
L	C	SUPPORTING CINC CONTROLLED LAND TRANSPORT OTHER THAN A CONUS APOE/SPOE.
L	D	SUPPORTED CINC CONTROLLED LAND TRANSPORT OTHER THAN A CONUS APOE/SPOE.
L	G	MTMC-ARRANGED TRANSPORT. THIS WILL BE THE CODE FOR ALL ORIGIN TO APOE MOVES WITHIN CONUS.
L	H	LAND VIA ORGANIC (UNIT) VECHICLES. USE IF THE VEHICLES YOU ARE USING FOR MOVEMENT ARE YOUR OWN AND THEY ARE GETTING ON THE AIRCRAFT/SHIP FOR MOVEMENT TO THEATER.
L	M	SERVICE PROVIDED NON-ORGANIC TRANSPORT.
L	N	HOST NATION/ALLIED CONTROLLED LAND TRANSPORT.
L	P	DOD-ARRANGED LAND TRANSPORT NEITHER UNDER OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF A CINC NOR ARRANGED BY MTMC.
L	R	LAND VIA THEATER (SUPPORTED COMMANDER) RAIL.
P	A	ANY POSSIBLE SOURCE, UTSC ANALYZES AND RECOMMENDS APPROPRIATE MODE/SOURCE.
P	C	OPTIONAL VIA SUPPORTING CINC (TO OTHER THAT A CONUS SPOE).
P	D	OPTIONAL VIA SUPPORTED CINC (TO OTHER THAT A CONUS SPOE).
P	G	MODE OPTIONAL; SOURCE IS MTMC (CONUS USE ONLY).
P	N	HOST NATION.
S	C	SUPPORTING CINC COMMANDER CONTROLLED USN OR USCG SHIP. THIS IS THE CODE FOR ALL THE AMPHIB MARINES AND TAVBS. NOT MSC.
S	D	SUPPORTED CINC CONTROLLED USN OR USCG SHIP (MPS/AWR). THIS IS THE CODE FOR ALL OUR CARGO ON THE MPSRONS AND ALSO FOR THE SEA GOING LEGS OF OPP MOVEMENT. NOT MSC.
S	E	MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND (MSC) CONTROLLED SHIPS. COMMERCIAL CARGO SHIPS. MOST SEA LIFTED CARGO WILL USE THE CODE.
S	F	SEALIFT VIA LONER SERVICE.
S	H	UNIT'S ORGANIC SEA TRANSPORT CAPABLE OF INDEPENDENT SEA TRANSIT. ONLY USED IF WE ARE SELF DEPLOYING AAVS OR CRRCS.
S	N	HOST NATION CONTROLLED SHIP.
S	P	DOD ARRANGED MVMNT VIA CANAL/FERRY NOT UNDER OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF MSC.
S	W	MSC-CONTROLLED SHIP WITHHELD FROM COMMON-USER POOL TO SUPPORT USMC ASSAULT FOE. COMM SHIPS THAT ACCOMPANY THE AMPHIB SHIPS AND CARRY PAX/CARGO.
X	G	ORIGIN AND POE OR POD AND DEST ARE THE SAME WITHIN CONUS. IF YOUR UNIT IS CONUS BASED, AND YOUR APOE IS THE SAME AS YOUR ORIGIN, US THIS CODE.
X	X	ORIGIN AND POE OR POD AND DEST ARE THE SAME BUT GEOLOC IS OUTSIDE CONUS.
Z	Blank	REQUIREMENT IS IN PLACE AT FINAL DESTINATION. PEOPLE AND THINGS PREPOSITIONED WHERE WE NEED THEM ALREADY.

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Appendix C Enclosure 4

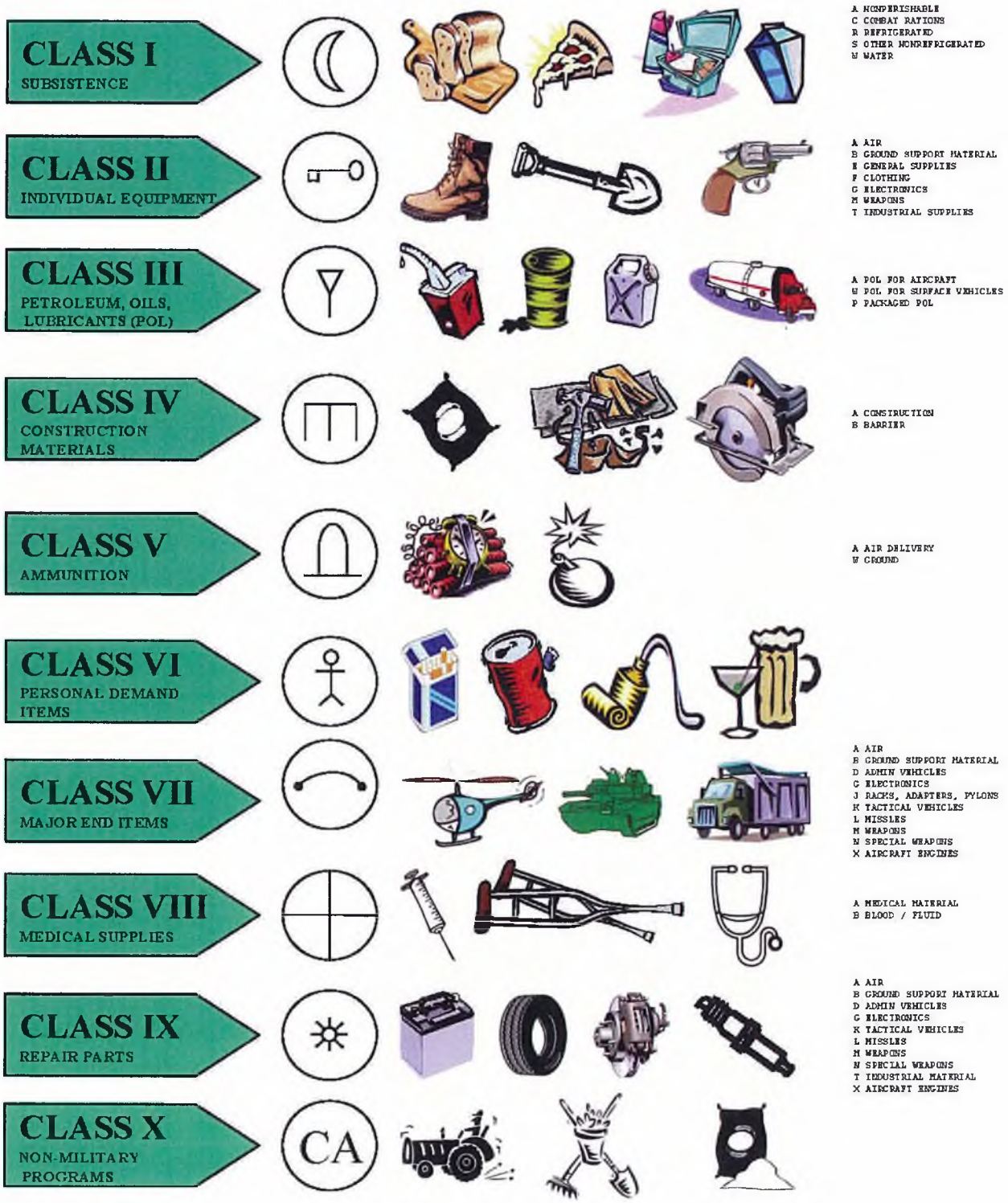
GEO AND ICAO CODES

COUNTRY/STATE NAME	GEO CODE	ICAO CODE	GEOLOCATION NAME	INS TYPE
BAHRAIN	ATXK	OBBI	BAHRAIN INTL	IAP
CALIFORNIA	CPMC	KNXF	CAMP PENDLETON MC	APT
CALIFORNIA	TWEN	KTNP	TWENTYNINE PALMS	APT
CALIFORNIA	NGWV	KSAN	SAN DIEGO INTL	JAP
CALIFORNIA	CAAP	KNFG	CAMP PENDLETON MC	MAP
CALIFORNIA	FSPM	KEDW	EDWARDS AFB	MAP
CALIFORNIA	PCZP	KRIV	MARCH ARB	MAP
CALIFORNIA	QKJA	KNKX	MIRAMAR MCAS	MAP
CALIFORNIA	TKXA	KNTD	POINT MUGU NAS	MAP
CALIFORNIA	TWAC	KNXP	TWENTYNINE PALMS	MAP
CALIFORNIA	XDAT	KSUU	TRAVIS AFB	MAP
DJIBOUTI	FGVD	HDAM	DJIBOUTI AMBOULI	JAP
FLORIDA	LSGA	KJAX	JACKSONVILLE INTL	JAP
FLORIDA	ASPQ	KAGR	MACDILL AFB AUX F	MAP
FLORIDA	GWDD	KNPA	PENSACOLA NAS	MAP
FLORIDA	LSGE	KNIP	JACKSONVILLE NAS	MAP
FLORIDA	NVZR	KMCF	MACDILL AFB	MAP
GERMANY	TYFR	ETAR	RAMSTEIN AB	MAP
GERMANY	VYHK	ETAD	SPANGDAHLEM AB	MAP
GUAM	AJJY	PGUA	ANDERSEN AFB	MAP
HAWAII	KZTV	PHNL	HONOLULU INTL	JAP
HAWAII	KNMD	PHIK	JOINT BASE PEARL	MAP
HAWAII	LYAX	PHNG	KANEOHE BAY MCAF	MAP
IRAQ	ALB1	ORAA	AL ASAD AB	AFD
IRAQ	YV6Z	ORRM	AR RAMADI	APT
IRAQ	ATSB	ORBI	BAGHDAD INTL	IAP
IRAQ	ADLG	ORSH	AL SAHRA	MAP
IRAQ	BAAS	ORBD	JOINT BASE BALAD	MAP
IRAQ	JVPE	ORAT	AL TAQADDUM AB	MAP
IRAQ	WRFP	ORTL	ALI BASE	MAP
IRAQ	YVZF	ORS5	SAHL SINJAR	MAP
IRAQ	YY6Q	ORRW	KOREAN VILLAGE FO	MAP
IRAQ	ZVYL	ORAQ	AL QAIM FOB	MAP
IRAQ	ZYAT	ORTI	AL TAJI AAF	MAP
JAPAN	LRFW	RJOI	IWAKUNI MCAS	IAP

COUNTRY/STATE NAME	GEO CODE	ICAO CODE	GEOLOCATION NAME	INS TYPE
JAPAN	REPN	ROAH	NAHA	IAP
JAPAN	RRFE	RJAA	NARITA INTL	IAP
JAPAN	SMXQ	RJOO	OSAKA INTL	IAP
JAPAN	WYKX	RJTT	TOKYO INTL	IAP
JAPAN	HNRH	ROTM	FUTENMA MCAS	MAP
JAPAN	LXEZ	RODN	KADENA AB	MAP
JAPAN	QKKA	RJSM	MISAWA AB	MAP
JAPAN	ZNRE	RJTY	YOKOTA AB	MAP
KOREA, REP OF	LJWB	RKSI	INCHEON INTL	IAP
KOREA, REP OF	MEQH	RKSS	GIMPO INTL	IAP
KOREA, REP OF	MEPJ	RKPK	GIMHAE INTL	JAP
KOREA, REP OF	MLWR	RKJK	KUNSAN AB	MAP
KOREA, REP OF	SMYU	RKSO	OSAN AB	MAP
KOREA, REP OF	TKEA	RKTH	POHANG	MAP
KOREA, REP OF	VHPY	RKSM	SEOUL AB	MAP
KOREA, REP OF	WNHQ	RKSW	SUWON	MAP
KOREA, REP OF	ZMRN	RKTY	YECHEON	MAP
KUWAIT	MMDN	OKBK	KUWAIT INTL	IAP
KUWAIT	ACVZ	OKAJ	AHMED AL JABER AB	MAP
KUWAIT	AEWV	OKAS	ALI AL SALEM AB	MAP
KUWAIT	ZVZX	OKNB	KUWAIT NAVAL BASE	MAP
KYRGYZSTAN	NZYY	UAFM	MANAS	AFD
MARYLAND	HBFB	KBWI	BALTIMORE WASHING	CAP
MARYLAND	AJXF	KADW	ANDREWS AFB	MAP
NORTH CAROLINA	ADYB	KOAJ	ALBERT J ELLIS	CAP
NORTH CAROLINA	RPRU	KILM	WILMINGTON INTL	JAP
NORTH CAROLINA	DNNL	KNKT	CHERRY POINT MCAS	MAP
NORTH CAROLINA	RQWP	KNCA	NEW RIVER MCAS	MAP
NORTH CAROLINA	TMKH	KPOB	POPE AFB	MAP
QATAR	FHLZ	OTBD	DOHA INTL	IAP
QATAR	ALDA	OTBH	AL UDEID AB	MAP
SOUTH CAROLINA	BBJM	KNBC	BEAUFORT MCAS	MAP
THAILAND	MLER	VTUN	KHORAT	MAP
THAILAND	UYZP	VTBU	U TAPAO PATTAYA I	MAP
VIRGINIA	FMJN	KIAD	WASHINGTON DULLES	IAP
VIRGINIA	YMGC	KDCA	RONALD REAGAN WAS	JAP
VIRGINIA	MUHJ	KLFI	JB LANGLEY-EUSTIS	MAP
VIRGINIA	SBDW	KNGU	NORFOLK NS	MAP

Appendix C Enclosure 5

CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES OF SUPPLY



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Appendix C Enclosure 6

JULIAN CALENDAR

(LEAP YEAR)				C-DAY CONVERSION CALENDAR								(LEAP YEAR)				
	JAN	FEB	MAR		APR	MAY	JUN		JUL	AUG	SEP		OCT	NOV	DEC	
1	1	32	61	1	92	122	153	1	183	214	245	1	275	306	336	1
2	2	33	62	2	93	123	154	2	184	215	246	2	276	307	337	2
3	3	34	63	3	94	124	155	3	185	216	247	3	277	308	338	3
4	4	35	64	4	95	125	156	4	186	217	248	4	278	309	339	4
5	5	36	65	5	96	126	157	5	187	218	249	5	279	310	340	5
6	6	37	66	6	97	127	158	6	188	219	250	6	280	311	341	6
7	7	38	67	7	98	128	159	7	189	220	251	7	281	312	342	7
8	8	39	68	8	99	129	160	8	190	221	252	8	282	313	343	8
9	9	40	69	9	100	130	161	9	191	222	253	9	283	314	344	9
10	10	41	70	10	101	131	162	10	192	223	254	10	284	315	345	10
11	11	42	71	11	102	132	163	11	193	224	255	11	285	316	346	11
12	12	43	72	12	103	133	164	12	194	225	256	12	286	317	347	12
13	13	44	73	13	104	134	165	13	195	226	257	13	287	318	348	13
14	14	45	74	14	105	135	166	14	196	227	258	14	288	319	349	14
15	15	46	75	15	106	136	167	15	197	228	259	15	289	320	350	15
16	16	47	76	16	107	137	168	16	198	229	260	16	290	321	351	16
17	17	48	77	17	108	138	169	17	199	230	261	17	291	322	352	17
18	18	49	78	18	109	139	170	18	200	231	262	18	292	323	353	18
19	19	50	79	19	110	140	171	19	201	232	263	19	293	324	354	19
20	20	51	80	20	111	141	172	20	202	233	264	20	294	325	355	20
21	21	52	81	21	112	142	173	21	203	234	265	21	295	326	356	21
22	22	53	82	22	113	143	174	22	204	235	266	22	296	327	357	22
23	23	54	83	23	114	144	175	23	205	236	267	23	297	328	358	23
24	24	55	84	24	115	145	176	24	206	237	268	24	298	329	359	24
25	25	56	85	25	116	146	177	25	207	238	269	25	299	330	360	25
26	26	57	86	26	117	147	178	26	208	239	270	26	300	331	361	26
27	27	58	87	27	118	148	179	27	209	240	271	27	301	332	362	27
28	28	59	88	28	119	149	180	28	210	241	272	28	302	333	363	28
29	29	60	89	29	120	150	181	29	211	242	273	29	303	334	364	29
30	30		90	30	121	151	182	30	212	243	274	30	304	335	365	30
31	31		91	31		152		31	213	244		31	305		366	31

C-DAY CONVERSION CALENDAR																
	JAN	FEB	MAR		APR	MAY	JUN		JUL	AUG	SEP		OCT	NOV	DEC	
1	1	32	60	1	91	121	152	1	182	213	244	1	274	305	335	1
2	2	33	61	2	92	122	153	2	183	214	245	2	275	306	336	2
3	3	34	62	3	93	123	154	3	184	215	246	3	276	307	337	3
4	4	35	63	4	94	124	155	4	185	216	247	4	277	308	338	4
5	5	36	64	5	95	125	156	5	186	217	248	5	278	309	339	5
6	6	37	65	6	96	126	157	6	187	218	249	6	279	310	340	6
7	7	38	66	7	97	127	158	7	188	219	250	7	280	311	341	7
8	8	39	67	8	98	128	159	8	189	220	251	8	281	312	342	8
9	9	40	68	9	99	129	160	9	190	221	252	9	282	313	343	9
10	10	41	69	10	100	130	161	10	191	222	253	10	283	314	344	10
11	11	42	70	11	101	131	162	11	192	223	254	11	284	315	345	11
12	12	43	71	12	102	132	163	12	193	224	255	12	285	316	346	12
13	13	44	72	13	103	133	164	13	194	225	256	13	286	317	347	13
14	14	45	73	14	104	134	165	14	195	226	257	14	287	318	348	14
15	15	46	74	15	105	135	166	15	196	227	258	15	288	319	349	15
16	16	47	75	16	106	136	167	16	197	228	259	16	289	320	350	16
17	17	48	76	17	107	137	168	17	198	229	260	17	290	321	351	17
18	18	49	77	18	108	138	169	18	199	230	261	18	291	322	352	18
19	19	50	78	19	109	139	170	19	200	231	262	19	292	323	353	19
20	20	51	79	20	110	140	171	20	201	232	263	20	293	324	354	20
21	21	52	80	21	111	141	172	21	202	233	264	21	294	325	355	21
22	22	53	81	22	112	142	173	22	203	234	265	22	295	326	356	22
23	23	54	82	23	113	143	174	23	204	235	266	23	296	327	357	23
24	24	55	83	24	114	144	175	24	205	236	267	24	297	328	358	24
25	25	56	84	25	115	145	176	25	206	237	268	25	298	329	359	25
26	26	57	85	26	116	146	177	26	207	238	269	26	299	330	360	26
27	27	58	86	27	117	147	178	27	208	239	270	27	300	331	361	27
28	28	59	87	28	118	148	179	28	209	240	271	28	301	332	362	28
29	29		88	29	119	149	180	29	210	241	272	29	302	333	363	29
30	30		89	30	120	150	181	30	211	242	273	30	303	334	364	30
31	31		90	31		151		31	212	243		31	304		365	31

Appendix D

JOPES REFERENCE FILE MANAGEMENT (TUCHA, TUDET, UTC, UIC, and MPS)

1. Purpose. This appendix provides information on TUCHA and the current Marine Corps management process.

2. Overview.

a. TUCHA defined. TUCHA represents level IV data that includes total PAX and stons associated with a "Type" unit (UTC).

(1) Unit Type Code (UTC) - Primary means of identifying standard types of units and describing needed force requirements capabilities (i.e. X Infantry Company, or X VMFA Squadron). Assignment of a UTC categorizes each type organization into a class, or kind of unit having common distinguishing characteristics.

(a) UTC First Character Code. The first character of the UTC identifies the functional area of the unit type. Figure D-1 below

Code	Description	Code	Description
0	Infantry	H	Maintenance
1	Artillery	J	Supply-Support
2	Tracked Vehicles	K	Research-Development Test & Evaluation
3	Aviation Tactical	L	Administration-Personnel-Legal-Postal-Special Services-Brands-Memorial-Graves Registration-Public Info-Morale
4	Engineers and Topographic Services	M	*Not Used*
5	Aviation Training	N	*Not Used*
6	Ground Communications-Electronics- Signal	P	Intelligence-Counterintelligence Classified Security Psychological Activities
7	Air Control Units (Includes MACS, MASS, MATCS)	Q	Military Police-Physical Security-Law Enforcement
8	Aviation Support	R	*Not Used*
9	Miscellaneous Combat - Combat Support/Combat Service Support	S	Finance-Fiscal Contract Admin- Procurement
A	No Fixed Organization	T	Ground Training
B	*Not Used*	U	Major transportation
C	Command Headquarters	V	Civil Affairs units-Combined action Units
D	*Not Used*	W	*Not Used*
E	*Not Used*	X	Multifunction Posts-Camps-stations-Forts-Bases-Barracks
F	Medical-Surgical-Dental	Y	*Not Used*
G	*Not Used*	Z	Miscellaneous

Figure D-1.--UTC First Position Code and Functional Area

(2) Standard UTC - The Marine Corps currently has 189 standard UTCs with complete movement characteristics. Standard UTCs are quantified as "standard" based on assignment of a T/O&E as identified in the USMC TFSMS.

(3) Level IV data - Detail by "type" cargo, quantity by type of equipment, square feet, dimensions, STONS, MTONS and line item number. (Figure D-2 depicts level IV detail for an Infantry Company UTC)

	UNIT					LVL4						
UTC	UNIT DESCRIPTION	ULC	PAX	STONS	CCC	DESCRITPTION	QTY	L	W	HT	SQFT	STONS
0GVGA	WPNS CO, INF BN, INF REGT, MARDIV	CO	157	299.6	J2B	C4433 QUADCON	6	58	96	82	39	5
					J3B	C4431 PALCON	2	40	48	41	13	0.6
					R1D	D0030 TRK, UTL, EP CAB, ARMAMENT CA	17	194	80	108	108	6.2
					R2B	D0033 TRK, UTL, EP CAP, ENCHANCE, I	8	194	91	75	123	4.8
					R2B	D0034 TRK, UTL, C2, GP VEH, ENCHANC	14	194	91	75	123	5.7
					R2D	D0032 TRK, UTL, EP CAB, TOW CARR, A	8	194	91	102	123	5.6

Figure D-2.--UTC for Wpns Co with associated level IV TUCHA

b. TUCHA requirement. The CJCSM 3150.24C (TUCHAREP MANUAL) directs the Marine Corps to maintain and update current and accurate TUCHA data in the JOPES IT on a quarterly basis. TUCHA equipment data to be reported in JOPES IT identifies the minimum requirement directed by the Joint Staff and includes vehicles, non-self deployable aircraft, floating craft, hazardous cargo, and any item greater than 35 feet (in any linear dimension).

c. Use of TUCHA in planning. TUCHA data is primarily used during deliberate planning and is used by planners to build TPFDD requirements in level III (T), or IV OPLAN/CONPLANS. By building the TPFDDs with TUCHA data, CCDR's are able to generate lift requirements used in planning force flow in order to identify strategic lift requirements. Accuracy of TUCHA data is critical in order to not only identify lift requirements, but to also identify shortfalls within contingency plans and enables accurate risk/feasibility assessments. TUCHA can also be used as a starting point in building actual unit equipment requirements, and used during the initial stages of CAP in generating initial lift planning estimations.

d. TUCHA Management. HQMC PP&O (PLN) is responsible for the TUCHA process and management for the Marine Corps. Marine

Corps TUCHA data and management process must meet both the minimum requirement as directed in CJCSM 3150.24C (TUCHAREP MANUAL), and also support optimal CCDR/USMC service component contingency planning requirements. HQMC PP&O (PLN) ensures that TUCHA databases are updated quarterly unless operational requirements dictate an immediate update, but not later than 20 March, 20 June, 20 September, and 20 December. HQMC PP&O (PLN) transmits USMC TUCHA data as a computer-readable American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) text file to DISA for upload into the JOPES IT TUCHA reference file. HQMC PP&O (PLN) publishes newsgroups in "gccs.jopes.fm" with details on the database updates. (*However, COCOM's can delay the updates in specific plans if it conflicts with the current planning)

3. USMC TUCHA Management Process.

a. TUCHA Data information and constraints.

(1) 189 total standard UTCs in USMC TUCHA.

(2) Includes SERMIS (aviation blue gear) and TFSMS (green gear).

(3) TUCHA data (equipment dimensions, quantities, etc.) taken from USMC TFSMS "system of record", with some modifications taken from equipment Technical Manuals (TMs) if incorrect in TFSMS.

(4) TUCHA data limited to Table of Authorized Control Number (TAMCNs) contained within TFSMS (Type I & II), no type III, or local NSNs.

(5) UTC container requirement based on quantity identified within TFSMS and not necessarily true requirement.

b. TUCHA Management Process.

(1) HQMC PP&O (PLN) has developed and utilizes two Excel macros that format TUCHA data into an ASCII files. These macros require manual updates, but are currently the only programs that can compile and filter TUCHA data from TFSMS to JOPES in order to update the USMC TUCHA in the JOPES IT reference file. HQMC PP&O (PLN) established parameters (in figure D-1), for the data that goes into the JOPES IT reference file. Containers are registered at MAX weight in order to account for the lvl 6 data

that does not meet the parameters. The below general steps are used updating the USMC TUCHA database:

(a) PAX and equipment are exported from TFSMS for every UTC that contains a TO&E.

(b) DC AVN provides HQMC PP&O (PLN) an updated equipment and aircraft list from SERMIS. SERMIS does not contain item identification numbers. Unique equipment from SERMIS is assigned an item identification number by making the first character an "S" and taking the last 4 characters from the NIINPRIME field.

(c) The first Excel macro program (Cargo Cleaner) contains a master cargo reference file that is used as the baseline for cargo comparison on data extracted from TFSMS and SERMIS. Equipment from TFSMS is ran through the Cargo Cleaner in order to ensure that all equipment has the same dimensional characteristics.

(d) After all cargo has been processed through the Cargo Cleaner, each individual UTC is ran through the second Excel macro program (TUCHA Runner), in order to convert the data from an Excel file into an ASCII file.

(e) Once complete ASCII files are compiled, HQMC PP&O (PLN) sends the files to DISA for testing then processing via e-mail for upload into the JOPES IT TUCHA reference file. After DISA conducts the TUCHA file upload into JOPES IT, the CCDR's are responsible for accepting import of the TUCHA update contained within the JOPES IT reference files to specific OPLAN/CONPLANS.

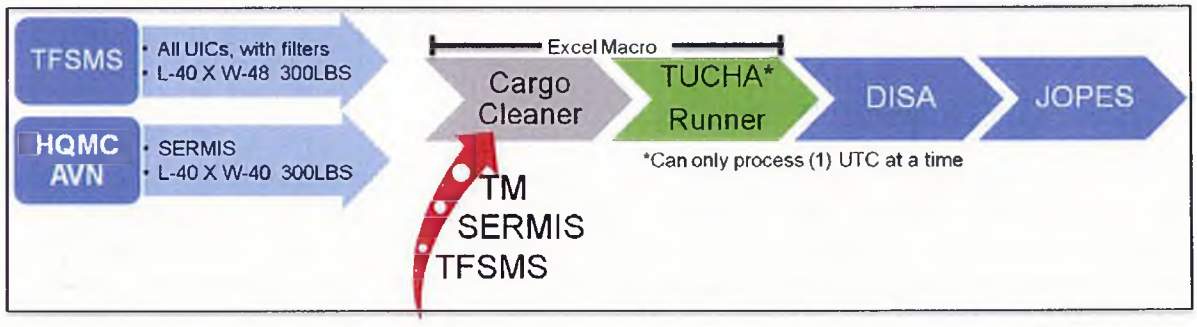

Figure D-3.--TUCHA Process

c. Future TUCHA System. In order to achieve greater fidelity in representing a UTC's level IV equipment in TUCHA, a

simpler process in compiling/managing data and improving linkages between USMC and Joint systems, integration of the USMC TUCHA requirement will be included into future versions of either force deployment or TFSD systems.

4. TUDET Reference File. The TUDET reference file consists of information concerning the physical characteristics of certain DOD items of unit equipment associated with the JOPES IT TUCHA. Equipment to be reported are vehicles (all non palletized wheeled and tracked vehicles whether self-propelled or towed, including amphibians), non-self-deployable aircraft that are uncrated, floating craft, hazardous cargo, and any item greater than 35 feet in any linear dimension.

a. TUDET Requirement. Per direction contained within CJCSM 3150.17D (TEDREP), HQMC PP&O (PLN) updates TUDET reference files quarterly unless operational requirements dictate an immediate update, but not later than 20 March, 20 June, 20 September, and 20 December. TUDET data is transmitted as a computer-readable ASCII text file to DISA.

b. TUDET Process. HQMC PP&O (PLN) updates the USMC TUDET file using the same equipment data derived from the TUCHA process, however, the TUDET reference file has to be separately updated from the TUCHA reference file.

c. HQMC PP&O (PLN) has developed and utilizes an Excel macro that formats TUDET data into an ASCII file. This macro requires manual updates, but is currently the only program that can compile and filter TUDET data to JOPES in order to update the USMC TUDET in the JOPES IT reference file.

5. Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) TUCHA data. Maintaining MPF requirements in the JOPES IT TUCHA reference file is not directed under the CJCSM 3150.24C (TUCHAREP MANUAL), however, in order to support MARFOR deliberate and crisis action planning, HQMC PP&O (PLN) has identified a process with DC I&L (LPO) and BICmd that provides accurate MPF equipment/materiel capabilities within JOPES. MPF TPFDD requirements are currently based on the MCBUL 3501, and include the PO and FIE FRNs representing each of the two MPSRONS. MPF FRNs will represent and contain cargo per the actual embark plan at the MSC levels. As future MPF embarkation plans become more detailed in equipment/materiel association to units below the MSC, FRNs will be refined to depict actual data per the embarkation plan. FIE FRNs in the TPFDD will include equipment/materiel required for each unit, minus what is represented in the PO FRNs/requirements.

a. MPF Process. HQMC PP&O (PLN) has created and will maintain a "master" MPF TPFDD plan (09MP1) for internal PLN management. HQMC PP&O (PLN) has made a TPFDD plan (09MPF) available for MARFOR's to pull MPF data from for the creation of MARFOR TPFDD plans during deliberate or crisis action planning. The MPF working TPFDD plan (09MP2) will be utilized by BICmd and managed by PLN for updating MPF FRNs during the MPS maintenance and refitting.

(1) As MPS' return for maintenance and refitting, (90) days after backload, BICmd will submit embarkation data to PP&O PLN in order to update the UTC TUCHA data for each MPS ship within the JOPES IT reference file. HQMC PP&O (PLN) will then submit data to DISA for update and notify BICmd when complete.

(2) Within (30) days after the MPF UTCs have been updated in JOPES IT, BICmd will update FRNs in the BICmd MPF working TPFDD plan (09MP2) and report completion to PLN via newsgroups. The newsgroup message must list FRNs that were updated.

b. MPF FRN Structure.

1st Character	"M" = USMC MPF
2nd Character	"9" = Pre-Positioning Program
3rd Character	"B"=MPS-2, "C"=MPS-3
4th Character	"A-D"=CE, "E-K"=GCE, "L-R"=ACE, "S-W"=LCE
5th Character	"A-Z" = Sequential Numbering
6th Character	"0" = PO, "9" = FIE
7th Character	"1-9" = Ship Info (In PARA 4.B.)

Figure D-4.—MPF FRN Structure

c. Ship Information. (Ship - UTC - 7th Character)

Char	MPSRON 2	MPSRON 3
1	CASEA - USNS SEAY	CADAH - USNS DAHL
2	CABOB - USNS BOBO	CAWIL - USNS WILLIAMS
3	CALOP - USNS LOPEZ	CALUM - USNS LUMMUS
4	CASIS - USNS SISLER	CAPIL - USNS PILIAAU
5	CASTO - USNS STOCKHAM	CABUT - USNS BUTTON
6	CALAC - USNS LEWIS & CLARK	CASAC - USNS SACAGAWEA

Figure D-5.—7TH Character for Ships

Appendix E

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-3000

IN REPLY REFER TO:
3000
PLN

From: Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies and Operations
To: Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Command
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Reserve
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Europe
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces South
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Central
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Special Operations
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Strategic
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces North
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Africa
Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Cyber
Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs
Deputy Commandant, Aviation
Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics
Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration
Director, Current Operations Division, PP&O
Director, Strategy and Plans Division, PP&O
Director, Logistics Plans, Policies and Strategic Mobility
Director, Aviation Plans, Programs, and Budget Branch, AVN
Director, Aviation Logistics Support Branch, ASL
Director, Manpower Plans Division, M&RA

Subj: USMC FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION (FDP&E) OPERATIONAL ADVISORY GROUP (OAG) CHARTER

Ref: (a) MCO 3000.18A "USMC Force Deployment Planning and Execution (FDP&E) Process Manual 11

1. Purpose. The USMC FDP&E OAG is chartered as a forum for establishing priorities and providing direct interaction between the operating forces, the FDP&E advocate (DC PP&O) , HQMC, the supporting establishment, and Mobility/Distribution representatives concerned with issues involving the FDP&E community.

2. Intent. The USMC FDP&E OAG serves as a vehicle to identify and solve issues that directly impact USMC FDP&E operational capabilities, standardization, training, readiness, structure, manning, and policy enforcement. The USMC FDP&E OAG allows open discussion of issues affecting the community and creates a unity of effort to influence Joint and USMC policy/doctrine and supporting systems. For purposes of this charter, and because of its integral relationship to Force Deployment Planning and Execution, the Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA) Working Group is included under the USMC FDP&E OAG's purview.

3. Organization. The USMC FDP&E OAG is comprised of the FDP&E Executive Steering Committee (ESC), the Force Deployment Planning and Execution Working Group, and the TUCHA Working Group.

Subj: USMC FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION (FDP&E) OPERATIONAL ADVISORY GROUP (OAG) CHARTER

a. Executive Steering Committee (ESC)

(1) Purpose. The ESC oversees the tasking and composition of the supporting working groups. When required, the ESC submits priority issues to the DC PP&O for approval and action.

(2) Membership. The ESC is chaired by the Director, PL and includes the Directors of PO, AVN (AP) , I&L (LP) and M&RA (MP). MARFOR Commanders may provide a general officer representative to the ESC as desired.

b. Force Deployment Planning and Execution Working Group (FDP&E WG)

(1) Purpose. The FDP&E Working Group reviews and provides solutions to specific issues pertaining to FDP&E policies and processes, supporting systems, MOS structure (0511 and 0502 MOS management), training, and enforcement.

(2) Membership. PLN chairs the FDP&E Working Group and includes the following representation:

(a) Force Deployment Officers, Strategic Mobility Officers, senior MAGTF Planners and Mobility Chiefs from MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC, MARFORRES, MARFORSOUTH, MARFOREUR, MARFORNORTH, MARFORSTRAT, MARFORSOC, MARFORCENT, MARFORK, MARFORAF and MARFORCYBER.

(b) HQMC branches will provide below representatives:
- PP&O (POC, POE)
- I&L (LPO, LPD, MARCORSYSCOM, MARCORLOGCOM)

(c) HQMC branches/agencies will provide below representatives when directed/required depending on agenda:
- PP&O (POG, POR)
- AVN (APP)
- M&RA (MPP, MMFA)
- C41
- CD&I (TFSD, MCCDC, TECOM)

c. Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA) Working Group

(1) Purpose. The TUCHA Working Group reviews specific issues pertaining to policies, processes, and supporting systems for updating and maintaining current TUCHA data. Updated TUCHA data enables the operating force to build accurate Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) plans ISO contingency planning.

(2) Membership. PLN chairs the TUCHA Working Group and includes the following representation:

(a) Force Deployment Officers, Strategic Mobility Officers, senior MAGTF Planners and Mobility Chiefs from MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC, MARFORRES, MARFORSOUTH, MARFOREUR, MARFORNORTH, MARFORSTRAT, MARFORSOC, MARFORCENT, MARFORK, and MARFORAF.

Subj: USMC FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION (FDP&E) OPERATIONAL ADVISORY GROUP (OAG) CHARTER

(b) HQMC branches will provide below representatives:
- PP&O (POC, POR)
- I&L (LPO, MARCORSYSCOM, MARCORLOGCOM)
- AVN (ASL)
- CD&I (TFSD)

4. Procedures. The USMC FDP&E OAG is a HQMC forum, to include membership from all U.S. Marine Corps Service Component Commanders. When determining priorities, resolving issues and/or settling competing differences, each member will cast one vote in the working group. If no majority is achieved, the issue will be referred to the ESC chair for decision, or tallow on staffing depending on the issue.

5. Action

a. Head, PLN convenes and chairs the FDP&E and TUCHA Working Groups to review issues and develop recommendations for resolution or improvement as required. The working groups prepare and staff designated QAG action items and present them to the ESC with recommended solutions or proposals.

b. At the conclusion of the OAG, the OAG Chair will submit a post OAG report to the Director, PL. When required, Director, PL will convene a "paper ESC". This will consist of staffing information or decision papers to the members of the ESC for appropriate action. If needed, Director, PL will convene a formal ESC meeting to receive Working Group briefs, review priority action items and provide guidance and decision. When required, Director, PL will forward completed actions and/or refer decisions to DC, PP&O.

c. The FDP&E OAG and TUCHA Working Groups will meet annually and concurrently to minimize travel time and expense. The OAG will use video teleconferencing to the maximum extent possible. Ad-hoc meetings of either working group may be convened at HQMC as special circumstances dictate. Due to the involvement of several HQMC agencies, the Working Groups will be held in the National Capital Region, however, other venues will be considered, depending on the Working Group agenda. The FDP&E OAG Chair is responsible for coordinating admin support, will coordinate the Working Groups' agenda, planning products and announce FDP&E OAG conferences via naval message.

d. Director PL will ensure proper OAG representation to serve as the USMC FDPE advocate at Joint Planning and Execution Community boards, conferences, and advisory groups.

6. Changes to this charter may be proposed by the ESC and are subject to approval by the DC, PP&O.

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

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Appendix F

TPFDD BUSINESS RULES TEMPLATE

1. Purpose. This appendix provides an example of a supported COMMARFOR's TPFDD business rules. Supported COMMARFOR and MAGTF. TPFDD business rules are Marine Corps specific and would be used by planners to augment existing JOPES policy and the CCDR Supplemental TPFDD LOI. TPFDD business rules are classified as "SECRET" and would normally be released either via AMHS or Newsgroup message. (for the purpose of providing an example, contents within the below TPFDD business rules message are unclassified)

FM COMMARFOR//
TO COMMARFOR//
INFO HQMC WASHINGTON DC//PP&O//
CG I MEF//PLANS/G4//
CG II MEF//G3/G4//
CG III MEF//G3/G4/G5//
CLASSIFICATION//
OPER/XXXXXXXXXXX//
SUBJ/COMMARFOR OPERATION XXXX TPFDD BUSINESS RULES//
REF/A/DOC/CJCSM/3122.02C/22MAR04//
REF/B/MSG/COMMARFOR/DDHHMMZMMMYY//
REF/C/MSG/CMC PPO/DDHHMMZMMMYY//
REF/D/LOI/CCDR/DDMMMYY//
REF/E/LOI/CCDR/DDMMMYY//
REF/F/MSG/CMC DC MRA MP MPP-60/DDHHMMZMMMYY//
REF/G/MSG/COMMARFOR/DDHHMMZMMMYY//
REF/H/DOC/CMC/3000.18B/DDMMMYY//
REF/I/MSG/CMC PPO/DDHHMMZMMMYY//
REF A IS JOPES VOL III. REF B IS MARFOR VALIDATION OF MANNING DOCUMENT. REF C IS USMC FY ##/FY ## GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT (GFM) FORCE ALLOCATION GUIDANCE. REF D IS COCOM SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTION TO JOPES VOL III. REF E IS COCOM AIRLIFT LOI. REF F IS PROCEDURE FOR SOURCING COMBAT AND OTHER NON-ROUTINE REPLACEMENTS FOR DEPLOYED MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCES. REF G IS SUPPORTED COMMARFOR DEPLOYED EQUIPMENT POLICY. REF H IS THE MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION (FDP&E) PROCESS MANUAL. REF I IS MARINE CORPS BULLETIN 3120 FY## MOD # MARINE CORPS FORCE ALLOCATION SCHEDULE.//
POC/LNAME/RANK/COMMAND/SECTION (G5)/BILLET/DSN: ###-###-####//
POC/LNAME/RANK/COMMAND/SECTION (G3)/BILLET/DSN: ###-###-####//
POC/LNAME/RANK/COMMAND/SECTION (G4)/BILLET/DSN: ###-###-####//
POC/LNAME/RANK/COMMAND/SECTION (G1)/BILLET/DSN: ###-###-####//

RMKS/1. (U) PURPOSE. TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE FOR THE FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING, EXECUTION, AND MANAGEMENT OF OPERATIONXXX USMC TPFDD REQUIREMENTS. THIS MESSAGE IS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY AND SUPERCEDES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED COMMARFOR BUSINESS RULES.
1.A. (U) BACKGROUND.
1.B. (U) COMMARFOR OPERATION X FDP&E BUSINESS RULES ARE LOCATED ON AT HTTP://WWW.COMMARFOR.USMC.SMIL.MIL.
2. (U) PLANNING AND EXECUTION TPFDDS.
2.A. (U) ALL MARINE CORPS REQUIREMENTS WILL BE REFINED IN THE FOLLOWING PLANNING TPFDDS.
2.A.1. (U) FOR DEPLOYMENT:
2.A.1.A. (U) PID ALL ULNS WITH LAD IN CALENDAR YEAR ####.
2.A.1.B. (U) PID ALL ULNS WITH LAD IN CALENDAR YEAR ####.
2.A.2. (U) FOR REDEPLOYMENT:
2.A.2.A. (U) PID ALL ULNS WITH LAD IN CALENDAR YEAR ####.
2.A.2.B. (U) PID ALL ULNS WITH LAD IN CALENDAR YEAR ####.
2.B. (U) EXECUTION TPFDDS.
2.B.1. (U) ALL MARINE CORPS REQUIREMENTS WILL BE EXECUTED IN THE FOLLOWING EXECUTION TPFDDS.
2.B.1.A. (U) FOR DEPLOYMENT:
2.B.1.A. (U) PID ALL ULNS WITH LAD IN CALENDAR YEAR ####.
2.B.1.B. (U) PID ALL ULNS WITH LAD IN CALENDAR YEAR ####.
2.B.2. (U) FOR REDEPLOYMENT:
2.B.2.A. (U) PID ALL ULNS WITH LAD IN CALENDAR YEAR ####.
2.B.2.B. (U) PID ALL ULNS WITH LAD IN CALENDAR YEAR ####.
2.B.3. (U) ANY REQUIREMENT LACKING A VALIDATION CANDIDATE DATE BY EAD MINUS ## WILL BE MOVED TO ITS RESPECTIVE PLANNING TPFDD.
2.B.4. (U) REQUIREMENTS EMERGING WITHIN EAD MINUS ## WILL BE CREATED AND WORKED IN THE PLANNING TPFDD. COORDINATION IS REQUIRED WITH COMMARFOR VIA NEWSGROUP PRIOR TO TRANSFER INTO THE EXECUTION TPFDD.
2.B.5. (U) JOINT FORCE REQUIREMENT GENERATOR (JFRG) UPLOADS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO THE EXECUTION TPFDDS. ALL DATA WILL BE UPLOADED TO A PLANNING TPFDD AND COPIED TO THE EXECUTION TPFDD.
2.C. (U) EXECUTION TPFDD CHANGE POLICY.
2.C.1. (U) ALTHOUGH INDIVIDUAL ULNS ARE NOT LOCKED UNTIL VALIDATION, THE DATA THAT RESIDES IN THE EXECUTION TPFDDS WILL BE DECONFLICTED FOR REFINEMENT AND AGGREGATION SOLUTIONS WHEN NEEDED. THE TPFDD WILL BE DEEMED TRANSPORTATION FEASIBLE BASED ON PLANNING AND FORCE FLOW ANALYSIS; IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE TPFDDS MAINTAIN INTEGRITY GAINED FROM FINAL PLANNING EFFORTS.
2.C.2. (U) APPROVAL FROM THIS HQTRS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE FORCE PROVIDER AND/OR THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF PRIOR TO ANY CHANGES BEING MADE TO THE EXECUTION TPFDDS.
2.C.3. (U) THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF WILL COORDINATE DIRECTLY WITH COMMARFOR.

2.C.4. (U) ALL CHANGES IN THE EXECUTION TPFDD MUST BE COORDINATED VIA NEWSGROUP WITH JUSTIFICATION, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CASES COVERED IN PARA 2.C.8.
2.C.5. (U) AN AMHS MESSAGE TO THIS HQTRS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR ALL EAD/LAD CHANGES OF 10 DAYS OR MORE WITH JUSTIFICATION FOR MAIN BODY REQUIREMENTS.
2.C.6. (U) AMHS MESSAGE AND/OR NEWSGROUP WILL BE THE ONLY OFFICIAL MEANS FOR REQUESTING CHANGES, AUTHORIZATIONS OR APPROVALS.
2.C.7. (U) CHANGES MUST NOT JEOPARDIZE ANY AGGREGATION SOLUTIONS, TO INCLUDE DUAL STOP POE/PODS.
2.C.8. (U) THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCEPTIONS TO THE EXECUTION TPFDD CHANGE POLICY; ADJUSTMENTS MAY BE MADE BY FORCE PROVIDERS AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF WITHOUT COMMARFOR COORDINATION:
2.C.8.A. (U) ADJUST EAD/LAD FOR ADVANCE PARTY REQUIREMENTS THAT CONTAIN 20 PAX OR LESS.
2.C.8.B. (U) CREATE AND REFINE PDSS REQUIREMENTS.
2.C.8.C. (U) ADJUST PAX COUNTS TO INCREASE/DECREASE PAX, UNLESS THE MODIFICATION EXCEEDS BASE FORCE LIST REQUIREMENTS, THROUGHPUT LIMITATIONS OR FALLS BELOW THE 100 PAX STRATLIFT MINIMUM (AGGREGATION SOLUTION MUST BE COORDINATED VIA NEWSGROUP).
2.C.8.D. (U) ADJUST CARGO TO DECREASE CARGO REQUIREMENT, UNLESS THE MODIFICATION FALLS BELOW THE 15 STONS STRATLIFT MINIMUM (AGGREGATION SOLUTION MUST BE COORDINATED VIA NEWSGROUP).
2.C.8.E. (U) SOURCE, FRAG AND INSERT PREVIOUSLY UNSOURCED/SHORTFALL OEF REQUIREMENTS FOR WHICH A SOURCING SOLUTION HAS BEEN DETERMINED.
3. (U) FORCE REQUIREMENT NUMBER (FRN) AND UNIT LINE NUMBER (ULN) GUIDANCE
3.A. (U) FORCE REQUIREMENT NUMBER (FRN)
3.A.1. (U) COMMARFOR WILL PROVIDE FRNS FOR INITIAL BASE FORSE LIST REQUIREMENTS, MODIFICATION TO BASE FORCE LIST AND ANY NEW REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHED BY THE CCDR COMMANDER.
3.A.2. (U) FRNS WILL BE FORWARDED TO MARFORCOM FOR SOURCING UPON COMPLETION OF TPFDD FRNS. AT THAT TIME ANY FRNS THAT REQUIRE MULTIPLE SOURCING SOLUTIONS WILL BE FRAGGED BY MFC AND DESIGNATED A FIFTH CHARACTER. THE FIFTH CHARACTER IS RESERVED FOR COMMARFOR AND MFC USE ONLY.
3.A.3. (U) THE 6TH AND 7TH POSITION WILL REPRESENT THE FRAGMENTATION AND INSERT SEGMENT OF THE ULN IAW REF K. SIXTH/SEVENTH POSITION WILL BE IN SEQUENTIAL ORDER IOT REFLECT PRIORITY/SEQUENCE OF DEPLOYMENT (STARTING WITH (0) ZERO FIRST AND ENDING WITH (Z) ZULU, EXCLUDING (I) INDIA AND (O) OSCAR.
3.A.4. (U) FRN GUIDANCE FOR HQMC, LOGCOM, AND OTHER UNITS OPCON TO COMMARFOR WILL BE PROVIDED BY SEPCOR.
3.B. (U) UNIT LINE NUMBER (ULN)

3.B.1. (U) SUPPORTING SERVICE COMPONENT COMMANDS, FORCE PROVIDERS, AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF ARE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THAT FRAGS AND INSERTS RESULTING FROM SOURCING, PHASING AND REFINEMENT RETAIN ASSIGNED FRN STRUCTURE.
3.B.2. (U) ULNS WILL BE CREATED IN A MANNER, THAT WHEN THE PARENT FRN AND ASSOCIATED FRAGS ARE QUERIED, ONE CAN DETERMINE IF THE TOTAL REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN SOURCED.
3.B.3. (U) UPON RELEASE OF THE ACTUAL ARRIVAL DATE (AAD) MEMO, THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF WILL DEVELOP THE REDEPLOYMENT TPFDD BY UTILIZING THE "REDEPLOY TO TARGET" JOPES COMMAND. THE TARGET OPLAN WILL BE IAW PARA. 2.A.2. REDEPLOYMENT ULN STRUCTURE WILL MATCH DEPLOYMENT ULN(S). ALL FRAGS AND INSERTS MUST MAINTAIN PARENT ULN/FRN STRUCTURE IOT REFLECT ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS THAT MAY REDEPLOY ON A DIFFERENT TIMELINE.
4. (U) MANDATORY DATA ENTRIES.
4.A. (U) ANY ULN VERIFICATION NOT CONTAINING MANDATORY DATA IN THE FOLLOWING FIELDS WILL BE RETURNED: FORCE MODULE ASSIGNMENT, ACCURATE UTC, FORCE DESCRIPTION, UIC, PROV ORG, FTN, BASELINE 1, BASELINE 3, BASELINE 4, AND POC FIELD.
4.A.1. (U) FORCE MODULE IDENTIFICATION (FMID) ASSIGNMENTS. SUPPORTING SERVICE COMPONENT COMMANDS, FORCE PROVIDERS, AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF ARE AUTHORIZED TO EXPAND FORCE MODULE STRUCTURE WITHIN THEIR ASSIGNED FORCE MODULE RANGE, ENSURING FORCE MODULE DESCRIPTIONS/DETAILS AND CONTENTS REMAIN ACCURATE:
4.A.1.A. (U) MA, MB, MAGTF COMMAND ELEMENT
4.A.1.B. (U) MC, MD, GROUND COMBAT ELEMENT
4.A.1.C. (U) ME, MF, AIR COMBAT ELEMENT
4.A.1.D. (U) MG, MH, MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP
4.A.1.E. (U) MJ, MK, RESERVED FM BLOCK FOR MARFORCOM
4.A.1.F. (U) ML, MM, RESERVED FM BLOCK FOR MARFORPAC
4.A.1.G. (U) MN, MP, RESERVED FM BLOCK FOR MARFORRES
4.A.1.H. (U) MQ, MR, RESERVED FM BLOCK FOR I MEF
4.A.1.I. (U) MS, MT, RESERVED FM BLOCK FOR II MEF
4.A.1.J. (U) MU, MV, RESERVED FM BLOCK FOR III MEF
4.A.1.K. (U) MX, RESERVED FM BLOCK FOR HQMC/LOGCOM/SYSCOM
4.A.1.L. (U) MY, MZ, M0-M9 RESERVED FOR COMMARFOR
4.A.2. (U) ULNS WILL BE INDEXED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FMID PRIOR TO VERIFICATION.
4.A.3. (U) COMMARFOR WILL ENSURE THAT ACCURATE UTCS RESIDE IN THE UTC FIELD PRIOR TO RELEASING FRNS FOR SOURCING. CHANGES TO THIS FIELD ARE NOT AUTHORIZED WITHOUT PRIOR COORDINATION WITH THIS COMMAND.
4.A.4. (U) COMMARFOR WILL ENSURE THAT THIS FIELD ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE REQUIREMENT PRIOR TO RELEASING FRNS FOR SOURCING. CHANGES TO THE FORCE DESCRIPTION FIELD ARE NOT AUTHORIZED WITHOUT PRIOR COORDINATION WITH COMMARFOR. DO NOT USE UNIT NAMES AND PERSONNEL NAMES.

4.A.5. (U) FORCE PROVIDERS AND SOURCING UNITS WILL ENSURE THAT SORTS REPORTABLE UIC IS ACTIVE AND ACCURATE. UIC, ULN, AND MOVEMENT DATA WILL NOT BE ROLLED UP WITH ANOTHER UNITS UIC/CAPABILITY REGARDLESS OF TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT AND ORGANIZATION.
4.A.6. (U) PROVIDING ORGANIZATION FIELD WILL BE IAW WITH XXXX.
4.A.7. (U) FTN FIELD WILL BE POPULATED BY COMMARFOR PRIOR TO RELEASE OF FRNS. SOURCING UNITS WILL ENSURE DATA INTEGRITY IS MAINTAINED FOR FRAGS AND INSERTS. CHANGES TO THIS FIELD ARE NOT AUTHORIZED.
4.A.8. (U) THE BASELINE 1 FIELD FOR ALL ULNS WILL BE POPULATED WITH THE APPLICABLE FTN, FOLLOWED BY A COLON, THE LETTER R, AND THE INTERNAL ROTATION NUMBER FOLLOWED BY A COLON (EXAMPLE XXXXCXXXXXX:R1:). COMMARFOR WILL ENSURE THAT FRNS ARE POPULATED WITH CORRECT DATA PRIOR TO RELEASING THEM FOR SOURCING. SOURCING UNITS WILL ENSURE DATA INTEGRITY FOR FRAGS AND INSERTS IS MAINTAINED. CHANGES TO THIS FIELD ARE NOT AUTHORIZED WITHOUT PRIOR COORDINATION WITH COMMARFOR.
4.A.9. (U) BASELINE 2 IS RESERVED FOR CCDR/COMMARFOR ONLY. CHANGES TO THIS FIELD ARE NOT AUTHORIZED.
4.A.10. (U) BASELINE 3 WILL BE USED FOR FORCE DESCRIPTION DISCRIMINATORS. DISCRIMINATORS WILL BE USED TO IDENTIFY MOVEMENTS OTHER THAN MAIN BODY. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF MOST COMMONNLY USED DISCRIMINATORS:
4.A.10.A. (U) PDSS - (PRE-DEPLOYMENT SITE SURVEY).
4.A.10.B. (U) ADVON - (ADVANCE DEPLOYMENT TEAM).
4.A.10.C. (U) CARGO - (UNIT CARGO ONLY AND CARGO RIDERS).
4.A.10.D. (U) LATE DEPLOYER - (PAX THAT ARE NEW JOINS AND ARE NOT PTP COMPLETE PRIOR TO MAIN BODY DEPARTING).
4.A.10.E. (U) ADMIN REPLACEMENT - (REPLACEMENTS FOR PERSONNEL WHO MUST RE-DEPLOY DUE TO PCS/PCA, EAS, SPLIT DEPLOYMENT, LEGAL).
4.A.10.F. (U) MEDICAL REPLACEMENT - (PREGNANT, CONDITIONS THAT CAN NOT BE TREATED IN COUNTRY).
4.A.10.G. (U) COMBAT REPLACEMENT (IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT).
4.A.10.H. (U) TAD (TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL DUTY).
4.A.10.I. (U) INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTS (IA).
4.A.10.J. (U) INTERNAL ROTAIONS (IR).
4.A.11. (U) THE POC FIELD WILL CONTAIN THE 24-HOUR POINT OF CONTACT (POC) FOR THE ULN. THE UNIT'S 24-HOUR COMMAND CENTER MUST BE ABLE TO CONTACT THE POC WITHIN 1 HOUR. RANK, LAST NAME, DSN AND EMAIL ADDRESS ARE REQUIRED IN THIS FIELD.
4.A.12. (U) SERVICE RESERVE CODES ARE RESERVED FOR THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF TO DESIGNATION THE FINAL DESTINATION.
5. (U) FORCE FLOW MOVEMENT GUIDANCE FOR PAX
5.A. (U) INTER-THEATER PAX MOVEMENT.

5.A.1. (U) STRATEGIC AIRLIFT IS THE PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FOR ALL USMC PAX ULNS TRANSITING TO THE AOR.
5.A.1.A. (U) ALL DEPLOYING PAX WITH POD M/S OF A/K WILL HAVE AN APOD OF XXXXX AFD (GEOLOC: XXXX).
5.A.1.B. (U) ALL REDEPLOYING PAX WITH POD M/S OF A/K WILL HAVE AN APOE OF XXXXX AFD (GEOLOC: XXXX).
5.A.1.C. (U) TWO STOP APOE/APOD REQUEST.
5.A.1.C.1. (U) PER REF F, MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR A QUALIFYING TWO STOP POE/POD ARE DETERMINED BASED ON FEASIBILITY FACTORS. WHEN REQUESTING A TWO STOP POE OR POD, COMPONENTS MUST IDENTIFY THE TOTAL PAX/STONS FOR EACH STOP IN THE "NOTE". MINIMUM REQUEST FOR A PAX TWO STOP APOE/APOD IS 40 PAX(S).
5.A.1.D. (U) PAX STRATEGIC LIFT MINIMUM.
5.A.1.D.1.(U) THE STRATEGIC LIFT MINIMUM FOR A/K PAX IS 100.
5.A.1.E. (U) PAX PER DAY THRESHOLD.
5.A.1.E.1. (U) FOR AIRLIFT, THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PAX ONE WAY PER DAY (LAD) (DEPLOYING OR REDEPLOYING) IS 800.
5.B. (U) INTRA-THEATER PAX MOVEMENT (SINGLE TICKET PROGRAM).
5.B.1. (U) BACKGROUND. THE "SINGLE-TICKET" PROGRAM PROVIDES ORIGIN TO DESTINATION MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC PAX, NON STRATEGIC PAX, AND THEATER AIRLIFT PAX REQUIREMENTS.
5.B.2. (U) THE FOLLOWING PROJECT CODES MUST BE USED IN A/K PAX ULNS FOR SINGLE TICKET PROGRAM SUPPORT.
5.B.2.A. (U) SINGLE TICKET EXPRESS (SCX), TO MINIMIZE DELAYS, EITHER BETWEEN POD AND DESTINATION ON DEPLOYMENT OR BETWEEN ORIGIN AND POE ON REDEPLOYMENT. THERE MUST BE A ## HOUR WINDOW (RDD=LAD +# ON DEPLOYMENT, ALD=RLD +# ON REDEPLOYMENT) ALLOWED FOR INTRA-THEATER SINGLE TICKET EXPRESS MOVEMENT.
5.B.2.B. (U) SINGLE TICKET DELAY (SCD), TO ALLOW FOR A DELAY EITHER BETWEEN POD AND DESTINATION ON DEPLOYMENT OR BETWEEN ORIGIN AND POE ON REDEPLOYMENT. THERE MUST BE MORE THAN A ## HOUR WINDOW (RDD > LAD +# ON DEPLOYMENT, ALD > RLD +# ON REDEPLOYMENT) ALLOWED FOR INTRA-THEATER SINGLE TICKET EXPRESS MOVEMENT. TYPICALLY, USMC UNITS REQUIRING SINGLE TICKET SUPPORT DO NOT REQUIRE A DELAY IN THEATER.
5.C. (U) AUTHORIZED INTRA-THEATER AIRFIELDS.
5.C.1. (U) XXXXX AFD (GEOLOC: XXXX)
5.C.2. (U) XXXXX AFD (GEOLOC: XXXX)
5.C.3. (U) XXXXX AFD (GEOLOC: XXXX)
5.D. (U) MCC'S MUST SUBMIT AN UNLOCK REQUEST TO CDDOC VIA NEWSGROUP SHOULD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CHANGES OCCUR:
5.D.1.A. (U) AN INCREASE OR DECREASE OF 5 PAX OR GREATER.
5.D.1.B. (U) ANY LIFT ALLOCATION AND/OR SCHEDULE CHANGES.
5.D.2. (U) SHOULD A CHANGE OCCUR WITHIN 5 DAYS OF EXECUTION, A GENERAL OFFICER ENDORSEMENT (GOE) MUST ACCOMPANY THE UNLOCK REQUEST.
6. (U) FORCE FLOW MOVEMENT GUIDANCE FOR CARGO.

6.A. (U) SEALIFT.
6.A.1. THE PRIMARY MEANS OF DEPLOYING AND REDEPLOYING CARGO IS SEALIFT. FORCE PROVIDERS AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF WILL PLAN AND ENFORCE INTERNAL SOPS FOR MOVEMENT OF CARGO VIA SEALIFT TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
6.A.3. (U) CARGO RIDERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO ESCORT WIR/PEI/EXCESS CARGO.
6.A.4. (U) TRANSIT TIMELINES AND AUTHORIZED SPOES/SPODS MAY BE FOUND IN REF X.
6.A.5. (U) ALL SEALIFT ULNS WILL CONTAIN A #-DAY EAD/LAD WINDOW (LAD=EAD+#).
6.B. (U) MULTI-MODAL.
6.B.2. (U) STRATEGIC AIRLIFT FOR CARGO IS RESERVED FOR SENSITIVE/CRITICAL CARGO ONLY. CRITICAL CARGO IS DEFINED AS CARGO THAT MUST BE IN-PLACE AND DIRECTLY IMPACTS A UNIT'S OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY.
6.B.3. (U) TWO STOP APOE/APOD REQUEST.
6.B.3.A. (U) PER REF F, CARGO TWO STOP REQUESTS ARE EVALUATED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS.
6.B.4. (U) DEFINING "CRITICAL/SENSITIVE" ITEMS. IAW DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION REGULATION (DTR), DOD 4500.9-R, PART II, CHAPTER 205, SECT. F:
6.B.4.1. (U) PROTECTED CARGO: ITEMS DESIGNATED AS HAVING CHARACTERISTICS REQUIRING THEM TO BE IDENTIFIED, ACCOUNTED FOR, SECURED, SEGREGATED OR HANDLED IN A SPECIAL MANNER TO ENSURE THEIR SAFETY OR INTEGRITY (FOR EXAMPLE, CRYPTO OR OTHER HAND-RECEIPT ITEMS).
6.B.4.2. (U) SENSITIVE MATERIEL/CARGO: ARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND CLASSIFIED CARGO WHOSE NATURE AND PRESENCE, IF VIEWED BY PERSONNEL WITHOUT PROPER LEVEL OF CLEARANCE, COULD IMPACT MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT AND AFFECT NATIONAL SECURITY.
6.B.4.3. (U) ALSO, ITEMS DEEMED CRITICAL BY THE REQUISITIONED, SERVICE, OR INVENTORY CONTROL POINT BASED ON MISSION REQUIREMENTS, SUCH AS HIGH-DEMAND/LOW DENSITY (HD/LD) ITEMS, AND OTHER ITEMS WHICH, IF NOT DELIVERED, COULD HAVE A SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE OPERATIONAL IMPACT TO THE WARFIGHTER.
6.B.5. (U) PER REF J REQUESTS FOR STRATEGIC AIRLIFT MUST BE PREAPPROVED BY COMMARFOR PRIOR TO VERIFICATION. REQUESTS MUST BE SUBMITTED VIA AMHS MESSAGE NLT ## DAYS PRIOR TO ALD AND CONTAIN JUSTIFICATION FOR THE NEED TO USE STRATEGIC AIRLIFT. CARGO THAT DOES NOT DIRECTLY SUPPORT OPERATIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED FOR STRATEGIC AIRLIFT AND WILL BE CONSIDERED SUSTAINMENT. BOTH AIR AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE THROUGH CHANNEL HUBS.
6.B.9. (U) FOR DEPLOYING AIRLIFT CARGO USE THE FOLLOWING LOCATION: XXXXX AFD (GEOLOC: XXXX)

6.B.10. (U) FOR REDEPLOYING AIRLIFT CARGO USE THE FOLLOWING LOCATION: XXXXX AFD (GEOLOC: XXXX)
6.B.11. (U) CARGO RIDERS FOR STRATEGIC AIRLIFT. CARGO RIDERS ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL STRATEGIC AIRLIFT CARGO MOVES. CARGO RIDERS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THOSE PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO ONLOAD AND OFFLOAD CARGO AND MAINTAIN/ACCOUNT FOR CARGO. A MAXIMUM OF 10 CARGO RIDERS PER AIRCRAFT ARE AUTHORIZED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EOD, MWD, AND AIRCRAFT MAINTAINER BUILDING TEAMS TRAVELING WITH EQUIPMENT. PERSONNEL NOT DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THESE FUNCTIONS SHOULD NOT BE UTILIZING CARGO AIRLIFT FOR MOVEMENT UNLESS PRIOR COORDINATION IS MADE WITH COMMARFOR.
6.B.12. (U) THE STRATEGIC LIFT MINIMUMS FOR AIRLIFT CARGO IS ##.# STONS, THIS MAY BE MET BY INDIVIDUAL ULNS OR THROUGH ULN AGGREGATION. REQUESTS FOR STRATEGIC LIFT MINIMUM WAIVERS WILL BE CONSIDERED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS.
6.B.13. (U) EAD/LAD WINDOW FOR CRITICAL/SENSITIVE CARGO (STRAT AIR). REQUIREMENTS CONTAINING LESS THAN ### STONS WILL CONTAIN A #-DAY EAD/LAD (EAD +#) WINDOW FOR STRATEGIC AIRLIFT REQUEST. REQUIREMENTS CONTAINING MORE THAN ### STONS WILL CONTAIN A #-DAY EAD/LAD (EAD +#) WINDOW FOR STRATEGIC AIRLIFT REQUEST.
6.B.14. (U) ALL CARGO REQUIREMENTS NOT DELIVERED DIRECTLY TO FINAL DESTINATION THAT REQUIRE THEATER AIR LIFT SUPPORT WILL REQUIRE SUBMISSION OF AN ITARS REQUEST BY THE FORWARD DEPLOYED MAGTF. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT EACH FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF MOVEMENT COORDINATION CENTER (MCC) POSSESS AN INDIVIDUAL WITH AN ITARS ACCOUNT. ACCOUNTS FOR AN ITARS REQUEST CAN BE CREATED AND ARE REQUIRED IOT SUBMIT AN ITARS REQUEST.
7. (U) SPECIAL HANDLING: FOLLOW-ON DEPLOYMENTS, INTERNAL ROTATIONS, CARGO AND ESTA CONSIDERATIONS.
7.A. (U) FOLLOW-ON DEPLOYMENTS ARE DEFINED AS DEPLOYMENT OF INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS OR UNIT EQUIPMENT IN SUPPORT OF A UNIT SHORTFALL WHICH OCCURS AT A TIME LATER THAN THE MAIN BODY.
7.B. (U) SPECIAL HANDLING CARGO.
7.B.1. (U) THE SUPPORTED COMMARFOR WILL VERIFY SENSITIVE, SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIREMENTS THAT DO NOT MEET STRATEGIC AIRLIFT MINIMUMS ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS AND WAIVE THE ## STON REQUIREMENTS. JUSTIFICATION MUST BE PROVIDED AND SPECIFY WHY AN AGGREGATION SOLUTION IS NOT FEASIBLE, TO INCLUDE LOAD PLANS. AN EXAMPLE OF SENSITIVE, SPECIAL HANDLING CARGO ARE MILITARY WORKING DOGS (MWD) THAT REQUIRE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, CAREFUL ATTENTION TO DIP CLEARANCES, AND WILL CUBE OUT AN AIRCRAFT WITHOUT REACHING STRATLIFT MINIMUMS. BASED ON LESSONS LEARNED, FORCE PROVIDERS AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF ARE STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO PLAN FOR AND PROVIDE AN OPERATIONALLY FEASIBLE AGGREGATION SOLUTION PRIOR TO REQUESTING A WAIVER.

7.C. (U) ENROUTE SUPPORT OF TRANSIENT AIRCRAFT (ESTA). COMMANDS RESPONSIBLE FOR TACAIR UNITS WILL PLAN ESTA IAW MCO 3000.18B APPENDIX N.

7.C.1. (U) CORONET REQUESTS. THE DEPLOYING SQUADRON WILL SUBMIT A CORONET REQUEST FOR BOTH THE DEPLOYING SQUADRON AND THE REDEPLOYING SQUADRON VIA GENSER MESSAGE TRAFFIC NLT EAD MINUS ### DAYS, WITH COMMARFOR AND CCDR INCLUDED IN THE INFO ADDRESS LINES.

7.C.2. (U) LEAD AND TRAIL MAINTENANCE SAAM REQUESTS. THE SAAM REQUESTS WILL BE SUBMITTED BY GENSER MESSAGE VIA EACH SQUADRON'S CHAIN OF COMMAND TO THE STRATEGIC MOBILITY (SMO) SECTION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEPLOYING SQUADRON (WING SMO). THESE REQUESTS WILL BE SUBMITTED NLT EAD MINUS ### DAYS, WITH COMMARFOR AND CCDR ON THE INFO LINE. THE DEPLOYING SQUADRON'S SMO SECTION WILL ENTER BOTH THE DEPLOYMENT AND REDEPLOYMENT (IF IN A ROTATIONAL DEPLOYMENT) SAAM REQUESTS INTO THE SAAM REQUEST SYSTEM (SRS) AND FORWARD THEM TO THE APPROPRIATE COMPONENT COMMAND FOR VERIFICATION.

7.C.3. (U) SYNCHRONIZATION OF MOVEMENTS. FORCE DEPLOYMENT OFFICERS, EVEN IF NOT DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORONET AND SAAM REQUESTS, ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SYNCHRONIZING TACAIR FLIGHT FERRY MOVEMENTS WITH MAIN BODY MOVEMENTS. ACCORDINGLY, FORCE DEPLOYMENT OFFICERS WILL BE PROVIDED THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW CORONET AND ESTA SAAM REQUESTS PRIOR TO THEIR RELEASE.

7.C.5. (U) MWD TEAM ULNS WILL NOT BE ROLLED UP REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF TEAMS A UNIT OR ORGANIZATION IS SOURCING. EACH MWD TEAM REPRESENTS A CAPABILITY AND AS SUCH WILL RETAIN A SPECIFIC ULN FOR BOTH DEPLOYMENT AND REDEPLOYMENT.

8. (U) AGGREGATION SOLUTIONS.

8.A. (U) ULNS SUBMITTED TO COMMARFOR THAT DO NOT MEET INDIVIDUAL STRATEGIC LIFT MINIMUMS MUST CONTAIN AN AGGREGATION SOLUTION.

8.B. (U) AGGREGATION SOLUTIONS MUST CONTAIN IDENTICAL ALD/EAD/LAD WINDOWS AND IDENTICAL POE/POD GEOCODES. SUPPORTING MARFORS SHOULD COORDINATE DIRECTLY WITH EACH OTHER TO PROVIDE POSSIBLE AGGREGATION SOLUTIONS.

8.C. (U) WHEN AGGREGATION VIA STRATEGIC LIFT IS UNAVAILABLE, CHANNEL LIFT IS THE NEXT PREFERRED OPTION.

8.D. (U) COMMERCIAL LIFT REQUESTS WILL BE CONSIDERED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS AND ONLY AS A LAST RESORT, WHEN STRATEGIC AND CHANNEL LIFT IS UNAVAILABLE. MANY ISSUES ARISE FROM UTILIZING COMMERCIAL LIFT (I.E WEAPONS TRANSFER, BILLETING, CUSTOMS, ETC.) WHEN UTILIZING COMMERCIAL LIFT, UNITS AND INDIVIDUALS MUST TRAVEL IAW DOD TRAVEL GUIDE.

8.E. (U) GUIDANCE FOR SUBMISSION OF AGGREGATION SOLUTIONS.

8.E.1. (U) THE FOLLOWING WILL APPLY WHEN SUBMITTING FOR AGGREGATION SOLUTIONS:

8.E.1.A. (U) PAX VERIFICATIONS WITHIN THE EAD-## WINDOW MUST AGGREGATE WITH AN ALREADY VALIDATED REQUIREMENT.
8.E.1.B. (U) WHEN AGGREGATING PAX WITH A VALIDATED REQUIREMENT HAVING A USTC OF "X," UNITS MUST PROVIDE THE TOTAL PAX WITHIN THE REQUESTED ALD/EAD/LAD WINDOW.
8.E.1.C. (U) WHEN AGGREGATING PAX WITH A VALIDATED REQUIREMENT HAVING A USTC OF "X," UNITS MUST PROVIDE THE MISSION NUMBER, PAX ALLOCATION, AND ACL OF AIRCRAFT. A STATEMENT VERIFYING THAT THE UNIT HAS COORDINATED WITH TACC AND POCS FROM BOTH THE UNIT AND TACC MUST BE INCLUDED.
8.E.1.D. (U) WHEN AGGREGATING AIR CARGO WITH A VALIDATED REQUIREMENT HAVING A USTC OF "X," UNITS MUST PROVIDE THE TOTAL STONS WITHIN THE REQUESTED ALD/EAD/LAD WINDOW, AND A STATEMENT ENSURING THAT THE UNIT WITH WHICH AGGREGATION IS BEING REQUESTED HAS BEEN INFORMED. COORDINATION MUST BE MADE WITH J/G/S-4'S TO ENSURE LOADPLANS INCLUDE ALL CARGO PRIOR TO SUBMISSION TO TACC.
8.E.1.E. (U) WHEN AGGREGATING AIR CARGO TO A VERIFIED REQUIREMENT WITH A USTC OF "X," UNITS MUST PROVIDE THE MISSION NUMBER, AND ACL OF AIRCRAFT, AND A STATEMENT ENSURING THAT THE CARGO WILL FIT ON THE ALREADY ALLOCATED MISSION AND THAT UPDATED LOADPLANS HAVE BEEN CREATED AND SENT TO THE UNIT WITH WHICH AGGREGATION IS BEING REQUESTED.
8.E.1.F. (U) WHEN AGGREGATING TO A REQUIREMENT THAT IS ALLOCATED TO MULTIPLE AIR MISSIONS, UNITS MUST IDENTIFY WHICH MISSION NUMBER TO AGGREGATE WITH.
8.E.1.G. (U) WHEN AGGREGATING SEA CARGO TO A VERIFIED REQUIREMENT WITH A USTC OF "X," UNITS MUST STATE WHEN CARGO IS AVAILABLE TO LOAD AT THE SPOE AND IDENTIFY THE VESSEL TO BE LOADED.
8.F. (U) USTRANSCOM WILL POST AIRLIFT SCHEDULES NLT ALD -#. AFTER A REQUIREMENT IS SCHEDULED FOR MOVEMENT FROM THE APOE - APOD, ANY EXCESS SEATS/PALLET POSITIONS WITHIN THE AIRCRAFTS ACL CAPACITY WILL BECOME AVAILABLE FOR AGGREGATION OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED THEY DO NOT IMPACT THE SCHEDULED AIRCRAFT'S AVAILABLE ACL OR ROUTING. FORCE PROVIDERS AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF WILL REQUEST AGGREGATION TO A SPECIFIC ULN AND MISSION NUMBER.
8.G. (U) THE FOLLOWING APPLIES TO ALL AGGREGATION SOLUTIONS LISTED ABOVE. VERIFICATIONS WILL INCLUDE A POC WITH NAME, RANK, BILLET, PHONE NUMBER, AND COMMAND WITH WHICH COORDINATION WAS MADE. ADDITIONALLY, ACCURATE LOADPLANS REFLECTING THE AGGREGATION SOLUTION MUST BE SUBMITTED TO TACC WITHIN ## HOURS OF VALIDATION.
9. (U) VERIFICATION GUIDANCE.
9.A. (U) COMMARFOR REQUIRES ALL VERIFICATION MESSAGES FROM SUPPORTING MARFORS AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF BE POSTED IN NEWSGROUP AND SERVER. COMMARFOR WILL SUBSEQUENTLY PUBLISH ITS VERIFICATION MESSAGES IN BOTH NEWSGROUP AND SERVER.

9.B. (U) STRATEGIC SEALIFT VERIFICATIONS ARE DUE TO COMMARFOR NLT EAD-##.
9.C. (U) STRATEGIC AIRLIFT VERIFICATIONS ARE DUE TO COMMARFOR NLT EAD-##.
9.D. (U) SUPPORTING MARFORS AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF WILL VERIFY TO COMMARFOR WITHIN DAILY FMIDS CREATED USING THEIR ASSIGNED STRUCTURE. ULNS THAT ARE NOT PLACED IN THESE FORCE MODULES PRIOR TO VERIFICATION TO COMMARFOR WILL NOT BE VERIFIED TO CCDR.
9.D.1. (U) IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SUPPORTING MARFORS AND THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF TO ENSURE THEIR FORCE PROVIDERS MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF FMID AT ALL TIMES.
9.E. (U) VERIFICATION AND UNLOCK NEWSGROUPS.
9.E.1. (U) PDSS DEPLOYMENT AND REDEPLOYMENT VERIFICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED CONCURRENTLY WITH ITINERARIES ATTACHED TO VERIFICATION NEWSGROUPS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS IS TO ENSURE THERE IS AN OVERALL MOVEMENT PLAN FOR THE PDSS. BECAUSE A PDSS IS NOT A COMMARFOR REQUIREMENT, THE SOURCING UNIT WILL VERIFY BOTH DEPLOYMENT AND REDEPLOYMENT WHILE ENSURING THAT A FEASIBLE MOVEMENT PLAN HAS BEEN COORDINATED WITH THE FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF MCC FOR INTRA THEATER LIFT .
9.F. (U) GENERAL OFFICER ENDORSEMENTS (GOE).
9.F.I. (U) GOES WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING:
9.F.I.A. (U) ANY VERIFICATION REQUEST WITHIN ## HRS OF EXECUTION.
9.F.1.B. (U) SEA.
9.F.1.B.1. (U) ##% INCREASE OR DECREASE IN VERIFIED SQUARE FEET OR MTONS FOR ANY REQUIREMENT, AND ANY CHANGE IN NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ON A DEDICATED SHIP.
9.F.1.C. (U) AIR PAX.
9.F.I.C.1. (U) INCREASE OR DECREASE OF # OR MORE PAX FOR ANY VERIFIED ULN.
9.F.1.D. (U) AIR CARGO.
9.F.1.D.1. (U) INCREASE OR DECREASE OF # STONS OR MORE FOR ANY VERIFIED ULN.
9.F.1.E. (U) AIR.
9.F.1.E.1. (U) CHANGE OF ALD, EAD, LAD OF MORE THAN # DAYS.
9.F.2. (U) GOE'S MUST INCLUDE ALL DETAILS PERTAINING TO THE REQUIRED CHANGE, TO INCLUDE UNIT NAME, CHANGE(S) REQUESTED, SPECIFIC REASONS FOR CHANGE(S)AND IMPACT OF NON-VERIFICATION. A SCANNED COPY OF THE GOE MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE VERIFICATION MSG.
9.F.3. (U) GOE'S ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR ULNS MOVING VIA A/M, A/C, OR A/H TRANSPORTATION BTWN THE POE AND POD; HOWEVER, MAY BE REQUIRED FOR INTRA-THEATER LIFT PURPOSES.
9.G. (U) ALTHOUGH PARA 9.F. OUTLINES SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR GENERAL OFFICER ENDORSEMENTS, COMMARFOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO

REQUEST A GENERAL OFFICER ENDORSEMENT FROM BOTH THE FORCE PROVIDER AND FWD DEPLOYED MAGTF SHOULD IT BE DEEMED NECESSARY.

Appendix G

FORCE DEPLOYMENT/REDEPLOYMENT AND RELIEF IN PLACE (RIP) PLANS EXAMPLE

1. Overview. Force deployment/redeployment and RIP plans provide a medium during deliberate, crisis action or force rotation planning by pulling operational planning information and factors together enabling MAGTF planners to logically build and review deployment and redeployment TPFDD's, while providing basic unit deployment information to operational planners.

a. Force deployment/redeployment plan - Developed during deliberate, or crisis action planning by the supported MAGTF when no relief in place is required.

b. RIP Plans - Developed during rotational planning by the supported MAGTF ICW the incoming force when a relief in place is required.

2. Intent. In order to codify the use of force deployment/RIP plans within the USMC FDP&E process and to assist planners in future force deployment planning, this appendix identifies and provides the following: (1) Command responsibility, (2) Plan development process, and (3) Examples of force deployment and RIP plans for reference.

3. Command responsibility. The supported MAGTF is responsible for developing the force deployment/redeployment plan in coordination with the supported COMMARFOR. When developing a RIP plan, the supported MAGTF is responsible for plan development in coordination with the in-bound MAGTF/force and the supported COMMARFOR. During the planning process, the supported COMMARFOR should ensure that supporting COMMARFORs, establishments and HQMC have visibility of the force deployment/redeployment, or RIP plans to enable and inform force provider planning in support of the supported MAGTF's deployment.

4. Plan development process. Deployment/redeployment or RIP plans are initially developed during development of the concept of operations and are refined through to execution. Plan development process within the FDP&E activities involves the following:

a. Development of concept of operations/determine requirements. The supported MAGTF FDP&E Officer/MAGTF Plans

Chief coordinates with MSC and operational planners and in-bound MAGTF/force planners (ICO RIP planning) to identify the supported MAGTF's task organization, which serves as the basis for the plan. CCDR Required Delivery Dates and Latest Arrival Dates (RDDs/LADs) are used to determine initial phasing of major forces IAW CCDR's TPFDD business rules and J/RSO&I requirements. Known unit sourcing can be included within the plan and refined as sourcing solutions are approved. Development of the plan continues throughout the planning process as the supported MAGTF's task organization and force requirements are refined. The force deployment and redeployment or RIP plan should be used as a guide in developing the TPFDD shell.

b. Force phasing/sourcing. During/after COA development and selection, force phasing is determined and finalized by developing the plan. Each unit's RDD is used as the basis for movement planning and phasing is determined by reverse planning the movement from the unit's RDD at the final destination to the unit's RLD at origin. In the case of RIP planning, the RIP completion date, or the unit's required redeployment dates (if constraints are placed on the amount of time a unit can be deployed - i.e. Boots on ground) serves as basis for determining redeployment, RIP and deployment phasing for the outgoing and incoming unit. Coordination between the supported and in-coming MAGTF/force is paramount to ensuring each force/capability is accounted for within the RIP plan and deployment/redeployments are phased to support the RIP and J/RSO&I requirements. As sourcing solutions are approved, the MCBUL 3120 (Playbook) should be used as the sole source of sourcing information for input into the plan. As the TPFDD is sourced and refined, the force deployment/redeployment or RIP plan should be used as the primary reference document to ensure unit/capability requirements and phasing are accurately accounted for within the TPFDD.

c. Tailor and Refine Requirements/FDE. As planning is refined, deployment/redeployment, or RIP plans need to be constantly updated and coordinated to help ensure correct requirements are registered in the TPFDD.

d. Force deployment/redeployment and RIP plans. Enclosures (1) and (2) are examples/formats that depict "baseline" data information that should be included in both deployment/redeployment and RIP plans. Depending on the planning requirement and factors, data can be added as required.

Appendix G Enclosure 1

FORCE DEPLOYMENT OR REDEPLOYMENT PLAN

DEPLOYING/REDEPLOYING UNIT	ULN	ALD	EAD	LAD	RDD
II MEB CE					
Det, II MHG, II MEF	Z2AA1	003	004	006	008
Det, 2ND ANGLICO, MHG, MEF	Z2AB1	003	004	006	008
Det, SVC CO, 8TH COMM BN	Z2AC1	004	005	007	009
Det, DS CO, 8TH COMM BN	Z2AC2	004	005	007	009
Det, GS CO, 8TH COMM BN	Z2AC3	004	005	007	009
Det, COMM CO, 8TH COMM BN	Z2AC4	007	008	010	012
Det, CI/HUMINT CO, 2ND INTEL BN	Z2AD1	007	008	010	012
Det, PROD AND ANALYSIS CO, 2ND INTEL BN	Z2AD2	004	005	007	009
Det, PROD AND ANALYSIS SUPT CO, 2ND INTEL BN	Z2AD3	004	005	007	009
Det, 2ND RADIO BN	Z2AE1	003	004	006	008
Det, RECON CO A, 2ND RECON BN	Z2AF1	007	008	010	012
HQ CO, 8TH MARINE REGT					
DET, 2ND RECON BN	Z2BA1	003	004	006	008
H&S CO, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BA2	007	008	010	012
CO A, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BA3	004	005	007	009
CO B, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BA4	004	005	007	009
CO C, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BA5	016	017	019	021
WPNS CO, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BA6	003	004	006	008
H&S CO, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BB1	007	008	010	012
CO E, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BB2	007	008	010	012
CO F, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BB3	003	004	006	008
CO G, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BB4	016	017	019	021
WPNS CO, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BB5	016	017	019	021
H&SCO, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BC1	016	017	019	021
CO E, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BC2	004	005	007	009
CO F, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BC3	007	008	010	012
CO G, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BC4	003	004	006	008
WPNS CO, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES	Z2BC5	016	017	019	021
HQTRS BTRY, 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES	Z2BD1	003	004	006	008
BTRY A, 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES	Z2BD2	003	004	006	008
BTRY B, 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES	Z2BD3	004	005	007	009
BTRY C, 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES	Z2BD4	007	008	010	012
DET H&S CO, 2ND TANK BN	Z2BE1	004	005	007	009
CO D (-), 2ND TANK BN	Z2BE2	003	004	006	008
PLT, CO B, 2ND TANK BN	Z2BE3	007	008	010	012
H&S CO (-), 2ND LAR BN	Z2BF1	007	008	010	012
CO C, 2ND LAR BN	Z2BF2	003	004	006	008
H&S CO (-), 2ND AAV BN	Z2BG1	004	005	007	009
CO B (-), 2ND AAV BN	Z2BG2	003	004	006	008

DEPLOYING/REDEPLOYING UNIT	ULN	ALD	EAD	LAD	RDD
H&S CO (-), 2ND CEB	Z2BH1	016	017	019	021
ENGR SUPT CO, 2ND CEB	Z2BH2	004	005	007	009
CO C, 2ND CEB	Z2BH3	007	008	010	012
MAG-29 (RW), HQ, 2ND MAW					
DET, HQ MACG-28	Z2CA1	007	008	010	012
DET A, ATC, MACS-2, MACG-28	Z2CA2	019	020	022	024
DET, MTACS-28, MACG-28	Z2CA3	019	020	022	024
DET A, MWCS-28, MACG-28	Z2CA4	007	008	010	012
DET, MASS-1, MACG-28	Z2CA5	016	017	019	021
DET, MWSS-272, MWSG-27	Z2CB1	016	017	019	021
HMM-365 (12 X CH-46E)	Z2CC1	003	004	006	008
HMH-366 (12 X CH-53E)	Z2CC2	021	022	024	026
HMH-461 (10 X CH-53D)	Z2CC3	016	017	019	021
HMLA-269 (18 AH-1Z/9 UH-1Y)	Z2CC4	016	017	019	021
VMA-223 (14 X AV-8B)	Z2CD1	003	004	006	008
DET, MALS-26, MAG-26(HMM)	Z2CE1	019	020	022	024
DET, MALS-26, MAG-26(HMH)	Z2CE2	021	022	024	026
DET, MALS-26, MAG-26(HMLA)	Z2CE3	007	008	010	012
CLR 2, 2ND MLG					
H&S CO, CLR-2	Z2DA1	021	022	024	026
GS MT CO (-), CLR-2	Z2DA2	019	020	022	024
H&S CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25	Z2DB1	016	017	019	021
ELMACO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25	Z2DB2	007	008	010	012
ENGR MAINT CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25	Z2DB3	016	017	019	021
MT MAINT CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25	Z2DB4	019	020	022	024
ORD MAINT CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25	Z2DB5	007	008	010	012
GS MAINT CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25	Z2DB6	019	020	022	024
H&S CO, 2ND SUPPLY BN, CLR-25	Z2DC1	016	017	019	021
1ST PLT SUPPLY CO, 2D SUPPLY BN, CLR-25	Z2DC2	016	017	019	021
AMMO CO, 2ND SUPPLY BN	Z2DC3	003	004	006	008
1ST PLT, MEDLOG CO, 2ND SUPPLY BN	Z2DC4	007	008	010	012
3RD PLT, MEDLOG CO, 2ND SUPPLY BN	Z2DC5	019	020	022	024
H&SCO (-), 2ND MED BN	Z2DD1	004	005	007	009
SURG CO A, 2ND MED BN	Z2DD2	003	004	006	008
SURG CO B, 2ND MED BN	Z2DD3	004	005	007	009
SURG CO B, 3RD MED BN	Z2DD4	016	017	019	021
DET, H&SCO, 2ND DENTAL BN	Z2DE1	021	022	024	026
2ND DENTAL CO, 2ND DENTAL BN	Z2DE2	019	020	022	024
12TH DENTAL CO, 2ND DENTAL BN	Z2DE3	021	022	024	026

Appendix G Enclosure 2

RELIEF IN PLACE (RIP) PLAN

DEPLOYING UNIT	ULN	RIP	ALD	LAD	RIP START	RIP STOP	RLD	ALD	BOG	ARRIVAL DATE	ULN	REDEPLOYING UNIT
I MEB CE												II MEB CE
Det, I MHG, I MEF	Z2AA1	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1AA1	Det, II MHG, II MEF
Det, 1ST ANGLICO, MHG, MEF	Z2AB1	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1AB1	Det, 2ND ANGLICO, MHG, MEF
Det, SVC CO, 9TH COMM BN	Z2AC1	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1AC1	Det, SVC CO, 8TH COMM BN
Det, DS CO, 9TH COMM BN	Z2AC2	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1AC2	Det, DS CO, 8TH COMM BN
Det, GS CO, 9TH COMM BN	Z2AC3	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1AC3	Det, GS CO, 8TH COMM BN
Det, COMM CO, 9TH COMM BN	Z2AC4	7	171	174	177	184	185	187	192	012	Z1AC4	Det, COMM CO, 8TH COMM BN
Det, CI/HUMINT CO, 1ST INTEL BN	Z2AD1	7	171	174	177	184	185	187	192	012	Z1AD1	Det, CI/HUMINT CO, 2ND INTEL BN
Det, 1ST RADIO BN	Z2AE1	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1AE1	Det, 2ND RADIO BN
Det, RECON CO A, 1ST RECON BN	Z2AF1	7	171	174	177	184	185	187	192	012	Z1AF1	Det, RECON CO A, 2ND RECON BN
HQ CO, 5TH MARINE REGT												HQ CO, 8TH MARINE REGT
DET, 1ST RECON BN	Z2BA1	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BA1	DET, 2ND RECON BN
H&S CO, 1ST BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BA2	7	171	174	177	184	185	187	192	012	Z1BA2	H&S CO, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES
CO A, 1ST BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BA3	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1BA3	CO A, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES
CO B, 1ST BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BA4	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1BA4	CO B, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES
CO C, 1ST BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BA5	7	180	183	186	193	194	196	201	021	Z1BA5	CO C, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES
WPNS CO, 1ST BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BA6	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BA6	WPNS CO, 1ST BN, 8TH MARINES
H&S CO, 2ND BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BB1	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1BB1	H&S CO, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES
CO E, 2ND BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BB2	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1BB2	CO E, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES
CO F, 2ND BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BB3	9	165	168	171	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BB3	CO F, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES
CO G, 2ND BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BB4	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1BB4	CO G, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES
WPNS CO, 2ND BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BB5	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1BB5	WPNS CO, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES
H&S CO, 3RD BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BC1	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1BC1	H&SCO, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES
CO E, 3RD BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BC2	9	166	169	172	181	182	184	189	009	Z1BC2	CO E, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES
CO F, 3RD BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BC3	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1BC3	CO F, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES
CO G, 3RD BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BC4	9	165	168	171	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BC4	CO G, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES
WPNS CO, 3RD BN, 5TH MARINES	Z2BC5	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1BC5	WPNS CO, 3RD BN, 8TH MARINES
HQTRS BTRY, 1ST BN, 11TH MARINES	Z2BD1	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BD1	HQTRS BTRY, 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES
BTRY A, 1ST BN, 11TH MARINES	Z2BD2	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BD2	BTRY A, 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES
BTRY B, 1ST BN, 11TH MARINES	Z2BD3	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1BD3	BTRY B, 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES
BTRY C, 1ST BN, 11TH MARINES	Z2BD4	7	171	174	177	184	185	187	192	012	Z1BD4	BTRY C, 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES
DET H&S CO, 1ST TANK BN	Z2BE1	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1BE1	DET H&S CO, 2ND TANK BN
CO D (-), 1ST TANK BN	Z2BE2	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BE2	CO D (-), 2ND TANK BN
PLT, CO B, 1ST TANK BN	Z2BE3	7	171	174	177	184	185	187	192	012	Z1BE3	PLT, CO B, 2ND TANK BN
H&S CO (-), 3RD LAR BN	Z2BF1	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1BF1	H&S CO (-), 2ND LAR BN
CO C, 3RD LAR BN	Z2BF2	9	165	168	171	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BF2	CO C, 2ND LAR BN
H&S CO (-), 3RD AAV BN	Z2BG1	9	166	169	172	181	182	184	189	009	Z1BG1	H&S CO (-), 2ND AAV BN
CO B (-), 3RD AAV BN	Z2BG2	9	165	168	171	180	181	183	188	008	Z1BG2	CO B (-), 2ND AAV BN
H&S CO (-), 1ST CEB	Z2BH1	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1BH1	H&S CO (-), 2ND CEB
ENGR SUPT CO, 1ST CEB	Z2BH2	9	166	169	172	181	182	184	189	009	Z1BH2	ENGR SUPT CO, 2ND CEB
CO C, 1ST CEB	Z2BH3	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1BH3	CO C, 2ND CEB
MAG-39 (RW), HQ, 3D MAW												MAG-29 (RW), HQ, 2ND MAW
DET, HQ MACG-38	Z2CA1	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1CA1	DET, HQ MACG-28
DET A, ATC, MACS-1, MACG-38	Z2CA2	9	181	184	187	196	197	199	204	024	Z1CA2	DET A, ATC, MACS-2, MACG-28
DET, MTACS-38, MACG-38	Z2CA3	9	181	184	187	196	197	199	204	024	Z1CA3	DET, MTACS-28, MACG-28
DET A, MWCS-38, MACG-38	Z2CA4	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1CA4	DET A, MWCS-28, MACG-28

DEPLOYING UNIT	ULN	RIP	ALD	LAD	RIP START	RIP STOP	RLD	ALD	BOG	ARRIVAL DATE	ULN	REDEPLOYING UNIT
DET, MASS-3, MACG-38	Z2CA5	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1CA5	DET, MASS-1, MACG-28
DET, MWSS-374, MWSG-37	Z2CB1	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1CB1	DET, MWSS-272, MWSG-27
HMM-364 (12 X CH-46E)	Z2CC1	9	165	168	171	180	181	183	188	008	Z1CC1	HMM-365 (12 X CH-46E)
HMH-462 (12 X CH-53E)	Z2CC2	9	183	186	189	198	199	201	206	026	Z1CC2	HMH-366 (12 X CH-53E)
HMH-462 (10 X CH-53D)	Z2CC3	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1CC3	HMH-461 (10 X CH-53D)
HMLA-267 (18 AH-1Z/9 UH-1Y)	Z2CC4	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1CC4	HMLA-269 (18 AH-1Z/9 UH-1Y)
VMA-211 (14 X AV-8B)	Z2CD1	9	165	168	171	180	181	183	188	008	Z1CD1	VMA-223 (14 X AV-8B)
DET, MALS-16, MAG-16(HMM)	Z2CE1	9	181	184	187	196	197	199	204	024	Z1CE1	DET, MALS-26, MAG-26(HMM)
DET, MALS-16, MAG-16(HMH)	Z2CE2	9	183	186	189	198	199	201	206	026	Z1CE2	DET, MALS-26, MAG-26(HMH)
DET, MALS-39, MAG-39(HMLA)	Z2CE3	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1CE3	DET, MALS-26, MAG-26(HMLA)
CLR 1, 1ST MLG												CLR 2, 2ND MLG
H&S CO, CLR-1	Z2DA1	7	185	188	191	198	199	201	206	026	Z1DA1	H&S CO, CLR-2
GS MT CO (-), CLR-1	Z2DA2	7	183	186	189	196	197	199	204	024	Z1DA2	GS MT CO (-), CLR-2
H&S CO, 1ST MAINT BN, CLR-15	Z2DB1	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1DB1	H&S CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25
ELMACO, 1ST MAINT BN, CLR-15	Z2DB2	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1DB2	ELMACO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25
ENGR MAINT CO, 1ST MAINT BN, CLR-15	Z2DB3	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1DB3	ENGR MAINT CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25
MT MAINT CO, 1ST MAINT BN, CLR-15	Z2DB4	9	181	184	187	196	197	199	204	024	Z1DB4	MT MAINT CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25
ORD MAINT CO, 1ST MAINT BN, CLR-15	Z2DB5	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1DB5	ORD MAINT CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25
GS MAINT CO, 1ST MAINT BN, CLR-15	Z2DB6	9	181	184	187	196	197	199	204	024	Z1DB6	GS MAINT CO, 2ND MAINT BN, CLR-25
H&S CO, 1ST SUPPLY BN, CLR-15	Z2DC1	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1DC1	H&S CO, 2ND SUPPLY BN, CLR-25
1ST PLT SUPPLY CO, 1ST SUPPLY BN, CLR-15	Z2DC2	9	178	181	184	193	194	196	201	021	Z1DC2	1ST PLT SUPPLY CO, 2D SUPPLY BN, CLR-25
AMMO CO, 1ST SUPPLY BN	Z2DC3	9	165	168	171	180	181	183	188	008	Z1DC3	AMMO CO, 2ND SUPPLY BN
1ST PLT, MEDLOG CO, 1ST SUPPLY BN	Z2DC4	9	169	172	175	184	185	187	192	012	Z1DC4	1ST PLT, MEDLOG CO, 2ND SUPPLY BN
3RD PLT, MEDLOG CO, 1ST SUPPLY BN	Z2DC5	9	181	184	187	196	197	199	204	024	Z1DC5	3RD PLT, MEDLOG CO, 2ND SUPPLY BN
H&SCO (-), 1ST MED BN	Z2DD1	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1DD1	H&SCO (-), 2ND MED BN
SURG CO A, 1ST MED BN	Z2DD2	7	167	170	173	180	181	183	188	008	Z1DD2	SURG CO A, 2ND MED BN
SURG CO B, 1ST MED BN	Z2DD3	7	168	171	174	181	182	184	189	009	Z1DD3	SURG CO B, 2ND MED BN
SURG CO B, 3RD MED BN	Z2DD4	7	180	183	186	193	194	196	201	021	Z1DD4	SURG CO B, 3RD MED BN
DET, H&SCO, 1ST DENTAL BN	Z2DE1	7	185	188	191	198	199	201	206	026	Z1DE1	DET, H&SCO, 2ND DENTAL BN
1ST DENTAL CO, 1ST DENTAL BN	Z2DE2	7	183	186	189	196	197	199	204	024	Z1DE2	2ND DENTAL CO, 2ND DENTAL BN
13TH DENTAL CO, 1ST DENTAL BN	Z2DE3	7	185	188	191	198	199	201	206	026	Z1DE3	12TH DENTAL CO, 2ND DENTAL BN

Appendix H

INTEGRATED EQUIPMENT SOURCING AND DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

1. Purpose. Over the next several years as the Marine Corps continues to re-set the force and update unit tables of equipment, global sourcing of equipment will still be required to some degree in equipping units to meet operational requirements. This appendix integrates Strategic Ground Equipment Working Group (SGEWG) and FDP&E processes in order to properly source and deploy Marine Corps forces in support of future contingency/crisis operations.

2. Background. Since inception, the JOPES deployment process has effectively supported the deployment of Marine forces. This has been largely due to the fact that USMC unit organization is established around an on-hand table of organization/equipment that can be effectively identified and registered in JOPES, accounted for, properly embarked, and deployed as part of a unit to ensure force closure. During Operation Iragi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), new/additional equipment requirements far exceeding unit TO&E's, required the Service to cross level and globally source equipment solutions to satisfy unit requirements. During the global equipment sourcing process, it was evident that in order to support force closure, equipment requirements, strict adherence to established JOPES, and embarkation processes and procedures was necessary.

3. Intent. This process places priority on fully equipping units before deployment in order to utilize the FDP&E process, ensure optimum force closure and minimize the supported MAGTF's re-distribution in theater. The process also identifies the point where the supporting commands can effectively source and deploy equipment in support of the supported MAGTF using established FDP&E procedures, and where MARCORLOGCOM and MARCORSYSCOM needs to conduct global sourcing and distribution to support the supported MAGTF.

4. Main References.

a. Strategic Ground Equipment Working Group (SGEWG) Charter, dtd 3 Aug 09 (reference r). HQMC forum (DC, PP&O/I&L co-chaired) that addresses Service ground equipment shortfalls by coordinating and prioritizing equipment allocation and sourcing recommendations to CMC for decision.

b. CMC "Interim Policy on Equipping Rotational Forces in Support of Overseas Contingency Operations" (reference k). Identifies the USMC equipment planning process and outlines steps in determining equipment requirements and sourcing. The interim policy governs the equipping of forces for rotational commitments in support of Marine Corps Forces Central Command (MARCENT), and also applies to equipping Marine Corps forces (to include Reserves) in support of other CCDR operational requirements.

c. CMC Washington, DC I&L, LP Message (DTG 221317Z Sep 09), "Implementation of the Unit Table of Equipment Requirement as the Baseline for Asset Management and Readiness Reporting". Identifies the unit T/E as the baseline for asset management and operational readiness reporting for the operating forces.

d. MCO P3000.18B, "Marine Corps Deployment Planning and Execution (FDP&E) Manual". Establishes processes, procedures, and standards for developing and executing plans for the deployment and redeployment of Marine Corps forces.

5. Integrated equipment sourcing and FDP&E process. This appendix outlines the "general" process and is organized in sequential order integrating the "five phases" of the equipping policy (reference r), with the ten FDP&E activities identified in Chapter four of this Manual. Within each activity, main equipment sourcing and JOPES/deployment actions are identified between responsible commands, SGEWG, FDP&E Working Group and Mobility/Embarkation functional areas. In order to fully integrate both processes, five categories have been identified within the "Tailor and Refinement" activity that define the methods of global equipment sourcing, with supporting JOPES actions and deployment-distribution options. Depending on the situation, activities may overlap and run parallel, however, hard FDP&E requirements established by Joint doctrine and the CCDR will dictate when Service sourcing actions are needed to be accomplished in order to effectively deploy and close the force.

a. Receive and analyze the mission.

(1) SGEWG Phase I: Develop equipment requirements.

(a) The supported MAGTF commander develops initial equipment requirement utilizing the T/E as a baseline for future SGEWG assessment and validation. (Detailed to the battalion/squadron/detachment levels)

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

(2) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

(a) Develops the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF and supporting MEF TPFDD guidance per supported CCDR TPFDD Guidance. (Includes specific equipment deployment requirements and planning considerations within the sourcing process to fit situation)

(b) Units validate unit deployment data in MDSS II in order to prepare for future equipment requirement sourcing and embarkation planning.

b. Develop the concept of operations.

(1) SGEWG Phase I: Develop equipment requirements. The supported MAGTF continues development of equipment requirements.

(2) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

(a) The supported COMMARFOR develops the TPFDD FRNs for future force requirements sourcing. (Includes major force requirements, UTC/EAD/LAD/RDD/CRD/POD/Destination (DEST)/FTN).

(b) The supported MAGTF develops the initial force deployment concept. (Includes planning timelines encompassing embarkation, movements to ports, force deployment/closure and RSO&I to the final destination - can be used during early phases of the equipment planning process)

c. Determine requirements.

(1) SGEWG Phase II: Validation.

(a) NLT *90 days before MAGTF deployment, the supported COMMARFOR validates equipment requirements (identifies above T/E - detailed to Bn level) (*90 day requirement may support rotational deployments, but may not meet CAP-execution timelines for new contingency operations, therefore any above T/E that is not validated early in the planning process would deploy as category 2, or 3 follow-on).

(b) The SGEWG starts sourcing assessment (available supply inventory, war reserve and prepositioning programs, and programmed/un-programmed procurements). DC I&L (LPO) posts/updates the supported MAGTF's equipment requirements to ensure visibility and accountability across the Service.

(2) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

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

(b) The supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF and COMMARFORCOM participate in the SGEWG planning process in order to provide initial deployment concept to help planning for global equipment sourcing.

d. Phasing force flow.

(1) SGEWG Phase III: Approval.

(a) DC PP&O approves the supported COMMARFOR validated equipment requirement and publishes approval message to facilitate sourcing.

(b) Supporting COMMARFOR/MEF and HQMC agencies continue to assess ability to source equipment requirements from available supply inventory, war reserve and prepositioning programs, and programmed/un-programmed procurements.

(2) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

(a) ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF develops the force deployment plan (Includes task org, unit sourcing and phasing).

(b) The supported COMMARFOR completes the TPFDD shell (FRNs) in order to prepare for sourcing by the supporting COMMARFOR/MEF.

e. Source requirements (Unit internal sourcing/cross leveling). This activity identifies the "normal" TPFDD and equipment cross leveling process within the supporting COMMARFOR/MEFs. Equipment shortfalls are identified at the unit level and reported up through the chain of command via the supply chain in order to facilitate equipment re-distribution within the MARFOR. Equipment re-distribution should be based on

TPFDD force flow in order to fully equip units deploying at the front end as much as possible. This will enable effective global sourcing and deployment per the categories outlined in para 5.f. (Tailor/refine requirements).

(1) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. Based on the approved equipment requirement, equipment shortfalls (organic and above T/E) are cross leveled throughout the MARFOR, MEF, MSC and MSE levels via the supply process.

(2) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

(a) The supported COMMARFOR notifies COMMARFORCOM that TPFDD FRNs are ready to source in JOPES - COMMARFORCOM coordinates sourcing per approved force sourcing solutions and on-hand unit equipment (level IV cargo detail).

(b) Supporting/supported MSCs source TPFDD FRNs through service FDP&E systems and upload into the designated TPFDD in JOPES per MEF direction.

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

f. Tailor and refine requirements. A critical part of this activity is the SGEWG sourcing conference. The SGEWG with FDP&E planners from the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF and supporting MEFs work in close coordination to develop global equipment sourcing solutions within the FDP&E process. Global equipment sourcing is determined from available supply system assets, war reserve and prepositioning programs, and programmed/un-programmed procurements. ICW the FDP&E WG, the SGEWG reviews equipment sourcing solutions against force phasing in order to determine equipment prioritization to best support the equipping of units and commander's priorities. In order to develop the most effective sourcing/deployment plan, globally sourced equipment requirements will be assessed by unit against criteria in below categories 1-5. Upon CMC approval, the SGEWG will release the sourcing solution message. (Para 6 below depicts categories with supporting deployment timeline examples)

(1) Category #1 (Distribution to Unit). Equipment that can be distributed to the unit before deployment (via strategic air/sea lift) - units deploy per normal JOPES procedures. Criteria. Based on ability of supporting MEFs, MARCORLOGCOM, and MARCORSYSCOM to deliver equipment to the deploying unit 14

days before sea and airlift TPFDD verification. Supporting commands will have no less than 21 days to collect and deliver equipment to the deploying unit.

(a) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. Identify list of globally sourced equipment (avail supply system and war reserve) that can be distributed to the deploying unit before unit deployment via strategic air/sea lift.

(b) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

1. Assess the unit force flow against SGEWG sourcing plan in order to identify unit equipment that meets category #1 criteria.

2. Coordinate refinement of existing unit ULNs, verify, embark and deploy per normal JOPES procedures.

(2) Category #2 (Direct deployment). Equipment that will deploy directly to the unit in theater from the supporting MEFs, MARCORLOGCOM and MARCORSYSCOM via strategic air/sea lift. Criteria. Based on the supporting command NOT able to meet delivery to the unit by verification - 14 days, but the requirement meets strategic lift minimums (and/or meet SE aggregation) and can be deployed effectively per JOPES procedure.

(a) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. Identify list of globally sourced equipment (avail supply system and war reserve) that can deploy directly to the unit in theater from supporting commands via strategic air/sea lift.

(b) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

1. Assess the unit force flow against SGEWG sourcing plan in order to identify unit equipment that meets category #2 criteria.

2. ICW the supporting commands, COMMARFORCOM build/frag unit FRNs within JOPES and coordinate sourcing.

3. Supporting commands coordinate collection of equipment, sourcing of equipment requirements in JOPES, and verify, embark and deploy per normal JOPES process.

(3) Category #3 (Follow-on Equipment). Equipment that will need to be re-distributed from the supporting MEFs, depots

(CONUS based), or vendors to MARCORLOGCOM/MARCORSYSCOM for deployment/distribution via strategic lift, or sustainment channels (Non-TPFDD movement). This category includes equipment provided by vendors and will either be shipped directly to theater, or re-distributed to MARCORSYSCOM or MARCORLOGCOM for deployment/distribution via strategic lift, or sustainment channels (non-TPFDD movement). (This category will require additional time to collect and deploy/distribute equipment to the units/MAGTF in theater and may involve risk in meeting LADs, however, it is the most effective method in distributing equipment not able to deploy from the MEFs via JOPES procedures). Exception - Equipment being sourced from OCONUS locations (i.e. III MEF) will continue to deploy/distribute equipment directly to the supported MAGTF in theater. Criteria. Based on unit requirements that DO NOT meet strategic lift minimums (or SE aggregation) in category #2 criteria. For vendor requisitioned equipment, the most effective deployment option for timely deployment-distribution of equipment to unit/MAGTF in theater will be determined.

(a) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. Identify list of globally sourced equipment (avail supply system, war reserve, newly procured/requisitioned) that will need to be re-distributed from the supporting MEFs/depots/vendors to MARCORLOGCOM for deployment and/or distribution via strategic lift, or sustainment channels.

(b) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

1. Assess the unit force flow against SGEWG sourcing plan in order to identify unit equipment that meets category #3 criteria.

2. Supporting commands coordinate collection and shipment of equipment to MARCORLOGCOM per normal supply/transportation processes.

3. MARCORLOGCOM and OCONUS commands either frag/source existing ULNs, or COMMARFORCOM builds and releases new FRNs for sourcing of strategic lift requirements. Upon receiving equipment, MARCORLOGCOM/supporting commands determine if strategic lift is a viable option, and source, verify and deploy per JOPES process.

4. In the event that strategic lift is not a viable option, MARCORLOGCOM/OCONUS supporting commands

distribute equipment via sustainment channels (non-TPFDD movement).

(4) Category #4 (MPS/MCPP-N). Equipment that will deploy directly to the unit/MAGTF in theater from MPS/MCPP-N. Criteria. Based on the source MPS or MCPP-N (MPS = "self move" and MCPP-N = strategic lift or distribution by sustainment channels).

(a) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. Identify list of equipment provided by MPS/MCPP-N for deployment/distribution.

(b) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

1. MPS equipment. ICW the MARCORLOGCOM, the supported COMMARFOR build FRNs in JOPES. COMMARFORCOM coordinates with MARCORLOGCOM to source MPS FRNs and verify for visibility only (MPS requirement in JOPES for visibility, but not requiring lift from USTRANSCOM). Upon force closure of the MPS, the supported MAGTF will re-distribute equipment in theater as needed (Equipment supporting shortfalls, not a MEB requirement).

2. MCPP-N equipment. ICW MARCORLOGCOM, COMMARFORCOM build/frag unit ULNs in JOPES for MARCORLOGCOM sourcing of strategic lift requirements. MARCORLOGCOM determines if strategic lift is a viable option, and source, verify and deploy per JOPES process.

3. In the event that strategic lift is not a viable option, MARCORLOGCOM conducts distribution of MCPP-N equipment via sustainment channels (non-TPFDD movement).

(5) Category #5 - (In-place Equipment). Equipment provided to the unit/MAGTF from in theater on-hand assets/stocks. Criteria. In-place equipment will be moved via CCDR intra-theater provided lift.

(a) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. ICW the supported COMMARFOR, identify list of equipment of in-theater stocks for distribution.

(b) FDP&E Working Group/Mobility-embark.

1. The supported COMMARFOR build/frag ULNs in JOPES (per CCDR guidance on intra-theater TPFDD), coordinate sourcing, verification and intra-theater movement with

appropriate command/agency per JOPES/CCDR logistical procedures (i.e. JOPES TPFDD and ITARS).

g. Verify movement requirements.

(1) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. Supporting commands and SGEWG monitor sourcing actions relative to cross leveling and all categories.

(2) Deployment Operations Teams (DOTs)/Mobility-embark.

(a) Verify TPFDD requirements and track all requirements through validation process (To incl MCPP-N). MARCORSYSCOM and MARCORLOGCOM coordinate other delivery methods for non-strategic lift requirements.

(b) Submit un-lock requests in order to register changes for validated lift requirements, ensure accurate force flow and utilization of lift.

(c) Monitor allocation of strategic lift, ensure correct allocation, verify load plan submissions, and ensure equipment is ready to deploy per the validated requirement.

(d) Continue to refine JOPES ULN requirements as equipment is distributed before requirement verification.

h. Marshal and move to POE.

(1) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. Supporting commands and SGEWG monitor sourcing actions relative to cross leveling and all categories.

(2) Deployment Operations Teams (DOTs)/Mobility-embark.

(a) Continue to monitor receipt of globally sourced equipment, refine equipment requirements, ensure aggregation, and verify TPFDD requirements (to incl MCPP-N).

(b) Conduct equipment/cargo inspections/inventory at POE/s and ensure correct AIT procedures are followed.

(c) Monitor MPS deployment.

i. Manifest and move to POD.

(1) SGEWG Phase IV: Sourcing. Supporting commands and SGEWG monitor sourcing actions relative to cross leveling and all categories.

(2) Deployment Operations Teams (DOTs)/Mobility-embark.

(a) Ensure port representatives are correctly manifesting strategic lift equipment requirements at POE/s, and are being recorded correctly in ITV systems.

(b) MARCORSYSCOM and MARCORLOGCOM ensure vendor direct delivery and/or non-strategic lift of newly procured equipment meets planned force closure timelines.

(c) Monitor MPS/MCPP-N deployment.

j. J/RSO&I.

(1) SGWEG Phase IV/V: Sourcing/Sustainment.

(a) Supporting commands and SGEWG monitor sourcing actions relative to cross leveling and all categories.

(b) NLT 90 days after deployment, the supported COMMARFOR reviews equipment requirements (increases, decreases or replacements) based on the mission.

(c) The supported MAGTF receives equipment and conducts tactical level distribution of globally sourced equipment not deployed under unit ULNs (i.e. sustainment channels, vendor distribution, Non-MEB MPS).

(2) Deployment Operations Teams (DOTs)/Mobility-embark. The supported MAGTF coordinates intra-theater, tactical airlift and ground transportation requirements for equipment from POD to final destinations/assembly areas in order to ensure accurate force closure.

6. General process timeline. Below depicts a "general" equipment sourcing and FDP&E timeline and an example timeline showing the use of multiple categories and mode/sources to support a specific unit with a single LAD. Significant planning considerations/points include:

a. Timeline depicts "front end" planning and execution of sourcing/deployment and distribution actions from initial

sourcing of JOPES (TPFDD) requirements to loading of equipment at ALD to meet an LAD .

b. Process best supports compressed CAP/execution timelines by prioritizing unit shortfall sourcing during cross leveling and utilizing categories 1 and 2 sourcing and deployment methods.

c. AK and SE dates based on JOPES Vol III and generic verification dates and transit durations.

e. 21 day distribution includes: Intra-MEF/depot collection-supply action, preparation and shipping time to unit. 14 day - verification includes: unit reception-supply action, refinement of JOPES data, embarkation and movement to POE/s before ALD/deployment.

Receive & Analyze Mission	Develop CONOPS	Determine Requirements	Phase Force Flow	Source Requirements	Tailor & Refine	Verify Movement	MOVE to POE	Move to POD	J/RSO&I
-MAGTF develop equipment requirements	-Supported MARFOR develop TPFDD FRNs	-Supported MARFOR validates equipment	-DC PP&O approves equipment requirements	-"Normal" unit sourcing/ deploy process	-SGEWG Conf Develops Global equipment sourcing plan	-MEFs/SE receive equipment. Source, refine, validate ULNs.	-MEFs/SE equipment inspections	-MEFs/SEE manifest in ITV systems	-MAGTF coordinate intra-theater & tactical lift to final destination
			-MAGTF completes deployment plan	-MFC coordinate FRN sourcing	1) Units Redistribute	-Monitor strategic allocations	-Submit Load plans within 14 days of allocation	-Vendor deliveries	-MAGTF Distribution
			-Supported MARFOR complete TPFDD FRNs	-MARFOR/ MEFs cross level equipment	2) MEFs Deploy				-90 Day review evaluation
				-Continue to refine ULNs	3) MEFs to MCLC for deploy/ distribution				
					4) Vendors to MCLC for deploy/ distribution				
					5) MPS/ MCPP-N				

Figure H-1.--Main process task table.

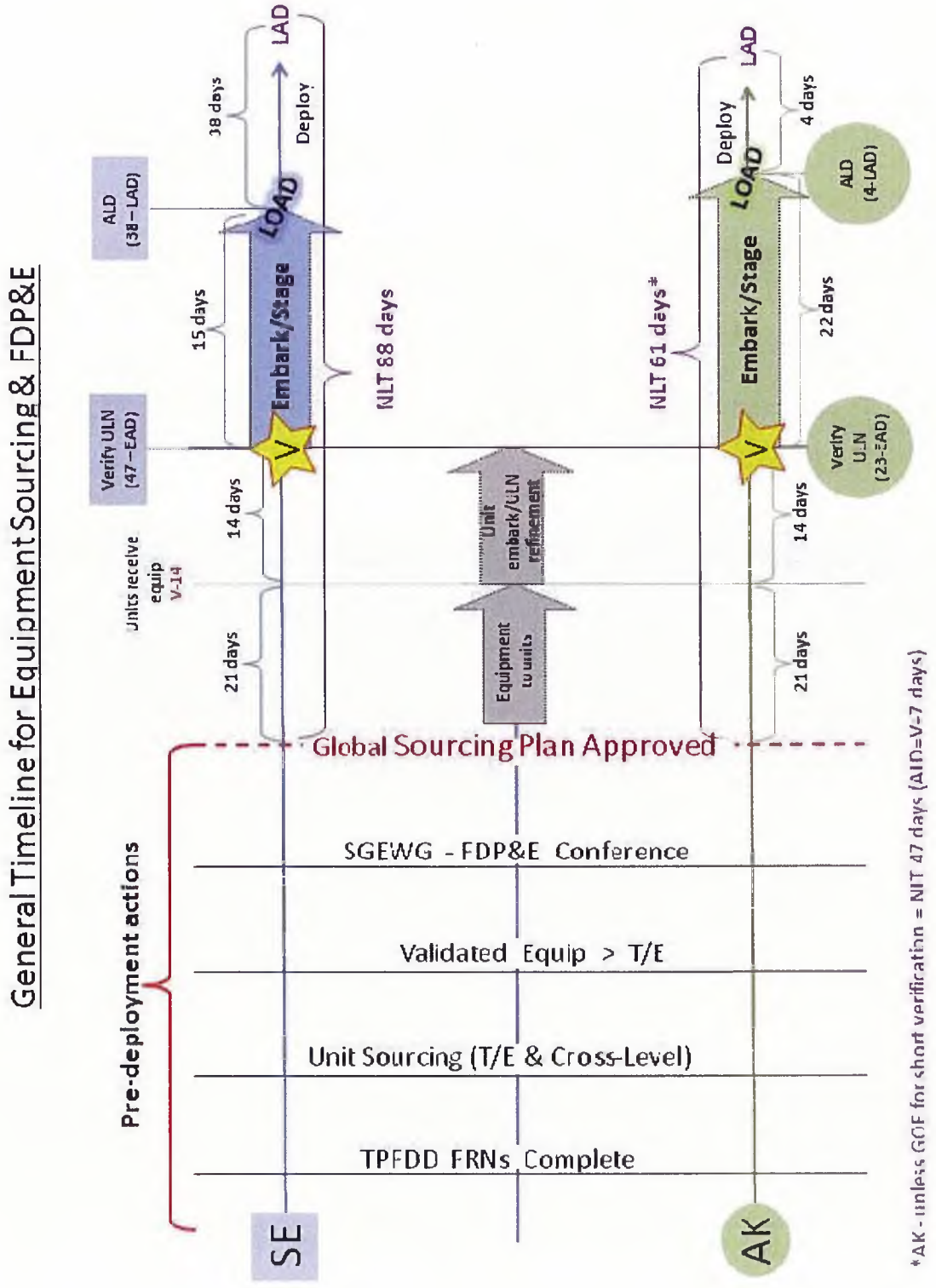

Figure H-2.--General Timeline for Equipment Sourcing and FDP&E

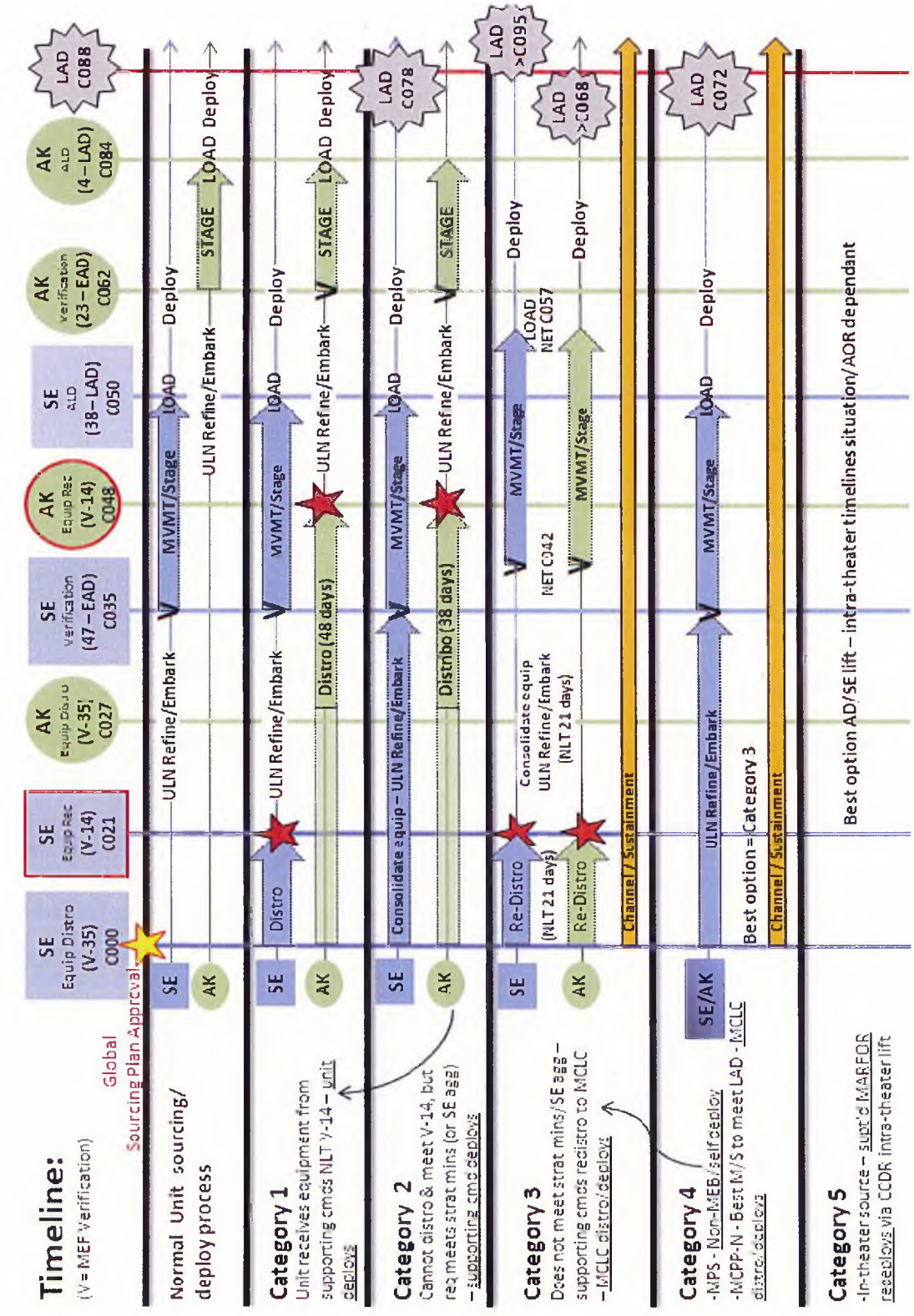

Figure H-3.--Global equipment sourcing/deployment timeline

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Appendix I

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING FORCE FLOW/TPFDD CONFERENCES

1. Introduction. Force flow conferences can be conducted at three levels: (1) MAGTF, (2) Supported COMMARFOR and (3) Supported CCDR. Conducting the MAGTF and supported COMMARFOR conferences is dependent upon the planning situation and timelines. The Marine Corps conferences are used to prepare for the CCDR/Joint conference if the planning timeline allows, but if planning timelines are compressed, it is possible that USMC force deployment planning will occur at one or several supported CCDR conferences. Conferences will involve planner participation from all levels within the Marine Corps depending upon the size and scale of the planning effort. Since force deployment planning is complex in nature, TPFDD conferences are used to bring together FDP&E planners and functional area subject matter experts to plan the deployment of forces in a collaborative environment. The main objective of the supported CCDR TPFDD conference is to build and refine TPFDD plans that are transportation feasible and ready for execution if needed. Since TPFDD refinements may affect other functional plans and/or the commander's CONOPs, conference participants must be capable of reaching back to commands, or be able to make operational force deployment decisions when necessary to refine planning data during the conferences.

2. MAGTF Conference. Time permitting and prior to attending the supported COMMARFOR/CCDR conferences, the MAGTF (i.e. supporting MEF/MEB, supported MAGTF, etc.) can conduct internal TPFDD conferences as a function of the FDPWG in order to prepare for future HHQ conferences. MAGTF FDP&E Officer and FDP&E Chief will lead the conference, along with planners within the MAGTF, and conduct the following minimum tasks:

a. Review supported CCDR/COMMARFOR and MAGTF TPFDD business rules.

b. Review the supported COMMARFOR's force deployment/redeployment planning plan of action and milestones (POA&M) and coordinate/ensure future MAGTF planning actions are identified and supportable.

c. Review the supported MAGTF's CONOPs and supporting logistical plans.

d. Review and refine the supported MAGTF's force deployment, redeployment or RIP plan and ensure MAGTF and subordinate force deployment/redeployment issues are addressed and identified for future resolution.

e. Coordinate and ensure that TPFDD plans contain accurate force requirements and are properly sourced per approved sourcing solutions.

f. Ensure correct unit phasing is contained within the TPFDD IAW the supported MAGTF's force deployment/redeployment, or RIP plan. ("Line-by-line" reviews are conducted by comparing the MAGTF's force deployment, redeployment, or RIP plan C-Days and sourcing for each unit/requirement with corresponding C-Days/sourcing within the TPFDD to ensure TPFDD requirements are correct. Line-by-lines are usually conducted by the MAGTF with each MSC throughout the conference and can be conducted as many times as needed to ensure TPFDD accuracy)

g. Ensure TPFDD requirements are IAW with TPFDD business rules.

h. Conduct TCC pre-edit checks in order to review and correct fatal/logical errors within the TPFDD.

i. Review and ensure initial aggregation solutions.

j. Working PIDs should be used to build/refine data in order to protect force deployment data in execution PIDs.

3. Supported COMMARFOR Conference. Supported COMMARFOR conferences can be hosted by the supported MAGTF, or supported COMMARFOR, and are held prior to the CCDR force flow conference. The supported COMMARFOR FDP&E Officer and FDP&E Chief will lead the conference that will include planners throughout the Marine Corps from the supported MAGTF, HQMC, supporting establishment, supporting MARFORs, MEFs and MSCs. Minimum tasks to be conducted during the supported COMMARFOR conference will include the following:

a. ICW the supported MAGTF, the supported COMMARFOR will release a conference calling message outlining conference objectives, agenda and administrative instructions prior to the conference.

b. The supported COMMARFOR should conduct an in-brief to review conference objectives, tasks, agenda and POA&M.

c. Review supported CCDR/COMMARFOR TPFDD business rules and updated guidance.

d. Review the supported MAGTF's CONOPs and supporting logistical plans.

e. Coordinate and develop force deployment/redeployment "sub plans" and/or resolve issues requiring special attention. (i.e. Aircraft rotation plans, MPF deployment, etc.)

f. ICW the supporting COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF will conduct a review of the supported MAGTF's force deployment, redeployment or RIP plan and ensure MAGTF and subordinate force deployment/redeployment issues are addressed and resolved within the plan.

g. Coordinate and ensure that TPFDD plans contain accurate force requirements and force sourcing per approved sourcing solutions.

h. Review and ensure correct unit phasing is contained within the TPFDD IAW the supported MAGTF's force deployment/redeployment, or RIP plan. ("Line-by-line" reviews are conducted by comparing the MAGTF's force deployment, redeployment, or RIP plan C-Days and sourcing for each unit/requirement with corresponding C-Days/sourcing within the TPFDD to ensure TPFDD requirements are correct. Line-by-lines are usually conducted by the supported MAGTF, or COMMARFOR with each MSC throughout the conference and can be conducted as many times as needed to ensure TPFDD accuracy)

i. Ensure TPFDD requirements are IAW with TPFDD business rules.

j. Conduct ULN pre-edit checks in order to review and correct fatal/logical errors within the TPFDD.

k. Mitigate spikes in force flow beyond set CCDR max PAX per day limits by shifting force requirements by priority. (Priorities are identified by the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF, but must take force provider concerns into consideration (i.e. training requirements, etc)).

l. After spike mitigation, analyze and adjust force requirements to ensure proper TPFDD aggregation solutions.

m. Working PIDs should be used to build/refine data in order to protect force deployment data in execution PIDs.

n. At the conclusion of the supported COMMARFOR conference, the USMC TPFDD plan should be correctly sourced, phased and ready for transportation feasibility assessment by the CCDR/USTRANSCOM. The supported COMMARFOR will "lock" the TPFDD in order to maintain TPFDD integrity, enable the MARFOR to conduct analysis and prepare briefs for the CCDR conference. Any TPFDD refinement/changes should be recorded by each MEF and brought to the CCDR conference for TPFDD refinement when the TPFDD will be "un-locked" for refinement.

o. The supported COMMARFOR should conduct an out-brief addressing completion of objectives/tasks and provides a POA&M containing future USMC and CCDR planning and execution tasks.

4. Supported CCDR conference. The supported CCDR conference is usually co-sponsored with USTRANSCOM and includes all Services (force providers), supported CCDRs/JFCs/components and other supporting agencies within the JPEC. Conference tasks and duration depend upon the size and scale of the planning/operation and time allowed to conduct pre-conference force deployment planning by the supported MAGTF/COMMARFOR. Marine Corps attendees will include planners from the supported MAGTF/COMMARFOR, HQMC, supporting establishment, supporting MARFORs, MEFs and MSCs. The FDP&E Officer and Chief from the supported COMMARFOR will serve as USMC lead at CCDR conferences, representing Marine Corps equities/interests during CCDR planning sessions and managing USMC planning actions. The main objective of the CCDR conference is to build and refine TPFDD plans that are transportation feasible and ready for execution if needed. Minimum tasks to be conducted during the supported CCDR conference will include the following:

a. Based on the supported CCDR message, the supported COMMAFOR will release a conference calling message outlining conference objectives, agenda and administrative instructions prior to the conference. (An Example of the conference calling message is provided in enclosure (1))

b. The supported CCDR will usually conduct an in-brief to provide an overview of the plan/operation, review conference objectives, tasks, agenda, supported CCDR's TPFDD business rules/updated guidance and POA&M.

c. Throughout the conference, planners will coordinate and develop USMC force deployment/redeployment "sub plans" and/or resolve issues requiring special attention with the supported CCDR, other Services, or other JPEC agencies when needed. (i.e. Lead/trail Maintenance, MPF deployment, SE requirement/allocation planning etc.)

d. ICW the supported COMMARFOR, the supported MAGTF will conduct a review of the MAGTF's force deployment, redeployment or RIP plan and ensure MAGTF and subordinate force deployment/redeployment issues are addressed and resolved within the plan.

e. Continue to coordinate and ensure that USMC TPFDD plans contain accurate force requirements and continue force sourcing per approved sourcing solutions.

f. Review and ensure correct unit phasing is contained within the USMC TPFDD IAW the supported MAGTF's force deployment/redeployment, or RIP plan. (line-by-lines)

g. Ensure USMC TPFDD requirements are IAW with TPFDD business rules.

h. Conduct TCC pre-edit checks in order to review and correct fatal/logical errors within the TPFDD.

i. As identified by the supported CCDR, mitigate spikes in the USMC force flow beyond established CCDR strategic lift minimum/maximum limits by shifting force requirements by priority. (Priorities are identified by the supported COMMARFOR/MAGTF, but must take force provider concerns into consideration (i.e. training requirements, etc)).

j. After final line-by-lines and spike mitigation, analyze and adjust force requirements to ensure proper USMC TPFDD aggregation solutions. All ULNs, regardless if an ADVON or CARGO requirements, are reviewed to ensure they meet the mandated PAX/cargo strategic lift minimum/maximum limits. (i.e. strategic lift minimum of = 100 PAX or 15 Stons (in order to rate strategic lift), or strategic lift maximum of = 700 PAX per day (max throughput allowable))

k. Working PIDs should be used to build/refine data in order to protect force deployment data in execution PIDs.

l. At the conclusion of the supported CCDR conference, the USMC TPFDD plan should be correctly sourced, phased and approved as "transportation feasible" by the supported CCDR and USTRANSCOM.

m. The supported CCDR conducts an out-brief addressing completion of objectives/tasks and provides a POA&M containing future USMC and CCDR planning and execution tasks (In the event of execution).

n. After the TPFDD is approved as "transportation feasible" the TPFDD is "locked" in order to maintain integrity of the TPFDD. TPFDD refinement/changes will be coordinated IAW supported COMMARFOR TPFDD guidance.

Appendix I Enclosure 1

UNCLASSIFIED MARFOR CONFERENCE CALLING MESSAGE EXAMPLE

CLASSIFICATION//REL
MSGID/MSG/MARFOR/MMM//
REF/A/MSG/CCDR/DDHHMMZMARYY//
AMPN/REF A IS CCDR FORCE FLOW ROTATION AND PLANNING CONFERENCE DD MON YEAR.
POC/ROCKET/LTCOL/MARFOR/G5/FDO/567-5309//
ROCKETBALL@USMC.SMIL.MIL//
RMKS//1. (U) THIS MESSAGE OUTLINES MARFOR GUIDANCE FOR THE CCDR FORCE FLOW ROTATION AND PLANNING CONFERENCE HELD AT USTRANSCOM IN SCOTT AFB, ON DD MMM - DD MMM YY.
1.A. (U) THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE TO REFINE THE OPERATION FY 01 REDEPLOYMENT DATA AND THE OPERATION FY 02 DEPLOYMENT DATA WITHIN THE USTRANSCOM DATABASE.
1.B. (U) JOPES WILL BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR TPFDD REFINEMENT AND SUBMISSION DURING THIS CONFERENCE.
1.C. (U) USMC PARTICIPANTS MUST BE CAPABLE OF MAKING OPERATIONAL FORCE DEPLOYMENT DECISIONS NECESSARY TO REFINE PLANNING DATA.
2. (U) USMC PARTICIPATION IS LIMITED TO 40 SEATS AND BADGES. IN ORDER FOR ALCON UNITS TO HAVE ACCESS, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE DO NOT EXCEED THE ASSIGNED NUMBER OF SEATS.
2.A. (U) THE FOLLOWING BREAKOUT IS PROVIDED FOR USMC SEAT AND BADGE ALLOCATIONS:
2.A.1. (U) COMUSMARCENT (6 SEATS TOTAL)
2.A.2. (U) COMMARFORPAC (2 SEATS TOTAL)
2.A.3. (U) COMMARFORRES (5 SEATS TOTAL)
2.A.4. (U) MARCORLOGCOM (1 SEAT TOTAL)
2.A.5. (U) I MEF & MSC'S (6 SEATS TOTAL)
2.A.6. (U) II MEF & MSC'S (10 SEATS TOTAL)
2.A.7. (U) III MEF & MSC'S (4 SEATS TOTAL)
2.A.8. (U) II MEF FWD (6 SEATS TOTAL)
2.A.9. (U) MSC'S PARTICIPATION TO BE DETERMINED BY HHQ.
3. (U) CONFERENCE IS UNIT FUNDED.
4. (U) AGENDA
DD MMM YY (MONDAY): TRAVEL DAY *(LEAD MARFOR WILL TRAVEL ONE DAY PRIOR)*
EARLY CHECK-IN AND REGISTRATION AT BLDG 101 FROM 1200-1600.
DD MMM YY (TUESDAY)
0700-0800: CONFERENCE REGISTRATION AT FRONT OF BLDG 101.
0900-0930: INTRODUCTION BRIEF (ALL ATTENDEES)
0930-1000: ADMIN AND SECURITY BRIEF OF BLDG 101
1030-1200: CCDR AND SERVICE BRIEFS
1200-1300: CHOW

1300-1400: MARFOR BRIEF TO MARINES
1400-1500: INITIAL LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW (CE)
1500-1600: INITIAL LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW (GCE)
1600-1630: MARFOR DAILY WRAP-UP BRIEF
DD MMM YY (WEDNESDAY):
0800-0830: MARFOR DAILY UPDATE BRIEF
0830-0930: INITIAL LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW (LCE)
0930-1030: INITIAL LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW (ACE)
1030-1130: FINAL LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW (CE)
1130-1300: CHOW
1300-1400: FINAL LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW (GCE)
1400-1500: FINAL LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW (LCE)
1500-1600: FINAL LINE-BY-LINE REVIEW (ACE)
1600-1630: MARFOR DAILY WRAP-UP BRIEF
DD MMM YY (THURSDAY):
0730-0800: MARFOR DAILY UPDATE BRIEF
0800-0900: PAX SPIKE MITIGATION/AGGREGATION
0900-1100: FINAL LINE-BY-LINE (ALL MEF/MSC)
1100-1300: CHOW
1300-1500: OCC FIELD SPONSOR BRIEF (ALL 0511)
1500: FIRST DATA SNAP SHOT FOR JFAST
1530-1600: MARFOR DAILY WRAP-UP BRIEF
DD MMM YY (FRIDAY):
0900: MARFOR OUTBRIEF
1200: MEF/MSC TRAVEL TO HOME STATION
DD MMM YY (SATURDAY)
1700: SECOND DATA SNAP SHOT FOR JFAST
DD MMM YY (MONDAY)
0800: MODIFICATIONS/REFINEMENTS WORKED AS DIRECTED BY HHQ.
DD MMM YY (TUESDAY)
1500: HHQ CERTIFIES TPFDD ACCURACY, THIRD DATA SNAP SHOT FOR JFAST
DD MMM YY (WEDNESDAY)
1300: FINAL JFAST OUTPUT
DD MMM YY (THURSDAY)
0830-1000: CONFERENCE OUTBRIEF AND CLOSING REMARKS.
DD MMM YY (FRIDAY) MEF/MSC TRAVEL TO HOME STATION

5. (U) THIS CONFERENCE WILL BE CONDUCTED AT THE SECRET LEVEL. CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS MUST POSSESS A SECRET OR HIGHER SECURITY CLEARANCE. HAND-CARRIED SECURITY CLEARANCES ARE NOT VALID. SECURITY MANAGERS ARE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT SECURITY INFORMATION TO USTRANSCOM VIA JPAS SMO CODE USTC-SDDC (YOU MUST USE THE HYPHEN). CONTACT USTRANSCOM FORCE PROTECTION TO CONFIRM RECEIPT OF CLEARANCE DATA: VOICE DSN 779-8192.

5.A. (U) REF A PARA 5.C.CONTAINS SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS ON THE USE AND IMPORT OF ADP AND CLASSIFIED MATERIEL.

6. (U) THERE WILL BE A $20 CONFERENCE FEE (CASH ONLY) AT THE TIME OF CHECK-IN. PHOTO ID WILL BE COLLECTED AS COLLATERAL FOR USTRANSCOM VISITOR BADGE ISSUE.
7. (U) BILLETING. CONTACT SCOTT AFB BILLETING OFFICE, DSN: 576-2045, OPTION 1. ROOMS HAVE NOT BEEN RESERVED FOR THE CONFERENCE. NON-AVAILABILITY STATEMENTS FOR OFF BASE BILLETING WILL ONLY BE PROVIDED TO PARTICIPANTS WHO HAVE ARRANGED BILLETING THROUGH THE SCOTT AFB BILLETING OFFICE.
8. (U) POCS ARE: MSGT KASSNER, DSN 567-5309.//
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