

Marine Expeditionary Force Information Group Operations



U.S. Marine Corps

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

07 November 2024

FOREWORD

Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 3-30.8, *Marine Expeditionary Force Information Group Operations*, establishes doctrine for the conduct of information activities. It provides information on the general mission, organization, concept of operations, and capabilities of the Marine expeditionary force information groups (MIGs) and their subordinate organizations. This publication aligns to Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP) 1, *Warfighting*; MCDP 2, *Intelligence*; MCDP 3, *Expeditionary Operations*; and MCDP 8, *Information*. This publication is primarily for Marine commanders and staffs, Marine Corps training and education institutions, and Department of Defense personnel.

MCRP 3-30.8 describes the MIG's role as a naval force-in-readiness that supports the Marine air-ground task force and enables the joint force during a larger naval campaign. The MIG is organized, trained, and equipped to respond to competition, crises, and conflicts worldwide. Operations are an adaptable and cost-effective option to enable the joint force. This publication delivers an operational framework for the successful integration of information into all warfighting functions during operations.

Reviewed and approved this date.

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CHAPTER 1.

MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE INFORMATION GROUP

The nature of warfare remains uncertain, complex, and violent. War accentuates the diffusion of power, convergence of effects, and exponential growth of the information environment. Technological advancements spread globally, while adversaries use diverse capabilities below the threshold of conflict. These conditions create an operational environment of advantages and dilemmas throughout the competition continuum. The Marine Corps' ability to maintain information advantage depends on its ability to generate, preserve, deny, and project information during operations. Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP) 3, *Expeditionary Operations* establishes the foundation for how the Marine expeditionary force information groups (MIGs) use to forward deploy forces in response to crises and deploy sustainable combined arms teams quickly during conflict. The MIGs integrate information with maneuver and fires according to MCDP 1-4, *Competing* and Marine Corps Warfighting Publication 3-31, *Marine Air-Ground Task Force Fires and Effects*. When the MIGs conduct information activities they use capabilities and weapons systems that create both lethal and nonlethal effects. The MIG operates across echelons to synchronize command and control (C2), fires, and intelligence. The MIG generates effects and drives multi-domain effects for the Marine expeditionary force (MEF), its major subordinate commands (MSCs), and major subordinate elements (MSEs) to enable the joint force.

SURVEILLANCE, RECONNAISSANCE, AND INTELLIGENCE GROUP

The MIG's origins can be traced to a January 1988 Force Structure Study Group. The Force Structure Study Group designed a Marine Corps unit to organize, train, and equip Marines for low and mid-intensity conflict. The unit was structured around command, control, communications, and intelligence. The Force Structure Study Group facilitated the activation of the surveillance, reconnaissance, and intelligence group (SRIG). The 2d SRIG, II MEF was activated in October 1988 in Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The 1st SRIG was activated in October 1989 at Camp Pendleton, California. The 3d SRIG was activated in October 1990 at Camp Hansen, Okinawa, Japan.

The SRIG had intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), counterintelligence, electromagnetic warfare, air and naval gunfire liaison, tactical deception, maritime direct action, and secure communications capabilities. The MEF commander employed the SRIG to concentrate command, control, communications, and intelligence efforts. The SRIG consisted of a headquarters and service company, radio battalion, communication battalion, air-naval gunfire liaison company (ANGLICO), force reconnaissance company, remotely piloted vehicle company, and intelligence company. The SRIGs supported operations during Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM in Iraq; FIERY VIGIL in the Philippines; SEA ANGEL in Bangladesh, and RESTORE HOPE, CONTINUE HOPE, and UNITED SHIELD in Somalia. The SRIGs supported MEF operations from 1988 to 1995.

MEF HEADQUARTERS GROUP

In 1995, the SRIGs' headquarters were redesignated headquarters and service battalions to streamline command and control. The headquarters and service battalions integrated the elements of the SRIG with the headquarters and service company to gain structure. In 1999, the headquarters and service battalions were redesignated as Marine expeditionary forces headquarters groups. The MEF headquarters group provided command and support functions to the MEF. The MEF headquarters group included a communication battalion, intelligence battalion, ANGLICO, radio battalion, operations and training group, and headquarters and service company.

MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE INFORMATION GROUP

The Commandant of the Marine Corps directed the Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration to lead the development of Marine Corps Force Design 2025. Force Design 2025 contained the proposal to establish an information command at each MEF. On 17 June 2017, Marine Corps Bulletin 5400, *Redesignation of Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group to Marine Expeditionary Force Information Group*, directed I, II, and III MIG activation no later than 1 November 2017. According to Marine Corps Bulletin 5400, each MIG would consist of: MIG headquarters, ANGLICO, communication battalion, intelligence battalion, MEF support battalion, radio battalion, law enforcement battalion, communication strategy and operations (COMMSTRAT) company, and an expeditionary military information support operations (MISO) detachment. The MIGs generate forces and support the MEF and other units as directed. The MIGs support the MEFs to enable the joint force during multi-domain operations and provide crisis response.

In July 2017, *information* became the seventh joint function and is the intellectual organization of tasks required to use information during all operations. During joint operations, the information environment is the aggregate of social, cultural, linguistic, psychological, technical, and physical factors. The MEF commander uses the MIG to improve understanding, decision making, and communication to support the joint force during multi-domain operations. In this context, the MEF commander uses information to visualize and understand the operational environment to direct and coordinate actions that affect the perceptions, attitudes, decision making, and behavior of relevant actors. Consequently, the Marine Corps aligned itself with joint publications, and established *information* as the seventh Marine Corps warfighting function in January of 2019. The activation of the MIGs highlights the transition of the Marine Corps' approach to integrate the information warfighting function into operations. The MIG commander uses organic information forces to affect drivers of behavior, inform audiences, protect friendly forces, influence foreign relevant actors, and attack and exploit relevant actor information, information networks, and information systems. The MIG commander improves the joint force's maritime, air, populace, and land situational awareness, decision making, and communication. The MIG analyzes the informational, physical, and human aspects of the information environment to affect the perceptions, attitudes, decision making, and behavior of relevant actors. Informational aspects are sensory inputs of activities that a receiver interprets provides meaning in context. Physical aspects

are the material characteristics of the environment that inhibit or enhance communication. Human aspects influence how people perceive, process, and act on information. The analysis of informational, physical, and human aspects of the operational environment provides context with which the MIG can identify relevant actors based on the mission and objectives. The joint force uses MIG analytics to support human and automated decision making. The MIG provides the MEF commander with the ability to maintain morale and will against malign influence. The MIG strengthens MEF credibility during joint force operations by supporting MEF communication priorities and messages to domestic and international audiences. Force Design 2030 ushered in the divestment of law enforcement battalion and launched experimentation to develop how the MIGs operate. Force Design organizes, trains and equips the Marine Corps to accomplish missions in contested maritime spaces. The MIGs are designed to enhance the MEF's ability to support fleet and joint force during reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance to enhance a force's lethality at the leading edge of maritime defense-in-depth. In February 2024, the expeditionary MISO detachment was redesignated as the tactical psychological operations company. In October 2024, the company was redesignated as the information maneuver company.

CHAPTER 2.

MIG OPERATIONS IN THE COMPETITION CONTINUUM

ROLE OF THE MIG

The MIG is an MSE of the MEF. The MIG performs three key functions throughout the competition continuum:

- The MIG exercises command and control over the MIG units of action, which conduct reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance operations for the supported command's fires and effects and intelligence activities.
- The MIG force employs units to support MAGTF, naval, and the joint force.
- The MIG establishes operations centers for the MEF that assure command and control, conduct intelligence, and conduct information activities.

COMPETITION CONTINUUM

The MIG shapes competition in both subtle and overt ways, by using systems overmatch, a prevailing narrative, and force resiliency. These actions facilitate information advantage by integrating all warfighting functions to identify and exploit opportunities.

Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication 1-4, *Competing*, offers the linear (see Figure 2-1) and circular competition continuum models. The MIG plans operations according to authorities and approval timelines to ensure the MIG executes MEF priorities. Approval timelines for information activities are constantly maintained as part of the MEF's campaign plan, to enable the joint force in competition or in the event of conflict.

Cooperation	Adversarial Competition Below Armed Conflict		Armed Conflict/War
<i>Assure</i>	<i>Deter</i>	<i>Compel</i>	<i>Force</i>
			Large Scale Combat Operations
			Limited Contingency Operations
			Countering Violent Extremist Organizations
			Operations in Information Environment
			Cyberspace Operation
			Countering Adversarial Coercion
			Global Deployment and Distribution
			Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
			Space Operations
			Security Cooperation
			Foreign Humanitarian Assistance
			Forward Presence/Freedom of Navigation
			Defense Support of Civil Authorities

Figure 2-1. Competition Continuum Model.

Cooperation

In the cooperation realm, Marines strive to share knowledge and are open to the interests of potential and existing allies and partners, and the MIG emphasizes positive-sum interests to attract potential allies and partners. Cooperation improves synchronized command and control, the intelligence cycle, and the targeting cycle to facilitate freedom of navigation on the seas and freedom of maneuver on land. Freedom of navigation on the seas is an enduring interest to partners. During cooperation, the MIG units foster the building of strategic relationships. The MIG uses command, control, communications, computers, cyberspace, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and targeting capabilities to enhance freedom of navigation and freedom of maneuver during reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance. These capabilities strengthen cooperation with allies and partners, while deterring adversaries. Cooperation with host nations, allies, and partners facilitates successful reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance. During cooperation, the MIG increases interoperability, strengthens ties, and participates in rehearsal opportunities during the joint exercise life cycle. Allies and partners increase the Marine Corps' options from cooperation to conflict. In cooperation, Marines demonstrate their value through humanitarian assistance and other efforts to build and sustain relationships with allies and partners.

Competition

During competition, and below the threshold of armed conflict, the MEF leverages the MIG to generate, preserve, deny, and project information. Adversaries may use threats of violence or individual violent acts to affect the MEF commander's decision making. Relevant actors in the information environment are constantly maneuvering to attain positions of advantage without provoking conflict. The MIG provides intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities to enhance the MEF's capabilities during reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance to enable the joint force. These capabilities expose malign activities and counter aggression from adversaries and their proxies. The MIG competes using informational, physical, and human aspects of the operational environment to set conditions in contested littorals. The MIG supports the MEF's integrated deterrence strategy with the joint force, allies, and partners. During competition, the MEF commander uses MIG intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities to support naval and joint forces in the operational environment, describe relevant actors, and determine likely behaviors of relevant actors. The MIG commander enables the MEF to facilitate a shared understanding across echelons. In the competition realm, the MIG supports MEF information activities directed towards domestic and international audiences, influences foreign relevant actors, and attacks and exploits enemy and adversary information, information networks, and information systems. In circumstances where competition escalates to armed conflict, stand-in forces (SIF) remain within the enemy's weapons engagement zone.

Conflict

In the conflict realm, MEF reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance is enabled by MIG intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting capabilities, supporting fleet and joint maneuver and fires to establish sea control or sea denial. During conflict, MIG capabilities provide options for horizontal or vertical escalation in selected domains and opportunities to de-escalate tensions for the MEF and joint force. From the moment of initial conflict, the MIG synchronizes command and control, intelligence, and fires throughout the MEF in coordination with the fires and effects coordination center (FECC). While in conflict, the SIF provide the joint force reconnaissance to locate the enemy and adversary first, delivering a multi-domain strike capability to the MEF and

joint force. Concurrently, the MIG enhances survivability of the SIF and joint force through intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting capabilities. The joint force establishes sea control or sea denial with a multitude of capabilities, one of which is MIG-enabled reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance. With the changing character of conflict and the compression of levels of warfare, the MIG's role is optimizing the closure of kill webs during multi-domain operations. The MIG supports the MEF in all seven warfighting functions, thereby facilitating the MEF's ability to assure command and control, conduct ISR, and analyze the battlespace to generate effects. The MIG contributes to the MEF's single-battle construct by sensing, making sense of, and acting to achieve MEF, naval, joint, allied, and partner objectives.

KILL WEBS AND SINGLE-BATTLE CONSTRUCT

A significant portion of the MIG's contribution throughout the competition continuum is closing kill webs. Kill webs are systems designed to integrate nodes of kill chains across the joint force. Kill chains are a series of sequential steps starting with target identification, the use of lethal and nonlethal capabilities, and concluding target neutralization. Commanders strive to optimize kill chains to increase tempo and space. When one kill chain is broken, a kill web provides alternatives, which increase flexibility and resiliency. This links directly to the MIG's role in supporting MEF efforts for assuring command and control, conducting ISR, and generating effects. The MIG commander uses the single-battle construct to close kill webs. The single-battle construct is a unifying perspective of operations that stands for the proposition that actions anywhere in the battlespace can affect actions elsewhere. The MIG commander prepares for a single-battle effort during planning, by effectively delegating authority to subordinates. Subordinates are empowered to act as the situation dictates and adapt to uncertainty. When executing a mission, the MIG commander actualizes a single battle through the exercise of initiative to optimize the closure of kill webs. The MIG commander recognizes that operations and events in one part of the battlespace can create decisive effects elsewhere. The single-battle construct enables the MIG commander to consider the battlespace holistically. As a result, the MIGs and MSCs execute operations that generate specific effects based on how those actions contribute to the MIG commander's intent, and MEF and joint force objectives. The MIG commander applies the appropriate battlespace framework based on the operation.

APPLICATION OF BATTLESPACE FRAMEWORKS

The MIG commander uses battlespace frameworks to depict how the battlespace is organized, by relating organic forces to one another in time, space, event, and purpose. It is applicable throughout the competition continuum and ensures the consideration of essential elements of intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting capabilities are accounted for during planning and execution phases. The MIG commander may select either spatial- or purpose-based battlespace frameworks. Figure 2-2 depicts the spatial-based battlespace framework. The MIG commander applies battlespace frameworks to focus on arranging operations, forces, and resources in terms of time available, conditions, and desired effects. The MIG commander contextualizes and visualizes battlespace frameworks by using informational, physical, and human aspects of the operational environment at echelon.

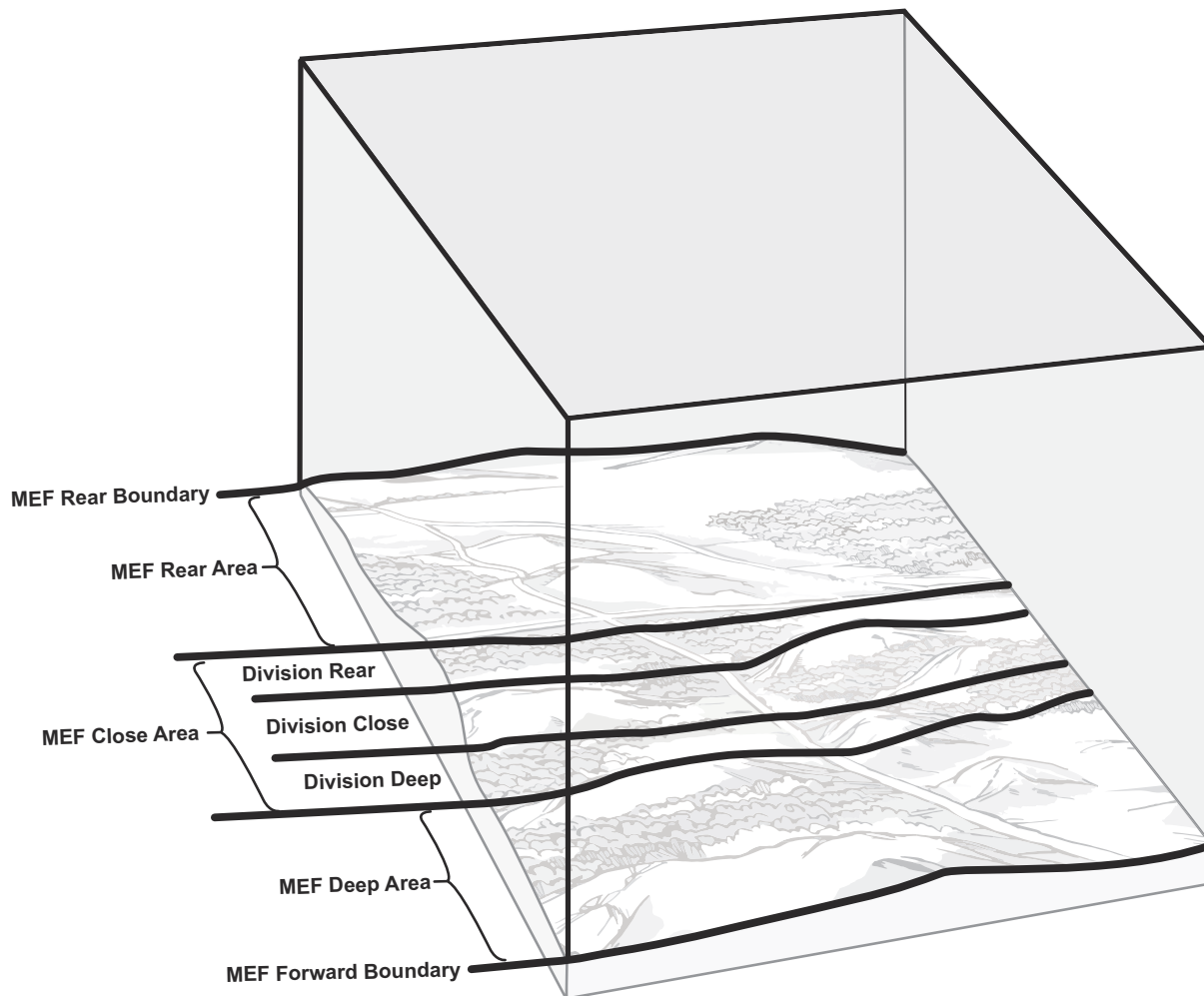


Figure 2-2. Example of Spatial-Based Battlespace Framework.

Spatial-Based Battlespace Framework

The MIG commander selects the spatial-based battlespace framework to arrange operations and forces in terms of time, space, and geography. Spatial-based battlespace frameworks are useful when the tactical problem, mission, and situation is based on ground objectives, enemy and adversary capabilities, and friendly forces activities. The MIG commander is prepared to plan and conduct intelligence and counterintelligence operations across all domains to achieve information advantage. The MIG is critical to the MEF's ability to enable the joint force to deliver ISR parity by maintaining accurate maritime domain awareness throughout the competition continuum. This reality highlights the importance of masking signatures and performing effective deception. Employing MIG intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities requires adept staffs to author additional considerations within MIG staff estimates, concepts of support, and estimates of supportability. Depending on the desired effects, the MIG commander may use a spatial-based framework for supporting sea control or sea denial.

Purpose-Based Battlespace Framework

The MIG commander selects a purpose-based battlespace framework to arrange operations, forces, and resources in terms of time available, conditions, and desired effects. Purpose-based battlespace frameworks are useful to approach the tactical problem, mission, and situation using functions, activities, actions, and effects. Purpose-based battlespace frameworks provide the MIG commander sufficient flexibility to organize the battlespace according to the demands of the operational environment. The MIG commander may select a purpose-based battlespace framework, when the commander's intent is to create a specific effect through use of intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting capabilities. Accordingly, the MIG commander must consider all-domain solutions when planning and executing shaping, decisive, and sustaining actions. The MIG primarily supports the SIF through shaping actions.

STAND-IN FORCES

Stand-in forces are lethal, low signature, mobile, relatively simple to maintain and sustain forces that operate throughout the competition continuum within a contested area to support maritime operations. Stand-in forces are used to disrupt the plans of a potential or actual enemy and adversary. Depending on the situation, SIF are composed of elements from the Marine Corps, Navy, Coast Guard, special operations forces, interagency, allies and partners. The Marine littoral regiment (MLR) is the Marine Corps' primary element of the SIF. The MLR serves as the eyes and ears of the MEF, adding depth to the fleet's battlespace to hold the enemy and potential adversary's maritime assets at risk, and to deny sanctuary. The MIG coordinates with the MLR to empower allies and partners. The MIG intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting capabilities enhance the MLR's ability to deter aggression and counter malign activity.

The MLR conducts expeditionary advanced base (EAB) operations, strike operations, maritime reconnaissance, information activities, and coordinates air, and missile defense. The MIG conducts intelligence, counterintelligence, targeting, and information activities to support the MLR's ability shape the battlespace during maritime reconnaissance, strike operations, and information activities. The MIG enhances the MLR's ability to counter the adversary's use of systems and tactics that hold the fleet and joint force at arm's length and use contested areas as a shield to apply coercive measures against allies and partners.

EXPEDITIONARY ADVANCED BASE OPERATIONS

Expeditionary advanced base operations project naval power through integration with and in support of a larger naval campaign. They are a form of expeditionary warfare that involve the employment of SIF encompassing the MLR. The MLR operates from a series of austere, temporary locations ashore or inshore within a contested or potentially contested maritime area to conduct sea denial, support sea control, or enable fleet sustainment. During EAB operations, the MIG may attach units to the MLR to enhance strike operations, maritime reconnaissance, and information activities. The MIG provides the MLR with intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting capabilities to strengthen the MEF's ability to assure command and control, conduct ISR, and generate effects. In the context of a larger naval campaign, the joint force maritime

component commander (JFMCC) represents the highest echelon of task-organized naval forces. The fleet commander organizes assigned tactical forces including the Fleet Marine Forces under the fleet commander's operational or tactical control into formations to operate in the maritime domain. The JFMCC can assign the MEF to conduct EAB operations as a task group. During an EAB operations, the JFMCC uses tactical control to assign officers in their area of operations. The officer in tactical command organizes the battlespace according to doctrinal maneuver control measures, fire support coordination measures, maritime space management, and prevention of mutual interference. The officer in tactical command may appoint the MEF commander as composite warfare commander, who may appoint warfare commanders. The MEF commander may appoint the MIG commander as the information commander. This delegation enables the MIG commander to align resources to surveillance areas, classification, identification, engagement areas, and vital areas to enhance the MEFs ability to provide the JFMCC intelligence and targeting capabilities in support of reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance.

During EAB operations, the MEF requires the ability to sense, make sense of, and act in the MEF's deep battlespace. The MIG helps set conditions for expeditionary advanced base establishment through intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities, targeting, influence operations, and inform operations. Additionally, the MIG supports the MEF's assured command and control through transport diversity and defensive cyberspace operations (DCO). The MIG supports the SIF using the FECC for nonlethal fires and sensing expeditionary advanced bases to support sea control and sea denial operations.

RECONNAISSANCE AND COUNTERRECONNAISSANCE

The Marine Corps is a dedicated reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance force that integrates across domains and theaters to contribute to integrated deterrence exposing the enemy and adversaries to *fait accompli* gambits shaping the battlespace for the joint force. Reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance are a continuous cycle of detection, surveillance, obfuscation, deception, denial, analysis, and information dissemination to deliver integrated deterrence. Reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance encompass operations in international waters with a light or periodic footprint ashore, or on the territory of allies and partners. Reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance are sufficiently interconnected to require simultaneous planning and execution. Reconnaissance provides situational awareness and intelligence on the enemy and adversary, and counterreconnaissance applies information and intelligence to prevent the adversary from doing the same to friendly forces. The MLR are uniquely postured as part of the SIF, to conduct reconnaissance and to close kill webs using spatial-based or purpose-based battlespace frameworks to enable the joint force. The MLR coordinates with the joint force, allies, and partners to hold high-value maritime targets at risk during conflict. The MIG conducts intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting in the MEFs deep battlespace to discover and expose adversaries and their proxies' operations, activities, and investments, capabilities, and intentions. The MIG positions reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance at the MEF to manage escalation and de-escalation at throughout the competition continuum. The MIG provides sensing and capabilities to MEF, MSC, and MSE to enhance their ability to perform. The MEF's reconnaissance operations use all available detection methods to obtain information about adversary operations, activities, and investments throughout all components of the operational

environment, including the civil component. To this end, the MIG conducts civil reconnaissance, which includes the targeted planned, and coordinated observation and evaluation of specific civil factors in the operational environment. The MIG's intelligence and targeting capabilities are integral to delivering reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance to the joint force. The SIF provides reconnaissance as part of integrated deterrence to support the MEF and joint force. The MLR provides a means for the MIG to identify and map the multi-domain information environment to provide intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities and targeting support to the MEF and joint force. The purpose of the MLR's reconnaissance missions is to acquire information about the enemy's and adversaries' operations, activities, and investments, or secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, geographic, or other characteristics of a particular area.

The MIG's intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities and targeting support MLR reconnaissance to identify adversary activity, provide early warning for the fleet and joint force. The MIG conducts counterintelligence and targeting to support MEF and joint counterreconnaissance operations and assess operational effectiveness. Counterreconnaissance encompasses all efforts to prevent the adversary from locating the fleet and forward elements of the joint force. The MEF conducts counterreconnaissance to strengthen naval and joint force's ability to impose costs and increase doubt resulting in the adversary's inaction or to trigger the threat to culminate short of its objectives. The MEF's objective during counterreconnaissance operations is to increase options for the joint force by introducing potential solutions to escalating political tensions and supporting diplomatic de-escalation efforts. The MIG conducts counterintelligence and targeting to support integrated deterrence as part of MEF counterreconnaissance operations. Successful MIG counterintelligence and targeting affect enemy and adversary collection capabilities on the MEF, SIF, joint forces, allies, and partners. Counterintelligence and targeting impose costs on the enemy and adversary by influencing decision makers. When the Marine Corps transitions into conflict, the SIF conduct counterreconnaissance to screen the fleet to support maneuvers that establish sea control or sea denial using surface, aviation, and subsurface fires. The MIGs enhance SIF, MEF, and the joint force counterreconnaissance through counterintelligence and targeting.

The MIGs are at the forefront of naval integration during reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance activities. Reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance are closely related to Navy's scouting and screening operations. Scouting is using reconnaissance and surveillance, as well as other means to obtain and report combat information to commanders and their forces. Screening encompasses all measures used to frustrate the enemy's scouting efforts, including the possibility of attacking a threatening enemy. The MIGs support the MLR's ability to integrate with Navy command and control procedures during composite warfare. The MIGs facilitate interoperable command and control with Navy command and control as part of intelligence and targeting, enabling the delivery of naval capabilities, enabling the joint force. The MIGs provide the naval and joint force commanders with the ability to identify and track high-value targets including enemy and adversary reconnaissance platforms, scouting units, and other elements of their intelligence and targeting capabilities. The MIG enables the MEF to hold these targets at risk using the FECC to provide critical synchronization for naval and joint fire engagement.

CHAPTER 3.

WARFIGHTING FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE MIG

The MIG employs capabilities that contribute to all seven warfighting functions to create and exploit opportunities using scalable combat power across domains. The MIG communicates via the command channel and the staff channel. The MIG primarily communicates using the command channel for MEF requirements across all warfighting functions. The MIG uses the staff channel to support MIG requirements across all warfighting functions as a group headquarters.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

The MEF exercises command and control of its MSC and MSE to accomplish missions in denied or degraded environments. The MSE, including the MIG commander, execute operations independently according to the MEF commander's intent. During joint operations, command and control is decentralized, and the MEF achieves unity of effort by leveraging mission command. During reconnaissance, counterreconnaissance, and EAB operations, the MEF commander provides centralized guidance and conducts collaborative planning with decentralized control and execution. The characteristics and complexity of the operational environment, traditions, and independent culture of maritime forces shape how the MEF commander executes command and control during reconnaissance, counterreconnaissance, and EAB operations. Once the MEF commander assigns missions and functions to subordinate commanders, the MIG commander takes required actions without delay. The MEF commander retains authority to deny actions or exercise command through negation. The MIG assures command and control for the MEF command element with administrative, logistics, communications, and local security. The MIG ensures force generation requirements are met. The MIG delivers operational center support to the MEF command element and command and control. The MIG provides intelligence and targeting capabilities to the MEF and generates effects supporting forces in the MEF's battlespace. The MIG has command and control of assigned and attached forces across the MEF's area of operations, area of influence, and area of interest. The MIG is the integrator for nonlethal effects for the MEF. The MIG coordinates with the G-3 for planning with joint centers. The MIG improves the MEF's tempo to compete and maneuver in the battlespace. The MIG maintains responsibility for assuring MEF command and control using resilient, agile intelligence and targeting capability architecture.

INFORMATION

The MIG uses the information coordination center (ICC) to facilitate information activities to enhance command and control in support of the MEF. The MIG meets MEF force generation requirements to provide intelligence and targeting capabilities that effectively delivers effects in

the MEF's deep battlespace. The ICC coordinates with the G-3 or FECC information operations to produce information activities that provide lethal and nonlethal effects. When Marines occupy expeditionary advanced bases to conduct reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance operations, the ICC synchronizes information activities with the MEF, the joint force, allies, and partners to create lethal and nonlethal effects across all warfighting domains. The MIG's information activities generate, preserve, deny, and project information in the information environment. Information activities consist of influence operations, inform operations, cyberspace operations, space operations, MISO, civil affairs operations, and intelligence support to information activities. Information activities deliver information advantages in the physical, informational, and human aspects of the information environment.

INTELLIGENCE

The MIG plans and directs intelligence operations in response to MEF priority intelligence requirements. The MIG coordinates with joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational architecture. The MIG provides intelligence support to task-organized subordinate units employed with MSC, MSE, joint, and coalition elements. The MIG supports the MLR, MEF and its MSCs, joint force, and multinational intelligence requirements through employment of intelligence capabilities across the MEF's area of operations. The MIG's intelligence operations enhance the MEF commander and joint force's ability to generate lethal and nonlethal effects. The intelligence battalion and radio battalion within the MIG provide the MIG, MLR, and MEF and its MSCs with intelligence support to information activities.

The MIG uses intelligence for planning and direction to task, process, exploit, disseminate, target, conduct collection management, and complete production, in coordination with the intelligence community. During intelligence preparation of the battlespace, the intelligence battalion and radio battalion may provide specific intelligence support to information activities. The key output is analysis of the enemy's adversaries, or potential adversaries' desires and objectives. Intelligence support to information activities defines critical nodes and vulnerabilities within the adversary's information structure, key personnel, equipment, procedures, and protocols for the transfer of information required for successful command and control. While planning for information activities, the intelligence battalion and radio battalion assess—

- The enemy commander's or adversary's freedom of action.
- Subordinates' freedom of action.
- Perceptions.
- Political, social, cultural considerations.
- Information capabilities and vulnerabilities.
- Command and control.
- Communications nodes and technical knowledge.
- Intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting.
- Reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance.
- Media.

- Force protection.
- Denying critical information to the enemy and adversaries.

FIRES

The MIG commander coordinates with other elements of the MEF, the joint force, allies, and partners to generate lethal and nonlethal effects. MAGTF fires are a subset of joint fires, and the MEF G-3, must understand how the two processes interact to use the joint process for external support. The G-3 or FECC coordinates fires to destroy or degrade enemy capabilities that target MEF C2 systems. The MEF G-3 injects target nominations into the joint process when external capabilities are required to deliver the desired effects on a MEF target or target system. The MIG delivers lethal and nonlethal fires to make the enemy more predictable, limit options, surprise the enemy to cause withdrawal, shape operational outcomes, degrade the enemy's will, deliver psychological effects, influence enemy action; the goal of all these activities is to influence relevant actor behaviors. The MIG achieves increased tempo, timing, and generates combat power through the synchronization of effects in close coordination the MEF G-3 or FECC. The MIG integrates with the joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational architecture to shape the MEF's deep battlespace.

MANEUVER

The MIG maneuvers across multiple domains, and the information environment, by using command and control to conduct information activities that generate, preserve, deny, and project information. The MIG uses command and control, intelligence, and fires to achieve freedom of action. The MIG supports the MEF commander's ability to facilitate friendly forces maneuver and deny the enemy freedom of action in the information environment. When the MIG coordinates with the MEF G-3 or fires and effects coordination center, it maneuvers across multiple domains to control designated battlespace. The MIG applies shared single-battle construct with the MEF to use command and control, fires, and intelligence to maneuver assigned forces in the rear, close, and deep battlespaces while engaged in competition. The MIG supports the MEF G-2 and G-6 providing near-real time visualization, decision support, and recommendations for space, cyberspace, and electromagnetic spectrum maneuver. The MIG coordinates with the MEF G-2, G-3, and G-6 to plan and execute information activities to target threat networks, systems, and information in support of the operational scheme of maneuver. Maneuver in the information environment consists of continuously evolving threats, vulnerabilities, and opportunities that require planning and execution with long lead times for deliberate actions. During conflict, the MIG maneuvers deliver information advantage across multiple domains simultaneously to close kill webs. The MIG units enhance the ability to maneuver, where conditions in domains and aspects of the operational environment such as space and cyberspace are relevant to the MLR's action.

LOGISTICS

The MIG leverages subordinate units to support the MEF command element and other units through all functions of logistics on a limited scale as a member of the connected network of logistic systems and processes. Logistics are essential to generating MIG tempo and maintaining freedom of action. Successful logistics enable rapid delivery of supplies, repositioning forces, and repairing or replacing damaged equipment at the MIG. The Marine expeditionary support battalion (MSB) provides responsive logistics capabilities, which enhance the MIG's tempo by anticipating and adapting to new requirements. The MSB's logistics planners and personnel apply the functions of information to deliberately manage their visibility and support the creation or exploitation of information advantages. The MSB and communication battalion deliver logistical capacity within the MIG to support the command elements, of the MEF and Marine expeditionary brigade (MEB) and MIG headquarters. When multiple task elements or expeditionary ICCs are created, they require external support from MSCs or the joint force for more extensive, logistical support. The MIG regularly coordinates among staff sections and elements to rapidly solve complex logistic challenges from planning through execution.

FORCE PROTECTION

The MIG conducts force protection, assuring timely and accurate access to relevant information throughout multiple domains to protect and preserve the force. The MIG has unique capabilities to provide information and intelligence for force protection through counterintelligence, deception, DCO, and electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO). The MSB conducts force protection through active security or the MEF command element and its command post area. Guard force augmentation from across the MEF is required to support MSB's ability to conduct force protection.

CHAPTER 4.

MIG MISSIONS AND HIERARCHY

I and III MEF are assigned forces to Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command. II MEF is a Service-retained force that is employed using the Global Force Management process in any area of responsibility. I MIG is subordinate to I MEF, and is based in Camp Pendleton, California. II MIG is subordinate to II MEF, and is based in Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. III MIG is subordinate to III MEF, and is based in Okinawa, Japan. III MIG's subordinate units are distributed across Okinawa and at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

MISSIONS AND HIERARCHY

MIG Headquarters

The MIG headquarters coordinates MIG capabilities with the respective staff sections of higher headquarters, the MIG headquarters, and subordinate battalions via official tasking through the operations sections.

The MIG is structured with a headquarters and subordinate units to provide and integrate communications, intelligence, EMSO, inform operations, influence operations, cyberspace operations, space operations, supporting arms liaison, administrative, security, infrastructure, and sustainment support to a MAGTF, or assigned units. A notional MIG structure is depicted in (Figure 4-1). Each MIG has five subordinate O-5 battalions, three companies, and an ICC. Each battalion can serve as the core of a task-organized unit. In this capacity, units from other battalions exercise command and control, delivering intelligence, fires, and effects for units in support of higher headquarters requirements.

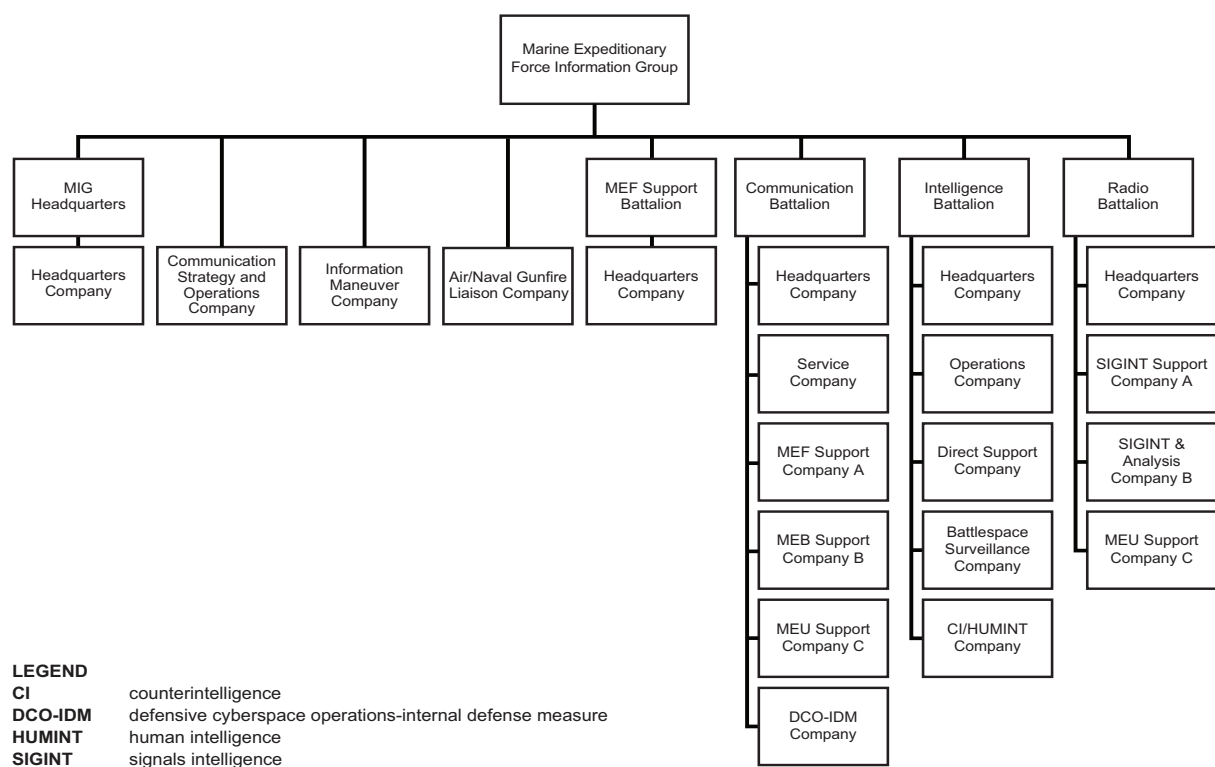


Figure 4-1. Notional MIG Structure.

The MIG commander exercises command and control over assigned forces and reports directly to the MEF commanding general. While engaged in competition, the MIG C2 units directly support MEF, joint, or multinational forces objectives. The MIG provides forces to the MAGTFs in a steady state. During crisis and conflict, task-organized forces can be attached to MSC, MSEs, joint, or multinational forces in a tactical control role. The ICC and other centers provide direction, coordination, and synchronization of actions and to create effects.

The MIG commander directs and coordinates subordinate command relationships based on the MEF or MEB concept of operations, task-organization, or mission requirements. The MIG commander may direct subordinate units to support the MEF or MEB command element, supporting MSCs operational requirements, or providing capabilities to MSCs. The MIG retains operational control or administrative control of the subordinate units depending on the mission and environment. Any tasking for support to the command element or another MAGTF is conducted via standard tasking channels during planning and execution.

MIG Headquarters Company. The MIG headquarters company provides administrative support. The headquarters company serves as the headquarters commandant for the MIG headquarters. The MIG staff and special staff are administratively organized within headquarters company. The MIG commander facilitates higher tempo operations resulting in the dismantling of enemy and adversary systems across domains. The MIG commander applies flexible organizational design through generating task organized, trained, and equipped forces to provide units to function as a headquarters organization. These units have more expertise in their core mission than other

elements of the MEF. The MIG commander uses the MIG as a decentralized maneuver element in multiple domains to synchronize command and control, fires, and intelligence to enable the MLR, MEF, and joint force.

Information Coordination Center. The ICC establishes the timing, tempo, and execution of information activities to exploit information advantages and enable maneuver. The ICC is a MEF command element capability that may be scaled to support the MEF's MSCs as a MEF forward or any combined, joint, naval, or ad hoc MAGTF FECC. The ICC is the principal planning, coordination, de-confliction, and controller for the MEF information activities in support of MEF priorities and guidance. The ICC is the senior information warfighting agency within the MIG. During competition and conflict, the ICC functions as a coordination center for information warfighting support to collections, targeting, and information environment assessments. The ICC maintains a fully informed capability to plan and coordinate with joint and interagency mission partners at the top secret or sensitive compartmentalized information and specified access program-level. The ICC facilitates inform operations, influence operations, cyberspace operations, EMSO, signature management, military deception, space operations, operations security, and civil-military operations to integrate nonlethal and lethal capabilities to generate.

Information Maneuver Company

The mission of the information maneuver company is to organize, train, equip, and deploy information forces to plan and execute MISO, civil authorities information support, and military deception in support of Marine, naval, and joint force training and operations globally. It consists of a headquarters and three tactical detachments with three teams in each detachment. The tactical team is the primary unit of action for information forces. The detachments provide MISO planners to fires cells at the echelon above the teams. The company headquarters may form an influence or nonlethal effects cell at the division, MEF, or higher. The information maneuver company conducts influence and counter-influence operations to enable the MLR, MEF, naval, and joint objectives. The information maneuver company supports freedom of action across echelons by generating and projecting information to achieve lethal and nonlethal effects.

Information Teams. Each team consists of three enlisted Marines. In deployed scenarios, the tactical team may have a Marine officer who serves as a planner at the headquarters of the supported unit. The team is the primary information maneuver unit of action and the primary deployable element. It deploys in support of influence operations and provides tactical dissemination capability. These teams may conduct influence activities, deception activities, counterinfluence, counterpropaganda, target audience analysis, and research. The team conducts research, assesses the operational environment, identifies and refines target audiences, determines measures of effectiveness, identifies conditions that drive behavior, determines vulnerabilities, relevant actor susceptibility, accessibility, and develops persuasive arguments. The team recommends information activities and refines the assessment criteria. The team uses equipment to broadcast or inject information into the environment to support the commander's mission. The assigned mission and authority determines which equipment deploys with the teams.

COMMSTRAT Company

The mission of COMMSTRAT company is to provide task-organized COMMSTRAT forces, training support, visual information, and communication products to the MEF in order to enhance maneuver in a complex and contested operational environment. A COMMSTRAT company has a

headquarters section, operations section, operational support teams, and a production development section. The COMMSTRAT company supports the ICC's ability to make sense of the human aspects of the operational environment. This company generates and projects information to create nonlethal effects, shape the prevailing narrative, and improve force resiliency.

The COMMSTRAT operational support teams are task-organized to provide specified or full-spectrum COMMSTRAT capabilities to assigned and supported commands. The operational support team is composed of one officer, one staff noncommissioned officer (SNCO), and four COMMSTRAT Marines. The production development section provides visual information production and training support to assigned and supported commands or broader information activities. This section is composed of a production officer, SNCO in-charge, a production chief, and eight COMMSTRAT Marines.

Air/Naval Gunfire Liaison Company

The mission of ANGLICO is to provide the MAGTF commander a liaison capability and ability to plan, coordinate, employ and conduct control of multi-domain fires in support of joint, allied, and coalition forces. The ANGLICO consists of a headquarters section, two brigade platoons, four supporting arms liaison teams, and eight firepower control teams (FCTs). The ANGLICO is organized to support the MEF by attaching forces to joint or multinational forces where a joint fires and effects liaison capability is desired.

The brigade platoons support brigade- or regiment-sized units. Supporting arms liaison teams support battalion-sized units. The FCTs support company-sized units. This traditional task organization is best suited for operations that require the integration of MAGTF, joint, and multinational fires. The MIG may task-organize capabilities so that the ANGLICO can combine lethal and nonlethal effects to enhance maneuver. The MIG uses the FCTs as the building blocks for ANGLICO's purpose-built task-organized units called ANGLICO detachments. The number of FCTs that form ANGLICO detachments is based of the MAGTF commander's intent and mission analysis of the desired capabilities. This capability allows ANGLICO detachments to operate at or above the division-level fires and effects cells to integrate MAGTF fires and create effects with joint and multinational forces.

Communication Battalion

The communication battalion provides expeditionary communication forces to install, operate, maintain, secure, and defend communication networks and data services to support Marine expeditionary unit (MEU); MIG; MEB; MEF command elements; or combined, naval, or joint task force headquarters. Communication battalion can have—

- Three direct support companies.
- One defensive cyberspace operations-internal defensive measures (DCO-IDM) company.
- One service company.
- One headquarters company.

The communication battalion has responsibility for actions within the scope of their mission that take place in the physical, logical, and social layers of cyberspace. Communication battalion is responsible for ground transportation, utilities, and maintenance logistics. When task organized with other elements of the MIG, the communication battalion can provide capabilities to a MEB or MEU.

MEF Network Operations Center. The communication battalion may provide the MEF network operations center as an extension of the MAGTF communications control center (MCCC). The MEF network operation center provides MEF-level enterprise service support and serves as the technical control facility for tactical networks, extensions of the Marine Corps enterprise network, as well as joint, multinational, and partner networks when directed. The MEF network operations center maintains baseline configurations, provides cybersecurity, system records, and logs for MEF networks. Further, the MEF network operations center collects and analyzes traffic data and addresses service optimization issues. The MEF network operations center develops outage reports to identify and correct system inadequacies, procedural deficiencies, and other problems for the system planning and engineering cell to analyze. Per MCCC direction, the MEF network operations center implements changes in information conditions or statuses that affect MAGTF communication and operations. The MEF network operations center partners with the MEF security operations center for cybersecurity incident response in the MEF. The MEF network operations center conducts 24-hour operations to support MEF and MSC exercises or operations.

MEF Security Operations Center. The MEF security operations center's mission is to conduct threat-informed DCO in coordination with the MEF network operations center and DCO-IDM company. The MEF security operations center is responsible for the defense of their area of operations, the MEF security operations center conducts DCO activities hunt, clear, harden, and assesses against malicious cyberspace actors using organic defensive cyberspace hardware and software tools. The MEF security operations center closely coordinates with the MEF network operations center and MEF G-6 to develop sensor employment plans to deploy network and host agents. The MEF security operations center conducts 24-hour operations to support DCO missions and MEF operations, activities, and investments, and reports to the MIG cyberspace cell for all DCO missions.

Expeditionary Communication Detachment. The communication battalion provides task-organized expeditionary communication detachments to support MAGTF or joint task force headquarters. Expeditionary communication detachments are task-organized communications enablers with organic combat services support attachments from within the battalion. Expeditionary communication detachments contain several expeditionary communication teams. Expeditionary communications teams are lightweight, task-organized communications teams that provide communications in distributed and austere expeditionary environments.

Defensive Cyberspace Operations–Internal Defensive Measures Mission Element. The DCO-IDM mission element provides task-organized mission elements to conduct DCO. This element preserves the MIG commander's ability to employ, command, and control, assigned forces, and critical systems on mission relevant terrain in cyberspace. Additionally, the element can be deployed as a stand-alone detachment supporting host and partner nations. The element provides DCO support with organic cyberspace defense tools on assigned or on identified critical assets the supported unit owns.

Intelligence Battalion

The mission of intelligence battalion is to conduct intelligence operations and functions to inform combined, joint, and naval fires and maneuver and prevent adversary freedom of action. The intelligence battalion executes three key responsibilities:

- Exercises command and control over organic or attached units conducting reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance.
- Organizes, trains, and equips task-organized forces in support of MAGTFs, naval, joint, and other units as directed.
- Establishes the intelligence operations center (IOC) to support the MEF G-2 with the six intelligence functions.

Intelligence battalion personnel compose the surveillance and reconnaissance coordination center (SARCC), human intelligence (HUMINT) operations cell, and counterintelligence operations cell to support the MIG. Intelligence battalion consists of five companies: counterintelligence and HUMINT company, battlespace surveillance company, operations company, direct support company, and headquarters company.

Intelligence Operations Center. The IOC is a multi-discipline center conducting planning, collection requirements management, production, and dissemination of all-source intelligence products. In the IOC, all-source intelligence is derived from geospatial intelligence, counterintelligence, HUMINT, open-source intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence, and target material production in support of the MEF. Concentration of specialized intelligence capabilities from radio battalion, intelligence battalion, and reconnaissance forces facilitate unity of effort. The IOC effectively employs limited assets for the collection and production of all-source intelligence products. The IOC is collocated with the MEF's main command post.

Collection Operations Management Cells. Intelligence battalion forms the core of the SARCC and incorporates representatives from radio battalion, reconnaissance battalion, the Marine aircraft wing, Marine logistics group, and Marine division to support the MIG intelligence and targeting capabilities to support MEF reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance. The SARCC is the principal intelligence-functional center for the supervision and deconfliction of intelligence and reconnaissance collection operations. The SARCC is responsible for the command and control, intelligence, and operations direction. The SARCC coordinates, monitors, and reports ongoing and supporting collections operations and reporting.

The HUMINT operations cell and counterintelligence operations cell direct, control, coordinate, and deconflict counterintelligence activities and HUMINT collection and related activities to give the MIG technical control. The HUMINT operations cell and counterintelligence operations cell are responsible for managing activities and ensuring compliance with the appropriate defense HUMINT executor and counterintelligence coordinating authority while adhering to Department of Defense and intelligence community policies and standards. The collection manager with the HUMINT operations cell and counterintelligence operations cell prioritize counterintelligence- and HUMINT-related intelligence requirements to ensure counterintelligence and HUMINT collection and activities satisfy the MEF commander's requirements.

Counterintelligence and HUMINT Detachments. Counterintelligence and HUMINT detachments conduct counterintelligence activities and HUMINT collection and related activities. The execution of counterintelligence functions and activities is guided by a detailed process that identifies enemy threats and friendly vulnerabilities, develops measures to defend against threats, and develops a plan to implement active and passive counterintelligence measures. Counterintelligence measures are designed to protect against hostile intelligence, espionage, sabotage, subversion, and terrorism threats. HUMINT activities are designed to obtain intelligence information using human beings as both sources and collectors, where the human being is the primary collection instrument. MAGTF counterintelligence and HUMINT personnel conduct HUMINT operations to collect information of intelligence value for the MAGTF commander and to answer intelligence community requirements. Information derived from HUMINT is obtained through source operations, interrogation operations, and debriefs. Technical surveillance countermeasure teams are specialized counterintelligence and HUMINT detachments capable of technical counterintelligence investigations.

Sensor Employment Teams. Sensor employment teams can conduct remote sensor operations using tactical remote sensing system gear for measurement and signature intelligence collection and small unmanned aircraft system for electro-optical and infrared collection. Remote sensors can be employed in most tactical situations. Optimal employment is conducted in areas where major movement is restricted to a few key lines of communications and the traffic pattern of military and civilian activity can be easily discriminated. Remote sensor operations are ideal for long-term defensive or security operations ashore relatively, where the time and resources are available to develop an extensive sensor network. Remote sensors have limited utility in fast-moving mobile operations, raids, and other limited-duration operations. Remote sensors can be useful during limited-duration operations if adequate time and means are provided to emplace sensors. In addition, the employment of sensors in open terrain areas, or heavily congested urban concentration requires detailed planning to ensure the sensor network can provide the desired information in those environments.

Meteorological and Oceanographic. Marine Corps meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) Marines at the MIG provide timely, relevant, accurate, and consistent meteorological, oceanographic, and space environmental information, products, and services required in support of joint, combined, and Marine Corps operations as directed. The METOC personnel collect environmental measurements from air, land, maritime, and space, using on-site and remote sensing platforms. Collected METOC data is manipulated, processed, and tailored to become actionable METOC information. Human judgment and intelligence processes METOC information into the specific context of the mission to optimize military decision making and operations.

Identity Operations Team. Intelligence battalion has one identity operations team. The team consists of criminal investigation division Marines, explosive ordnance disposal Marines, and field exploitation labs. Identity operations enable the MIG commander to integrate intelligence, biometrics, technical exploitation, forensics, and identity management capabilities to fulfill their challenging and constantly evolving missions. Identity operations enable commanders to attribute relevant events, materials, locations, associations, or activities back to specific individuals or networks to remove individuals' anonymity and enhance network analysis and engagement efforts.

Radio Battalion

Radio battalion conducts intelligence and targeting activities, and generates effects through signals intelligence (SIGINT), electromagnetic warfare (EW), offensive cyberspace operations. The radio battalion establishes necessary intelligence information architecture to enable combined, joint, and naval maneuver. Radio battalions are structured for five companies. These companies provide support to MAGTF, MLR, and joint force requirements. The radio battalion supports the MEF's enduring intelligence requirements. The radio battalion supports MAGTF commanders with special intelligence communications in the formation of the operations control and analysis center (OCAC), conducting EW and cyberspace operations, and SIGINT. The radio battalion provides support across multiple echelons through task organizing to support MSCs and MSEs and providing liaisons to the joint and coalition forces.

Operations Control and Analysis Center. The OCAC is the senior node for the command and control of radio battalion SIGINT operations and the overall coordination of MAGTF SIGINT operations. The OCAC processes, analyzes, produces, and disseminates SIGINT-derived information and directs the ground-based EW activities. The OCAC performs SIGINT processing, analysis, exploitation, production, and reporting of SIGINT products and information. Additionally, the OCAC coordinates with other intelligence nodes to plan, direct, and integrate SIGINT operations with other intelligence and reconnaissance operations. The OCAC is located with the MAGTF's command element IOC.

Operational Control Element. Radio battalion provides one or more operational control elements to MAGTF command elements. The operational control elements are smaller than OCACs and can execute similar tasks and responsibilities. The operational control elements can operate independently within their assigned MAGTF and extends the OCAC's reach throughout the MAGTF area of operations. The operational control elements are task-organized based on the scope of their SIGINT, EW, and cyberspace functions. The operational control elements perform the SIGINT processing, analysis, exploitation, production, and reporting of SIGINT products and information. Additionally, it is the principal element that coordinates with other intelligence nodes to plan, direct, and integrate SIGINT operations with other intelligence and reconnaissance operations with their assigned MAGTF.

Radio Battalion Units. The SIGINT and EW team are primarily collection assets that perform low-level analysis for indication and warning purposes. The SIGINT and EW team are best employed as far forward as signals of interest discovery dictates and may often mean collocation with platoons and squads. The SIGINT and EW team are rarely self-sufficient, so they must coordinate logistics, security, and maintenance support arrangements with local commanders before arriving in a local commander's battlespace. The teams may be further task organized into sub teams for short durations.

The radio battalion or its detachment(s) may require specially trained and equipped SIGINT Marines. Radio reconnaissance teams are generated to meet pre-assault, advance force, and deep post-assault mission profiles. In these scenarios, the radio reconnaissance teams are part of the ground reconnaissance and surveillance plan. The radio battalion may generate teams operating from a light armored vehicle-electromagnetic warfare (LAV-EW) platform. Each of these teams can provide the MAGTF electromagnetic support through sensing and a ground non-lethal fires capability via its organic electromagnetic attack systems.

Radio Reconnaissance Team. Radio reconnaissance teams are trained in special insert and extract means and basic reconnaissance capabilities. The radio reconnaissance team are capable of advance force, pre-assault, deep post-assault, and maritime raid force missions. Additionally, the radio reconnaissance teams may conduct SIGINT and electromagnetic signals search and data base development to understand threat operations prior to the arrival of other SIGINT and electromagnetic support unit forces. During amphibious advanced force operations, radio reconnaissance teams provide SIGINT and electromagnetic support to the advanced force. This support encompasses indications and warnings, threat reporting, enemy network characterization, signals survey, limited cyberspace enabling, electronic attack, and communications reach back to the intelligence community.

LAV-EW Teams. The LAV-EW variant of the light armored vehicle family allows a unit to gain and maintain supremacy within the electromagnetic spectrum. The LAV-EW team is attached to a light armored reconnaissance platoon as part of a MEU. During the conduct of operations ashore with light armored reconnaissance, the LAV-EW performs missions in support of operations. Signal surveys provide situational awareness to the light armored reconnaissance platoon and other units with established communications. The signal survey serves the electromagnetic spectrum support role and sets conditions for a portion of the electromagnetic protection mission. Indications and warnings are relayed to supported units for dynamic electromagnetic attack. The supported commander may plan more deliberate electromagnetic attack. When conducting electromagnetic attack operations, adjacent unit friendly forces incidents are the greatest risk. The LAV-EW team uses the FECC, spectrum managers, the joint restricted frequency list, the electronic attack, clearance guide, and the joint automated communications electronics operating instructions to mitigate risk. Electromagnetic attack operations gain measures of effectiveness and performance to for the MAGTF, MLR, and joint force to become more effective. Measures of effectiveness and performance allow the supported commander to conduct re-attack operations or switch to a portion of spectrum that may be easier exploited.

SIGINT and EW Teams. SIGINT and EW teams execute tactical operations to collect intelligence. Communication with the operational control elements, supported, and adjacent units provide the team with a means to push and pull information. Collections in the electromagnetic spectrum, signals identification, basic analysis, resource management, and accurately identifying and reporting information contribute to the intelligence picture. Signal surveys provide situational awareness of the operating environment's electromagnetic spectrum. The signal survey is the electromagnetic spectrum support role for a portion of the electromagnetic protection. Indications and warnings are relayed to supported units, allow for dynamic electromagnetic attack, or enabling a supported commander to plan for deliberate electromagnetic attack.

Infantry Battalion, SIGINT, and Electromagnetic Warfare Teams. Each infantry battalion has three SIGINT and EW teams mapped to their aligned radio battalion. Infantry battalion SIGINT and EW teams provide focused, threat-centric battlespace awareness through the employment of tactical SIGINT, EW, and cyberspace capabilities. SIGINT and EW teams support multi-domain operations to limit enemy and adversary freedom of action. SIGINT and EW teams are being moved back to the radio battalions, will be sent to infantry units if requested.

MEF Support Battalion

The MSB mission is to provide and coordinate combat service support, security, and administrative services to the MEF headquarters, MEB headquarters, and MIG headquarters to enable the MEF to win in competition and conflict. The battalion staff, medical, armory, and supply sections are organized under headquarters company. Motor transport, engineers, and food service are part of combat service support company. The MSB is the primary unit providing logistics support to the MEF command element and the MIG headquarters. The MSB serves as the camp commandant for the MEF command element. MSB provides medical capabilities in both garrison and deployed environments. When the MSB provides security, the MSB requires external augmentation to build a security force requisite with the environment and size force requiring security.

MIG OPERATIONS CENTER HIERARCHY WITHIN THE MEF

The operations centers in the MIG allow for transitions to crisis or conflict with little changes to process. The temporal aspect of operations in competition, crisis, or conflict will change, requiring frequent and timely outputs from the MIG's operations centers. When the MEF is required to deploy, portions of operations centers can deploy forward with the MEF command element, while a portion may remain in garrison providing reach-back support. Decisions on what to deploy forward and what remains in garrison require significant analysis. The MIG serves as a MSE of the MEF. The MEF staff plays a critical role in planning, synchronizing, and prioritizing the MEF's operations, activities, and investments. Figure 4-2 shows an example of command support relationships.

The MIG exercises command and control of all its subordinate elements. The MIG receives orders from the MEF and issues orders to its subordinates. This allows the MIG commander to synchronize higher headquarters requirements and manage resources to support MEF operations.

Figure 4-2 shows how the MIG commander may establish command support relationships for operations centers supporting the MEF command element in competition. In this example, the MSB's camp commandant and administration and logistics operations center is in direct support of the MEF G-1 and G-4. Intelligence battalion's IOC and radio battalion's OCAC is in direct support of the G-2. Communication battalion's network operations center and security operations center are in direct support of the G-6 via the MCCC. The MIG operations center has a coordinating relationship with the MEF operations center. The MIG's ICC has a coordinating relationship with the MEF G-39.

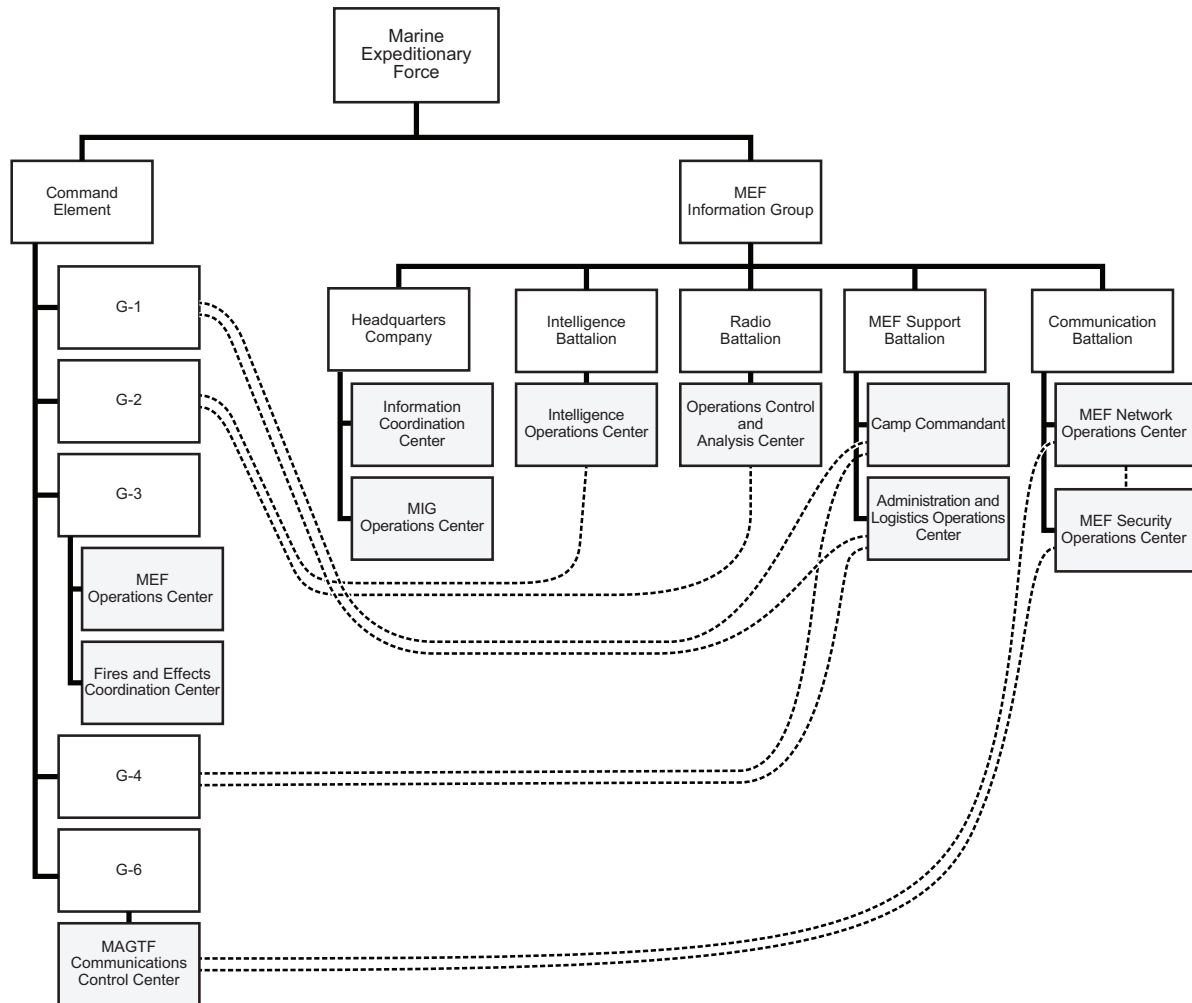


Figure 4-2. Example Command and Command Support Relationships within the MEF.

MEF EMPLOYMENT IN A NAVAL CONSTRUCT

When directed, the MEF can be used in a naval construct during distributed maritime operations, reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance, EAB operations, and littoral operations in a contested environment. During these operations, naval forces use composite warfare doctrine. Composite warfare doctrine centralizes command and decentralizes execution. Composite warfare doctrine is consistent with the MEF's single-battle construct. When operating in a naval construct, the MEF commander task organizes with naval formations to enable the MLR and MIG to support the delivery of advantage at sea. The MEF commander aligns Navy and Marine Corps staff functions to ensure interoperability with joint forces, allies, and partners during operations. Naval forces require modular, scalable, and integrated battlespace organized seaward and landward with sensors, weapons, information activities and sustainment capabilities. The MIG applies the single-battle construct to provide the Fleet Marine Forces assured command and control, intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting capabilities and uses the FECC to generate lethal and nonlethal effects. During joint maritime operations, MIG planners integrate within the

appropriate maritime operations center (MOC). The MOCs are established at all fleets and Navy component command headquarters to form the nucleus of a JFMCC upon designation. The MOC supports the commander who exercises command and control of subordinate forces and coordinates support with other component commanders as necessary. Figure 4-3 depicts a notional naval task force's command and command support relationships reflecting MIG employment.

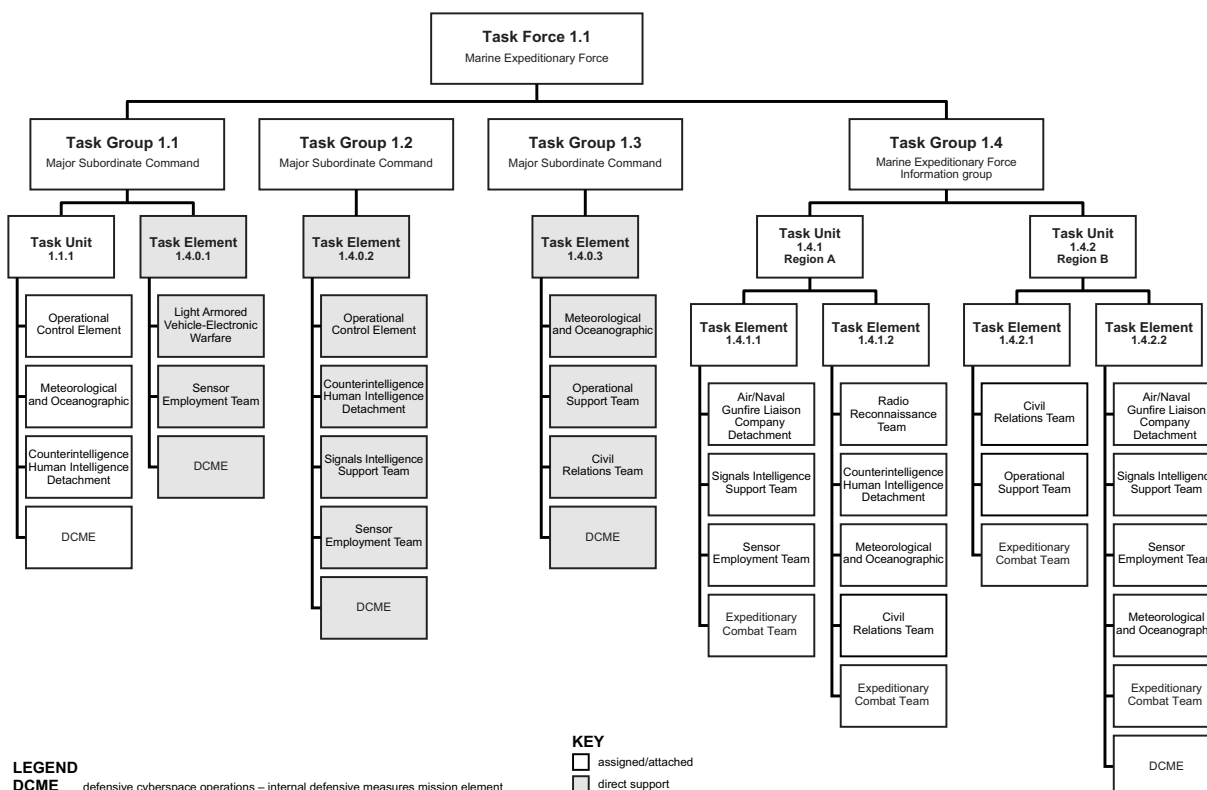


Figure 4-3. Notional Naval Task Force Command and Command Support Relationships.

In the Figure 4-3 example, the MIG is designated as task group 1.4 and is responsible for the command and control of organic units in general support of task force 1 to conduct reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance operations. Task group 1.4 has two task units with battalion commanders from the MIG's subordinate battalions. Those task units are regionally aligned to two different areas of the MEF's area of operation. Each task unit has two subordinate task elements conducting actions to create unity of effort. Task group 1.4 subordinate task elements operate within other task force or task group battlespace. This example depicts task units from the MIG being attached to task group 1.1. This task unit has a battalion commander from one of the MIG's subordinate battalions and attaches to task group 1.1. Alternatively, a task unit may provide direct support to achieve unity of effort through unity of command under task group 1.1. A task element from task group 1.4 is in direct support of task group 1.1 for a specified time frame for targeting high-payoff targets and defend critical infrastructure.

There are two task elements from task group 1.4 in direct support of task group 1.2 and task group 1.3 in this example. Task element 1.4.0.2 provides direct support to task group 1.2 with SIGINT and electromagnetic warfare collections and analysis, maritime sensing, counterintelligence, and defensive cyberspace capabilities. Task element 1.4.0.3 provides direct support to task group 1.3

with METOC, COMMSTRAT, civil affairs, and DCO. This example is a snapshot in time as the campaign and operational requirements shift command and command support relationships will change. For example, task element 1.4.0.1 in direct support of task group 1.1 may be reconstituted and redistributed to meet the task force intelligence collections and fires and effects plan.

The LAV-EW may stay with task group 1.1 as an attachment to task unit 1.1.1 to provide SIGINT and electromagnetic warfare collections while the sensor employment team is moved to task element 1.4.0.3 to provide maritime sensing and the defensive cyberspace operations—internal defensive measures mission element is moved back to task group 1.4 to reinforce DCO for MEF critical infrastructure.

CHAPTER 5.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

Command is the lawful authority the commander exercises through rank or assignment. Command and control includes the authority and responsibility to use available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces to accomplish assigned missions. Command and control encompasses responsibilities for the health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assigned personnel.

COMMAND

A MIG is an O-6 command that works directly for the MEF commander as an MSE. The MIG commander may support MSCs, such as the division or wing. The MIG commander exercises command over assigned and attached forces. The MIG commander directs and coordinates subordinate command relationships. The MIG commander accomplishes these responsibilities through exercising authority, leadership, and decision making.

CONTROL

Control is the iterative process the MIG commander uses to adjust the guidance and directions given to the staff and the subordinate elements based on situational awareness and feedback. Control consists of people, information, and command and control support structures. All the MIG's subordinate battalions provide scalable small-form factors that are highly mobile and can operate in austere environments. The MIG commander facilitates unity of effort using decentralized control. The MIG commander employs units to provide intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting capabilities to maximize effects of MEF lethal and nonlethal fires. The MIG commander places the right people in the right positions to rapidly facilitate distribution of information and feedback in all directions. The most important elements of the MIG's C2 structure are the watch officer, watch standers, clerks, radio operators, and analysts. The MIG commander prioritizes key personnel training within the C2 structure.

Authority

The MIG commander exercises command and control through judgment, decision making, direction, and the delegation of authority. The MIG commander delegates authority to battalion commanders, company commanders, staff members, and other subordinates based on their abilities and judgment. The MIG commander empowers subordinates to make decisions within the scope of their authority using sound judgment. The MIG commander recognizes the speed of the information environment requires subordinates to exercise autonomy based on limited

direction in uncertain conditions in the operational environment to place the enemy and adversary at risk. Legal authority alone will not make the MIG successful. The commander must demonstrate sound leadership and enable subordinates.

Leadership

Commanders throughout the MIG exercise mastery of the art of leadership. They inspire and motivate Marines using centralized command and decentralized control to lead effectively through their subordinate unit commanders. MIG commanders clearly articulate their intent applying centralized command and use mission type orders to establish decentralized control.

Decision Making

Commanders within the MIG create the conditions for success through decision making. Rapid and informed decision making provides operational agility to maneuver during multi-domain operations to deliver advantages and impose dilemmas. The MIG's ability to make decisions quickly with incomplete information is imperative. Decision making is a key element of command and control. Command and control supports the quality and timeliness of decision making. The advantages of modern C2 systems are lost to a commander who has not mastered decision making. MIG commanders must master the art and science of decision making to maximize the lethality of intelligence activities during operations.

Planning

The MIG commander uses plans to generate information and project their vision forward in the information environment. Plans are tools to anticipate and shape events or situations before they occur. Planning is a learning process. The MIG commander's knowledge and experience are critical to planning. Planning and command and control identify actions to achieve the desired end state. The MIG commander issues the commander's planning guidance and providing a clear, concise commander's intent. The MIG commander and subordinate commanders will not possess the time and certainty they want. Certainty can never be achieved because the enemy or adversary is already doing something else. Waiting for certainty cedes tempo and initiative to the enemy or adversary. Planning balances time and uncertainty by anticipating decisions and actions. Effective planning supports decisive action.

MIG HEADQUARTERS' COMMAND AND CONTROL OF SUBORDINATE FORCES

The MIG focuses command and control efforts in three key areas:

- Command and control of MIG organic and attached units conducting intelligence and counterintelligence activities supporting MEF and joint forces reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance operations. MIG intelligence, counterintelligence, and targeting facilitate the execution of the supported commander's fires and effects plan and intelligence plan. The MIG headquarters employs units in the MEF's deep battlespace to meet MEF intelligence and effects requirements.

- Force generation of MIG employment. The MIG headquarters supervises subordinate unit force generation processes to ensure units are organized, trained, and equipped to meet the operational requirements of the supported commander.
- Operational support to MEF headquarters. The MIG headquarters establishes operations centers and ensures operational center support to the MEF headquarters meets the MEF staff's requirements. The MIG commander can assign support relationships of its subordinate operational centers to specified MEF staff sections. For example, the MIG commanding officer can put the intelligence battalion's IOC in direct support of the MEF G2.

COMMAND AND SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

Command relationships and levels of authority must be adapted to the mission's requirements. The MIG commander may establish nonstandard relationships when required. Collectively, command relationships and levels of authority provide the flexibility necessary to organize forces to respond to all situations. Command relationships develop understanding and freedom of action. When a Marine Corps unit is under the command of a senior Marine Corps unit, the subordinate Marine Corps unit is either organic or attached. If organic, a unit is assigned to and forms an essential part of a military organization. If attached, units or personnel are temporarily placed in an organization. When a Marine Corps unit is in a support relationship, one element or unit of the MAGTF provides a required capability to another element.

The command and support relationships used to assign missions to subordinate units in the MEF are either command or support relationships. During operations, MIG units operate according to the MEF's intelligence plan and MIG's execution plans. Additionally, MIG effects units operate under the MEF G-3 and in accordance with the MEF's targeting and effects plan and execution plans. The principal operational command and control support relationships are general support, direct support, and attached.

General Support

A unit assigned under a general support command relationship supports the organization as a whole and stays under the command of the parent unit. The general support mission enhances operational flexibility and makes the supporting unit immediately responsive to the needs of the organization. General support is useful when scarce resources must be available to the force as a whole and cannot be committed to any one subordinate unit. The MEF G-3 tasks MIG ISR and effects units.

Direct Support

The MIG ISR, and effects units or detachments may be placed in direct support of a supported commander. This focuses support for phases of an operation or creates enhanced multi-domain operations nodes in support of subordinate elements. A MIG ISR, effects unit, or element operating in direct support of another unit is concerned primarily with responding to the intelligence, effects, and operations of the supported unit. The ISR or effects unit is authorized to respond directly to requests and may undertake other missions that do not interfere with the

supported unit. Occasionally, ISR or effects assets are in direct support of a subordinate element. For example, direct support is often appropriate when a subordinate unit is conducting an operation and requires support from other ISR or effects capabilities.

Attached

When MAGTFs below MEF size are deployed, task-organized elements from MIG subordinate units can be attached to the MAGTF's command element. For example, detachments from ANGLICO, communication battalion, radio battalion, intelligence battalion, COMMSTRAT company, and information maneuver company are attached to the MEU command element. The ISR and effects units are employed rapidly during developing and fluid situations. The main effort may shift suddenly from one subordinate element to another. This results in modifications or complete changes in ISR and effects elements' missions, insertion plans, extraction plans, schedules, transportation, or operational techniques. The MIG ISR and effects units may be attached to a unit to accomplish a particular mission. Units or personnel that are attached are under the command of the gaining unit commander with command and control exercised via the MEF G-3. Administrative, combat service support, and other support may be under the responsibility of the gaining unit commander. The attachment orders specify the full scope of operational C2 authority and support that the parent unit retains or passes to the gaining unit. Attached and direct support relationships limit the overall flexibility of the commander and are inefficient uses of MIG ISR and effects forces. General support delivers the best outcomes for using MIG ISR and effects units.

Coordinating Authority

Coordinating authority is a consultation relationship. Coordinating authority enhances the MEF's and MIG's ability to integrate with joint forces, allies, and partners. When units cannot reach agreement, the appointing authority adjudicates the matter. Coordinating authority involves a commander or individual exercising the authority that requires consultation. Coordinating authority applies between the specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more services, joint force components, or forces of the same Service or agencies, but without the authority to compel agreement. For example, an appointing authority can grant a Marine aircraft group commander coordinating authority to work with Army and Air Force aviation units located on geographically close but separate forward operating bases to establish security for the multi-Service base cluster.

Direct Liaison Authorized

Direct liaison authorized is authority a commander delegates to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. At the MIG, this applies more to planning than operations and carries the requirement to keep the commander granting direct liaison authorized informed. For example, a MEF commander may give direct liaison authorized to the MIG commander to consult with a joint force information warfare agency for information planning. Direct liaison authorized creates a coordination relationship, not an authority to exercise command.

Staff Cognizance

Staff cognizance describes the broad responsibility and authority over designated staff functions each general or executive staff officer is assigned in their area of interest. These responsibilities and authorities range from coordination within the staff to delegation of authority for a specified warfighting function or sub-function. Staff cognizance includes the responsibility for effective use

of available resources and the authority for planning, organizing, assigning tasks, and coordinating forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. Marine Corps orders and doctrine provide the staff cognizance for general or executive staff officers that the commanders within the MIG may modify to meet mission requirements.

JOINT CONTROL AND AUTHORITIES

Operational Control

Operational control provides the authority to perform the functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and using commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. For example, the MIG only uses cyberspace capabilities to generate effects under operational control of US Cyberspace Command. The combatant commander can delegate operational control to subordinate commanders.

Tactical Control

Tactical control (TACON) provides the authority over forces. The scope of authority is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish assigned missions or tasks. For example, the MIG can provide allocated forces to a combatant commander who delegates operational control of Marine forces to the theater Marine Corps component command and TACON of the same forces to the theater fleet.

Administrative Control

Administrative control provides direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. The scope of administrative control includes the 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.

Administrative control provides the authority necessary to fulfill Military Department statutory responsibilities for administration and support while remaining subject to the combatant commander's authority. Typically, MAGTF commanders do not exercise administrative control over forces assigned or attached from the other Services. Administrative control indicates that a unit falls under conditional control of another commander for administrative matters.

Technical Control

Technical control refers to the performance of specialized services, professional service, or the exercise of professional guidance using policies and procedures. Provided the MIG has signal intelligence operational tasking authority, the MIG can task SIGINT operations using organic SIGINT assets. The tactics, techniques, and procedures of processing, exploitation, and dissemination are controlled under National Security Agency's technical control.

Joint Control and Authorities Vignette

United States Africa Command requests Fleet Marine Forces to embark on naval shipping to service regional objectives in the Gulf of Guinea. The MEF provides a task-organized force from across the MAGTF that includes a detachment from the MIG. The MIG provides a task-organized unit consisting of influence, SIGINT, EW, all-source, and cyberspace capabilities. The MIG uses direct liaison authorized to coordinate with US Cyberspace Command, and the National Security Agency prior to SIGINT, EW, and cyberspace operations. The MEF's overall force is assigned to US Africa Command, according to the global force management allocation plan. US Africa Command delegates operational control to Marine Forces Africa and TACON to 6th Fleet with a few exceptions. The SIGINT and EW team is under the same operational control and TACON relationship as the rest of the force. The SIGINT and EW team is concurrently under a technical control relationship with the National Security Agency. Additionally, the cyberspace Marines are assigned to Marine Forces Cyberspace prior to composite. Marine Forces Cyber Command are operational control to US Cyberspace Command for cyberspace authorities. US Africa Command delegates TACON of Marine Forces Cyber Command to 6th Fleet. The MIG uses subject matter experts to advise the unit requesting forces and coordinate through direct liaison authorized.

COMMAND AND CONTROL OF ISR AND EFFECTS UNITS

To maximize combat effectiveness, the MIG commander assess the battlespace and rapidly executes operations. While conducting intelligence activities, the intelligence battalion and radio battalion begin their missions and execute after the receipt of an operations order. The MIG commander and subordinate commanders' position wherever the situation requires to expertly apply command and control. The MIG C2 systems permit flexibility and freedom to operate independently to use specific operational techniques and command practices including the following:

- Optimizing time routinely using warning orders, situation reports, and anticipatory planning.
- Aligning training in operations and staff practices to ensure mutual understanding among leaders and units.
- Standard language, symbols, and standing operating procedures for clarity and consistency.
- Intelligence activities and effects operations occur across wide areas, and commanders exercise decentralized control operating with significant freedom of action.
- The MEF commander empowers the MIG commander to execute at the speed of operational relevance.
- Subordinate commanders exercise centralized command and decentralized control to execute at the speed of operational and tactical relevance.
- The MIG commander and subordinate commanders expand unity of effort to synchronize lethal and nonlethal effects to close kill webs with joint forces, allies, and partners.
- The MIG commander and subordinate commanders seize initiative to shape the battlespace to set conditions for the joint force, allies, and partners.

An effective battle C2 system accomplishes its mission through four interrelated components:

- Command echelons.
- Command and control organization and facilities.

- Command and staff relationships and responsibilities.
- Command and control reporting and communications.

MIG Combat Operations Center

The MIG headquarters executes command and control of subordinate units and establishes a MIG combat operations center (COC) during the transition from competition to crisis and conflict. The MIG COC is formed from the core of the MIG headquarters staff and requires augmentation from subordinate units for forward and main operations. The MIG COC is the principal command and control, operations, and information center for ISR and effects units. The MIG headquarters is capable of deployed a MIG COC with the MEF forward during crisis and contingency operations. The MIG COC contains future, current, and close operations cells. The MIG COC functions include—

- Ensuring that combat service support operations remain integrated.
- Providing information and assistance to the commander and subordinate commanders.
- Anticipating future combat support and combat service support requirements and pushing assets forward before needs are reported.
- Collating information for the commander.
- Acquiring and coordinating combat support assets.
- Providing reports to higher headquarters.
- Providing intelligence to subordinate units.
- Planning for future operations.
- Providing terrain management.
- Maintaining communications.
- Monitoring combat service support status.
- Providing target value analysis.
- Coordinating with the SARCC, higher, adjacent, supporting, and subordinate units.

Responsibilities. The MIG COC is organized into three functional areas: operations, intelligence, and communications. The appropriate staff officer or SNCO is responsible for the applicable functional area. These individuals are directly responsible to the commanding officer for their individual functions. The MIG operations officer is delegated the authority to coordinate the MIG COC and to make decisions in the commander's absence. The functions of the operations section within the MIG COC are as follows:

- Integrate planning with broader MAGTF ISR and effects operations.
- Develop the ISR and effects unit's estimate of supportability and execution plan.
- Recommend the ISR and effects teams to support the scheme of maneuver and concept of operations.
- Exercise command and control of all team insertions and extractions.
- Monitor and support all ongoing ISR and effects operations.

- Committed ISR and effects teams report directly to the MIG COC who then forwards all pertinent information to the higher headquarters.
- Ensure that all committed teams are debriefed immediately upon return.
- Maintain planning and operational aids to include the following:
 - ♦ Operations situation map.
 - ♦ Common tactical picture.
 - ♦ Common intelligence picture.
 - ♦ Intelligence situation map.
 - ♦ Overlays depicting obstacles.
 - ♦ Current event map.
 - ♦ Reconnaissance team status board.
 - ♦ Brevity words and prowords matrix board.
 - ♦ Astronomical, weather challenge, and password board
 - ♦ Significant events board; and reconnaissance and surveillance events matrix.

Personnel. The operations officer exercises administrative control of the MIG COC. The MIG COC is composed of the S-1, S-2, S-3, and S-4 or S-6 as appropriate. The MIG COC may include elements from subordinate and attached units or other representatives. The MIG COC configurations facilitate efficient operations. Internal arrangements support staff coordination, provide adequate workspace, sufficient communications assets, and reduce the number of personnel physically present inside the MIG COC. Personnel in the MIG COC monitor operations on a 24-hour basis. They maintain communications with organic, higher, and adjacent units to provide real-time situational awareness, maintain records, and send reports. The MIG COC maintains close coordination with the FECC, ICC, SARCC and the supported unit's COC. The supported unit's COC provides personnel include the following:

- Monitoring communications of all employed ISR and effects teams.
- Status and intelligence reports; evaluates them against current intelligence requirement tasks and intelligence reporting criteria.
- Records and graphically display current ISR and effect unit locations and threat situations.
- Routine and time-sensitive reports to the G-2 section, production and analysis cell, or other designated recipients in accordance with the intelligence dissemination plan through the supported unit's COC.
- Evaluations and assessments of the information environment pertaining to the ongoing operations.

Operations. Personnel are available to provide effective and continuous operation of the MIG COC. Establishing shifts provides personnel to operate the MIG COC and make decisions. The standard shift evenly divides available personnel based on staff function and expertise. Adequate shift-change procedures reduce continuity problems and provide standardized teams, enhanced teamwork, and simplicity. The operations officer uses replacement officers and noncommissioned officers as augmentation. Using replacement leaders on the staff integrates them into the unit with minimum disruption. They may replace current staff officers who assume leadership roles in subordinate units.

Additional units may be attached or assigned to the MIG to achieve mission, to include joint force enablers, MEF reconnaissance, or other capabilities. As the situation transitions to conflict, the MEF may collocate additional ground forces in the MIG element's geographic area. Command relationships among MIG elements may change as additional forces deploy to forward positions. The MEF's deliberate planning efforts establish support requirements in close and deep operations areas. When MIG units operate in the MEF deep battlespace they are in general support of the MEF. The unit of action provides battlespace awareness to the MEF prioritizing support to the MEF command element. When operating near other MEF forces or when operating in the MEF's close battlespace, MIG units are in general support of the MEF and located with the local unit.

The following vignette depicts a scenario wherein the MIG exercises command and control over assigned forces to contribute to battlespace awareness and generate effects for the supported commander.

MIG Command and Control Vignette

The MEF has been deployed to a failed state in a contested littoral environment where a humanitarian crisis is unfolding. Remnants of the former government are resistant to external aid in support of the population and have suppressed the civilian population causing thousands of casualties and widespread starvation. The MEF's mission is to seize a commercial port, which will enable friendly forces to provide humanitarian aid.

The MIG commander has task-organized MIG personnel throughout the MEF in support of the MEF Commander's priorities consisting of COMMSTRAT and information maneuver company elements along with space, intelligence, and cyberspace capabilities. Some MIG elements will remain in direct support from a reach-back location while other elements such as SIGINT support teams, information maneuver company information teams, and COMMSTRAT elements will remain attached to assigned forces for immediate employment per the on-scene commander's discretion. Intelligence elements located at the IOC and those that are forward staged will plan and execute collection operations to answer the MEF commander's PIRs while COMMSTRAT elements will endeavor to accomplish narrative dominance in the region. Cyberspace and space elements at the ICC will pursue shaping operations in line with the MEF commander's objectives and assigned authorities.

On D+30 the IOC assesses—based on HUMINT reporting corroborated through SIGINT—that the government forces will reconnoiter a target location using commercial off-the-shelf UAS prior to an attack. The IOC identifies indications and warnings that government forces are planning an attack on the water and electric grids to further inhibit civilian efforts to rebuild. The IOC informs the MEF G2 of the development and notifies the MEF operations center. The ICC coordinates with the MEF FECC to develop the information plan and release COMMSTRAT messaging to local news sources warning against using personal drones in the area. The ICC simultaneously develops the influence plan using input from information teams under TACON to the MLR. Additionally, using space and cyberspace capabilities, the ICC identifies indicators that adversary nations are providing intelligence to former government civilian and military officials, and that they might send advanced weapon systems within 30 days. The MEF commander informs the military and civil authorities who have the capabilities to shape military and diplomatic operations so they can address these efforts. Finally, the MIG coordinates with the MEF G-2 to employ organic UAS assets to provide actionable intelligence to the MEF commander.

On D+34, the IOC receives serialized SIGINT reporting from the OCAC that a UAS has been detected in the AO, confirming IOC assessments, and indicating that there is an imminent threat to MEF Objective A. The MEF commander, having pre-positioned ground forces to protect civilian infrastructure, is prepared to respond to the incoming assault and neutralize the threat.

The MIG's deliberate approach to all-domain information operations, in coordination with the MEF G-2 and G-3, enables the MEF commander's ability to retain Objective A. The MIG commander's task organization of information forces, coordination of operations centers throughout the MIG, and use of planning and operational aids (e.g., common operational picture and common intelligence picture), ensure efforts are seamlessly integrated and synchronized. The MIG's effective command and control, combined with robust intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination, enables the MEF to achieve its objectives and impede adversary operations.

CHAPTER 6.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STAFF

COMMANDING OFFICER

The commander is responsible for the actions, successes, and failures of the MIG. Command is the authority the commander lawfully exercises over subordinates by rank or assignment. The MIG commander's responsibilities encompass effectively using available resources for the organization, direction, coordination, employment, and control of the MIG to accomplish its mission. It includes responsibility for the health, welfare, and morale of all assigned personnel. The MIG commanders execute their responsibilities using planning, timely decision making, issuing orders, assessing subordinates, and exercising centralized command and decentralized control. The MIG commander and subordinate commanders are accountable for the tactical and technical use of information environment capabilities and limitations organic to the MIG.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The executive officer is the MIG commander's staff officer and assistant. The executive officer is second-in-command of the group and serves as the commander's representative in their absence. The executive officer is responsible for the organization, training, supervision, and efficient and prompt response of the staff. The executive officer maintains awareness of the unit's current situation and future plans. The executive officer assembles and supervises the MIG COC for decision-making. The executive officer establishes liaison with other commands. The MIG COC and MIG staff informs and makes recommendations to the executive officer, who communicates directly to the MIG commander. The executive officer disseminates instructions or guidance from the MIG commander. The executive officer's specific duties will vary depending on the MIG and MIG commander's desires. The executive officer is normally located with the main headquarters echelon. The executive officer assumes staff cognizance over the—

- Security manager.
- Information management officer.
- Headquarters company commander.
- Group legal officer.
- Unit liaison officers.

COMMAND SENIOR ENLISTED LEADER

The command senior enlisted leader (CSEL) is the senior SNCO within the MIG. The CSEL advises the MIG commander concerning all enlisted training, discipline, and welfare matters. The CSEL is responsible for the administrative, logistical, operational, and personnel functions of the MIG. The CSEL accompanies the MIG commander on activities, including command inspections, ceremonies, and battlespace circulation. The CSEL coordinates with the S-1 to track casualties, submission of morning reports, and personnel administration and coordinates with the S-3 for enlisted training proficiencies.

HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY COMMANDER

When deployed, the headquarters and service company commander serve as the headquarters commandant. The headquarters commandant is responsible for the local operational, administrative, logistic support of the group headquarters, attached and supporting units co-located with it. The headquarters commandant operates under the cognizance of the executive officer. The headquarters commandant exercises command over Marines assigned to the headquarters that are not assigned or attached to subordinate commands. The headquarters commandant provides local headquarters security, including the construction of defensive positions. The headquarters commandant supervises the operation of supply, maintenance, motor transport, health service support, and food service activities serving the headquarters. The headquarters commandant maintains facilities for the reception and accommodation of visitors and augments. The headquarters commandant supervises the police and maintenance of headquarters facilities. The headquarters commandant supervises the billeting plan for headquarters personnel. The headquarters commandant assists in selecting specific headquarters sites with the S-1, S-3, and S-6. The headquarters commandant conducts training and morale activities for headquarters personnel.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

Adjutant

The S-1 is the staff officer in matters pertaining to personnel management, personnel administration, and headquarters management. The S-1 monitors the administrative chain from MEF to battalion and informs the MIG commander of the MIG's personnel status. The S-1 recommends personnel policy to assist the MIG commander in handling personnel and morale factors, including legal matters and disciplinary action. The S-1 is responsible for administrative support for casualty evacuation and tracking, civilian internees, and detainees. The S-1 works closely with the executive officer and S-4. The S-1 section includes, the substance abuse control officer, career retention specialist, MIG legal officer, and equal opportunity officer.

Intelligence Officer

The S-2 is the staff officer for the planning and supervision of the intelligence function and coordinates with MEF G-2X for counterintelligence support. The MIG intelligence officer is responsible for informing the MIG commander, staff, higher, adjacent, and supporting units of the current intelligence situation. The S-2 makes recommendations for the allocation and assignment of intelligence resources and coordinating the intelligence activities of other elements of the command. The S-2 is responsible for the production and dissemination of intelligence in support of collections and targeting. The S-2 works closely with the MIG COC, operations officer, ICC, and MEF.

Operations Officer

The S-3 is the staff officer for the MIG's plans, operations, and training. The S-3 is responsible for integrating all the MIG's warfighting functions and capabilities to execute plans. The S-3 supervises the organization and functioning of the MIG's COC for command and control of the MIG. The S-3 retains tasking authority and synchronizes the other staff functions. The S-3 prepares and disseminates warning orders, operations orders, and fragmentary orders. The S-3 develops and reviews the concept of operations. The S-3 is accountable for operating the COC, planning and executing exercises, and planning and directing operational security and force protection. The S-3 conducts crisis action planning, prepares operational lessons learned and historical reports. The S-3 develops and refines the unit's mission-essential task list. The S-3 plans and conducts training, training inspections, tests, and evaluations. The S-3 maintains training and readiness records and prepare training and readiness reports.

Logistics Officer

The S-4 is the staff officer for logistics and combat service support requirements. The logistics officer coordinates requirements for supply, transportation, health service support, maintenance, and food services with higher headquarters and supporting units. The S-4 recommends the allocation of means, prepares detailed requirements, and develops logistical support plans for MIG plans and orders. The S-4 constantly monitors the responsiveness of support. The S-4 supervises the organization and functioning of the MIG's logistics operations center. The S-4 is responsible for embarkation, motor transport, maintenance management, and for developing concepts of logistical support for operations and deploying forces in the MIG. The S-4 works closely with the executive officer, S-3, S-6, S-8, and supply. The S-4 is accountable for the armory and group aid station support, motor transport, messing, embarkation, maintenance management, ammunition, and ground safety.

Supply Officer

The supply officer exercises staff cognizance over consumer-level supply support to the MIG headquarters and its operational detachments. The supply section's mission is to supervise and coordinate supply operations to including the execution of policies and procedures pertaining to procurement, receipt, accounting, storage, issue, disposal, and distribution of supplies and equipment.

Communications Systems Officer

The S-6 is the staff officer for planning, operating, resourcing, and integrating the MIG's communications, information systems, and intelligence information systems. The S-6 is responsible for the planning, installation, operation, and maintenance of organic and attached

communications elements, and all information systems. The S-6's responsibilities encompass single-channel radio, telecommunications, data management, and networking. The S-6 ensures communications, data planning and training are compatible with the MIG headquarters operational plan for effective command and control. The S-6 ensures interoperability and integration of MIG headquarters communication, Marine Corps data systems into the systems of higher, adjacent, supporting, and supported units. The S-6 recommends the allocation of means and assets, prepares requirements and employment methods, and assists in the development of plans and orders. The S-6 monitors the effectiveness of support. The S-6 directly supports the MIG COC and ICC with coordinating the location, establishment, operation, troubleshooting, and maintenance of all organic MIG communications systems. The S-6 is responsible for monitoring the status of communications and information systems. The S-6 advises the staff on the technical and operational aspects of communications and information systems employment. The S-6 identifies the requirements for communications personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities. The S-6 prioritizes communications and information systems support through close and continual coordination with the S-3 and MIG COC. The S-6 is accountable for the MIG headquarters key management infrastructure. The S-6 plans and conduct communications and information systems training. The S-6 prepares the Annex K.

Finance and Comptroller

The S-8 maintains responsibility for all financial processes within the MIG. The S-8 maintains the financial resources required to equip, train, deploy, and maintain a combat-ready force. The S-8 maintains financial systems and internal controls for efficient, effective, and legal expenditure of financial resources. The S-8 delineates between budget and accounting. The comptroller advises the MIG commander on financial risks, delivery and fielding timelines, and processes that maximize flexibility within budgetary constraints. The S-8 works with supply, S-3, and S-4 to develop cost estimates for specific mission sets and coordinates outside funding when required.

SPECIAL STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

Information Coordinator

Through the MIG headquarters and ICC, the MEF commander or information coordinator maintains a current in-depth, multi-domain understanding of the information battle to include the unfolding situation; location and status of friendly maneuver forces; location, status and availability of organic and external information capabilities and formations; pending fragmentary orders; and the commander's mission priorities. The ICC also supports the commander's or information coordinator's responsibility for nominating targets for deliberate or dynamic targeting, and for coordinating the timing and tempo of externally provided information capabilities and activities applied against targets when authorized.

Chaplain

The chaplain has responsibility for matters pertaining to the moral, spiritual, and religious wellbeing of the command. The chaplain conducts divine services in accordance with the manner and forms of the chaplain's faith group; provides and supervises outreach programs, spiritual growth retreats, and religious education; and facilitates religious ministries for personnel of other faith groups. The chaplain operates under the cognizance of the executive officer. The chaplain

assists in determining and improving the state of morale. The chaplain advises the MIG commander on all matters related to religious ministries. The chaplain provides pastoral care and pastoral counseling, including visiting the sick, the confined, and detainees. The chaplain advises the MIG commander on moral issues and provides input to programs that emphasize Marine Corps' core values. The chaplain assists in the casualty assistance calls program by providing ministry to the next of kin of deceased and seriously ill personnel. The chaplain provides liaison with local religious groups and non-governmental organizations in the United States or foreign countries.

Liaison Officer

A liaison officer is the representative of another unit's commander and is attached to the MIG to coordinate and facilitate cooperation and understanding between the two units. A MIG could receive any number of such officers, SNCOs, or noncommissioned officers, and may provide any number, depending on the situation. A MIG may receive tasking to provide a liaison officer to higher, adjacent, or joint commands to support operational requirements.

MIG Surgeon (Medical Officer)

The MIG surgeon serves as the senior medical advisor to the MIG commander and is responsible for medical matters and coordinating medical service support for the command. The MIG surgeon supervises the custody, control, and maintenance of all personnel's medical and dental records. The MIG surgeon provides the MIG commander with medical advice and insight in support. The MIG surgeon is responsible for post-injury medical care plans, group medical and dental readiness, and medical-related Service separations. The MIG surgeon exercises staff supervision and technical direction over personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, first aid, sanitary aspects of food service and food procurement. The MIG surgeon oversees other preventive medicine activities affecting the health of the command. The MIG surgeon plans and facilitates the training of all corpsmen assigned to the MIG headquarters and participates in their performance reviews and discipline. As part of the planning process, the MIG surgeon advises the staff on the health threats in the intended area of operations. The MIG Surgeon advises on the health service requirements for the command, and the indigenous population within the commander's area of operations as required.

GLOSSARY

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANGLICO	air-naval gunfire liaison company
C2	command and control
COC	combat operations center
COMMSTRAT	communication strategy and operations
CSEL	command senior enlisted leader
DCO	defensive cyberspace operations
DCO-IDM	defensive cyberspace operations-internal defensive measures
EAB	expeditionary advanced base
EMSO	electromagnetic spectrum operations
EW	electromagnetic warfare
FCT	firepower control team
FECC	fires and effects coordination center
G-1	assistant chief of staff, personnel/personnel staff section
G-2	assistant chief of staff, intelligence/intelligence staff section
G-2X	counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations and training/operations and training staff section
G-39	Information Activities General Staff
G-4	assistant chief of staff, logistics, logistics staff section
G-6	assistant chief of staff, communications, communication systems staff section
HUMINT	human intelligence
ICC	information coordination center
IOC	intelligence operations center
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
IWD	information warfare division
JFMCC	joint force maritime component commander

LAV-EW	light armored vehicle-electromagnetic warfare
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MCCC	MAGTF communications control center
MCDP	Marine Corps doctrinal publication
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MEB	Marine expeditionary brigade
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
METOC	meteorological and oceanographic
MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
MIG	Marine expeditionary force information group
MISO	military information support operations
MLR	Marine littoral regiment
MOC	maritime operations center
MSB	Marine expeditionary force support battalion
MSC	major subordinate command
MSE	major subordinate element
OCAC	operations control and analysis center
S-1	personnel officer/office
S-2	intelligence officer/office
S-3	operations and training officer/office
S-4	logistics officer/office
S-6	communications systems officer/communications staff office
S-8	finance officer/office
SARCC	surveillance and reconnaissance coordination center
SIF	stand-in forces
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SNCO	staff noncommissioned officer
SRIG	surveillance reconnaissance intelligence group
TACON	tactical control

REFERENCES AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Joint Issuances

Joint Publications (JPs)

- 3-04 Information in Joint Operations
- 3-09 Joint Fire Support
- 3-61 Public Affairs

Marine Corps Publications

Marine Corps Doctrinal Publications (MCDPs)

- 1 Warfighting
- 1-4 Competing
- 3 Expeditionary Operations
- 6 Command and Control
- 8 Information

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP)

- 3-31 Marine Air-Ground Task Force Fires and Effects

Marine Corps Tactical Publication (MCTP)

- 3-02A Nature of the Operational Environment

Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP)

- 1-10.1 Organization of the United States Marine Corps

Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBul)

- 5400 Redesignation of Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group to Marine Expeditionary Force Information

Miscellaneous

- Marine Corps Supplement to the DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
- Tentative Manual for Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations