VOLUME 2

"MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION"

SUMMARY OF VOLUME 2 CHANGES

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VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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REFERENCES

(a) CMC Memorandum on Global Force Management / Readiness Modernization Initiative Decision Memorandum, 3 March 2021.

(b) JP 3-35 *Joint Deployment and Redeployment Operations*, 31 March, 2022.

(c) CJCSM 3130.04 *Joint Deployment Policies and Procedures*, 12 March, 2025.

(d) CJCSM 3130.02 *Joint Planning and Execution Policies and Procedures,* 19 May, 2026.

(e) MCO 3061.1 *Total Force Mobilization and Deployment Plan, Volume 1: Command and Control*. 9 January 2019.

(f) *Unified Command Plan*, March 14, 2025.

(g) CJCSI 3110.01L *2023 Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP).* 5 January 2024.

(h) Marine Corps Forces Reserve Campaign Plan 2030 *Ready.* May 2023.

(i) CJCSM 3130.04 *Joint Deployment Policies and Procedures*. 12 March, 2025.

(j) Force Design 2030 *Annual Update*, May 2022.

(k) DoDI 4140.01 *DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy*. Change 1. 2 September 2025.

(l) MCO 3061.1 *Total Force Mobilization and Deployment Plan, Volume 3: Reserve Activation, Integration, and Deactivation*. 1 June 2022.

(m) CJCSM 3130.06E *Global Force Management Allocation Policies and Procedures*. 12 May 2026. CJCSM 3130.06D-1 Classified supplement. 20 June 2024.

(n) CJCSM 3122.05 *Operating Procedures for Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Information Systems (IS) Governance.*

(o) CJCSM 3150.16F *Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting (JOPESREP)*. December 27, 2019, as amended.(p) CJCSM 3135.01 *Joint Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure Governance*. 21 February 2025.

(q) CJCSM 3150.23E *Joint Reporting Structure (JRS) Logistics Factors Report*. 3 March 2025.

(r) MCO 4470.1B *Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Deployment and Distribution Policy (MDDP).* 20 December 2019.

(s) MCO 4400.39A *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Policy.* 6 July 2021.

(t) MCWP 5-10 *Marine Corps Planning Process,* August 10, 2020.

(u) CJCSM 3511.01A *Joint Training Resources for the Armed Forces of the United States*, August 30, 2019.

(v) CJCSI 3500.01J *Joint Training Policy for the Armed Forces of the United States*. January 13, 2020.

(w) MCO 1001.61A *Policy and Procedures for Sourcing Personnel to Meet Individual Augmentation(IA) Requirements,* 22 February 2013.

(x) MCO 3120.12A *Marine Corps Global Force Management (GFM) and Force Synchronization*, June 3, 2020.

(y) CJCS 3130 *Joint Planning and Execution Overview and Policy Framework*, 12 April 2023.

(z) CJCSI 3141.01F *Management and Review of Campaign Plans and Contingency Plans*, 31 January 2019

(aa) CJCSM 3130.03B *Planning and Execution Formats and Guidance,* 14 June 2024.

(ab) Total Force Structure Management System Unit TO&E Report, *Headquarters Marine Corps Forces Command* (UIC M20001), 23 January 2023.

(ac) *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, 28 Mar 2026.

****Information below for instructional purposes only****

"REFERENCES"

As changes are made within this MCO Volume, the References list will also update. Annotation of each update/change/addition to the References list is required.

The original publication date of this MCO (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted.

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PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This volume establishes the policies, processes, and procedures for planning, developing, and sourcing force deployment and redeployment plans for Marine Corps forces and identifies the responsibilities of Headquarters United States Marine Corps (HQMC) and Commanders of Marine Forces Command, Marine Forces Reserve, Marine Corps Component Commands (MCCC), Fleet Marine Forces (FMF), and Commanders within the supporting establishment (SE). The policies outlined in this instruction ensure Marine Corps forces integrate seamlessly with the Joint planning and execution process and deploy to meet combatant commander (CCDR) timelines. In addition, due to the high risks to Marine Corps forces when security is compromised and movements are known to an adversary or nefarious actor, operational security is inherent to the FDP&E process and must be practiced throughout all phases to prevent network compromise in a contested environment.

The deployment and redeployment of Marine Corps forces in support of CCDR requirements are a series of operational events enabled by logistics. These activities are planned and executed by both supported and supporting commands, Services, National Guard Bureau, and Department of War (DoW) agencies. The capability to deploy Marine Corps forces to the operational area (OA) and rapidly integrate them into joint and naval forces, as directed by the joint force commander (JFC), is essential.

The joint planning and execution community (JPEC) process encompasses the full spectrum of military doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy used by the JPEC to plan, execute, monitor, and assess the planning and execution functions associated with joint operations. This process integrates the planning and execution activities of the JPEC to meet national security objectives and facilitate the transition from planning to execution.

Marine Corps Order 3000.18B, “Force Deployment Planning and Execution Manual” is hereby cancelled.

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VOLUME 2: CHAPTER 1

"MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION"

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

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CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

CHAPTER 1

MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION

0101. GENERAL

Joint deployment and redeployment processes consist of four phases: planning; pre-deployment/pre-redeployment activities; movement; and joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI). Deployment and redeployment processes are similar; however, each has unique characteristics. Ref (a) and (b) provide authoritative guidance on these processes and each step within. This order aligns with joint doctrine and focuses on Marine Corps Force Deployment Planning and Execution (FDP&E).

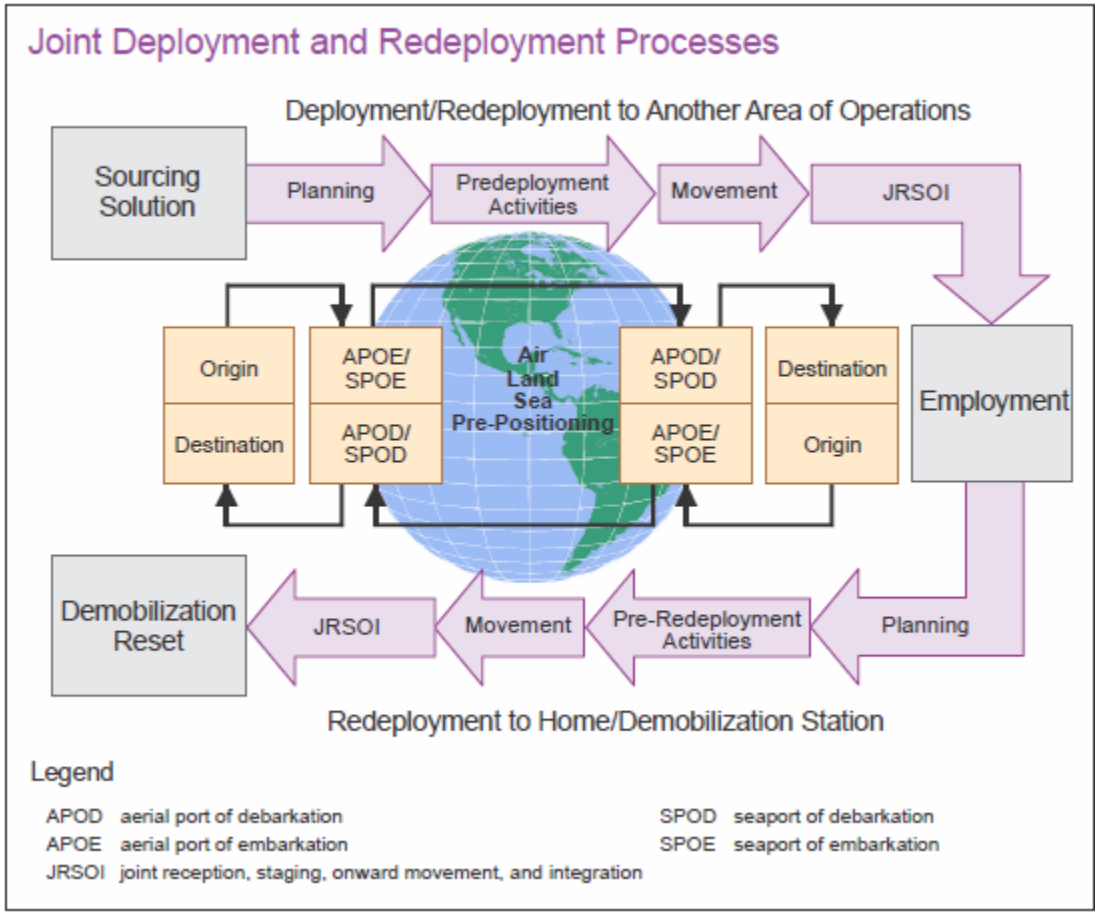


FIGURE 1-1: Joint Deployment and Redeployment Process

Figure 1-1 depicts the Single Deployment Model extended through redeployment or transfer of deployed forces from one Operational Area (OA) to a new OA or home/demobilization station as a result of end-of-mission or rotation. The supported geographic combatant commander is responsible for redeployment planning in the Area of Operation, unlike the deployment planning process owned

by the supporting force provider or supporting combatant commander. Redeployment planning occurs at the outset of an operation or mission for which the force has been ordered and is continually refined as the operation or mission matures per reference (b). Note that movement planning from origin to destination occurs concurrently and is inherent to the deployment and redeployment processes in Figure 1-1.

0102. COMMAND AND CONTROL

Marine Corps FDP&E is the Service's process for developing the time-phased movement of forces and executing deployment and redeployment operations in support of the commander's concept of employment. FDP&E is conducted in accordance with (IAW) reference (b). While Figure 1-2 depicts the planning and execution components for a single deployment, in reality, multiple deployments and redeployments are planned and executed concurrently. Figure 1-3 depicts the inherently Joint and complex policies and processes supporting rotational and emergent deployments, as well as highlighting the importance of detailed planning and synchronization across the Marine Corps. Deployments and redeployments result from Global Force Management (GFM) decisions made by the President of the United States or Secretary of War (SECWAR) as part of the GFM process.

Acronym	Terms and Labels	Reference or Source
GFMIG	Global Force Management Implementation Guidance	Secretary of Defense
GFMAP	Global Force Management Allocation Plan	GFMIG & CJCSM 3130.06
D2D	deployment to dwell ratio	GFMIG
	ordered start and end dates	GFMIG (ordered in GFMAP)
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual	Chairman Directives
TOA	transfer of authority	ATP 3-21.8 / AFDP 3-30
ALD	available-to-load date	CJCSM 3122.02
CRD	commander's required date	CJCSM 3122.02
EAD	earliest arrival date	CJCSM 3122.02
JRSOI	joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration	CJCSM 3122.02
LAD	latest arrival date	CJCSM 3122.02
POD	port of debarkation	CJCSM 3122.02
POE	port of embarkation	CJCSM 3122.02
RDD	required delivery date	CJCSM 3122.02
RLD	ready-to-load date	CJCSM 3122.02

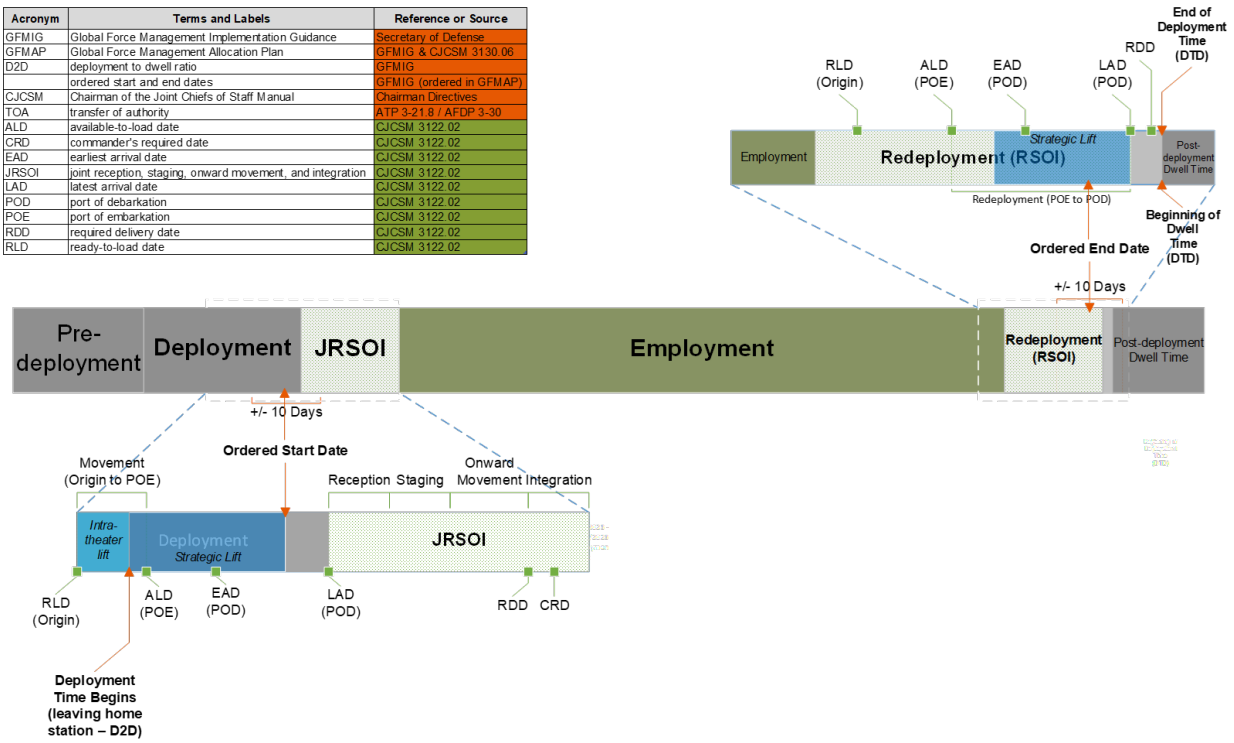
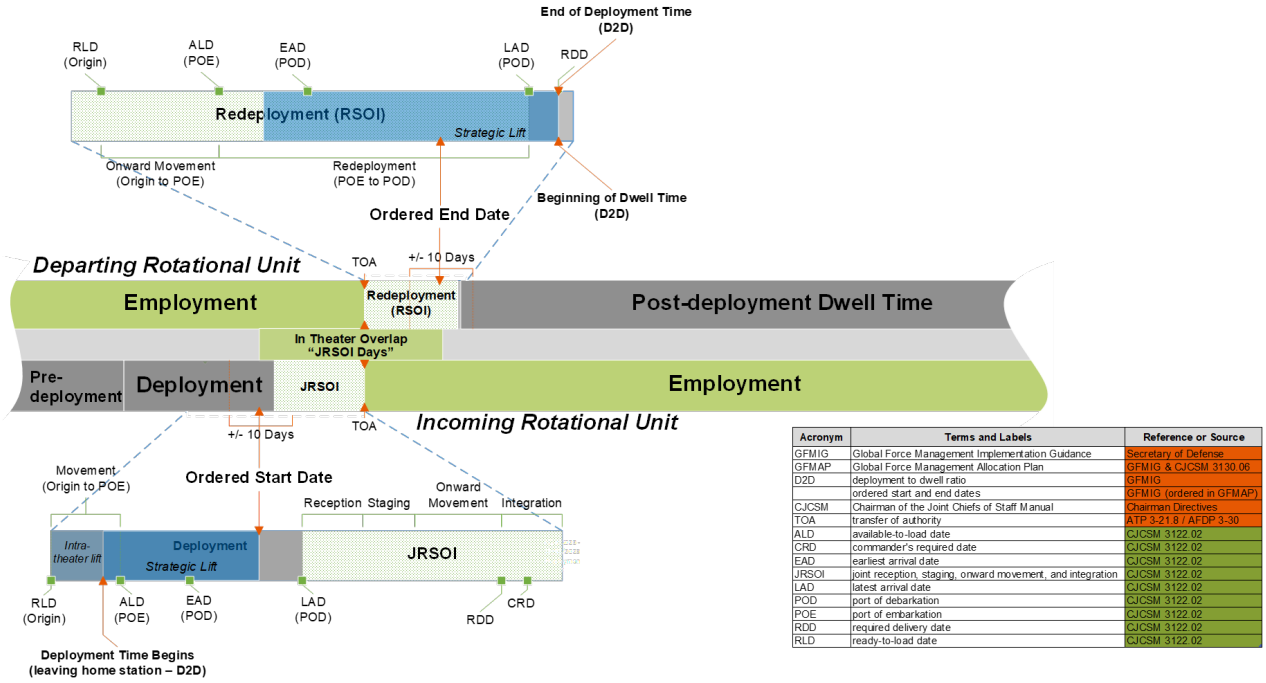


FIGURE 1-2. Single Deployment Model



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POE	port of embarkation	CJCSM 3122.02
RDD	required delivery date	CJCSM 3122.02
RLD	ready-to-load date	CJCSM 3122.02

FIGURE 1-3. Rotational Deployment Model

FDP&E involves functional areas across multiple levels of command and occupational fields that require a total unity of effort for the success of deployment and redeployment operations. Whether deploying forces in support of (ISO) an exercise or a major contingency operation, HQMC, MCCC, FMF, and the SE have specific tasks within each functional area that support the FDP&E process. Volume 1: Command and Control, Annex A (Task List) provides a comprehensive list of tasks for MCO 3061.1 Total Force Mobilization and Deployment Plan, reference (e).

010201. Top-Down Process. Per reference (c), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) assists the President and the SecWar with strategic guidance for the Armed Forces. Strategic guidance enables plan development and a confirmed commander's concept of operations (CONOPS). For planning purposes, reference (d) provides the Joint Force with an estimate of when forces are available for deployment. The Marine Corps considers readiness, unit transitions, and unit availability factors in determining units captured in the Assignment, Directed Readiness, and Apportionment Tables. Planners within the supported MCCCs use these tables to phase operation plans (OPLANs) and evaluate shortfalls for plan development. This is a collaborative effort between the combatant command (CCMD), MCCC, HQMC, FMF, and SE throughout the deployment and redeployment planning evolution.

010202. The Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies, and Operations (DC PP&O) serves as the Marine Corps GFM and FDP&E process owner. DC PP&O collects, collates, and maintains global visibility of all United States Marine Corps (USMC) forces to develop and provide Service unit sourcing recommendations. As shown in Figure 1-4, DC PP&O in conjunction with (ICW) the supported MCCC and Marine Corps force providers (FPs), develops and coordinates Service-level force deployment options that involve complex global sourcing solutions to ensure effective force closure in support of the supported CCDR, e.g. coordinate supportable latest arrival date (LAD) shifts for major forces during request for forces (RFF).

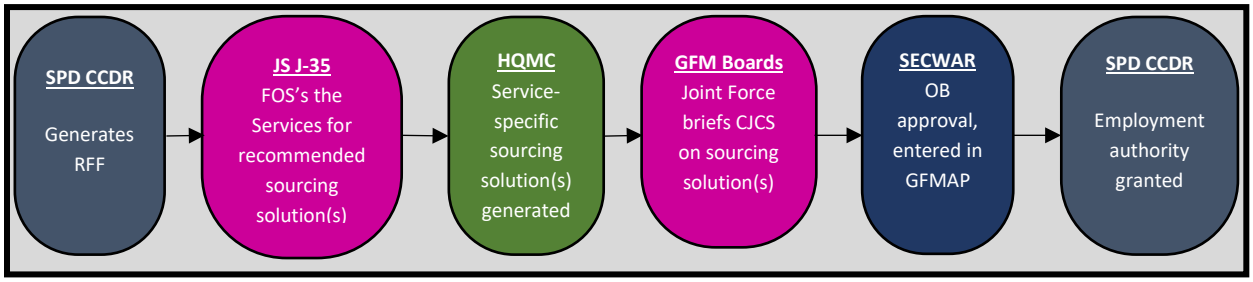

FIGURE 1-4. RFF Generation and Approval Process

010203. DC PP&O Strategy and Plans Division (PL) develops and coordinates Service FDP&E policy and serves as the Executive Agent for FDP&E Information Technology tools. PL maintains expertise and knowledge of all current CCDR and Service campaign and contingency plans to ensure Marine Corps capabilities are represented. It routinely conducts analyses of force sufficiency against war plan demands. It participates in supported CCDR and MCCC force deployment and redeployment planning to ensure the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) planning guidance is incorporated into MCCCs' force list development and facilitates supported MCCC preferred and contingency sourcing during the Joint Planning Process.

010204. DC PP&O Operations Division (PO) develops and coordinates Service readiness and GFM policies, ensures compliance with Joint directives, and ICW the MCCCs and the FMF, assesses and reports on the Service's readiness per reference (a). PO coordinates with JS J-8 to publish the Force Management Plan that prioritizes forces for immediate response force (IRF) and contingency response force (CRF) requirements. PO is responsible for execution sourcing per the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP). IAW reference (a), PO reviews and distributes Force Requirement Numbers (FRNs) to be sourced with Service-retained and INDOPACOM assigned forces unless it is an INDOPACOM requirement. PO maintains visibility on all FRNs to be sourced by assigned USMC forces and utilizes JOPES to enforce, track, and align force sourcing solutions against the USMC capability requirements stipulated in the GFMAP, MCBUL 3120, the Global Synchronization Analysis Management Planning System (GSAMPS), the Joint Capability Requirements Module (JCRM), and the Joint Training Tool (JTT). PO coordinates with the Service-retained operational force commander to verify all Service-retained force

deployment data to the supported CCMDs/MCCCs. PO tracks and reports the deployment and redeployment of all USMC forces to the CMC.

010205. The Deputy Commandant for Aviation (DC AVN) reviews aviation-specific FDP&E portions of OPLANs to assess appropriate aviation support packages and force flow phasing requirements.

010206. The Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics (DC I&L) coordinates with DC PP&O to monitor and advocate for strategic lift allocations and force deployment with USTRANSCOM. DC I&L maintains ref (s) and ref (t) and oversees the modernization of distribution processes and implementation of supporting technology within the Joint Deployment Distribution Enterprise. The Commander, Marine Corps Installations Command serves as the principal authority for Marine Corps installations providing services and infrastructure in support of deployment planning and execution, including Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSO&I).

010207. Commander Marine Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM) commands service-retained operational forces including SMCR units activated for GFMAP requirements. COMMARFORCOM trains, equips, and provides forces in support of approved CCDR campaign and contingency plans. Additionally, COMMARFORCOM serves as the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Forces, Atlantic (CG, FMFLANT). The CG, FMFLANT, commands assigned Marine Corps forces and advises Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command on matters relating to the training, employment, and sustainment of Marine Corps Forces in support of fleet forces.

010208. Commander Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES) commands Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) units and the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). SMCR unit and individual deployment data are verified to PP&O when COMMARFORRES retains command. When command is transferred from COMMARFORRES to COMMARFORCOM, the SMCR unit(s) and personnel deployment data are certified to PP&O.

010209. Marine Corps Component Commanders MCCC responsibilities are derived from and mirror and support those of their CCDR. MCCCs typically exercise operational control over the Marine forces assigned or allocated to the supported CCDR. The MCCC functions at the operational level of war and is responsible for accomplishing the assigned mission, providing forces, and accomplishing operational-level administration and logistics tasks to assigned or attached Marine Corps forces, per reference (f). See Annex A for the definitions of Marine forces and Service (Marine Corps) component commands.

010210. Supported MCCCs. Supported MCCCs are assigned to a CCMD with the primary responsibility for all tasks assigned by references (f) and (g), or other joint operation planning authority. Supported MCCCs deliver the contingency-sourced TPFDD for SecWar plan

approval and execution-sourced TPFDD to the supported CCMD for validation and subsequent strategic lift scheduling and movement.

0102011. Supporting MCCCs. Per reference (b), supporting force providers or MCCCs have five major deployment responsibilities: source, prepare, and verify forces; ensure units retain their visibility and mobility; ensure units report movement requirements rapidly and accurately; regulate the support flow; and coordinate air/sea lift via the JOPES subsystem web scheduling and movement (WEB S&M).

0103. FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING

010301. Contingency Plan Feasibility Analysis. Reviews ensure planning assumptions are reasonable, valid, and comply with strategic guidance including the National Security Strategy, UCP, Contingency Planning Guidance, and the National Defense Strategy, and its implementation guidance (National Military Strategy and Joint Strategic Campaign Plan). CCDRs designated as Coordinating Authorities or as supported commands are responsible for conducting the plan assessment for contingency plans prior to submitting them to the SecWar for approval. Force deployment planning begins when: (1) the supported CCMD starts transposing the list of preferred forces into Force Requirement Numbers (FRNs) in JOPES Time Phased Force Deployment Data for contingency sourcing; or (2) as required for specific crisis action plans.

A. Preferred forces are forces identified by the supported CCDR to continue employment, sustainment, transportation planning, and risk assessment. The preferred force list is a planning product only and does not indicate that these forces will be sourced for execution. The preferred force list should not be greater than the CJCS-approved apportionment tables.

B. Contingency sourcing is a plan assessment event that identifies whether forces identified in a plan can be sourced. It consists of two options that provide the supported CCDR various levels of fidelity – apportioned forces or fully sourced Unit Line Numbers (ULNs). Contingency sourcing enables logistics and transportation feasibility assessments. Like preferred forces, a contingency-sourced force list is not sourced for execution.

C. FRNs turn into ULNs when FRNs are associated with a Unit Identification Code during the sourcing process. This FRN-UIC association is a part of the sourcing process that occurs in planning during the contingency sourcing process and in the execution sourcing process following the Execute Order (EXORD) release via the CJCS.

010302. FRN Generation and Distribution Process

A. FRNs are alphanumeric codes used to uniquely identify force entries given operation plan TPFDD. During the Joint Planning Process, the supported MCCC generates FRNs in

the CCMD-assigned, JOPES Plan Identification (PID) or TPFDD per the preferred force capabilities required to fulfill the requirement of a plan. For deployments with no pre-existing plan or planning, the supported CCMD/MCCC establishes force requirements and, when necessary, establishes Force Tracking Numbers (FTNs) for each force requested in an RFF. FRNs are entered into the appropriate TPFDD no later than the Joint Staff (JS) RFF validation to facilitate the FP ability to develop sourcing nominations. FTNs are included in each FRN.

B. The Force Deployment Planning process begins once the FRNs are generated by the supported CCMD/MCCC and distributed to supporting CCDR/MCCC or Service HQ. Given the current assignment of USMC forces per reference (f), supported CCMDs/MCCCs typically distribute their FRNs to INDOPACOM/MARFORPAC for I and III MEF sourcing solutions and HQMC/DC PP&O for all Service-retained operational force sourcing solutions.

010303. FRNs from CCMDs for Reserve Component (RC) capabilities. Once received by HQMC, FRNs requesting RC-sourced capabilities are transferred directly to MARFORRES for analysis and sourcing. MARFORRES then returns certified ULNs to HQMC for further distribution to MARFORCOM. MARFORCOM then distributes those ULNs to the next appropriate command based on the identified geographic location of the Intermediate Locations (ILOCs) for the activated reserve force.

A. If the activated reserve force(s) plans to execute pre-deployment training and force integration at an ILOC on the West Coast, MARFORCOM, the supporting Service Component, will transfer the ULN(s) to MARFORPAC for future verification of deployment data to either HQMC or INDOPACOM during Force Deployment Execution. If the activated reserve force(s) plan to execute force integration at an East Coast ILOC, MARFORCOM transfers the ULN to II MEF for aggregation. See Figure 1-5.

B. Certification describes partial ULN development. It is the identification and registration of the Unit Identification Code (UIC), unit point of contact, origin, and Port of Embarkation (POE) in a ULN with or without a mission and/or destination. MARFORRES is responsible for partially planning, coordinating, and funding the movement of its activated forces from their Home Training Centers to the identified Points of Origin and/or ILOCs. They certify the personnel, equipment, and training readiness of the activated force before transferring the force to another Service FP during deployment execution. For details, refer to references (e) and (h).

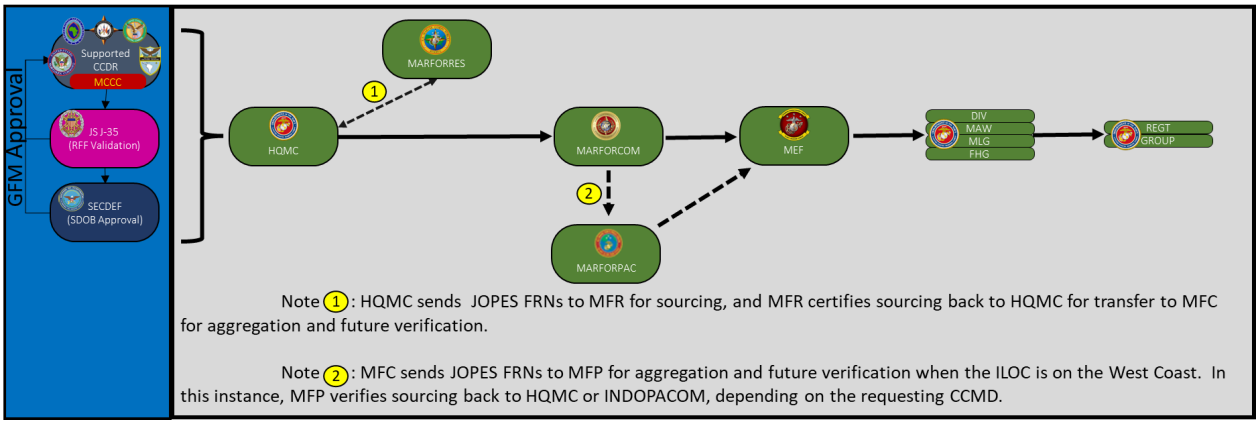

FIGURE 1-5. FRNs from CCMDs for RC Capabilities
(IAW 2023 Unified Command Plan)

0104. FORCE DEPLOYMENT EXECUTION

010401. Unit Line Number (ULN) or sourcing verification process. The Force Deployment Execution process begins with the ULN development at the lowest echelon of the Service FP – Major Subordinate Elements. Such that:

A. ULNs are sourced and cargo is tailored to Level 4 detail. See Annex A for definitions on each level of ULN detail.

B. ULNs are free of fatal errors.

C. Unit readiness and availability are consistent to deploy and meet supported CCDRs requirements.

D. Forces have been alerted for deployment.

E. The sourcing process has been coordinated with theater and supported command counterparts.

F. All hazardous material (HAZMAT) information, in the format provided in ref (e), are forwarded to lift providers identifying HAZMAT contained in unit cargo.

G. ULNs that contain cargo and are validated by the supported CCDR have verified load plans sent to 618th Air Operations Center, the ULN will contain an Airlift Integrated Interface-assigned number (A2I) which is communicated in the verification newsgroup through the verification chain. A2I numbers are not required for surface connectors.

H. Generally, the ULN verification process follows the FRN generation/distribution process in reverse order. The exception is for activated reserve forces. If the activated reserve force(s) are supporting CCMDs without assigned Marine forces, but using West Coast ILOCs, MARFORRES will certify the force data to HQMC, who then transfers it to MARFORCOM. MARFORCOM then coordinates directly with the command and verifies the ULNs to the supported MCCC via HQMC in newsgroups to levy a lift requirement. When COMMARFORRES retains command over activated reserve forces, e.g. Annual Training at Service Level Training Exercises or a CJCS-level exercise, MARFORRES directly verifies the exercise force data to HQMC. See Figure 1-6 below.

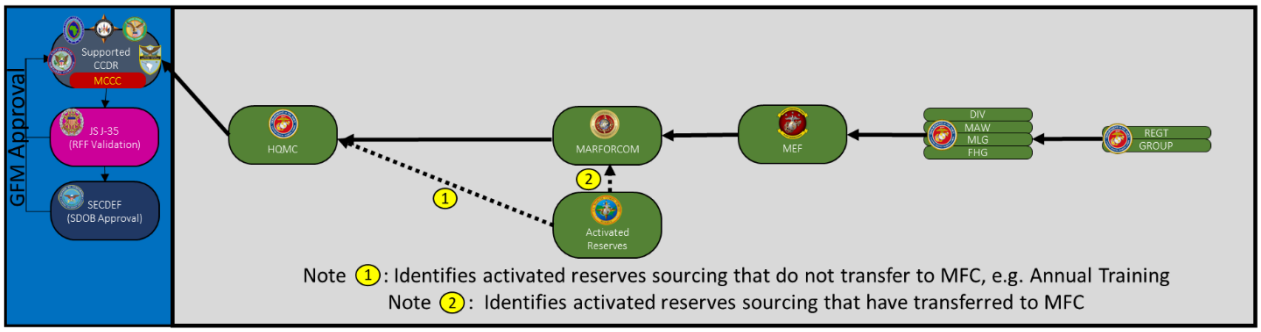

FIGURE 1-6. ULN Verification Process for Service-Retained Operational Force Sourcing Solutions (IAW 2023 Unified Command Plan)

I. Figure 1-7 below shows the ULN verification process for CCMDs with assigned Marine forces. Note that the supporting MCCC ensures info copy to HQMC to ensure USC Title 10 oversight.

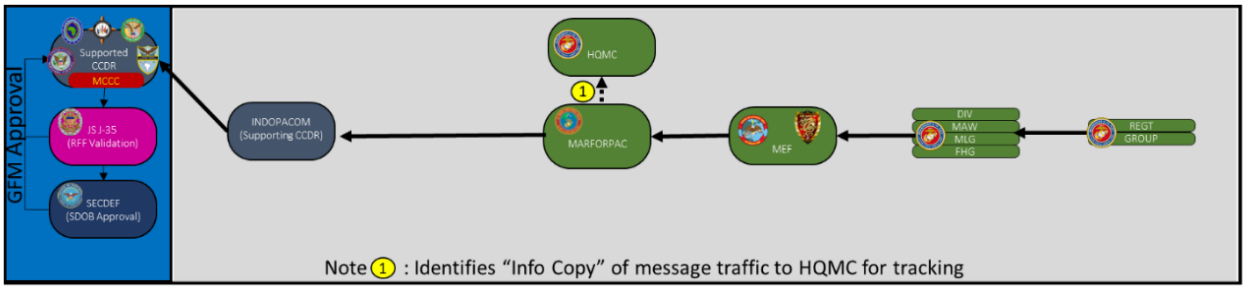

FIGURE 1-7. ULN Verification Process for CCMDs with Assigned Marine Corps Forces (IAW 2023 Unified Command Plan)

010402. Time phasing of forces. Phasing force flow starts during Course of Action (COA) development and continues through detailed planning until TPFDD verification of deployment requirements. During initial force planning, CCDRs ICW the supported MCCCs identify major force requirements by Unit Type Codes, FRNs, and ULNs. CCDRs assign FTNs, LADs, Required Delivery Dates (RDDs), and the Commander's Required Delivery Dates (CRDs) for each requirement (Figure 1-8). Based on the CRD, FMF ICW the supported MCCC will determine

the detailed phasing of FMF capabilities in the order in which units should arrive in the theater. The MCCCs' and MEFs' Force Deployment Working Groups (FDWGs) will ensure that phasing supports the commander's CONOPS while abiding by established CCDR TPFDD guidance.

A. The supporting commands/providing organizations are responsible for planning the movement of the requirement from the origin to the POE. Planners must allow sufficient time for movements to arrive at the POE, change the mode of transportation, and depart for the Port of Debarkation (POD) to satisfy sufficient planning times. Per reference (b), the preferred Earliest Arrival Date (EAD)/LAD windows by mode are (3) days for air, (7) days for sea, and (5) days for land. Each of these windows includes the EAD. See Figure 1-8 below.

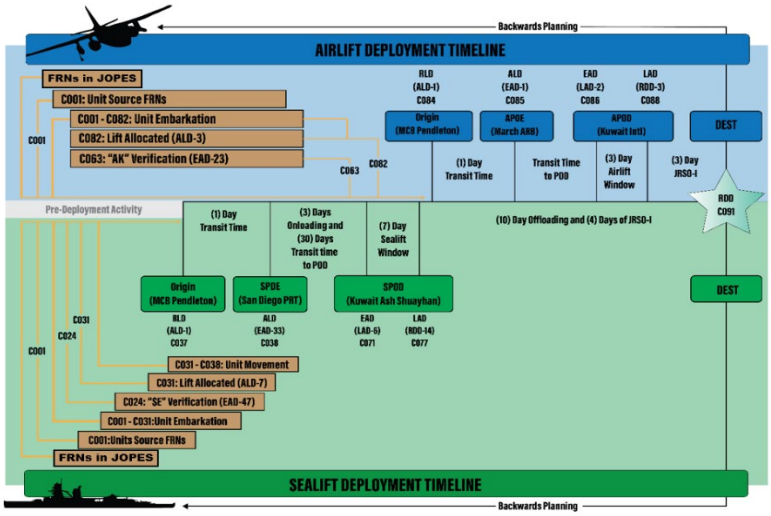

FIGURE 1-8: Airlift and Sealift Deployment Timeline Example

B. ICW the supported MCCC, the FMF develops the force deployment and redeployment plan utilizing FMF's task organization and determines detailed phasing for unit deployment and arrival in theater or redeployment to another AOR/home station IAW the CONOPS and CCDR TPFDD guidance.

C. The supported MCCC, ICW HQMC and FMF, ensures accurate operational phasing in the TPFDD shell and complete FRNs for future sourcing by FMF.

D. The supported and supporting MCCC and the FMF coordinate adjustments to the TPFDD phasing based upon changes in the commander's priority, operational environment, or unit readiness.

E. The FMF identifies and coordinates unit phasing requirements to ensure synchronization of deployment and redeployment embarkation and movement planning.

F. The supported MCCC, HQMC, and FMF participate in CCDR's JRSOI planning conferences when necessary to provide FMF throughput requirements, identify constraints, mitigate delays, and refine the force deployment and/or redeployment plan. See Figure 1-9.

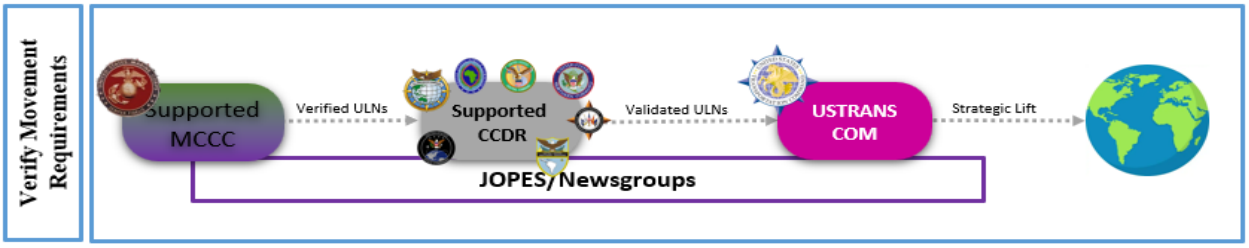

FIGURE 1-9: Supported CCDR Validation Process for Strategic Lift

G. The supported MCCC builds War Reserve Materiel Requirement FRNs in the deployment PID (by supply class and associated to FMF level) for future CG MARCORLOGCOM sourcing and deployment of sustainment materiel via HQMC for verification.

H. FMF, ICW the supported and supporting MCCC and the SE, ensure pre-deployment training is planned IAW deployment phasing.

I. DC PP&O, DC M&RA, supported and supporting MCCCs and the FMF, continue to develop and coordinate execution sourcing solutions.

J. DC PP&O, DC M&RA, DC I&L, supported and supporting MCCCs and FMF continue to develop and coordinate Service requirements for Redeployment and Retrograde in support of Reset and Reconstitution (R4) operations in another AOR if needed.

0105. FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION PRODUCTS

010501. Force List

The force list captures force requirements to enable initial planning for each phase. Those requirements will be entered into the GFMAP, Annex A of the OPLAN, JTT, and JOPES IT as a baseline of forces with minimum details to support subsequent time phasing. Supported MCCCS support CCMDs by providing requested force capabilities into the force list during the planning process.

010502. Notional TPFDD. The notional TPFDD represents sourcing based on planning assumptions derived from preferred force identification or contingency sourcing and Type Unit Characteristics (TUCHA) data, per references (b), (c), (m), and (aa).

010503. TPFDD Letter of Instruction directs the process and standard procedures to be used in developing and executing TPFDD during crisis operations, force rotations, and exercises.

010504. TPFDD. The TPFDD captures time-phased force, non-unit cargo, and personnel data combined with movement data within JOPES IT for the OPLAN, operation order, or ongoing rotation of forces.

0106. CORE FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION ENABLERS

010601. Operational Planning Team (OPT). The operational planning team (OPT) is an organization formed by either the future plans division or future operations center to conduct integrated planning per reference (u). The OPT establishes the force deployment working group (FDWG) during the force deployment planning (FDP) phase to enable the commander to develop deployment and redeployment plans that support the CONOPS IAW the Joint Force Commander and/or supported CCDR guidelines.

VOLUME 2: CHAPTER 2

"MARINE CORPS PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEMS"

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

Hyperlinks are denoted by ***bold, italic, blue and underlined font*.**

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CHAPTER 2

MARINE CORPS PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEMS

0201. SYSTEMS

Force deployment and redeployment requirements are developed within multiple manuals and systems for sourcing, refinement, and execution when directed. Planners use Joint and Service systems to ensure force deployment and redeployment planning and execution are conducted in a collaborative and controlled environment. Effective deployment and redeployment of Marine Corps forces require detailed knowledge and application of both Joint and Marine Corps systems. The following are descriptions and tasks associated with the programs of record authorized for FDP&E.

020101. Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager (JCRM). The Department of War (DoW) program of record and database for all CCDR operational force requirements. The JCRM registers, staffs, and records CCDR rotational and emergent unit and capability-based force requirements. The FRN, FTN line number, and the ULN are the primary keys to link a force requirement from JOPES IT TPFDD to JCRM and the GFMAP, annexes and schedules, per references I and (i). The JCRM force deployment module enables TPFDD comparison with the data in the GFMAP, and GFMAP annexes based on the FTN entered in the ULN. It assists operators in verifying and validating the execution of TPFDD requirements as authorized in the SecWar-approved GFMAP.

020102. Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Information Technology. JOPES IT is the program of record and integrated system used to plan and execute Joint military operations, per reference (i). Managing JOPES PID access, control, and permissions for HQMC, FMF, and the SE for planners reside with functional managers (FM) at CCMDs and the Services. The Marine Corps FM (DC PP&O) ensures procedures are inclusive to their operating framework to exchange information between JOPES IT and the Marine Corps Service feeder system, Joint Force Requirements Generator (JFRG) II. The JPEC action group (JAG) is a chartered working group that provides recommended policies, processes, and procedures for Joint planning and execution to include JOPES IT and advocating for JFRG II support by reviewing, assessing, and providing recommendations to the Joint Force at-large. PP&O represents the Marine Corps during JAG conferences.

A. DC PP&O directs the use of JOPES IT for CJCS-directed exercises, operational deployments, redeployments, and rotations as directed within the GFMAP excluding Joint Manning Document (JMD) requirements.

B. Marine Corps commanders may also direct the use of JOPES IT for non-CJCS events, e.g. SLTEs, Weapons and Tactics Instructor (WTI) deployments, to conduct FDP&E training among Headquarters (HQ) staff and sections. These events must be fully coordinated with subordinates and Higher Headquarters (HHQ) to provide the appropriate level of detail and attention to be effective. Planning non-CJCS events in JOPES IT for training purposes is not to supersede CJCS events requiring JOPES IT actions.

C. DC PP&O is responsible for maintaining HQMC 0900-09ZZ Plan Identification (PID) series that support: FMF planning/execution PIDs and MCCC PIDs.

020103. Joint Force Requirements Generator II (JFRG II). JFRG II is a stand-alone system operated by MAGTF planners that provides the Marine Corps with an integrated planning and execution functionality to support strategic force movements in support of CCMDs. JFRG II supports remote and forward-deployed users in generating TPFDDs, offering a unit-level deployable, microcomputer-based deployment planning tool for the joint planner community. JFRG II facilitates the identification of accurate unit data down to the unit personnel and level VI cargo detail, consolidating joint and Service-specific reference information and codes from numerous sources. The system produces JOPES executable TPFDDs, a JOPES transaction file for modifications to an existing OPLAN database and can download existing JOPES plans. Additionally, it provides a bridge between JOPES and Service deployment data systems, e.g., SSDM. The Marine Corps relies on interoperability between Joint and Service level systems on the Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) and Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). DC PP&O is the executive agent for JFRG II which is the only FDP&E system approved for the Marine Corps to capture sourced operational requirements that feed into JOPES IT.

020104. Sea Service Deployment Module. The Sea Service Deployment Module (SSDM) is a collaborative web and stand-alone application operated by mobility and embarkation planners that integrates with JFRG II and assists the Services, and other DoD and non-DoD agencies with sourcing unit move requirements.

A. DC I&L is the executive agent for SSDM.

B. DC I&L performs the function of transportation and distribution Functional Area Manager for systems.

C. DC I&L manages the unit move portfolio (SSDM) and serve as FM for Joint transportation systems (Integrated Computerized Deployment System) providing Service level functional oversight, budget execution, and advocacy for unit move automated information technology (AIT) and automated information system (AIS).

020105. Service Level War Reserve Analysis Toolset. A Service-level War Reserve analysis toolset supports operational and Service-level planning for nearly all classes of supply. The system assists logistics planners with determining materiel requirements for exercises or OPLANs, analyzing sourcing options and potential materiel risk, and executing the War Reserve Withdrawal Plan (WRWP). DC I&L is the executive agent for this system.

020106. GSAMPS. An application nested within Strategic Management Decision Support (SMDS), GSAMPS (formerly FMT) will serve as USMC's new GFM System of Record (SOR) bridging critical data gaps between authoritative systems while delivering a direct link to advance Joint autonomous systems. GSAMPS' enhanced automated functionality will allow a standardization of analytics, processes, and policy execution within the GFM community. This is the primary tool used for the USMC to recommend sourcing solutions to the Secretary of War (SECWAR).

020107. Newsgroups. The formal medium used to coordinate, direct, and document TPFDD development, certification, verification, TPFDD validation, and deployment planning and execution issues. The supported commander identifies the primary coordination newsgroups to be used. At a minimum, commanders or their designated representatives post alert orders, warning orders, planning orders, deployment order or EXORDs, RFFs, and TPFDD validation messages to the designated newsgroup. Newsgroups are formal record traffic with a unique date time stamp and can be easily referenced. When orders and directions are posted in newsgroups, the newsgroup postings are directive in nature.

0202. DATA

Per references (o), JOPES Reporting (JOPESREP) provides Joint Report Structure (JRS) standards to formalize the entry of required data into the JOPES IT database. The Marine Corps submits required types of data (FDP&E reference files) to the JS concerning Marine Corps capabilities that enable planners to conduct initial planning and support sustainment operations to coordinate plans at multiple levels of command for TPFDD development. See Figure 2-1. The following are the types of FDP&E reference files:

020201. Type unit characteristic data (TUCHA) files are the DOD authoritative standard reference file for registration of military organizations by type and for the use in compiling transportation data required for movement planning, per reference (p).

020202. Type unit equipment details (TUDET) files are the DOD standard reference file concerning the physical characteristics of specific DoD items of unit equipment, per reference (q).

020203. Logistics factor files (LFF) are the DOD authoritative standard reference file to support sustainment feasibility modeling by providing an estimation of consumption rates beyond the accompanying unit-related supplies in TUCHA/TUDET, per reference ®.

020204. Reference File Management. DC PP&O sets the policy for FDP&E reference file management. In support of this task, the other Deputy Commandants oversee the validation of the reference files containing the Marine Corps capabilities, structure, and logistics planning factors that undergird the Joint Planning Execution Systems. References (b) and (n) through ® are the authoritative Joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures that govern the Joint Force's force deployment and redeployment planning. Joint Planning and Execution (JPEX) is supported by an information technology (IT) architecture consisting of key systems such as the Joint Capability Requirements Manager, Joint Planning and Execution System, and Analysis of Mobility Platform-Transportation Feasibility Analysis. The JPEX IT architecture is used to request and source capabilities; and plan, execute, and monitor mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities. In 2022, the SecWar and the CJCS mandated enhanced integrated planning and resource prioritization across CCMDs to compete against, deter, or defeat near-peer adversaries. The Defense Information Support Agency, JS J-35, and U.S. Transportation Command plan to field new Joint programs-of-record and aligned updates to Joint doctrine and policies IAW the strategic guidance.

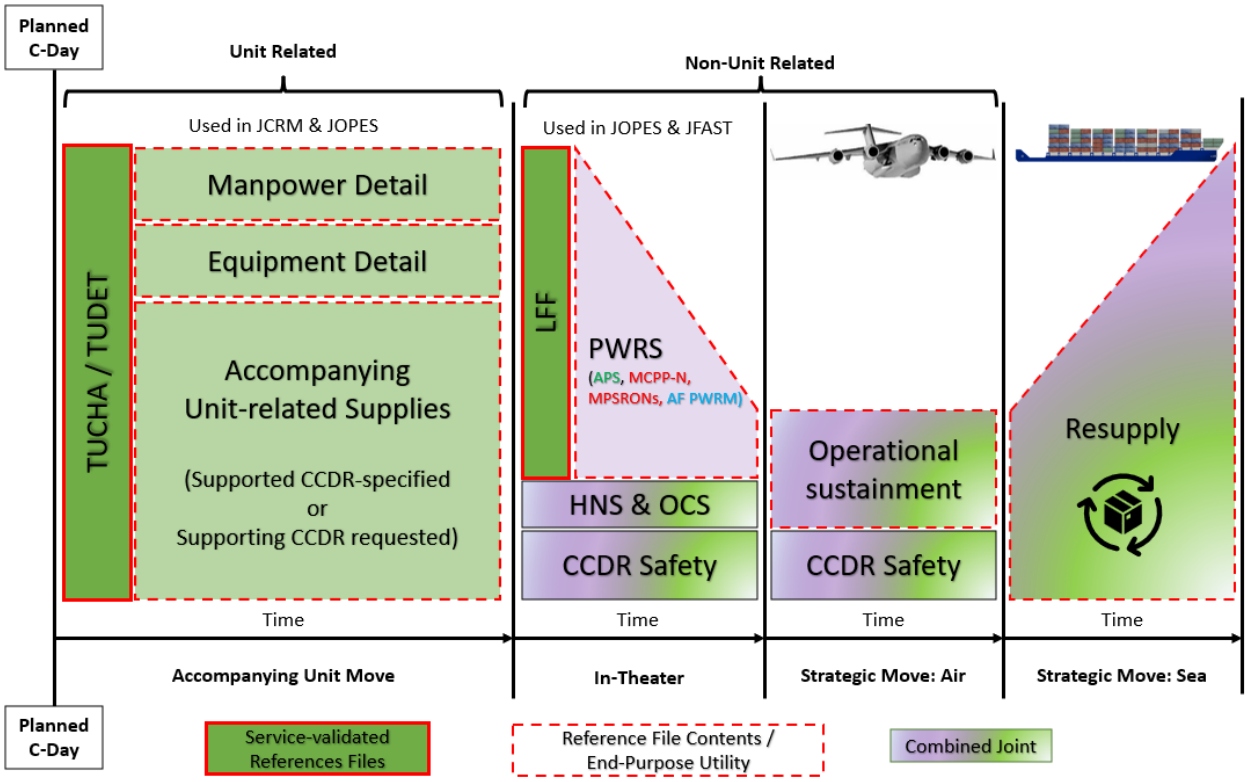

FIGURE 2-1: Joint Planning and Execution System Reference Files

020205. Air Gap Procedure. The purpose of the Marine Corps air-gap procedure is to protect and safeguard the transfer of data from the classified JFRG II to the unclassified SSDM systems. When transferring information from classified to unclassified, it requires much more stringent procedures to ensure the protection of the data at a higher level of classification. Planners are increasingly dependent on IT systems to process and transfer planning data and operational information. As a result, external and internal threats increase the likelihood of an attack or accidental release of classified information if the proper air-gap procedure is not followed. Therefore, every planner's responsibility is to safeguard classified information when utilizing the air-gap procedure during data transfer between unclassified and classified systems. The Marine Corps air-gap procedure is the only method authorized for FDP&E data transfers between classified and unclassified networks.

VOLUME 2: CHAPTER 3

"MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION ENABLERS"

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CHAPTER 3

MARINE CORPS FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION ENABLERS

0301. GENERAL

Effective deployment and redeployment of military forces require thorough planning, coordination, and precise execution. In the context of the Marine Corps, the FDWG and the Deployment Operations Team (DOT) serve as key elements in managing the complex processes involved in force movement and closure. The FDWG primarily focuses on the planning and coordination or deployment and redeployment operations, while the DOT takes over during the execution phase to ensure timely and efficient force flow management. Both teams operate in conjunction with each other, ensuring that the necessary resources, personnel, and equipment are mobilized and deployed according to mission requirements. This chapter discusses the roles, responsibilities, and interrelationships between the FDWG and DOT within the broader framework of force deployment and redeployment operations.

0302. FORCE DEPLOYMENT WORKING GROUP

030201. Purpose. The FDWG is integral to the planning phase of force deployment and redeployment, ensuring all requirements are addressed well before execution. It develops and refines deployment and redeployment plans, including the TPFDD, while guaranteeing proper sourcing of deployment needs. Engaged early in the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP), the FDWG collaborates with logistics planners to incorporate approved sourcing, resolve unsourced requirements, and align plans with task organization, force needs, and phasing. Working closely with the MCCC, the FDWG submits the TPFDD to the Supported CCMD for transportation planning and lift analysis, ensuring the plan adheres to CCMD guidance and adapts to evolving operational environments. Through careful planning and coordination, the FDWG addresses logistical challenges and provides a clear operational roadmap for successful force movement.

030202. Membership and Responsibilities

A. OPT Lead. The OPT lead ensures the integration of the FDWG into the overall planning process. This individual establishes the FDWG and sets the parameters for deployment and redeployment planning, ensuring that all relevant functional areas are involved. The OPT lead communicates the commander's priorities, providing direction on how the FDWG should focus its efforts to meet the strategic and operational objectives.

B. FDP&E Officer. The FDP&E officer is the central coordinator of the FDWG, overseeing the synchronization of all planning activities. The FDP&E officer guarantees the deployment and redeployment plans are developed in coordination with operational planners, facilitating collaboration between different functional areas. A key responsibility of the FDP&E

officer is to develop an initial force flow estimate, identifying the timing and sequence of forces from pre-deployment activities through to force closure at final destinations. This officer leads the FDWG in the development of a coherent force flow timeline, which serves as the foundation for the force deployment and redeployment concept.

C. MAGTF Planning Specialist. MAGTF planning specialists are experts in force deployment planning and ensure deployment operations are supportable within the framework of the supported commander's deployment guidelines. These specialists provide vital support to the FDP&E officer, assisting with the creation of the force flow concept, the analysis of deployment requirements, and the coordination of force sourcing. They review higher headquarters orders and deployment guidance, ensuring that all required materials and personnel are sourced and included in the TPFDD. The specialists also track force requirements and ensure that all shortfalls are addressed, working with logistics planners to verify the feasibility of initial TPFDDs and make any necessary adjustments. MAGTF Planning Specialists:

(1) Serve as the functional experts to the FDWG on FDP&E.

(2) Establish newsgroups, liaison, and coordinate with supported and supporting MCCCs, FMF, and supporting agencies.

(3) Review higher headquarters (HHQ) orders, deployment guidance, and supplemental TPFDD Letter of Instruction (LOI), and prepare/disseminate the MEF/force TPFDD guidance and transportation LOI.

(4) Build FRNs based upon task organization/force list to include WRM sustainment requirements, emergent requirements, combat replacement requirements, etc., and coordinate/ensure sourcing as directed in MCBul 3120.

(5) Track and monitor the table of organization and equipment shortfalls and coordinate with HHQ.

(6) Analyze initial TPFDD feasibility to ensure the plan remains within throughput limits and aggregation.

(7) Conduct initial TPFDD refinement and tailoring as requirements are developed.

(8) Be prepared to verify initial TPFDD force requirements per JOPES Vol. III, CCDR TPFDD guidance.

(9) Provides the OPT with an operational risk matrix of the possible movement plans derived from movement options~~,~~ provided by the MAGTF Deployment and Distribution Operations Center.

D. G-1 Manpower Representatives. The G-1 manpower representatives are responsible for providing manpower and personnel administration expertise. Their primary focus

is on casualty estimation and ensuring that personnel and service augmentation requirements are accurately reflected in the TPFDD. In coordination with medical planners and the supported MCCC, G-1 representatives assess and forecast casualty requirements, ensuring that the necessary personnel resources are available for deployment. If the number of required augmentees exceeds available capacity, the G-1 representatives work with higher headquarters to resolve shortfalls.

E. MAGTF Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (MDDOC) Strategic Mobility and Distribution cell representatives. Provide expertise on the mobility and distribution aspects of force deployment. These individuals assess required lift, analyze available transportation options, and determine the optimal sequencing for deployment. They ensure that transportation resources are aligned with the movement of forces, supporting the TPFDD's implementation and providing input on throughput capacity. This team also identifies external sustainment requirements and evaluates the physical infrastructure, including ports and nodes, to ensure that force movement is executed efficiently.

F. Other FDWG attendees. Additional personnel from various commands and agencies may attend FDWG meetings as required. These may include logistical planners, reserve unit representatives, and personnel from other services (e.g., Air Mobility Command Liaisons) who provide specialized expertise in force deployment and redeployment operations. The inclusion of these individuals guarantees all facets of deployment planning are covered and that any potential gaps in resources or capabilities are identified early in the process.

0303. DEPLOYMENT OPERATIONS TEAM

030301. Purpose. The Deployment Operations Team (DOT), established by the current operations section, oversees the execution of deployment and redeployment operations, ensuring efficient force movement. By coordinating closely with the MAGTF Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (MDDOC), the DOT facilitates force closure at final destinations, guaranteeing the timely arrival of personnel and materials. Assuming responsibility once the FDWG finalizes plans, the DOT provides execution-level management, monitors progress and makes real-time adjustments to maintain smooth operations. The team's activities, including in-person or secure virtual meetings, adjust to the operational tempo and ensure plans are effectively implemented.

030302. Membership and Responsibilities

A. Current Operations Section. The branch establishes the DOT to manage the execution of deployment and redeployment requirements. This branch ensures that the DOT is properly staffed, and that coordination occurs across all relevant functional areas to ensure the smooth execution of deployment operations. It also provides situational awareness regarding ongoing deployment operations and addresses any issues or roadblocks that arise during the execution phase.

B. FDP&E officer. The FDP&E officer leads the DOT, ensuring that deployment and redeployment plans are executed as intended. The FDP&E officer communicates the commander's priorities and coordinates decisions to ensure timely force flow management. This officer is responsible for maintaining a clear understanding of all moving pieces, providing critical linkage between the FMF, the MCCC, and the CCMD. This member's key responsibility is to ensure timely force closure by ensuring that all units reach their destinations.

C. MAGTF Planning Specialist. MAGTF planning specialists are responsible for verifying that TPFDD requirements are accurately manifested at the POE. They also coordinate with the MAGTF and/or MEF to ensure that all unit movement requirements are correctly allocated. Additionally, they monitor the execution of force flow and manage any necessary adjustments to optimize lift utilization and minimize delays. MAGTF Planning Specialists:

(1) Serve as the functional expert to the DOT on FDP&E.

(2) Certify/verify the TPFDD and movement requirements.

(3) Coordinate any changes to ensure correct unit requirements are allocated and manifested at the POE to ensure accurate force flow, maximization of lift, and force closure.

(4) Confirm unit movement requirements with the MAGTF and/or MEF at the ILOC to ensure correct unit requirements are allocated and loaded at MEF-controlled POEs to facilitate force flow and closure.

(5) Review all force allocations against TPFDD requirements to ensure correct lift allocation, usage, and correct phasing/closure, and to coordinate movement to POE. MAGTF planning specialists will verify initial force requirements to the CCDR or other agencies for validation to enable CCDR and lift provider allocation and movement planning.

(6) Review all non-Marine force allocations e.g. aggregated requirements from other Services, to facilitate proper mission execution.

(7) Enforce TPFDD procedural discipline.

(8) Ensure communications between DOT and supporting units.

(9) Track and document newsgroup/Automated Message Handling System message traffic.

D. MDDOC, Strategic Mobility/Distribution cell representative. The MDDOC representatives in the DOT play a central role in managing the physical movement of forces and ensuring that transportation assets are effectively utilized. They are responsible for

coordinating the registration of movement requirements, supervising load planning, and ensuring that lift assets are allocated correctly. The MDDOC team also provides critical reports on force movements and guarantees manifests are correctly prepared and submitted. They are in constant communication with other DOT members to ensure smooth transitions between stages of deployment. MDDOC, Strategic Mobility/Distribution cell representatives:

(1) Activate deployment support agencies.

(2) Coordinate and monitor registration of deployment and redeployment air/surface requirements.

(3) Supervise/report completion and submission of accurate load plans.

(4) Provide allocation scheduling and relative information to the DOT for requirements verification and movement coordination.

(5) Receive inter/intra-theater lift adjustments from the FDP&E section, based on the commander's priorities, and coordinate allocation adjustments of inter/intra-theater United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)/CCDR Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (DDOC).

(6) Assess all modes of lift to support the deployment/redeployment of the force, coordinate requirements, and prepare for the movement of the force. The MDDOC will start pre-deployment/redeployment operations to include embarkation coordination, movement, and staging, and mitigate issues with other members of the DOT.

(7) Refine, tailor, review, verify, and submit airlift/sealift load/stow plans and respective documentation, e.g., hazardous material diplomatic clearance/pre-manifests.

(8) ICW MAGTF planning specialists, review all force allocations against TPFDD requirements to ensure correct lift allocation, usage, and correct phasing/closure, and coordinate movement to POE.

(9) Ensure proper manifesting and reporting of personnel and cargo at the POE/ inter-theater nodes and report arrival at the POD.

(10) Monitor movement, maintain In-Transit Visibility, and provide forecasted deployment and force closure reporting to the command.

(11) Maximize proper use of available transportation assets and enhance force flow throughput.

E. G-1 Manpower Representatives. The G-1 manpower representatives in the DOT focus on ensuring that personnel deployment requirements are met efficiently. They work closely with transportation planners to ensure that strategic lift is fully utilized and that personnel movement is integrated into the overall deployment plan. They also maintain awareness of any personnel issues or discrepancies that may affect deployment execution, ensuring that all requirements are met in real time. G-1 Manpower Representatives:

(1) Assist in the full utilization of strategic lift by ensuring channel and commercial requirements are only planned when strategic lift is not available or does not meet the requirement.

(2) Maintaining situational awareness of unit deployments and related issues to support DOT actions and coordination.

F. Other DOT attendees. Like the FDWG, the DOT may include additional personnel as needed, such as representatives from other services or reserve units, to provide specialized knowledge or assist in overcoming challenges that arise during deployment or redeployment. These attendees ensure that the DOT remains agile and capable of handling any issues that may emerge during the force movement process.

0304. COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

The FDWG and DOT function as complementary teams, working collaboratively to ensure efficient and effective force deployment and redeployment operations. The FDWG focuses on planning and refining deployment strategies, while the DOT ensures precise execution, adapting in real time to address unforeseen challenges. Clear communication and seamless collaboration between the teams is essential for successful force movement. The FDWG develops the initial deployment concept, coordinates the TPFDD creation, and ensures all required resources are secured. Once the plan is finalized, the DOT oversees the timely movement of forces, adjusting as needed to accommodate transportation constraints and operational realities. Continuous updates and feedback from the DOT enhance future deployment plans and improve the force flow process.

ANNEX A
DEFINITIONS

administrative control. Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. Also called ADCON. (JP 1-02)

aggregation. Movement data elements that can be grouped to show multiple sequential segments of a force movement from the origin to the port of embarkation (POE) to the port of debarkation (POD) or destination are considered to be aggregated. Additionally, movement data elements for multiple movements from either POE to POD or POD to destination that reflect a flow of force movements into or within a supported Combatant Commander's area of responsibility are considered aggregated. (CJCSM 3130.04)

alert order
(1) A planning directive associated with a crisis, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on behalf of the President or Secretary of War, that provides essential planning guidance and directs the development, adaptation, or refinement of a plan or order after the directing authority approves a military course of action (COA).
(2) A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the initiation of execution planning after the directing authority approves a military COA. It does not authorize execution of the approved COA.
Also called ALERTORD. (JP 5-0)

allocation. The command-and-control mechanism specified in Title 10, U.S. Code, section 162 for the Secretary of War to temporarily adjust the distribution of forces among the Combatant Commanders and Commander, U.S. Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command to accomplish directed missions. (GFMIG)

assign. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization control and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel. (Part 1 of a 2-part definition)

assignment. The command-and-control mechanism specified in Title 10, U.S. Code, section 162 for the Secretary of War to distribute forces to the Combatant Commanders and Commander, U.S. Element, North American Aerospace Defense Command to accomplish directed missions. (GFMIG.)

apportionment. A quarterly estimate of military departments' ability to generate force elements along general timelines for planning purposes. The apportioned force types and quantities are what a Service or force provider reasonable expects to be able to employ (both deployable and employed-in-place forces) in a crisis. It is not an identification of the actual forces used if a plan transitions to execution. Force apportionment does not establish command relationships. The apportionment tables represent an authoritative data source for current force availability. Apportionment is approved by CJCS. The DJ-8 develops, staffs, and publishes the apportionment table. (CJCSI 3100.01F)

attach. The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. (Part 1 of a 2-part definition) (JP 1-02)

available-to-load date. A date specified for each unit in a time-phased force and deployment data indicating when that unit is ready to load at the point of embarkation. Also called ALD. (CJCSM 3122.01.)

cargo increment number. A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-cargo entry (line) in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. Also called CIN. (JP 3-35)

certification or certify. The identification by a force provider of sourcing actual units, origin, port of embarkation to a requirement without a mission or destination (i.e., an on-call force). Certification messages released to supporting Combatant Commander is support of on-call requirements. Example: CBRN Consequence Management Response Force. Used by some Services to identify activation and movement of reserve forces to an intermediate location.

closure. In transportation, the process of a unit arriving at a specified location. It begins when the first element arrives at a designated location (e.g., port of entry or port of departure, intermediate stops, or final destination) and ends when the last element does likewise. For the purposes of studies and command post exercises, a unit is considered essentially closed after 95 percent of its movement requirements for personnel and equipment are completed. (JP 4-01.5.)

Combatant Commander. A commander of one of the unified or specified Combatant Commands established by the President. Also called CCDR. (JP 3-0)

command. The authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assigned personnel. (Part 1 of a 3-part definition) (JP 1-02)

command and control. (See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and see to it that appropriate actions are taken. Command and control is one of the seven warfighting functions. Also called C2.
commander. One who is properly appointed to command an organization, or who under applicable provisions of laws, regulations, or orders succeeds to such command due to transfer, incapacity, death, or absence of the previous commanding officer. Marine Corps commanders are titled as commandant, commander, commanding general, commanding officer, or inspector-instructor. Other titles used to designate Marine Corps commanders shall be made only with the specific approval of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The titles officer in charge and noncommissioned officer in charge do not normally denote a commander. However, in specific instances, superiors in the chain of command may delegate command authority to officers in charge or noncommissioned officers in charge to the extent required for them to carry out their assigned tasks. (MCRP 1-10.2)

commander's required delivery date. The original date relative to C-day, specified by the Combatant Commander for arrival of forces or cargo at the destination; shown in the time-phased force and deployment data to assess the impact of later arrival. Also called CRD. (JP 5-0)

component. 1. One of the subordinate organizations that constitute a joint force. Normally a joint force is organized with a combination of Service and functional components. (Part 1 of a 2-part definition.) (JP 1-02)

concept of operations. A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the commander intends to accomplish and how it is done using available resources. Also called CONOPS. (JP 5-0.)

course of action
(1) Any sequence of activities that an individual or unit may follow.
(2) A scheme developed to accomplish a mission. Also called COA. (JP 5-0)
Note: In Joint Operation Planning and Execution System/Joint Planning and Execution Services, the supported Combatant Commander includes a recommended COA in the commander's estimate. The recommended COA must include the concept of operations, evaluation of supportability estimates of supporting organizations, and an integrated time-phased database of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces and sustainment. Refinement of this database is contingent on the time available for COA development. When approved, the COA becomes the basis for the development of an operation plan or operation order.

crisis. An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its territories, citizens, military forces, possessions, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, political, or military importance that commitment of U.S. military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives. (JP 3-0)

deployment
(1) In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.
(2) The movement of forces within operational areas, the rotation of forces into and out of an operational area, the positioning of forces into a formation for battle or the relocation of forces and materiel to desired operational areas.
Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, inter-theater, and intra-theater movement legs, staging, and holding areas. (JP 3-35.)

deployment order. A directive from the Secretary of War issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that authorizes the transfer of forces between Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Services, and Department of War agencies and specifies the authority that the gaining CCMD exercises over the transferred forces. (JP 5-0)

deployment planning. Operational planning directed toward the movement of forces and sustainment resources from their original locations to a specific operational area for conducting the joint operations contemplated in a given plan. (JP 5-0)

deployment preparation order. An order issued directing an increase in a unit's deployability posture and specifying a timeframe the unit must be ready by to begin deployment upon receipt of a deployment order. (JP 5-0)

destination. The terminal geographic location in the routing scheme for forces or capabilities. (Resupply and replacement personnel are routed to Port of Support.) The destination or tactical assemble area identifies the station or location in the objective area at which the unit is employed. Destination may be the same as its port of departure.

Directed Readiness. The process that allows the SecWar to balance risk by directing the expected readiness of specific force elements for proactive and scalable operations, while modernizing and preserving force availability in the event of a major contingency. Directed Readiness Table (DRT) is the SecWar approved orders that prescribe the level of readiness for selected force elements. The DRT provides this information, looking forward two years. The DJ-8 develops the DRT and routes for CJCS endorsement and SecWar approval. (CJCSI 3100.01F)

earliest arrival date. A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a planner as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival data, it defines a delivery window for transportation planning. Also called EAD. (JP 3-35)

execute order
(1) An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of War, to implement a decision by the President to initiate military operations.
(2) An order to initiate military operations as directed. Also called EXORD. (JP 5-0)
exercise. A military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution that is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. See also maneuver. (JP 3-0)

Fleet Marine Forces. (See DOD Dictionary, Fleet Marine Force, for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) Those combined arms forces and the integral supporting elements thereof whose primary missions are to participate in combat and other operations as lawfully assigned. These forces may be task-organized as Marine air-ground task forces or as a Service component under a combatant command and include the Marine Corps Reserve, Marine Corps security forces at Navy shore activities, Marine Corps integral supporting elements, and Marine Corps combat forces not otherwise assigned. Also called FMF. (MCRP 1-10.2)

force closure. The point in time when a supported Combatant Commander determines that sufficient personnel and equipment resources are in the assigned area of operations to carry out assigned tasks. (JP 3-35)

force list. A total list of forces required by an operation plan, including assigned forces, augmentation forces, and other forces to be employed in support of the plan.

force provider. Includes Secretaries of the Military Departments, the U.S. Coast Guard, Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) with assigned forces, Department of War agencies, and the Office of the Secretary of War organizations that provide force sourcing solutions to CCDR force requirements. Also called FP. (GFMIG)

force requirement number. An alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify force entries in a given operation plan time-phased force and deployment data. Also called FRN. (JP 3-35)

force rotation. Forces deploying in support of continued U.S. presence by regularly scheduled deployment or redeployment operations designed to move forces into and out of an area of responsibility while maintaining the supported Combatant Commander's mission capability (e.g., GFMAP Base Orders and Modifications).

force tracking. The process of gathering and maintaining information on the location, status, and predicted movement of each element of a unit including the unit's command element, personnel, and unit-related supplies and equipment while in transit to the specified operational area. (JP 3-35)

force tracking number. An 11-character alphanumeric reference number assigned by a supported Combatant Commander to its requested force capability requirements. Force tracking numbers

(FTNs) are used to uniquely identify, organize, and manage force or capability requirements requested in the Global Force Management force allocation process and support the execution of joint force provider responsibilities. When the FTN is associated with the force capability requirement in record message traffic, Joint Operation Planning and Execution System/Joint Planning and Execution Services application, deployment, force tracking, scheduling, and mobilization systems, it creates a simple means to link all information and data for the same FTN. Also called FTN. (CJCSM 3130.06)

Global Force Management. A process to align directed readiness, force apportionment, assignment, allocation, and assessment methodologies in support of the National Defense Strategy and joint force availability requirements; present comprehensive visibility of the global availability and operational readiness (including language, regional, and cultural proficiency) of U.S. conventional military forces; globally source joint force requirements; and provide senior decision makers a vehicle to assess quickly and accurately the impact and risk of proposed allocation, assignment, and apportionment changes. Also called GFM.

Global Force Management Allocation Plan. A Secretary of War-approved document that authorizes force allocations and deployment of forces in support of a Combatant Commander (CCDR) force and Joint Individual Augmentee requirements. Provides details on the type of force or capability allocated and number of units, personnel, or overall area of responsibility presence for each CCDR. Also called GFMAP. (GFMIG)

integrated. Products developed by supporting/collaborator Combatant Commands but consolidated and maintained as a single product by the supported Combatant Commands or coordinating authority. Examples of these products are notional TPFDD and decision matrices. (CJCSI 3141.01F)

integrated planning. A strategic process to synchronize resources, timelines, decision points, and authorities across Combatant Commands to achieve CPG-directed/JSCP-integrated campaign objectives and contingency end states. Additionally, it produces a shared understanding of the threat environment, required decisions, resource prioritization, and risk across the joint planning community. (CJCSI 3141.01F)

intermediate location. Programmed stops other than at origin, port of embarkation, port of debarkation, or destination in the planned movement of a unit or force. The use of intermediate location stops should not be confused with transportation-directed stops. Also called ILOC.

in-transit visibility. The ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of War units, non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants), and passengers; medical patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations. Also called ITV. (JP 4-01.5)

Joint Capabilities Requirements Manager. The authoritative tool for Combatant Commands, joint task forces, and components to articulate their force requirements through standardization (requests for forces (RFFs)) for Joint Staff validation to the Joint Staff and assignment to a joint force provider for allocation decisions, also used to support the force rotational and allocation process in the Global Force Management Allocation Plan. Also supports the GFM planning process with force tracking of all RFFs as well as the repository for joint requirement codes (JRCs), JRC nomenclatures, sourcing priorities, and operational capabilities packages. Also called JCRM.

joint force provider. The organization responsible for recommending to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff trained and ready capabilities and forces for allocation by the Secretary of War to support Combatant Command requirements. The Unified Command Plan assigns U.S. Special Operations Command, U.S. Transportation Command, U.S. Cyber Command, and U.S. Space Command responsibilities of joint force providers to develop and provide prioritized and risk-informed allocation sourcing recommendations of special operations forces, mobility forces, cyber operations forces, and space forces, respectively. Also called JFP. (GFMIG)

joint manning document. A manning document that identifies all manning billets essential to the command and control of a headquarters organization. Also called JMD. (GFMIG)
joint operation area. An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a Combatant Commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission. Also called JOA. (JP 3-0)

joint planning. Planning activities associated with military operations by Combatant Commanders and their subordinate commanders. (JP 5-0)

Joint Planning and Execution Services. The web-based services that combine all the various Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) information technology capabilities into a single user interface service and is the planned replacement for JOPES.

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Information Technology. Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Information Technology is a global command and control system used to plan and execute force deployment, redeployment, and high-value sustainment. It uses a suite of applications and web services to develop, exchanges, validate, and maintain JOPES/Joint Planning and Execution Services databases. (JP 3-35)

Joint Planning and Execution Community. Those headquarters, commands, and agencies involved in the training, preparation, mobilization, deployment, employment, support, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization of military forces assigned or committed to a joint operation. Also called JPEC. (JP 5-0)

joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration. A phase of joint force projection occurring in the operational area. This phase comprises the essential processes required to transition arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. Also called JRSOI. (JP 3-35)

Joint Requirement Code. Code used to categorize, organize, and manage requested force requirement for assignment to joint working groups for the purpose of identifying and staffing global joint sourcing solutions.

joint staff
(1) The staff of a commander of a unified or specified command, subordinate unified command, joint task force, or subordinate functional component (when a functional component command employs forces from more than one Military Department), which includes members from several Services comprising the force.
(2) (capitalized as Joint Staff) The staff under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) that assists the CJCS and the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities. (JP 1)

Joint Training Tool. The Joint Training Tool (JTT) is a web-based system providing automated support to the Joint Training System (JTS), used by the Joint Staff and major commands to manage large-scale military training and exercise events. The JTS provides a multi-phase methodology for aligning training strategy with assigned missions while optimizing application of scarce resources. JTT supports the JTS by facilitating the development of an integrated, task-based thread to guide all four JTS phases. Training requirements, plans, events, and assessments are all linked to mission and mission essential tasks.

Joint Strategic Campaign Plan. A five-year global strategic campaign plan (reviewed every two years) signed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). The JSCP is not required by law but fulfills CJCS's responsibilities for strategic and contingency planning, global military integration, and oversight prescribed in Title 10, U.S. Code, sections 113, 153, and 163. It directs the development of Strategic Planning Frameworks (SPFs) and Global Campaign Plans (GCPs) to guide force employment across regions, functions, and domains. CJCS, through JSCP, also provides guidance for the preparation and review of CCMD campaign and contingency plans that align with policy guidance. (CJCSI 3100.01F)

latest arrival date. A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by the supported Combatant Commander as the latest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and commence unloading to support the concept of operations. Also called LAD. (JP 3-35)

level of detail. Within the current joint planning and execution systems, movement characteristics are described at six distinct levels of detail. These levels are:
a. Level I - Aggregated level. Expressed as total number of passengers and total short tons, total measurement tons, total square feet or total hundreds of barrels by unit line number (ULN), cargo increment number (CIN), and personnel increment number (PIN).
b. Level II - Summary level. Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN and short tons, measurement tons (including barrels), total square feet of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air-transportable cargo by ULN and CIN.
c. Level III - Detail by cargo category. Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN and short tons, or measurement tons (including barrels), total square feet of cargo as identified by the ULN or CIN three position cargo category code.
d. Level IV - Detail expressed as number of passengers and individual dimensional data. Expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches) of cargo by equipment type by ULN.
e. Level V - Detail by priority of shipment. Expressed as total number of passengers by Service specialty code in deployment sequence by ULN individual weight (in pounds) and dimensional data (expressed in length, width, and height in number of inches) of equipment in deployment sequence by ULN.
f. Level VI – Personnel: detail expressed by name, Service, military occupational specialty, and unique identification number.
Level VI - Cargo: detail expressed by association to a transportation control number or single tracking number or item of equipment to include any of combination of the following: federal stock number, national stock number, or requisition number.

logistics

(1) The planning and executing the movement and maintenance of forces. (JP 4-0)
(2) The science of planning and executing the movement and support of forces. All activities required to sustain military forces. Logistics is one of the seven warfighting functions. (MCRP 5-12C)

major combat element. Those organizations and units described in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan that directly produce combat capability. The size of the element varies by Service, force capability, and the total number of such elements available. Examples are Army divisions and separate brigades, Air Force squadrons, Navy task forces, Marine expeditionary forces, and Space Force squadrons.

major force. A military organization comprised of major combat elements and associated combat support, combat service support, and sustainment increments. (JP 5-0)

manifest. A document specifying in detail the passengers or items carried for a specific destination. (CJCSM 3130.04)

Marine Corps forces. The amalgamation of personnel, materiel, and support elements that comprises the Marine Corps. These forces (formally identified as Fleet Marine Forces in Title 10 United States Code) include the Regular Marine Corps, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve. See also Fleet Marine Forces; Marine forces; supporting establishment. (MCRP 1-10.2)

Marine forces. A Marine Corps component command within a combatant command. *(Note: The abbreviation MARFOR is not a standalone abbreviation. It is used only in conjunction with the official titles of Marine Corps component commands and with reference to Marine Corps Service component command within a joint force.)* See also Service component command; Fleet Marine Forces; Marine Corps forces; supporting establishment. (MCRP 1-10.2)

(1) Commanders of Marine Corps component commands under Combatant Commands/subordinate unified commands include United States Marine Corps Forces Pacific (COMMARFORPAC), United States Marine Corps Forces Korea (COMMARFORK), United States Marine Corps Forces Europe (COMMARFOREUR), United States Marine Corps Forces Africa (COMMARFORAF), United States Marine Corps Forces South (COMMARFORSOUTH), United States Marine Corps Forces North (COMMARFORNORTH), United States Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (COMMARFORSOC), United States Marine Corps Forces Central Command (COMMARFORCENT), United States Marine Corps Forces Cyberspace Command (COMMARFORCYBER), and United States Marine Corps Forces Space Command (COMMARFORSPACE).

Marine Corps Planning Process. A six-step methodology that helps organize the thought processes of the commander and staff throughout the planning and execution of military operations. It focuses on the mission and the threat and is based on the Marine Corps philosophy of maneuver warfare. It capitalizes on the principle of unity of command and supports the establishment and maintenance of tempo. The six steps consist of problem framing, course of action development, course of action wargame, course of action comparison and decision, orders development, and transition. Also called MCPP. (Note: Tenets of the MCPP include top-down planning, single-battle concept, and integrated planning.) (MCRP 1-10.2)

materiel. All items necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (JP 4-0)

movement data. Those essential elements of information to schedule lift, obtain transportation assets, manage the movement of forces, and report in-transit visibility of movements and associated forces (people, equipment, and supplies). (JP 4-09)

movement execution. Execution for a force movement is initiated when a force is directed to accomplish movement by competent authority. Normally, direction by the supported Combatant Commander to supporting commanders (lift providers) begins the movement process that includes transportation planning, scheduling of lift, and movement of forces and transportation assets. Movement begins when forces depart the origin or port of embarkation on a transportation asset.

movement schedule. A timetable developed to monitor or track the movement of a separate entity, whether it is a force requirement, cargo or personnel increment, or lift asset, that reflects the assignment of specific lift resources, shows a flow and workload at each location, and supports plan implementation. (JP 4-09)

newsgroups. The formal medium used to coordinate, direct, and document time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) development, unit line number verification, TPFDD validation, and deployment planning and execution issues. The supported Combatant Commander identifies the primary coordination newsgroups to be used. At a minimum, commanders or their designated representatives post alert orders, warning orders, planning orders, deployment or execute orders, and requests for forces and TPFDD validation. (CJCSM 3130.04)

messages to the designated newsgroup. Newsgroups are formal record traffic with a unique date time stamp and can be easily referenced. When orders and direction are posted in newsgroups, the newsgroup postings are directive in nature. (CJCSM 3130.04)

non-unit cargo. All equipment and supplies requiring transportation to an area of operations, other than those identified as the equipment or accompanying supplies of a specific unit. (JP 4-01.5)

on-call
(1) A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for.
(2) Preplanned, identified force or materiel requirements without designated time-phase and destination information. Such requirements are called forward upon order of competent authority. (JP 3-01.)

operation. A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission. (JP 3-0)

notional time-phased force and deployment data. The notional time-phased force and deployment data represents sourcing based on planning assumptions derived from preferred force identification or contingency sourcing.

operational control. The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. (JP 1)

operation order. A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. Also called OPORD. (JP 5-0)

operation plan. Any plan for the conduct of military operations. Plans are prepared by Combatant Commands (CCMDs) in response to requirements established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by commanders of subordinate commands in response to requirements tasked by the establishing unified commander. Operation plans are prepared in either a complete format (OPLAN) or as a concept plan (CONPLAN). The CONPLAN can be published with or without a time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) file.
a. OPLAN. An operation plan for the conduct of joint operations that can be used as a basis for development of an operation order (OPORD). An OPLAN identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the Combatant Commander's (CCDR's) Strategic Concept and a movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations. The forces and supplies are identified in TPFDD files. OPLANs include all phases of the tasked operation. The plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes, and TPFDD files as described in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System manuals containing planning policies, procedures, and formats. Also called OPLAN or a Level 4 plan.
b. CONPLAN. An operation plan in an abbreviated format that would require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN or OPORD. A CONPLAN contains the CCDR's Strategic Concept, and those annexes and appendixes deemed necessary by the CCMD to complete planning. Generally, detailed support requirements are not calculated and TPFDD files are not prepared. Also called CONPLAN or a Level 3 plan.
c. CONPLAN with TPFDD. A CONPLAN with TPFDD is the same as a CONPLAN except that it requires more detailed planning for phased deployment of forces; referred to as level 3 planning with designation CONPLAN 3T.

operational planning team. A group built around the future operations section that integrates the staff representatives and resources. The operational planning team may have representatives or augmentation from each of the standard staff sections, the seven warfighting functions, staff liaisons, and/or subject matter experts. Also called OPT. (MCRP 1-10.2)

organic. Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization. Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, Space Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the administrative organizations of the operating forces for the Navy. (JP 1)

origin. The beginning points of a deployment where unit or non-unit-related cargo or personnel are located.

personnel increment number. A seven-character, alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit-related personnel entry (line) in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data. Also called PIN.

plan identification number
(1) A command-unique four-digit number followed by a suffix indicating the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) year for which the plan is written (e.g., "2220-95").
(2) In the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System/Joint Planning and Execution Services database, a five-digit number representing the command unique four-digit identifier, followed by a one-character, alphabetic suffix indicating the operation plan option, or a one-digit number numeric value indicating the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan year for which the plan is written.
Also called PID.

planning order. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance and directs the development, adaptation, or refinement of a plan or order. Also called PLANORD. (JP 5-0)

port of debarkation. The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. Also called POD. (JP 4-0)

port of embarkation. The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. Also called POE. (JP 4-01.2)

prepare-to-deploy order. An order issued directing an increase in a deploy ability posture and specifying a timeframe the unit must be ready to begin deployment upon receipt of a deployment order. Also called PTDO. (JP 5-0.)

procedure. A procedure begins with a specific, documentable event that causes an activity to occur. The activity must produce a product that normally affects another external organization. Frequently, that product is the event that causes another procedure to occur. It is important to recognize that a procedure determines "what" an organization must do at critical periods but does not direct "how" it is done.

ready-to-load date. The day as specified by the supporting commander, relative to C-day, in a time-phased force and deployment data when the unit, equipment, and forces are prepared to depart their origin on a transportation asset. For Active Component units, origin is the installation where the unit is currently stationed; for Reserve Component units, origin is the mobilization station or site. Also called RLD. (GFMIG)

redeployment. The transfer or rotation of forces and material to support another joint force commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and material to the home or demobilization stations for reintegration or out-processing. (JP 3-35)

redeployment date. A day, relative to C-day, that the force is available for redeployment.

replacement personnel. Personnel required to take the place of others who depart a unit. (JP 4-09) required delivery date. The date that a force must arrive at the destination and complete unloading.

requirement. In a time-phased force and deployment data, any force (unit line number), group of replacement personnel, or resupply that requires transportation from an origin to a destination in support of an operation plan.

resupply. The act of replenishing stocks to maintain required levels of supply. (JP 4-09)

schedules. The carrier itinerary, which may involve cargo and passengers.

scheduling and movement capability. The capability required by Joint Operation Planning and Execution System planners and operators to allow for review and update of scheduling and movement data before and during implementation of a deployment operation.

Service component command. A command consisting of the Service component commander and all those Service forces, such as individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under the command, including the support forces that have been assigned to a combatant command or further assigned to a subordinate unified command or joint task force. (JP 1-02) See also Marine Corps forces and Marine forces.

Service-retained operational forces. Marine forces, in part of the Fleet Marine Force, that are not assigned to a Combatant Commander by the President in the Unified Command Plan. These forces are considered assigned to the Service, or retained by the Service, by Title 10, U.S. Code. Note: II MEF and MARFORRES units are not assigned to a CCMD, per the 2022 UCP and by Title 10 respectively; therefore, they are Service-retained operational forces.

shortfall. The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability, reflected as the difference between the resources identified as a plan requirement and those apportioned to a Combatant Command for planning, which would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission. (JP 5-0)

sourcing. Identification of actual forces or capabilities that are made available to fulfill valid Combatant Commander requirements. (GFMIG)

subordinate command. A lower-echelon command consisting of the commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations that have been placed under the command by the establishing authority. (JP 1)

supported commander
(1) The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the joint operation planning authority.
(2) In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to the requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
(3) In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities and is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required.
(JP 3-0)

supporting commander
(1) A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported Combatant Commander (CCDR) or who develops a supporting plan.
(2) In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, implements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported CCDR.
(JP 3-0)

supporting establishment. Those personnel, bases, and activities that support the Marine Corps operating forces. (MCRP 1-10.2)

throughput. (See JP 1-02 for core definition, Marine Corps amplification follows.) In logistics, the flow of sustainability assets in support of military operations, at all levels of war, from point of origin to point of use. It involves the movement of personnel and materiel over lines of communication using established pipelines and distribution systems. (MCRP 1-10.2)

times. C-, D-, M-, N-days end at 2400 hours Universal Time (Zulu time) and are assumed to be 24 hours long for planning). The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff normally coordinates the proposed date with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to C-day. L-hour is established per plan, crisis, or theater of operations and applies to both air and surface movements. Normally, L-hour is established to allow C-day to be a 24-hour day. (JP 5-0)

a. C-day. The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements using any or all types of transport. The letter "C" is the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning specifies the exact meaning of C-day within the aforementioned definition. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, does so in light of the meaning specified by the highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning. (JP 5-0)

b. D-day. The unnamed day on which a particular operation or exercise commences or is to commence. (JP 3-02)

c. F-hour. The effective time of announcement by the Secretary of War (SecWar) to the Military Departments of a decision to mobilize Reserve units.

d. H-hour. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences. (JP 5-0)e. L-hour. The specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. (JP 5-0)

f. M-day. The term used to designate the unnamed day on which full mobilization commences or is due to commence.

g. N-day. The unnamed day an active-duty unit is notified for deployment or redeployment. Used to articulate negative days in time-phased force and deployment data planning (i.e., C-0 minus 1 equals N-1).

h. Notification Day. The day that the supported Combatant Commander receives notification of an impending deployment.

i. R-day. Redeployment day. The day on which redeployment of major combat, combat support, and combat service support forces begins.

j. S-day. The day the President authorizes Selective Reserve call-up (not more than 200,000).

k. T-day. The effective day coincident with Presidential declaration of National Emergency and authorization of partial mobilization (not more than 1,000,000 personnel exclusive of the 200,000 call-up).

l. W-day. Declared by the President or SecWar authorities, W-day is associated with an adversary decision to prepare for war (unambiguous strategic warning).

time-phased force and deployment data. The time-phased force data, non-unit cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan or operation order or ongoing rotation of forces. Also called TPFDD. (JP 5-0)

time-phased force and deployment list. Appendix 1 to Annex A of the operation plan. It identifies actual units required to support the operation plan and indicates origin and ports of debarkation or ocean area. It may also be generated as a computer listing from the time-phased force and deployment data. Also called TPFDL. See also Joint Operation Planning and Execution System; time-phased force and deployment data; time-phased force and deployment data maintenance; time-phased force and deployment data refinement.

transportation feasibility. Operation plans or concept plans are considered transportation feasible when the capability to move forces, equipment, and supplies exists from the point of origin to the final destination according to the plan. Transportation feasibility determination requires concurrent analysis and assessment of available strategic and theater lift assets, transportation infrastructure, and competing demands and restrictions:

a. The supported Combatant Commander (CCDR) analyzes deployment; joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI); and theater distribution of forces, equipment, and supplies to final destination.

b. Supporting Combatant Commands provide an assessment on movement of forces from point of origin to aerial port of embarkation or seaport of embarkation.

c. U.S. Transportation Command assess the strategic leg of the time phased force and deployment data for transportation feasibility, indicating to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and supported CCDR that movements arrive at port of debarkation consistent with the supported CCDR's assessment of JRSOI and theater distribution.

d. Following analysis of all inputs, the supported CCDR is responsible for declaring a plan end-to-end executable. (CJCSM 3130.04)

transportation tracking account number. System generated account number that uniquely identifies each force requirement in execution time-phased force and deployment data. Also called TTAN.

type unit. A type of organizational or functional entity established within the Armed Forces and uniquely identified by a five-character, alphanumeric code called a unit type code.

Unified Command Plan. Title 10, U.S. Code, section 161(b) provides the basis for the establishment of unified commands. The UCP establishes the missions and responsibilities for CCDRs.

unit identification code. A six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces. Also called UIC. (JP 1-0)

unit line number. A three- to seven-character alphanumeric code that describes a unique increment of a unit deployment (i.e., advance party, main body, equipment by sea and air, reception team, or trail party in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System time-phased force and deployment data). Also called ULN. (JP 3-35)

unit type code. A Joint Chiefs of Staff developed and assigned code, consisting of five characters that uniquely identify a "type unit." Also called UTC. (JP 3-35)

validate. An execution procedure used by combatant command components, supporting combatant commanders, and providing organizations to confirm to the supported Combatant Commander and U.S. Transportation Command that all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data are not only error-free for automation purposes, but also accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. (JP 5-0)

validation. To declare or make legally valid; to mark with an indication of official sanction; to substantiate or verify. (GFMIG)

a. TPFDD Validation. Execution procedure whereby all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data are confirmed error free and accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. (JP 3- 35)

b. Joint Staff Requirements Validation. A Global Force Management procedure in which the Joint Staff ensures Combatant Commander request for forces meets established Secretary of War-prescribed criteria. (GFMIG)

voice orders of the commanding officer. Voice orders of the commanding officer (VOCO) authority is that authority to begin the deployment phase of an operation in the absence of a written order. VOCO does not replace the standard time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) process but is verbal authority to begin the movement of forces and units via the standard TPFDD process as expeditiously as possible. Also called VOCO.

verification. The force provider (FP), in collaboration with the supported command's Service component commands, reviews the unit line numbers selected for submission. Selected units meet the following criteria for FP verifications. Verification messages released to supporting Combatant Commanders, which include special handling or special time requirements.

a. Selected units conform to the supported command readiness level of deployment.

b. Selected units are to be available at the origin to begin movement to the planned port of embarkation on the planned ready-to-load date.

c. The unit has been alerted for deployment and meets Combatant Command and Service requirements for pre-deployment training plan.

d. The unit deployment plan has been coordinated with the lift providers and the supported command's Service component commands.

e. Units deployment list cargo data has been developed to the transportation control number level and is available to the lift providers and movement execution functions.

f. Hazardous material is documented in accordance with the Defense Transportation Regulation Part II and III.
(CJCSM 3130.04)

verify. Execution procedure used by Service components, supporting Combatant Commands, and providing organizations to confirm to the supported Combatant Commander that all the information records in a time-phased force and deployment data are not only error-free for automation purposes, but also accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. Unit readiness, movement dates, passengers, and cargo details should be confirmed with the unit before verification occurs. (CJCSM 3130.04)

warning order
(1) A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. (JP 5-0.)
(2) (CJCS warning order) A crisis action planning directive issued by the Chairman of the Joint

Chiefs of Staff that initiates the development and evaluation of courses of action (COAs) by a supported Combatant Commander and requests that a commander's estimate be submitted.
(3) A planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of military COAs by a commander. (JP 5-0.)
Note: Terms attributed to the Joint Planning and Execution Community are defined by the joint planning and execution community and are used within the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System/Joint Planning and Execution Services process during joint operation planning, execution and time phased force and deployment data development.

Note: Notes in text are not part of the definition, they are explanatory in nature.