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MEU3 SMARTBOOK

Third Edition (MEU3)

Mission & Organization

Staff Functions

Mission Planning

Mission Essential Tasks

Standing Mission Briefs

MEU Liaison & Survey Elements

Appendices & Reference

Acronyms & Glossary

the MARINE Expeditionary Unit

Guide to Battle Staff Operations & the Rapid Response Planning Process

The Lightning Press

Norman M Wade

MEU3

SMARTBOOK

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2227 Arrowhead Blvd.
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24-hour Voicemail/Fax/Order: 1-800-997-8827
E-mail: SMARTbooks@TheLightningPress.com
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MEU3: The Marine Expeditionary Unit SMARTbook, 3rd Ed.

Guide to Battle Staff Operations & the Rapid Response Planning Process

This is the 3rd edition of the MEU SMARTbook, updated for 2020 with 34 pages of updated/additional material and a return of the original GBC plastic-comb binding.

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Special recognition goes to the command, staff and Marines of the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit. Thank you for what you and other servicemembers do for our Nation each and everyday. Hooah!

Photo Credits. A Marine posts security during a tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel (TRAP) exercise on Karan Island, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, April 23, 2020. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Sgt. Kyle C. Talbot)

Printed and bound in the United States of America.

(MEU3 SMARTbook) Notes to Reader

Guide to Battle Staff Operations & the Rapid Response Planning Process

The **Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) SMARTbook** is designed to be a reference for MEU and PHIBRON Commanders, MEU and PHIBRON staffs and the commanders and staffs of the Major Subordinate Elements (MSE) and Naval Support Elements (NSE) of the ARG-MEU team.

The **Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)** is the basis for MEU staff planning. Planning is the art and science of envisioning a desired future and laying out effective ways of bringing it about. In war, planning can be essential to the ability to seize the initiative. In order to seize the initiative, we must be able to anticipate events and act purposefully and effectively before the enemy can. Planning mitigates crises by dealing with crisis situations before they reach crisis proportions.

The **Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2)** is an accelerated execution of MCPP geared to Crisis Action Planning. The R2P2 process allows the MEU/PHIBRON to anticipate potential missions, create a set of standardized responses through analytical decision-making, and rehearse their responses to achieve full capability within six hours of receipt of a warning or execute order.

Rapid planning requires extensive training in the techniques and procedures associated with R2P2. It requires standardized, detailed, parallel, and concurrent command and staff actions using Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are understood by all members of the unit.

The Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) SMARTbook helps to generate tempo and staff synergy in time-compressed situations through the use of "playbooks" for rapid planning and templates for efficient briefings.

This is the 3rd edition of the MEU SMARTbook, updated for 2020 with 34 pages of updated/additional material and a return of the original GBC plastic-comb binding.

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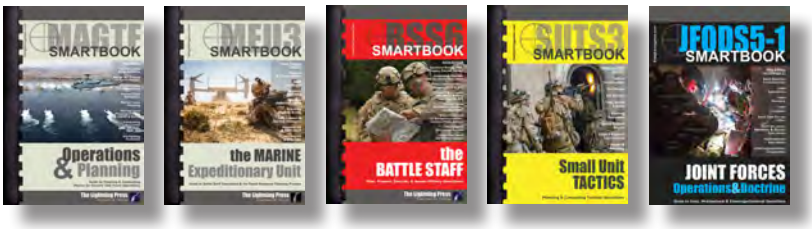

SMARTbooks can be used as quick reference guides during actual operations, as study guides at education and professional development courses, and as lesson plans and checklists in support of training. Visit **www.TheLightningPress.com**!

(MEU3 SMARTbook) References

The following references are useful in conjunction with *The Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) SMARTbook*. All references are considered public domain, available to the general public, and designated as "approved for public release; distribution is unlimited." The Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) SMARTbook does not contain classified or sensitive material restricted from public release.

Marine Corps Warfighting Publications

MCDP 1-0	Marine Corpos Operations
MCWP 2-1	Intelligence Operations
MCWP 2-15.3	Ground Reconnaissance
MCWP 3-1	Ground Combat Operations
MCWP 3-2	Aviation Operations
MCWP 3-11.2	Marine Rifle Squad (w/CH1)
MCWP 3-11.3	Scouting and Patrolling
MCWP 3-11.4	Helicopterborne Operations
MCWP 3-13	Employment of Amphibious Assault Vehicles (AAVs)
MCWP 3-14.1	Light Armored Vehicle -25 Gunnery and Employment
MCWP 3-15.5	MAGTF Antiarmor Operations
MCWP 3-16	Fires Support Coordination In The Ground Combat Element
MCWP 3-17.1	River-Crossing Operations
MCWP 3-17.3	MAGTF Breaching Operations
MCWP 3-24	Assault Support
MCWP 3-31.5	Ship-To-Shore Movement
MCWP 3-33.1	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Civil-Military Operations
MCWP 3-33.2	Civil Disturbances
MCWP 3-33.5	Counterinsurgency Operations
MCWP 3-33.8	Multi-Service TTP For Conducting Peace Operations
MCWP 3-35.3	Military Operations On Urbanized Terrain (MOUT)
MCWP 3-35.4	Doctrine For Navy/Marine Corps Joint Riverine Operations
MCWP 3-40.4	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Information Operations
MCWP 3-43.1	Raid Operations
MCWP 4-11.3G	Unit Embarkation Handbook
MCWP 4-11	Tactical-Level Logistics
MCWP 5-10	Marine Corps Planning Process (formerly MCWP 5-1)
MCWP 5-11.1	MAGTF Aviation Planning
MCWP 5-12.1	The Commander's Handbook On The Law Of Naval Operations
MCWP 6-11	Leading Marines

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Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) Overview

Ref: The MAGTF Operations & Planning SMARTbook and www.usmc.mil.

The Marine Corps is organized as a general purpose "force in readiness" to support national needs. Deploying for combat as a combined-arms Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), the Marine Corps provides the Nation with a responsive force that can conduct operations across the spectrum of conflict. The Marine Corps' most important responsibility is to win the nation's battles.

Mission of the MEU

The MEU provides a forward deployed, flexible sea-based Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) capable of conducting Amphibious Operations, crisis response, and limited contingency operations, to include enabling the introduction of follow on forces, and, designated special operations, in order to support the theater requirements of Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCC).

I. Marine Corps Organization and Structure

Operating forces are the heart of the Marine Corps. They provide the forward presence, crisis response, and combat power that our Corps makes available to combatant commanders (CCDRs). The Marine Corps has established three permanent commands to provide forces to unified CCDRs:

- U.S. Marine Corps Forces Command (MARFORCOM)
- U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC)
- U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command (MARFORSOC)

The CMC retains Command of MARFORCOM and via the Joint Chiefs of Staff global force management allocation process, maintains II MEF and other unique capabilities under the Commander, MARFORCOM (COMMARFORCOM). In that capacity Commander, MARFORCOM provides forces to the combatant commanders when tasked through the Global Force Management process.

The Commander, MARFORPAC (COMMARFORPAC) is assigned to the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command (CDRUSPACOM), and provides I MEF and III MEF to CDRUSPACOM. The Commander, MARFORSOC (COMMARFORSOC) is assigned to the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (COMUSSOCOM) and provides forces to COMUSSOCOM. These assignments reflect the peacetime disposition of our Corps' forces.

Marine forces are allocated to the remaining geographic and functional combatant commands for contingency planning through the Global Force Management process:

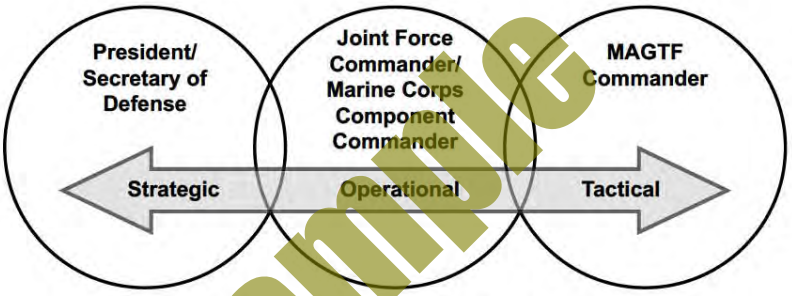
- U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM)
- U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM)
- U.S. European Command (EUCOM)
- U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM)
- U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM)
- U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM)
- U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM)
- U.S. Forces Korea (USFK)

Whether assigned, attached, transiting through, or training in a geographic combatant commander's area of responsibility, a Marine Corps component commander commands those forces.

II. Marine Corps Components

Marine Corps forces normally conduct operations as part of a joint force, which consists of significant elements, assigned or attached, from two or more Military Departments operating under a single commander. As noted in JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, and JP 3-0, Joint Operations, joint forces are established at three levels—unified combatant commands, subordinate unified commands, or joint task forces. While the terms combatant commander and geographic combatant commander are used in reference to the commanders of unified combatant commands, the broader term of joint force commander is applicable at all three levels.

There are two levels of Marine Corps components: a Marine Corps component under a unified command and a Marine Corps component under a subordinate unified command or joint task force. The subordinate unified command-level or joint task force-level Marine Corps component will communicate directly to the combatant command-level Marine Corps component on Marine Corps-specific matters.



Ref: MCDP 1-0, fig. 2-1. Commander's Level of War.

III. Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTF)

Marine Corps component commanders normally task-organize for operations by forming MAGTFs—balanced, air-ground, combined arms formations under a single commander. Due to the operational flexibility inherent in its construct, the MAGTF is the principal organization for all Marine Corps missions across the range of military operations. Expeditionary by nature, MAGTFs vary in size and capability according to their assigned or likely missions and are specifically equipped for rapid deployment by air or sea. They all comprise four core elements: a Command Element (CE), a Ground Combat Element (GCE), an Aviation Combat Element (ACE) and a Logistics Combat Element (LCE.)

See following pages (pp. 1-3 to 1-5) for an overview and further discussion of the types of MAGTFs -- MEF, MEB, MEU, and SPMAGTF.

Refer to The MAGTF Operations & Planning SMARTbook (Guide to Planning & Conducting Marine Air-Ground Task Force Operations). Topics and chapters include Marine Corps roles & forces, the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), expeditionary operations, Marine Corps operations (ROMO, offense, defense, tactical operations, reconnaissance & security, tactical tasks, etc), planning considerations, the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP & R2P2), integrating processes (IPB, CM, D3A, RM, IM), and the six warfighting functions.

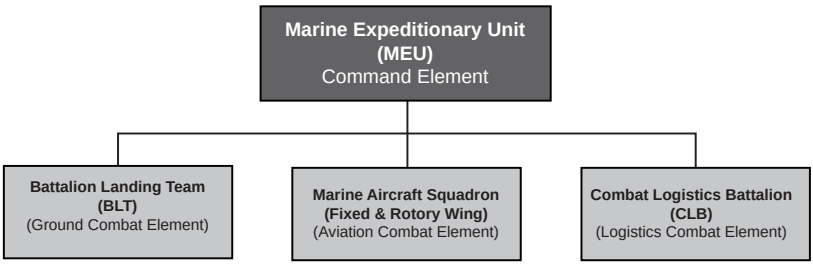
IV. The Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU)

The standard forward deployed Marine expeditionary organization. A MEU is task organized to be a forward deployed presence and designed to be the "first on the scene" force.

A MEU is capable of a wide range of small scale contingencies, to include:

- Amphibious raids/limited objective attacks
- Noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO)
- Security operations /Counter-Intelligence operations
- Tactical recovery of aircraft and/or personnel (TRAP)
- Humanitarian/civic action operations

Prior to deployment, a MEU undergoes an intensive six-month training program, focusing on its conventional and maritime operations missions. The training culminates with a thorough evaluation and certification. In addition to possessing conventional capabilities, a MEU, when augmented with a Marine Special Operations Company (MSOC) provided by MARSOC, may be designated as a MEU (Special Operations Capable) or MEU(SOC). A MEU is commanded by a Colonel and consists of anywhere from 1,500 to 3,000 personnel. MEUs typically deploy for six-month deployments aboard U.S. Navy amphibious ships. They deploy with 15 days of supplies for sustained operations ashore.



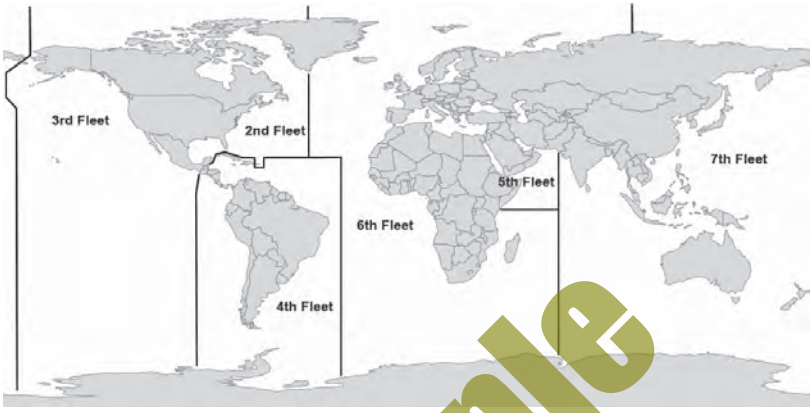
MEU elements consist of:

- Command Element (CE)
- Ground Combat Element (GCE) = Battalion Landing Team (BLT)
- Aviation Combat Element (ACE) = Composite Marine Squadron (Rotary wing with a complement of fixed wing aircraft, depending on mission)
- Logistics Combat Element (LCE) = Combat Logistics Battalion (CLB)

ARG/MEU Command Relationships

The ARG/MEU is OPCON to the Amphibious Force Commander under the Numbered Fleet Headquarters for the region. The MEU remains ADCON to the MEF.

USN Fleets



The MEU Cycle

Each MEU follows a similar work-up/deployment cycle.

Phase 1: Interim / Build-Up Period

Upon completion of a deployment, the Marine Expeditionary Unit remains in a stand-by status for approximately one month, prepared to respond to events around the world. Following this period, the MEU "stands down," releasing its MSEs and retaining only its Command Element. The stand-down period provides the Command Element a chance to rotate select personnel and begin planning for the addition of newly assigned MSEs and the next round of work-up training. When the MSEs are received, the stand-down ends and the six-months of intense pre-deployment training begins.

Phase 2: Work-Up Period

Training during the six-month work-up period is often referred to as "crawl, walk, run." The Marines and Sailors progress through curriculum and exercises that teach individual, small unit, and unit tactics while integrating the separate MEU elements into a cohesive, flexible and powerful force. The work-up period includes training in the following areas: Amphibious Operations, Mechanized and Helicopter-borne Raids, Noncombatant Evacuation Operations, Humanitarian Assistance, and Urban Operations. Exercises conducted during the work-up period include: Realistic Urban Training (RUT), PHIBRON-MEU Integration Training (PMINT), Composite Training Unit Exercise (COMPTUEX), and the MEU Certification Exercise (CERTEX)."

Phase 3: Deployment

Following the work-up, the MEU deploys for six months as a self-sustaining force that the fleet commanders can direct to accomplish accomplish a variety of conventional missions and support special operations and their areas of responsibility.

I. Administration (MEU S-1)

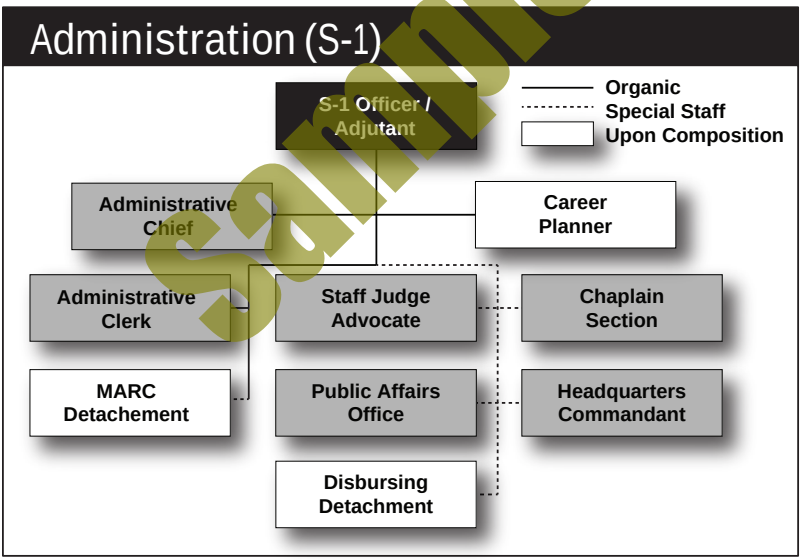
Mission

The mission of the MEU S-1 is to coordinate timely and accurate administrative support for the Commanding Officer and all personnel assigned or attached to the MEU across the four functions of administration (general, personnel, manpower, and operational) in order to enhance the readiness and operational capabilities of the MEU and ensure success across the full range of military operations.

Organization

The administrative section operates under the staff cognizance of the Adjutant, a primary staff officer to the Commanding Officer and coordinates actions and issues through the MEU Executive Officer.

The MEU S-1 Section is comprised of the Adjutant, Administrative Chief, and four Administrative Clerks. Upon composite, a Marine Administrative Reach-back Cell (MARC) of a Personnel Chief and five Personnel Clerks, a Postal Detachment of a Postal Chief and four Postal Clerks, and a Disbursing Detachment of a Disbursing Officer and five Finance Marines will augment the section.



Capabilities and Functional Areas

The administrative section will provide administrative support in four functional areas of Marine Corps Administration outlined below.

General Administration

General Administration encompasses administrative and office management functions that provide direct support to the Commander. The following areas fall under general administration:

- Correspondence Management
- Directives Control Point

- Postal Affairs
- Legal Administration
- Military Awards
- Casualty Affairs
- Records Management
- Performance Evaluation Management
- Voting Assistance
- Forms and Reports Management

Personnel Administration

Personnel Administration encompasses those areas or tasks that generally deal with a Marine's administrative reporting requirements, including elements that affect a Marine's pay, compensation, promotion, and items existing in personnel records and systems. The following are administrative tasks within the MEU fall under personnel administration:

- Check in/out
- Separation and Retirement
- Promotions
- Transfers
- Temporary Additional Duty Travel
- Pay and Entitlements
- Processing Personnel Action Requests (PARs)

Manpower Administration

Manpower Administration includes optimally managing and allocating personnel throughout the MEU. Manpower Administration encompasses the following:

- Table of Organization Management
- Assignment and Staffing
- Personnel Strength Reporting
- Command Sponsorship Program
- Career Management
- Personnel Accountability Reporting
- Disability/Limited Duty Management
- Transition Assistance Management

Operational Administration

Operational Administration includes those administrative requirements that exist solely to support MEU operations and exercises and will take place mainly during or just prior to deployment. Operational Administration for the MEU includes:

- Operation Plan (OPLAN) Annex E Development
- Personnel Statistics Reporting
- Personnel Tempo Reporting
- Casualty Reporting and Tracking
- Combat Replacements
- Time-Phase-Force-Deployment-Data (TPFDD) Reporting
- Emergency Leave Procedures
- OPT/Staff Estimate for MCPP and R2P2
- Personnel Theater and Country Clearance Management
- Official Passport and Visa Management
- OPREP-3 Serious Incident Reporting (SIR)
- MEU Movement and Reporting Procedures
- Finance and Disbursing
- Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

Operation and Execution Support

The MEU administrative section will provide the Commanding Officer support in all four of the above functional areas, ensuring timely and accurate processing of administrative requirements and reporting accountability of personnel at all times. General, Personnel, and Manpower Administration are continuous whether in garrison or deployed and will be executed in accordance with established directives. Just prior to and during deployment, the administrative section plays an important role in the function of Operational Administration.

The Annex E to the OPLAN will cover specific administrative support during deployment. The primary focus of the administration section during deployment is to ensure that accurate and timely accountability of personnel is reported. During Joint or Combined Operations, the MEU S-1 will also be prepared to join and account for personnel from other services and/or countries; combined operations bring an even greater accountability challenge. The following information and guidance is provided to assist in accurate and timely reporting.

Personnel Reporting

Personnel accountability reports are required daily. The Personnel Status Report will be submitted to the MEU S-1 no later than 0900 and 2100 while embarked aboard ship or while executing an exercise/operation. When in garrison, the Personnel Status Report is due NLT 0800.

Casualty Reporting

Casualty reporting will be done in strict compliance with the current edition of MCO 3040.4 (MARCORCASASTPRO) or, when performing Joint Operations, with Joint Operations SOPs. At E-30 (30 days prior to deployment), each MSE in the MEU will receive the release authority for Personnel Casualty Reports (PCRs) for members of their command. At that time, MSEs, when faced with a PCR, will draft the PCR and submit it to the MSE commander for review and approval. The MSE S-1 will then submit the PCR to HQMC Casualty Branch using the Defense Casualty Information Processing System-Forward (DCIPS-Forward) 8.0 and courtesy copy the MEU Commanding Officer, MEU Executive Officer, and the MEU S-1.

MEU Movements

Prior to and upon completion of any administrative or tactical movement, the MSE will ensure stick leaders have sufficient copies of the stick manifest to provide combat cargo, the landing craft or helicopter, the MSE S-1, and COC ashore (if applicable). MSE Administrative Sections will provide manifests to the MEU S-1. During the initial deployment phase of an exercise or operation, Major Subordinate Elements (MSEs) are required to provide personnel updates every 2 hours to the MEU S-1.

Reports will be provided every 2 hours until all movement has stopped and all personnel are accounted for ashore. When the Command Element deploys ashore, updates will be submitted to the MEU S-1 via the MEU COC. When the Command Element remains on board ship, reports will be submitted to the MEU S-1 via the Landing Force Operation Center (LFOC) Watch Officer. Updates on movements are provided no more than every 2 hours until movement is complete.

II. MEU Public Affairs (PAO)

Public Affairs (PA) activities for the MEU will be conducted in accordance with the current public affairs policy and regulations. During MEU deployment public affairs activities will also be regulated by public affairs guidance (PAG) from the applicable Unified/Fleet/Joint Task Force Commander(s).

Mission

The mission of the MEU Public Affairs Officer (PAO) is to provide timely and accurate information to better the public and individual Marine's understanding of the MEU mission, organization, capabilities and utility as an instrument available to the National Command Authority.

Organization

The PA detachment operates under the staff cognizance of the Public Affairs Officer (PAO), a special staff officer for the Commanding Officer. The PAO has direct access to the Commanding Officer; however, he coordinates all PA actions and issues with the MEU Executive Officer.

The PA detachment is normally comprised of the PAO, Deputy PAO, the PA Chief, and one combat correspondant. Before deployment the PA detachment will be augmented with an additional combat correspondent.

Functions

Command Information

The MEU PAO is responsible for:

- Writing and disseminating photos/video and stories to Marine Corps, DOD and public media outlets to include newspapers, magazines and websites
- Maintaining the MEU website
- Maintaining the MEU social media sites
- Establishing a Unit Information Officer (UIO) program for all MSEs of the MEU

Social Media

The Commanding Officer reserves the right to utilize social media to communicate with target publics. The MEU PAO is responsible for the management, appearance, functionality and content of the commands social media site(s). Information that is not appropriate for release to the public will not be posted on the commands social media site. Information that is not appropriate for release includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Graphic, obscene, explicit or racial comments or submissions or comments that are abusive, hateful or intended to defame anyone or any organization are not authorized.
- Solicitations or advertisements are not authorized. This includes promotion or endorsement of any financial, commercial or non-governmental agency. Similarly, attempts to defame or defraud any financial, commercial or non-governmental agency are not authorized.
- Comments that suggest or encourage illegal activity are not authorized.

Additionally, the appearance of external links on this site does not constitute official endorsement on behalf of the U.S. Marine Corps or Department of Defense.

Public Information

The MEU PAO coordinates with news media outlets and other external organizations, as well as utilizes public web and social networking sites, to communicate the MEU's messages. Every effort should be made to ensure that coverage of the MEU's activities by external organizations does not interfere with operations. Professional news media representatives will be admitted to attend MEU events only with approval from the PAO. Requests for public dissemination of information concerning command activities will be referred to the MEU PAO. In accordance with current directives, the PAO will release routine, command-related information directly to the press or relevant stakeholders when possible. When dealing with sensitive matters, the PAO will consult with staff officers, the XO and the CO as appropriate before releasing the information. The MEU PAO is responsible for the following tasks:

- Prepare subject matter experts to serve as official spokespersons to engage news media representatives (NMRs)
- Act as the command's official spokesperson when engaging news media representatives (NMRS) and news affiliated agencies when no subject matter experts are available
- Determine the number of local media outlets, host nation sensitivities, reporter/outlets profiles, and interests or agendas with United States Information Agency representatives located at U.S. embassies in foreign countries
- Write Annex F to operations orders
- Abbreviate Public Affairs Guidance to PAG
- Write and disseminate press releases and media advisories
- Respond to all media queries
- Coordinate and conduct press conferences
- Coordinate interviews and media days
- Coordinate media aviation requests
- Coordinate static displays for media and civilian interest
- Conduct media escorts
- Provide press information packages to educate the media on MEU operations
- Prepare Marines for media encounters by providing talking points

Community Relations

Community Relations (COMREL) is under the staff cognizance of the PAO and Department of Defense (DoD) Directives. COMREL includes any official interaction with members of the civilian community or community organizations involving MEU commitments such as participation in parades, visits, speaking engagements, volunteer events while at home or abroad.

Unit Information Officer (UIO)

Each MSE will appoint a UIO, E-6 or above, who will serve as the primary point of contact for the PA section. UIO Duties include the following tasks:

- Responsible for briefing PA matters when the PAO cannot be present
- Submit a comprehensive, monthly report to the PAO identifying significant unit events. Events will be considered for coverage by civilian or military media representatives
- Coordinate with the PAO to arrange for press, civic, and other official tours
- Facilitate media interviews with unit personnel and escort media representatives visiting the unit in accordance with guidance provided by the PAO
- Review the content and coordinate the management of unit websites. This Public Affairs Office must review all information posted to MSE websites
- Write stories highlighting the efforts of Marines within each MSE. Submit stories to the PAO for publication to various media outlets
- Provide unit photographs to the MEU PA section for DoD media outlets
- Act as the primary cruise book coordinator for your MSE. Submit photographs and cutline information per the timeline identified by the MEU PA section
- Act as the primary Tiger Cruise coordinator for the MSE
- Maintain up-to-date unit histories & biographies of all principal command team members

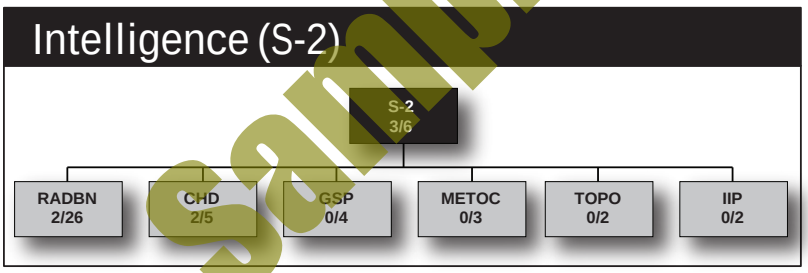
II. Intelligence (MEU S-2)

Mission

Plan, coordinate, manage, and perform Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) operations to anticipate, detect, define and evaluate threat capabilities and operating environment in order to provide the Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) with timely, accurate intelligence relevant to planning and execution of assigned missions in support of the Commander's decision-making process by reducing uncertainty about the hostile situation to a reasonable level, as well as to assist in protecting friendly forces through counterintelligence.

MEU Intelligence Organization

The MEU S-2 Section is composed of the Command Element (CE) Intelligence Staff and five detachments (dets) – one Radio Battalion Det (working Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)) and four Intelligence Battalion detachments (consisting of the Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) Platoon (IIP) Det; CI/HUMINT Exploitation Detatchment (CHD); Topographic (TOPO) Det; and Ground Sensor Platoon (GSP) Det). The MEU S-2 also tasks and oversees the collection operations of any and all organic reconnaissance and surveillance elements attached to the CE.



The MEU CE table of organization (T/O) normally has seven intelligence professionals (2/5) permanently assigned to the intelligence section. As composite date nears and the S-2 receives its various attachments, the S-2 T/O will increase to approximately 7/48; giving the MEU a very robust intelligence capability which provides the Commander analyzed intelligence across the spectrum of intelligence disciplines (HUMINT, SIGINT, etc).

Billet	Rank	MOS	Quantity
S-2 Officer	MAJ	0202	1
Assistant S-2 Officer	CAPT	0202	1
S-2 Chief	MSGT	0231	1
S-2 Analyst	LCPL-SGT	0231	3
S-2 System Administrator	LCPL/CPL	2551	1

The MEU Intelligence Section is responsible for focusing and orchestrating the effort of the MEU intelligence effort. Dedicated sections describing each discipline's mission, personnel, and equipment in detail are included in the following sections of this SOP.

III. Intelligence Requirements

For the MEU intelligence process to operate more effectively, all MEU intelligence elements must synchronize their efforts and integrate into a common process or system. Integration prevents unnecessary duplication and facilitates an efficient intelligence cycle. The requirement for accurate and timely intelligence starts at the beginning of the planning process—indeed, it can form the very basis of the planning process—while additional intelligence requirements continue to manifest through execution. To ensure success, we separate the intelligence requirements into the following categories:

- Planning / Shaping
- Operational
- Transition

1. Planning/Shaping Intelligence Requirements

Long before the conduct of operations, MEU intelligence sections must consider planning and shaping preparations. Planning requirements include identifying known and likely areas of employment in order to stockpile mapping, charting, geodesy and imagery (MCG&I) products which facilitates the commencement of intelligence preparation of the battlefield. Additionally, intelligence should build command situational awareness through the production and dissemination of geopolitical, regional, country orientation, cultural, and threat briefs which are focused on the enemy and the operational environment.

The MEU S-2 Section will hold at least weekly intelligence coordination meetings when in garrison and aboard ship called the “Intelligence Synchronization Meeting” on the MEU S-2 calendar and battle rhythm. All MEU S-2 attachments and MSE intelligence sections are expected to provide representatives to this meeting; additionally, the Amphibious Readiness Group (ARG) N-2 and ship’s intelligence Officer (SIO) will be invited to attend.

2. Operational Intelligence Requirements

During the conduct of operations, intelligence reporting must rapidly move in both directions. This includes intelligence reporting and finished intelligence products from higher to lower echelons, as well as Requests for Information (RFI) and mission debriefings from lower to higher echelons. In order to accomplish the timely movement of information, MEU intelligence must have the means to provide I&W directly to supported tactical units, as well as the integration of intelligence into the Command Operations Center (COC).

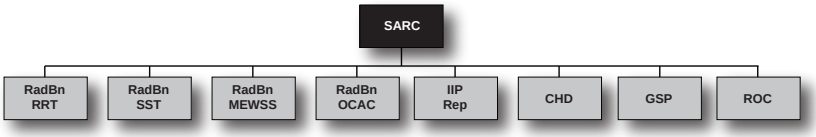
CE units and Staff, as well as MSEs need to submit deliberate RFIs electronically via the web enabled RFI system whenever possible. Tactical units being employed also need to provide mission reports and debriefs to the CE S-2 Section in a timely manner to allow the information to be analyzed and incorporated into the intelligence estimates.

3. Transition Intelligence Requirements

Intelligence gathering and analysis doesn’t stop at the completion of an operation; instead, this merely begins the process of analyzing the environment and preparing for future operations. Critical to the improvement to MEU intelligence is the review of intelligence processes and practices used during planning and the execution of operations. Specifically, the compilation and group discussion of detailed After Action Reports (AARs) that capture lessons learned (which identify obstacles or issues that created friction in the intelligence process, along with realistic, practical corrective actions that can mitigate or reduce any friction points) are vital to the successful transition and continuation of the intelligence cycle.

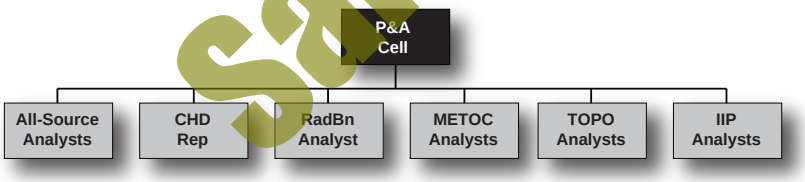
Surveillance & Reconnaissance Center (SARC)

The SARC is responsible for coordinating and supervising the execution of the integrated organic, attached, and direct support intelligence, counter-intelligence (CI) and reconnaissance collection operations. The cell will also conduct detailed intelligence collection planning and coordination with the MSEs and ARG planners, with emphasis on ensuring understanding of the collection plan and specified intelligence reporting criteria. The SARC will also ensure the MEU LFOC and MSEs are apprised of ongoing intelligence, CI, and reconnaissance operations. The SARC should not be confused with the Reconnaissance Operations Center (ROC). The ROC will submit all intelligence reporting via the SARC Lastly, the SARC will receive routine and time-sensitive intelligence reports from deployed collection elements; cross-cueing among intelligence collectors, as appropriate; and the rapid dissemination of intelligence reports to MAGTF C2 nodes and others in accordance with standing PIRs/IRs, intelligence reporting criteria and dissemination plan, and the current tactical situation.



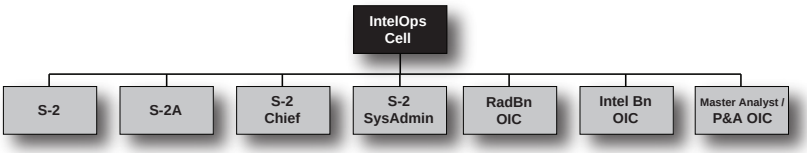
P&A Cell

The P&A Cell is responsible for managing and supervising the MEU's all-source intelligence processing and production efforts; this includes the fusion of the various intelligence disciplines to create intelligence briefs, estimates, order of battle, IPB products, target intelligence packages, and the battle damage assessments from mission reports (MISREPS). The P&A Cell is also responsible for managing the MEU intelligence databases, files, workbooks, and country studies. The P&A Cell OIC with guidance from Intel Ops will prioritize production requirements, as well as plan and maintain imagery, mapping, and topographic resources and other intelligence references. With the assistance of the intelligence system administrator the P&A Cell will also administer, integrate, operate, and maintain intelligence processing and production systems, unclassified general service and sensitive compartmented information systems; e.g., the intelligence analysis system or the image product library.



Intel Ops Cell

The Intel Ops Cell's primary responsibility is running intelligence operations and MEU support. The cell acts as the main conduit to the MEU Staff for all planning and any issues that may arise with intelligence support and services; this also includes the planning, directing, and supervising of the Red Cell during wargaming. Any Intel representatives within the LFOC also fall within the Intel Ops Cell. The provided PIR recommendations given by the P&A CELL are reviewed and updated for the MEU CO. All IRs are validated and prioritized. Intel Ops assigns intelligence tasks, as well as gives guidance to the SARC and P&A Cell. The intelligence system administrators (SysAdmin), to include the RadBn SysAdmin Marines, are also an element of the Intel Ops Cell. These SysAdmin Marines are responsible for the C4 systems within the CIC, to include the liaising necessary with the S-6 and/or N6.



Chap 1

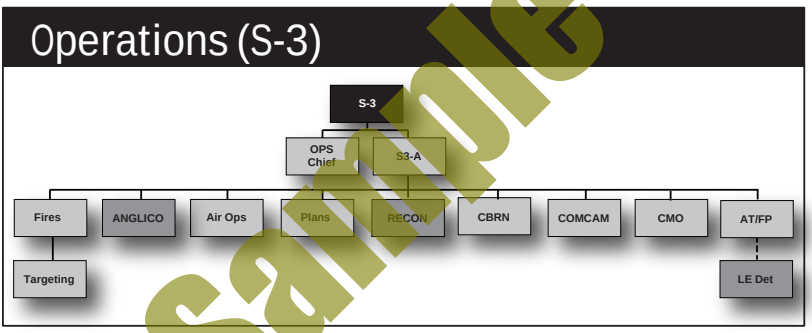
III. Operations (MEU S-3)

Mission

Provide a forward deployed, flexible sea-based MAGTF capable of conducting AMPHIB OPS, crisis response and limited contingency operations, to include enabling the introduction of follow on forces, and, designated special operations, IOT support the theater requirements of GCC.

Organization

The MEU S-3 is traditionally the largest section when composited. Upon composition, the MEU S-3 gains an Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (ANGLICO) Supporting Arms Liaison Team (SALT), a Law Enforcement (LE) Detachment, and a Recon Detachment. In everything the MEU does the Operations section takes the lead in the planning and execution.



Example S-3 Billet Breakdown		
Operations Officer	1 × LtCol	0302
Operations Chief	1 × MGySgt	0369
Assistant Operations Officer	1 × Major	0302
Fires Support Officer	1 × Major	0802
Targeting Officer	1 × Captain	0802
Fires Chief	1 × SSgt	0861
Fires NCO	2 × Sgt-Cpl	0861
Air Officer	1 × Major	75XX
Assistant Air Officer	1 × Captain	75XX
MAGTF Plans Chief	1 × GySgt-Sgt	0511
MAGTF Plans NCO	2 × Sgt-Pvt	0511
CBRN OIC	1 × CWO3	5702
CBRN Chief	1 × SSgt	5711
ATFP Officer	1 × Captain	
Combat Camera Chief	1 x GySgt	
Combat Camera Marines	3 × Sgt-Pvt	
Civil Military Operations Officer	1 x Major	
Civil Military Operations Chief	1 x GySgt-SSgt	

I. MAGTF Planning

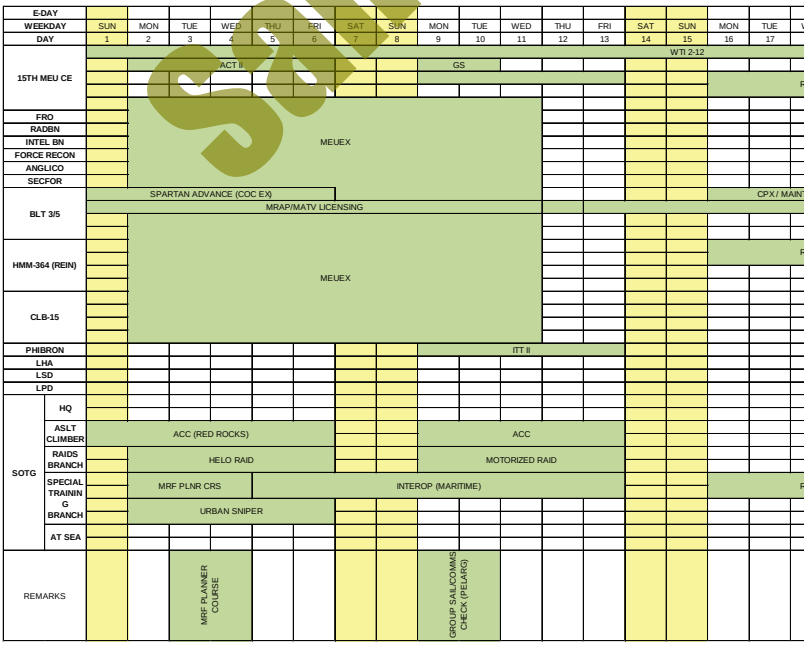
The MEU Operations section develops the planning for all training during formal and informal PTP, exercises, operations and events that the MEU participates in before, during and post deployment. Through the production of Fragmentary Orders (FRAGO), Operations Orders (OPORD), and Letters of Intent (LOI) the S-3 directs the movements of the MEU within the guidance and intent of the Commanding Officer.

Prior to deployment, the S-3 pieces together the requirements of the Higher Head Quarters (HHQ) with the MEU Commander's intent. The schedules and training requirements of each MSE and subset unit are synchronized with the Training and Exercise Employment Plan (TEEP) during Pre-deployment Training Plan (PTP). The MEU S-3 works hand in hand with each MSE S-3 to ensure all units within the MEU meet the standards of the MEF Order for the MEU PTP. In addition to the TEEP, the MEU S-3 produces and controls the Battle Rhythm and Weekly Scheme of Maneuver (SOM).

During deployment the MEU S-3 works to maintain the accuracy of the TEEP by including all Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) Events and Exercises. Within each Combatant Command (COCOM) the MEU is responsible for participating in TSC events with partner nations. As these events and exercises are added to the MEU TEEP the MEU S-3 will assign officers from the Operations Section to plan, coordinate, and supervise the MSE's involvement in each TSC.

A. Training and Exercise Employment Plan (TEEP)

The TEEP is a long term planning document developed and maintained by the MEU S-3 in order to track planning and training deadlines both during deployment and during PTP. The TEEP includes all the events for each element within the Command Element as well as each Major Subordinate Element. During PTP, the TEEP guides the MEU planning process to efficiently allocated resources for mission objectives . This coupled with the Commander's Operational Priorities establishes the planning priorities across the MEU.



Example MEU TEEP

In order to maintain version control, all MSE and attachments submit their schedules to the MEU S-3. The MAGTF Plans Chief supervises the production and accuracy of the TEEP in the regular training meetings.

B. Battle Rhythm and Scheme of Maneuver (SOM)

The Battle Rhythm is a weekly or monthly document that directs the reoccurring events that the MEU participates in. The SOM is the weekly schedule for the MEU. Both the SOM and the Battle Rhythm are produced year round by the Operations Section regardless of deployment status.

Used daily, the Battle Rhythm depicts the routine meetings and requirements within the MEU. It is briefed during the Commander's Battle Update Brief / Operations and Intelligence Brief as a reminder of daily and weekly requirements. It does not depict every event, just those events that cross staff and unit boundaries. It also includes the daily and weekly reports (Situation Reports (SITREPS), Personnel Statistics (PERSTATS), etc).

C. Battle Update Brief (BUB)

While in garrison and deployed, the MEU S-3 holds the Commander's BUB as determined in the Battle Rhythm. While on ship it is coordinated and synched with the battle rhythm of the PHIBRON Staff but typically the meeting is held in the morning. The BUB provides the MEU Staff and MSE Commander's an opportunity to inform the Commander of his "standing" information requirements. Although not Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR), the Commander requires information on a wide variety of topics and issues. The topics may include but are not limited to:

- Intelligence Updates(present situation, emerging threats, wx)
- Operational Updates (geographical depictions, adjacent units, etc)
- Training Readiness
- Medical Readiness
- Dental Readiness
- PERSTATS
- Maintenance Readiness
- Fiscal
- Communications Status

MSE Commander's also have specific information requirements to present during the BUB. Based on the situation and environment, the Commander may establish specific information requirements. If so, the Operations Officer (BUB lead) should disseminate the requirement to the appropriate staff sections or MSE.

D. Operations and Intelligence Brief (Ops/Intel)

Almost identical to the BUB, the Ops/Intel Brief occurs only while afloat/deployed and typically a few times a week. The "administrative" and "repetitive" items are eliminated—(Family Readiness, Fiscal, Dental Readiness, etc) in what becomes a shortened version of the BUB. Also, rather than MSE Commanders briefing templated material per BUB requirements, MSE Commander's have an opportunity for comments.

See pp. 2-8 to 2-9 for further discussion and briefing template for a daily operations/ intelligence brief.

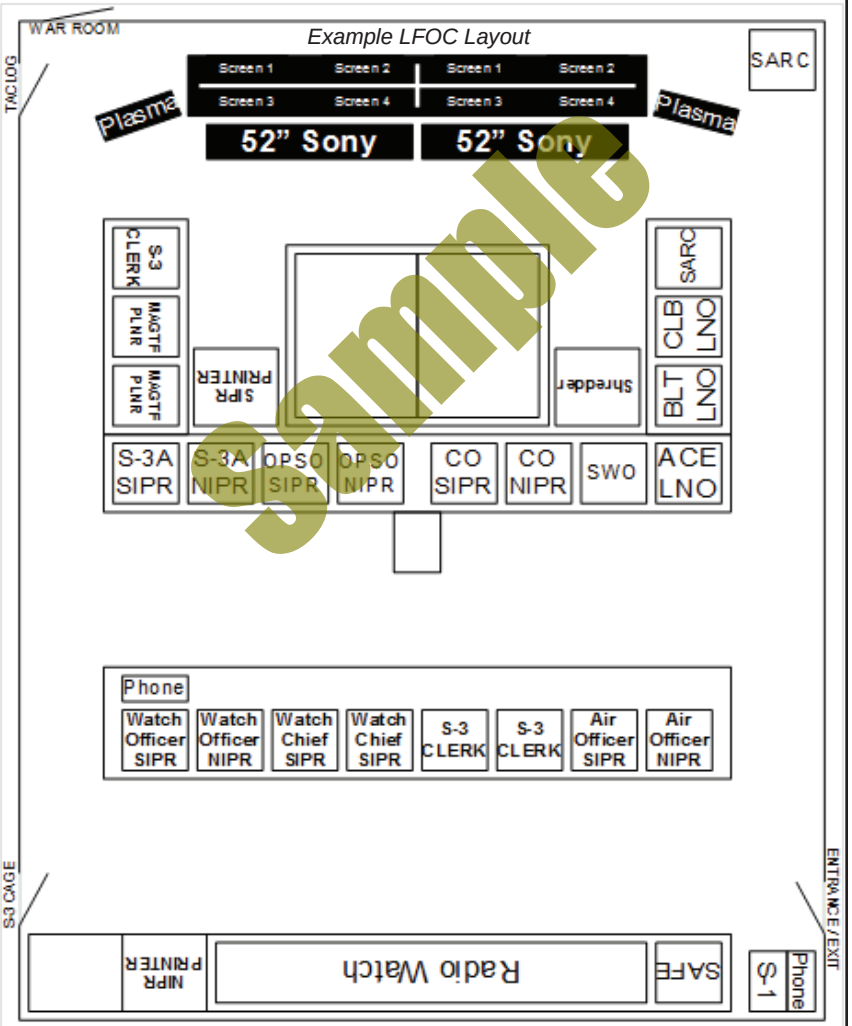
II. Command and Control

While deployed the MEU S-3 coordinates the MEU movements and operations from two areas. Ashore the operations section resides in the Combat Operations Center (COC). While at sea the operations section resides in the Landing Force Operation Center (LFOC).

Landing Force Operations Center (LFOC)

Aboard Navy shipping the MEU S-3 occupies the LFOC. The setup of the LFOC is determined by the Operations Chief through the guidance of the Operations Officer and the MEU Commander. The Operations Chief runs the LFOC and controls its operation and upkeep. Within the LFOC the S-3 will appoint a Watch Officer (WO) and Watch Chief (WC) to serve as the OIC and SNCOIC of the LFOC while the MEU is conducting operations. The WO relays information to the CO and makes decisions on behalf of the CO as are necessary.

Example LFOC Layout



(S-3 Operations)
III(a). MEU Force Fires

As defined in JP 1-02, fire support is fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, and special operations forces (SOF) to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives. Fire support coordination involves the planning and delivery of fires in support of MEU operations. MEU operations run the full spectrum of conflict, from providing humanitarian assistance to sustained combat operations ashore. Regardless of mission, the MEU will develop a fully integrated concept of fires that employs each asset with maximum effectiveness in support of the scheme of maneuver. Accurate and timely planning for, and prosecution of fires, requires detailed coordination, information exchange, and a thorough understanding of roles and responsibilities across the MEU and Navy Amphibious Squadron (PHIBRON). The mission of MEU Force Fires is plan, coordinate, and execute the efficient use of all supporting arms in support of MAGTF operations ashore and afloat.

I. Fires Organization

A. MEU / PHIBRON Fire Support Agencies

The composition and structure of MEU fires agencies is built around three principal organizations; the PHIBRON Supporting Arms Coordination Center (SACC) when afloat, the MEU Force Fires Coordination Center (FFCC) when ashore, and the Battalion Landing Team (BLT) Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC).

B. PHIBRON Supporting Arms Coordination Center

The SACC is a single location onboard the amphibious command ship (LHD or LHA) in which all communication facilities, personnel, and various intelligence inputs incident to the coordination of fire support are centralized. The SACC exercises overall coordination and control of supporting arms assets during amphibious operations until responsibility for the coordination and control of fires is passed ashore. Fire support planners from both the PHIBRON and MEU Command Element (CE) staffs form the SACC. The SACC may also serve as the operations center for PHIBRON Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM) planning and execution.

- Once the MEU FFCC is established ashore and has assumed responsibility for the coordination of artillery, NSFS, and air support, the SACC assumes a standby and monitoring status.
- In accordance with JP 3-02, the designated commander may choose either the PHIBRON Supporting Arms Coordinator (SAC) or MEU Force Fires Coordinator (FFC) to supervise the SACC during mission planning and execution based upon the supported/supporting relationship.

C. MEU Force Fires Coordination Center

The MEU FFCC plans, coordinates, and executes lethal and nonlethal fires in support of the MEU commander's concept of operations. The FFCC is the senior fire support coordination agency, and the MEU CE staff provides the nucleus for this organization. FFCC is task organized to conduct fire support planning, targeting, maintain communications and situational awareness, liaise with external agencies, and coordinate fire support matters that impact the MAGTF as a whole. FFCC provides apportionment and allocation guidance of available fire support assets to subordinate elements in support of MEU operations.

II. Pre-Deployment Responsibilities

During pre-composite and formal Pre-Deployment Training Period (PTP), the MEU Air Officers have many responsibilities in addition to those mentioned in the above paragraphs. Prior to composite (prior to the MEU having an organic ACE), the MEU Air Officers will request air support from higher headquarters (MEF). This is done through the MEF FRAG process. In addition to the FRAG requests, the MEU Air Shop will have access to the range scheduling websites for the various ranges via the Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS).

When composited, the MEU Air Shop is responsible for processing the Assault Support Requests (ASR) for the MEU. These ASRs will be submitted by designated operations personnel in each of the MSEs to the MEU Air Shop. The Air Officers will advise the MEU Operations Officer on the prioritization of the ASRs and will facilitate the allocation of ACE assets to fulfill all requests.

The MEU Air Shop will help to track ACE readiness with respect to aircraft maintenance, aircrew currency, and aircrew combat capability (ACC). The maintenance tracking is broken down into mission readiness status, aircraft modification, aircraft capability, and asset management. Aircrew currency will include but is not limited to pilot qualifications and currency for carrying troops over water (day/night), fast rope, NVG flight (HLL/LLL), external lifts, aerial refueling, and Deck Landing Qualification (DLQ). The different Type/Model/Series (TMS) aircraft have different expirations for their currency requirements; it is best to consult one of the SMEs in the various ACE detachments as they will closely monitor their own aircrew currency. The final and definitive source for the expiration of each type of qualifications is the Training and Readiness Manual for that particular TMS aircraft.

The MEU Air Shop is the senior TACP agency in the MEU. As such, all TACP training will be run through the MEU Air Shop. Since MSEs and other units will have JTACs and FACs, the MEU Air Shop will track currency requirements for TACP personnel from the BLT, ANGLICO, Force Reconnaissance, and the Air Shop itself. If a FAC or JTAC is near the expiration of his currency, the MEU Air Shop will advise the OpsO and CO of the situation and look to facilitate a TACP shoot to prevent that person from becoming unqualified. This may only require organic ACE assets but may require external CAS assets and/or coordinating with another unit to “piggy back” on a training opportunity. The MEU Air Shop may also be responsible for the tracking and procurement of various TACP gear based on the CO’s discretion. This may include the following items:

Pre-Deployment Responsibilities

TACP ITEM	PURPOSE
PLDR	Designation of a target for laser-guided weapons
VECTOR/DAGR	Coordinate generation system (range, azimuth, position)
PSS/OFF	Software for mensurated grid generation
DPPDB	High-resolution map imagery
Binoculars	Visual magnification
IZLID	Infra-red target marking at night
Air panel	Easy visual acquisition of friendly forces
PAS-25	Thermal imager
Videoscout	Ability to have a real-time visual downlink with certain aerial sensors
Strikelink	Digital Close Air Support system
Rover	Ability to have a real-time visual downlink with certain aerial sensors

The MEU Air Shop is responsible for all message traffic with respect to embarking non-DOD personnel aboard ACE aircraft. In order to do this a message must be released to HQMC and notifying the proper agencies. MSEs will notify the Air Shop of an intent to embark non-DOD personnel with plenty of lead time (>30 days) in order for a message to be generated, released, and for HQMC to approve said passengers aboard ACE aircraft.

IV. The Air Plan

Below are some general rules applied to the production of the Air Plan:

Aircraft Spotting

- 30 minutes to spot and launch a MV-22, AH-1W/Z, or UH-1N/Y
- 45 minutes to spot and launch a CH-53E
- 4 tow crews working at one time to move aircraft

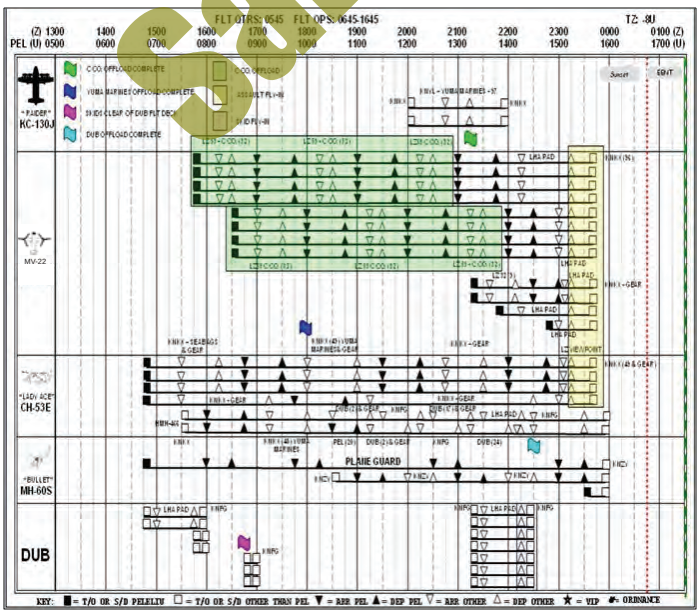
Ordnance Planning

- 30 minutes to upload ordnance on a section of H-1s
- H-1s can't be loaded in the slash because it exceeds the max allowable towing weight
- H-1s will have to be spotted with the nose pointed out at a 30-45 degree angled when being loaded with ordnance (in case of ordnance cook-off and inadvertent firing)
- Cobras require the ship to go HERO 2 when the rounds are run through the gun feed chute during arming
- H-1s will need the Alpha Pattern when they come back from a shoot which will hold everyone in place until they land
- Harriers can be loaded in the slash
- If Harrier's return with forward firing ordnance they will have to land with the nose 30-45 degrees out, similar to the H-1s

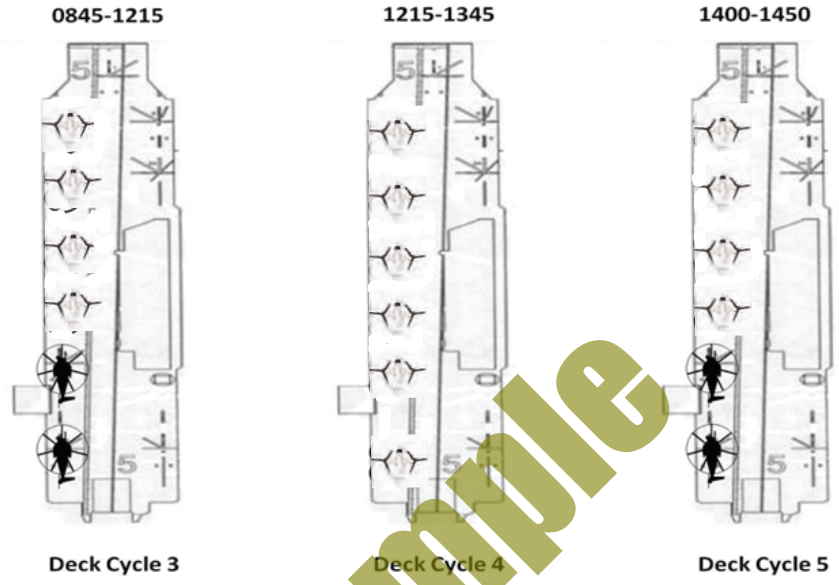
Spread Spots

- A spread spot is a spot to put an aircraft on so that you can spread the blades to do maintenance
- MV-22s will require one for any work on either of the rotor heads
- CH-53s will require a spread spot to work on either the head or the tail

Below is an example of an air plan produced with the inputs from the Air Planning Board.



MEU aircraft will maintain different levels of alert status during mission readiness periods. Below is a description of some of the alert letters from the Assault Support Tactical SOP. This information is important because it factors into aircraft spotting, the deck cycle, and overall mission planning when utilizing any ACE asset. The ACE may have refinements to this SOP.



Example Deck Cycles on LHA/LHD (created from the Air Plan).

30-minute Strip Alert

Ordnance loaded, aircraft systems checks complete, aircraft signed off and preflighted. Aircraft will be turned, armed and op checked to include weapons systems and comm. checks. Once checked, de-arm and shutdown. Aircrews on standby in the ready room ready to respond to their aircraft immediately. Aircraft maintenance will not be performed on alert aircraft. Strip alert aircrew will have personal weapons and ammunition drawn prior to assuming the alert.

15 minute Strip Alert

Same as 30-minute strip alert with aircraft spotted, aircrew on the aircraft.

5 Minute Strip Alert

Aircraft turning, weapons and countermeasures armed, checklists complete. Aircraft are ready to launch – aircraft may refuel if required provided immediate fuel hose decoupling is possible.

VI. CBRN Reporting

The CBRN Warning and Reporting System (CBRNWRS) consists of six reports. Each report is standardized by ATP 45/STANAG 2103 change 4, dated Jan 89 and the United States Message Text Format (USMTF). The U.S., NATO, British, Canadians and Australians use the same message formats.

CBRN Strike Serial Numbers

A four-character strike serial number will be assigned to each CBRN attack, which occurs in our zone of operations. The method for assigning these numbers is as follows:

- The first three numbers identify the sequential number of the attack against the MEU
- The last character identifies the type of attack. The letter N signifies a nuclear strike; the letter B signifies a biological attack; and the letter C signifies a chemical attack (i.e., strike serial number 002C is the second chemical attack reported in our zone of operations).

CBRN-1 Report

The CBRN-1 Report is used to provide early warning of CBRN attack and provide CBRN attack data utilized by the control center to compute hazard areas. The first time a CB weapon or nuclear weapon is used against friendly forces, the unit under attack or observing the attack will send the CBRN-1 report via FLASH precedence. All subsequent CBRN-1 reports, even if for a different attack, will be sent via IMMEDIATE precedence. When submitting CBRN-1 reports either lines Bravo and Charlie must be reported or line Foxtrot. All other lines are optional based on information available to the observer.

LINE	Chem/Bio	Nuclear
B	Location of observer	Location of observer
C	Azimuth from observer's position to attack	Azimuth from observer's position to attack
D	DTG of attack	DTG of detonation
E	DTG attack ended	N/A
F	Location of attack act or est	Location of attack act or est
G	Type of attack (means of delivery if known)	Type of attack
H	Type of agent P (persistent) NP (non-persistent)	Type of burst air, surface or subsurface
I	Number of munitions in the attack	N/A
J	N/A	Flash to bang time in sec
L	N/A H+5 minutes	Nuclear cloud width at
M	N/A	Stabilized cloud top or bottom angle at H+10 minutes

CBRN-2 Report

The CBRN-2 report is based on 1 or more CBRN-1 reports and is used to pass evaluated data of a particular CBRN attack to higher, adjacent and subordinate units.

LINE	Chem/Bio	Nuclear
A	Strike serial number	Strike serial number
D	DTG of attack	DTG of detonation
F	Location of attack act or est	Location of attack act or est
G	Type of attack (means of delivery if known)	Type of attack
H	Type of agent P (persistent) NP (non-persistent)	Type of burst air, surface or subsurface
N	N/A	Yield of weapon MT or KT
Y	Downwind direction of hazard and wind speed	N/A
ZA	Significant weather phenomenon	N/A

CBRN-3 Report

The CBRN control center uses the CBRN-2 report and the current weather/wind information to determine the downwind hazard or nuclear fallout area. This hazard area is then disseminated to all units who may be affected the hazard.

LINE	Chem/Bio	Nuclear
A	Strike serial number	Strike serial number
D	DTG of attack	DTG of detonation
F	Location of attack act or est	Location of attack act or est
H	Type of agent P (persistent) or NP (non-persistent)	Type of burst air, surface or subsurface
PA	Predicted hazard area coordinates (if wind speeds are less than 10 kmph, this item is 010, the radius of the hazard area in km)	N/A
PB	Duration of the hazard in attack and hazard areas	N/A
Y	Downwind direction of hazard and wind speed	Left and right radial lines of fallout area from GZ
Z	N/A	Effective wind speed, downwind distance of Zone 1, cloud radius.
ZA	Significant weather phenomenon	N/A

CBRN-4 Report

Actual contamination is reported using an CBRN-4 report. Separate CBRN-4 reports are plotted on the map to show where the hazard exists. For radiological contamination, CBRN-4 reports are also used to determine the rate at which the nuclear contamination is decaying (decreasing).

LINE	Chem/Bio	Nuclear
H	Type of agent	N/A
Q	Location of sample and type of sample	DTG of reading
R	N/A	Dose rate
S	DTG sample was taken	Location of reading

CBRN-5 Report

The CBRN-5 report is prepared from a plot of the actual area of contamination and consists of a series of grids that must be connected in order to visualize the contaminated area. This can be sent via radio; however, it is lengthy and is normally submitted via overlay. It can also be used to transmit the decay rate of fallout to units in the field.

LINE	Chem/Bio	Nuclear
A	Strike serial number	Strike serial number
D	DTG of attack	DTG of detonation
F	N/A	Location of attack act or est
H	Type of agent	N/A
O	N/A	Any other reference time when not H+1
S	DTG of sample	N/A
T	DTG of latest survey	H+1 DTG
U	N/A	1,000 cGyph contour line
V	N/A	300 cGyph contour line
W	N/A	100 cGyph contour line
X	Grids of area of actual contamination	20 cGyph contour line

CBRN-6 Report

The CBRN-6 report summarizes information concerning chemical or biological attacks and is prepared at the battalion level, but only when requested by higher headquarters. It is used as an intelligence tool to help determine enemy future intentions. It is written in narrative form, with as much information as possible under each line item.

LINE	
A	Strike serial number
R	Decay rate

AT/FP Concept of Operations

AT/FP Operations are conducted in three phases:

AT/FP Concept of Operations

Phase One (Preparation)

Phase Two (Incident Response)

Phase Three (Recovery)

Phase One (Preparation)

This phase consists of those actions taken to prevent terrorist attack, mitigate possible hazards and resulting losses, identify potential threats and countermeasures, and to prepare forces to respond and recover from an incident. During this phase, the following actions will be performed by Mission Assurance Personnel:

1. Develop Threat Assessments
2. Identify Critical Assets
3. Assess Vulnerabilities
4. Conduct Site Surveys
5. Evaluate Residual Risks
6. AT/FP Planning
7. Training and Exercises
8. Establish a Force Protection Working Group

Phase Two (Incident Response)

This phase consists of those actions required to respond to an actual incident that places the unit's mission capability at risk. Such incidents include terrorist action, criminal activity, hazardous weather, and other threats against the unit that do not originate from a traditional adversary. During this phase, the following actions will be performed by AT/FP personnel:

1. Employ a Guard Force
2. Establish a Force Protection Posture
3. Employ a Response Force
4. Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan
5. Incident Reporting

Phase Three (Recovery)

1. Consequence Management
2. Restoration of Critical Infrastructure
3. Restoration of Support Structure
4. Disposal of Debris and Hazards
5. Reporting
6. After Action/Lessons Learned
7. Investigation

AT/FP Considerations

Arming of Security Personnel

All personnel performing security duties will be armed with appropriate quantities of ammunition. It may also be prudent for MSE commanders to arm key personnel such as officers and staff non-commissioned officers. All security personnel must be qualified with their weapon and fully trained on the applicable rules for deadly force and ROE. Under no circumstances will personnel carry weapons while in a liberty status. Security personnel, as detailed above, are under the operational control of the designated Guard OIC for each site.

Port Security

In some situations, the host nation will provide initial security of the port area for arrival of the ARG. However, each Commander of Troops (COT), in coordination with PHIBRON/MEU staffs, must be prepared to conduct close-in security of ships while in port. It is common the MEU may be required to augment ESG portside security due to manpower requirements.

Convoy Security

Convoy operations yield a two-fold danger. First, we are most vulnerable to attack when traveling on roads. Second, road and driving conditions are not the same as in the United States and may be almost as dangerous as encountering an enemy or terrorist attack. These two conditions require extensive planning and coordination for any ground movement. As such, certain conditions must be maintained:

- No tactical vehicle will travel alone. A minimum of two vehicles, each with armed assistant drivers and communications is required when traveling outside MEU/MSE forward operating bases
- All convoys will have a designated convoy commander and movement will be coordinated by the MEU and MSE operations centers
- All personnel in tactical convoys will wear flak jackets and helmets
- All convoys will provide for security as required for mission accomplishment and as appropriate for the existing threat and conditions

Physical Security at CP/Bed-down Sites

Each MSE commander will ensure adequate security and countermeasures are established at each CP and logistics/bed-down site to include airfields utilized by the ACE. Commanders may adjust and expand measures as necessary. At a minimum, all CP/bed-down sites will have an established internal guard force with a roving patrol and an outer perimeter security force. The outer perimeter security force will include a vehicle checkpoint and a dismount point as well as crew served weapons positions to protect key/dangerous avenues of approach (if permitted by host nation conditions). A barrier plan that channelizes and restricts vehicle and foot movement will also be developed in order to protect vulnerable areas as well as provide blast mitigation at locations such as CP, billeting, chow hall, and ammo/weapons/vehicle/aircraft storage areas. As with any tactical operation, the following priority of work will be enforced when establishing sites:

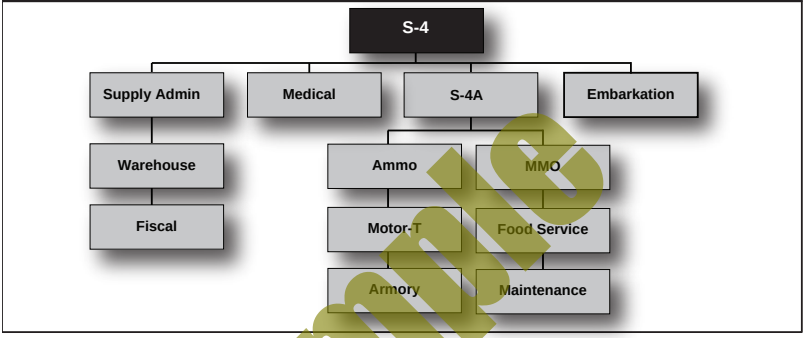
- **Establish outer perimeter.** This is to include vehicle check/dismount points. Attention should be paid to locations and areas in the vicinity of the perimeter that may be favorable to enemy observation, direct fire, indirect fire, and consolidation. These locations should be included as areas of interest by follow-on security patrols. Attention must be paid to enemy capabilities. (For example, if the capabilities of the enemy include the employment of Indirect Fires using mortars with an effective range of 5km, patrol planning should consider methods to neutralize this threat by extending patrol routes to force the enemy out of effective employment range.)
- **Establish crew-served weapons positions (if required).** The use of common fundamentals such as mutually supporting fires, over watch, and effective fields of fire must be considered when placing crew-served weapons positions. In addition, communications means should also be planned to effective link positions with each other and throughout the guard force.
- **Establish inner perimeter security (guard force).** Ensure that guards are properly instructed on locations of Mission Essential Vulnerable Area (MEVAs) and other mission essential assets.
- **Conduct counter-mobility operations/construct obstacles and barriers.** Establish the use of barriers and channelizing effects to restrict the movement of potential threats along high avenues of approach, Entry Control Points (ECP)/Vehicle Control Point (VCP), and any other vulnerable area.

IV. Logistics (MEU S-4)

Mission

To provide logistics, supply and embarkation coordination and in order to support all elements of the MEU. The MEU Logistics (S-4) Section will coordinate all MEU level logistics related requirements as well as assist each Major Subordinate Element (MSE) S-4 Section in planning and execution of their associated training/missions.

Logistics (S-4)



Command Element S-4 Section T/O		
Logistics Officer	Maj	0402
Assistant Logistics Officer	Capt	0402
Embarkation Officer	Capt	0430
Logistics Chief	GySgt	0491
Embarkation Chief	SSgt	0431
Embarkation Specialist/CSS	Sgt	0431
Maint Mgt NCO	Cpl	0411
Supply Officer	Capt	3002
Fin Mag Chief	Sgt	3451
Supply Admin	SSgt	3043
Supply Admin Clerk	Cpl	3043
Warehouse SNCOIC	SSgt	3051
Warehouse Clerk	Cpl	3051
HQCMT	MSgt	0369
Police Sgt	Sgt	8911
Food Service Specialist	Cpl	3381
MT Driver/Transportation	Sgt	3531
MT Mechanic	Sgt	3521
MT Mechanic	Sgt	3521
Infantry Weapon Repairer	Cpl	2111
Medical Planner	LCdr	2300
Field Medical Technician	HM1	8404
Field Medical Technician	HM3	8404
E-210		
Ammunition Chief	GySgt	2311
Ammunition Technician	Cpl	2311
Logistics Planner	Lt/Capt	0402/3002
Mess Chief	GySgt	3381
Food Service Specialist	LCpl	3381
Maint Mgmt Chief	SSgt	0411
Embarkation Specialist/CSS	Cpl	0431
E-180		
Electrician	Sgt	1141
Generator Mechanic	Cpl	1142
Refrigeration Mechanic	LCpl	1161
E-90		
Contracting Officer	SSgt	3044

Deployment Augmentation		
Contracting Officer (KO)	SSgt	3044
Budget Officer	1stLt	3404
Ammunition Technician	Cpl	2311
Logistics Planner	Capt – SSgt	04xx
Mess Chief	GySgt	3381
Maintenance Management Chief	SSgt	0411
Electrician	Sgt	1141
Generator Mechanic	Cpl	1142
Refrigeration Mechanic	LCpl	1161
Embarkation NCO	Cpl	0431

Logistics Reporting Requirements

During field exercises/operations, the MEU will continue to maintain and track our logistical readiness. In order to maintain an up-to-date status of each MSE and CE for the MEU Commander, each MSE will submit a daily logistics report to the MEU S-4 either electronically or via the radio (MEU Command Net 2). The following report will be submitted daily when conducting field operations or while deployed:

15 MEU LOGISTICS SUMMARY REPORT

FROM:	MSE (CALL SIGN IF VIA RADIO)	S-4 Comments:
TO:	MEU S-4 (CALL SIGN IF VIA RADIO)	
CLASSIFICATION:		
SUBJECT:	LOGISTICS SUMMARY	
A.	Rpt # _____ of _____	
B.	Location/Number of PAX:	Unit: _____ | PAX: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ Unit: _____ | PAX: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ Unit: _____ | PAX: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
Remarks:		
C.	Class I (Chow):	Loc/Grid: _____ | DOS: _____ Loc/Grid: _____ | DOS: _____ Loc/Grid: _____ | DOS: _____
Remarks:		
D.	Class I (Water):	Loc/Grid: _____ | DOS: _____ Loc/Grid: _____ | DOS: _____ Loc/Grid: _____ | DOS: _____
Remarks:		
E.	Class I Critical Shortages:	Loc/Grid: _____ | Item: _____ | Qty: _____
F.	Class II Critical Shortages:	Loc/Grid: _____ | Item: _____ | Qty: _____
G.	Class III (Fuel):	Type: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ | Gal: _____ | DOS: _____ Type: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ | Gal: _____ | DOS: _____ Type: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ | Gal: _____ | DOS: _____
Remarks:		
H.	Class III (Lube) Shortages:	Type: _____ | Required: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
I.	Class IV Critical Shortages:	Type: _____ | Required: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
J.	Class V(W) Shortages:	DODIC: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ DODIC: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ DODIC: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
Remarks:		
K.	Class VI Critical Shortages:	Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
L.	Class VII Shortages:	Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
Remarks:		
M.	Class VIII Shortages:	Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
Remarks:		
N.	Class IX Shortages:	Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ Item: _____ | Qty: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
Remarks:		
O.	Casualties Evacuated:	Qty: _____ | DTG: _____ (ZULU) | Loc/Grid: _____
P.	Casualties Awaiting Evac:	Qty: _____ | DTG: _____ (ZULU) | Loc/Grid: _____
Q.	Maint Cont Team (MCT):	TAMCN: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____
Remarks:		Maint Issue:
R.	Maint Deadlined Equip:	TAMCN: _____ | Type: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ | DTG: _____ TAMCN: _____ | Type: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ | DTG: _____ TAMCN: _____ | Type: _____ | Loc/Grid: _____ | DTG: _____
Remarks:		

Fig 4-3 Example Logistics Summary Report Form

naissance, etc). Therefore, each MSE must have a complete understanding of the MEU's business practices IOT properly interact, plan and support their individual element. As such, the following section will address the major issues associated to MEU supply operations in general. However, as every issue or situation can not be addressed, it is the responsibility of the MEU Logistics and Supply Officers to address unique situations as they occur and incorporate policies and procedures to rectify any gaps in support.

Forwarding of Repair Parts

When the MEU is deployed, 1st MLG (SMU) will forward all repair parts received for the CLB, to include SECREP shortfalls. A naval message will be sent to the MEU and the CLB stating by document number those items received and shipped by 1st MLG.

CLB Ashore

If the CLOC is not established ashore, the requesting S-4 will forward the request to the TACLOG. The TACLOG will then coordinate with the CLB TACLOG representative who in turn will task the CLB (afloat) to fill the requisition.

Requisition Management

The CLB will provide a recap of all resupply rapid requests filled during an exercise/operation, or weekly in the case of extended operations, to the supported unit Supply Officer so that fiscal visibility is maintained.

Use of Rapid Requests

Rapid Requests for supplies will only be submitted while in the field. Rapid requests will not be accepted by the CLB prior to the start of field exercises/operations ashore, nor will they be filled for units still embarked. Embarked units will requisition supplies using normal GCSS-MC and NLI procedures as appropriate to fulfill supply-support requirements.

Open Purchase of Supplies from Ship Supply Office

If an MSE Supply Officer determines that supplies cannot be obtained through the normal supply system, an open purchase request will be submitted to the MEU S-4, via the MEU Supply Officer. If the MEU S-4 concurs and the fiscal posture of the MEU allows, the request will be approved and forwarded to the ship's Supply Office for requisition. Items purchased ashore will require the establishment of contracted services. During field exercises and operations, these requests will be routed through the CLOC/TACLOG as required.

MSEs are not authorized to enter into agreements to purchase supplies or services on behalf of the 15th MEU from any unit, agency or vendor. Failure to abide by this procedure could cause the responsible individual to be personally liable for the cost of supplies or services rendered.

A. Force Activity Designator (FAD)

Elements of the MEU are in Force Activity Designator (FAD) II as provided for in the current edition of MCO 4400.16. As such, MEU elements are authorized to originate supply requisitions up to Priority 02. At E-90, 1st MLG will load committed code 02 for all MEU elements in accordance with the current edition of UM-4400.124.

The following schedule will be used in establishing requisition priorities:

- **E-90**: Priority 02 for T/E mission-essential and deadlining/degrading mission essential repair parts. Priority 05 or 12, as appropriate for non-mission essential repair parts.
- **E-60**: Upgrade to Priority 02 non-mission essential T/E equipment deficiencies
- **E-30**: Upgrade all OPDEP back orders to Priority 02
- **R+30:** FAD will be changed back to FAD III by GCSS-MC help desk via request from MEU Supply Officer

B. Procurement Team

Request Process. If contracted services are required for field exercises/operations, exercise planners will identify these requirements to the MEU S-4 via their supporting S-4. Requirements should be identified on an open purchase request form and will contain a thorough justification. Requests will be reviewed by the MEU S-4 prior to being forwarded for purchasing action. Exercise planners are not authorized to enter into agreements to purchase supplies or services from anyone. Failure to abide by this procedure could cause the planner to be personally liable for the cost of such supplies or services.

- **Members.** The MEU Procurement Team is composed of the MEU Supply Officer (Procurement Team OIC), the MEU Fiscal Chief, the MEU KO(s), an ashore GCPC and UTC card holder, and a pay agent attached from the Disbursing Det.
- **Employment**. If procurement of goods or services ashore becomes necessary, the requirement generator (customer) will forward the requirement to the MEU Supply Officer. The MEU Supply Officer will validate the requirement and choose how best to source it. The MEU Supply Officer will use the method of procurement that most effectively fills the requirement. This may be a contract written by the KO, a credit card buy made by the card holder, an offline requisition or transfer of funds set up by the MEU Fiscal Chief and MEU Supply Officer to a government agency, etc. For TSC events, the MSE log and ops planners must identify their requirements early and pass them to the MEU Supply Officer. If the requirements change, as they commonly do, updates must be passed to the SuppO promptly and continuously. Failure to submit requirements by certain deadlines may result in the requirement not being filled. Typical exercise requirements include bottled water, portajons, tents, rental vehicles, dumpsters, local cell phones and SIM cards, etc. Once goods are delivered or services are rendered by a commercial vendor, the Procurement Team OIC will choose a method of payment and effect that payment. Methods of payment while deployed are typically limited to cash payments or Electronic Funds Transfers. Cash payments will be made by the Pay Agent attached to the Procurement Team. EFT packages will be dropped off at the Commercial Bill Pay Office aboard Naval Support Activity Bahrain.
- **Expeditor Concept of Support.** To ensure that requisitioned parts are delivered to the correct customer within the various AORs, the MEU will deploy independent teams of expeditors to receive and route shipments. A standard MEU expeditor section will consist of two teams of two Marines. One team will be a SNCO and an NCO, and the second team will be an NCO and a junior Marine. Once the MEU departs, one team - typically the "junior" team - will fly to the first shipping node the MEU will sail through, for example Singapore. The second team will remain in the rear for approximately one month and "catch" any parts that arrive after deployment date. After that month, the second team will leapfrog the first tem and head straight to the second shipping node, e.g. Bahrain. When the first team finishes at the first node, they can displace to the third node, e.g. Djibouti. The team in Bahrain should have the Expeditor Chief, as all parts coming into the Middle East flow through Bahrain first. That team can catch the parts there and forward them to Djibouti if necessary, or begin the process of getting them to the ships. The Expeditor Chief will work with the civilian personnel that work at the Aviation Unit in Bahrain to get the items to the applicable ship in the most effective manner. Expeditors staying anywhere where government facilities are not available (Singapore, Bahrain) should be put on TAD orders, and billeted out in town and provided rental cars.
- **Exercise Support Team.** The MEU Exercise Support Team is comprised of the Assistant Logistics Officer and the following capabilities: Embarkation Chief or Specialist, surface transportation planner, and a general logistician. The team is augmented by the BLT H&S and CLB HQ S-4 personnel. The intent of the team is to travel in tandem to the Procurement Team, attend the exercise Final Planning Conference, work with the MSE S-4s and Operations Officers in developing the scope of work for contracts, solidifying base operational services, and coordinating the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration and retrograde of personnel, equipment, and supplies that flow in and out of the exercise. Additionally, the team performs rear party actions to close out exercise related services. This team is formed mid-way through the pre-deployment training plan. Visas, GTCCs, and travel plans are normally formalized prior to deployment. The team is in constant contact with the MEU S-3 and S-4 utilizing both NIPR, SIPR, and commercial communication assets to ensure the plan that is developed forward is in concert with the overall concept of employment and meets the commander's intent for the exercise.

C. Aviation Ammunition

Although the Air Combat Element (ACE) is part of the MAGTF, their maintenance and ammunition support is the responsibility of the Navy. Therefore, the MEU S-4 is not the primary agency to coordinate or manage the ACE's ammunition requirements. However, the MEU S-4 will monitor and influence (as required) the ACE's ammunition support IOT maintain situational awareness as well as ensure the support provided meets the expectations of the MEU Commander to accomplish all assigned missions.

Class V(A)

All aviation munition aboard the ARG is inventoried, stored, and maintained by the Ship's Weapons Department. The ACE's parent MALS Ordnance Officer (OrdO) submits, via naval message, the ACE's Non-Combat Expenditure Allocation (NCEA) to the ship IOT identify the requirements and allow for loading/storage planning. The ACE OrdO or SNOIC will ensure the NCEA is received by the Ship's Weapons Department and is supportable. If adjustments are required, then he will work with the ACE's parent MALS OrdO and Ship's Weapons OrdO.

Class V(A) Standard Training Package (STP)

The Standard Training Package (STP) and MLA are established by COMNAVSURFPAC ORDER 4080.1D and CGFMFPACO 4080.2D with amplifying instructions provided by CMC and/or COMMARFORPAC. The STP is aviation munitions positioned onboard the ship to be used for the ACE's training requirements. The STP munitions can only be used if they are supported in the ACE's NCEA. The ACE OrdO/SNCOIC will manage the ACE's NCEA and work with the Ship's Weapons Department to ensure only munitions on the ACE's NCEA are expended for training. They will ensure inventory, requisitioning, issue, receipt and expenditure reports are submitted and processed through the Ship's Weapons Department. The Ship's Weapons Department will submit Ammunition Transaction Reports (ATRs) IAW NAVSUP P-724 Conventional Ordnance Stockpile Management publication. He will work closely with the ACE's parent MALS OrdO and ACE OrdO on all changes to the NCEA and STP.

Mission Load Allowance (MLA)

Class V(A) munitions positioned on board ship as MLA are for contingency usage only. Only the numbered Fleet Commanders can authorize release of MLA for the ACE. The Ships Weapons Department will submit ATRs against the Ship's UIC vice the ACE MALS. Expenditures from the MLA do not count against the ACE's NCEA.

Class V(W)

It is imperative that all hands strive to maintain the maximum level of awareness regarding the accountability, storage, transportation, and safety of use for all Class V munitions. Each ship should have at least one Ammunition Technician (MOS 2311) from the CLB embarked to promote and maintain this awareness as well as manage all munitions in conjunction with the ship's weapons department.

Class V(W) Training Ammunition

Class V(W) training allowances are established by MCBul 8011 for PTP. The MEU S-4 Officer will actively manage all Class V(W) munitions allocations directed by the MEU S-3 and report to the I-MEF G-4 Ammo Officer. Embarked training ammunition allowances are established per COMNAVSURFPAC INST 4080 for MTA and LFORM.

- The MEU S-4 will manage training ammunition allowances. Some of the responsibilities will be delegated to the CLB pertaining to requisitioning, inventory and issue control. Expenditure reporting will be consolidated by the MEU S-4 and reported quarterly to I MEF AC/S G-4.

- Deploying units will embark or request prepositioning of Class V(W) above MTA allocation required for training exercises while deployed. Prepositioning of training assets will be coordinated with I MEF AC/S G-4 (Ammo) via naval message 90 days out from training. However, approval of requested allocations will be subject to I MEF's ability to supplement the request from within I MEF unit allocations.
- Identifying deploying units' Class V(W) training requirements is the responsibility of the deploying MEU's operations sections (to include all MSEs operations sections).
- Requests for prepositioning of training assets will be identified to the CG, I MEF AC/S G-4 (Ammo) NLT E-120 via naval message.
- Requests for prepositioning of training assets will be identified to the CG, I MEF AC/S G-4 (Ammo) NLT E-120 via naval message. This is a hard time-line due to the level of coordination required as well as actually physically moving the munitions from CONUS to CONUS or CONUS to OCONUS. During PTP evolutions the MEU S-4 will submit requisitions (MILSTRIP or DD Form 1348) for training ammunition to the supporting activity (e.g. Camp Pendleton, Ammunition Supply Point (ASP)). The MEU/CLB is responsible for coordinating the delivery of ammunition from the supporting ASP to the using unit.
- It is the deploying MEU's responsibility to make liaison with the PHIBRON to arrange for the onload of Class V(W) training ammunition from PTP allocations. On-load/off-load operations will normally be conducted via Vertical Replenishment (VERTREP) using helicopters from Landing Zone (LZ) Viewpoint on the coast of Camp Pendleton. MTA and LFORM are loaded per 4080 by NWS Fallbrook.
- Requests to embark ammunition over the shore line will be accomplished in accordance with BO P8000.2B. Requests must be endorsed by I MEF AC/S G-4 and cleared by the Explosives Safety office. The MEU Ammunition Chief will make all necessary liaisons as well as preparing all required documentation.

Contingency Ammunition

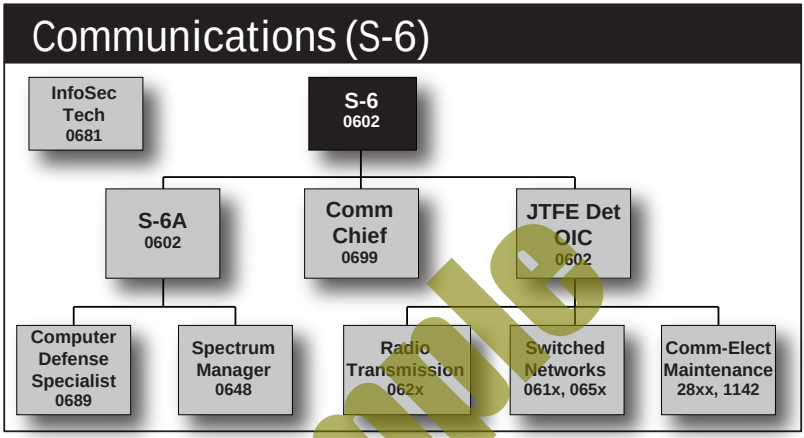
The quantities and types of Class V(W) materiel are based on the Combat Planning Factors (CPF's) established in the current edition of MCO 8010.1E (Class V(W) Planning Factors for Fleet Marine Force Combat Operations) and the personnel and weapons density of a MEU. The standard MEU Class V(W) LFORM package is found in the current edition of COMNAVSURFPACINST 4080.I and FMFPacO 4080.2.

- **Duties and Responsibilities.** Guidance for accountability and reporting of LFORM and MLA embarked aboard amphibious ships is contained in the current edition of COMNAVSURFPACINST 4080.I/FMFPacO 4080.2.
- **Withdrawal Authority.** Class V(W) LFORM assets may be released by numbered Fleet Commanders to embarked FMF units when required under actual combat or contingency conditions in accordance with the current edition of FMFPacO 4080.2. LFORM may also be used by the direction of the MEU Commander, without the approval of the numbered fleet commander (if time doesn't permit), to support real world contingency operations. Once LFORM ammunition has been used, a notification report will be submitted to the numbered fleet commander (a copy sent to I MEF G-4) detailing the situation followed by a munitions expenditure report (as required).

VI. Communications (MEU S-6)

Mission

Plan, install, operate, and maintain information technology/communication systems in order to enable command and control of the Marine Expeditionary Unit.



Command Element T/O - 2 × MO, 4 × ME		
Communications Officer	1 × Maj	0602
Assistant Communications Officer	1 × 1stLt	0602
Communications Chief	1 × MSgt	0699
Information Security Technician*	1 × GySgt	0681
Computer Defense Specialist	1 × SSgt	0689
Spectrum Manager	1 × SSgt	0648

Although assigned by TO/E to the S-6 Section, the MEU Information Security Technician is assigned to the MEU XO/Security Manager reporting structure.

Communications Battalion Detachment T/O - 1 × MO, 52 × ME		
JTFE Detachment OIC	1 × 1stLt	0602
Telecommunications Systems Chief	1 × SSgt	0619
Tactical Switching Operator	4 × Sgt-Pvt	0612
Technical Controller	2 × Sgt-Pvt	2821
Radio Chief	1 × GySgt	0629
Field Radio Operator	19 × Sgt-Pvt	0621
Digital Multi-channel Wideband Transmission Equipment Operator	2 × Sgt-Pvt	0622
Satellite Communications Operator	3 × Sgt-Pvt	0627
Communications-Electronics Maintenance Chief	1 × GySgt	2862
Data Chief	1 × GySgt	0659
Data Systems Technician	13 × Sgt-Pvt	0651
Digital Wideband Technician	1 × Sgt-Pvt	2834
Ground Communications Organizational Repairer	2 × Sgt-Pvt	2844
Telephone Systems/Personal Computer Repairer	1 × Sgt-Pvt	2847
Engineer Equipment Electrical Systems Technician	1 × Sgt-Pvt	1142

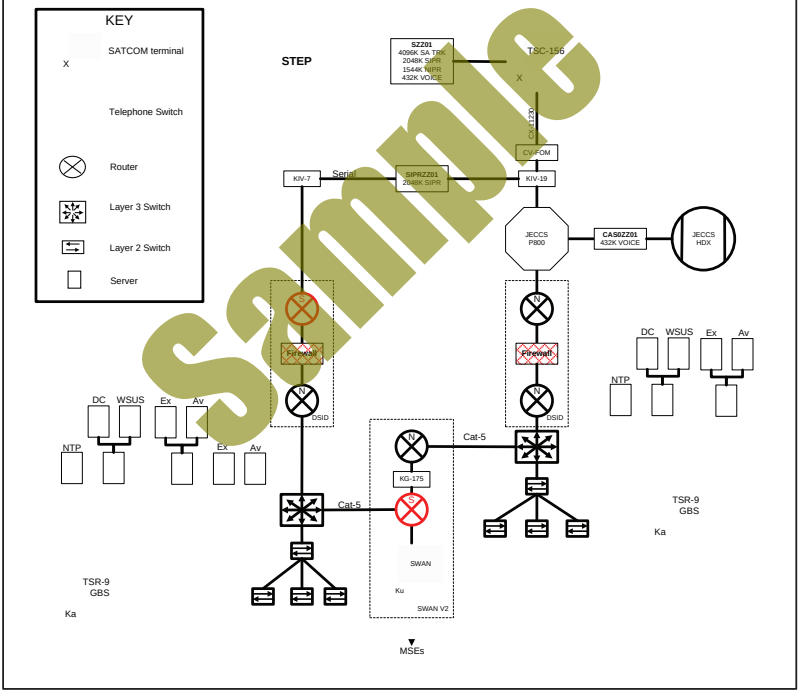
I. Typical Missions

A. Wideband / Ground Mobile Forces (GMF)

The MEU S-6 is equipped and manned with a Joint Task Force Enabler (JTFE) Detachment that is capable of providing JTF C2 capabilities, to include, NIPR, SIPR, secure and Nonsecure phones, and AMHS via a Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) gateway entry.

- Based around the AN/TSC-156 Phoenix wideband satellite communications terminal
- DISA Standard Tactical Entry Point (STEP) entry for global network interface
- MSE and other MEU elements serviced through SWAN / WPPL connection
- HMMWV mounted, generator powered
- Provides classified/unclassified data network and voice services
- Enables the smooth integration of a follow-on JTF HQ

Example JTFE Configuration



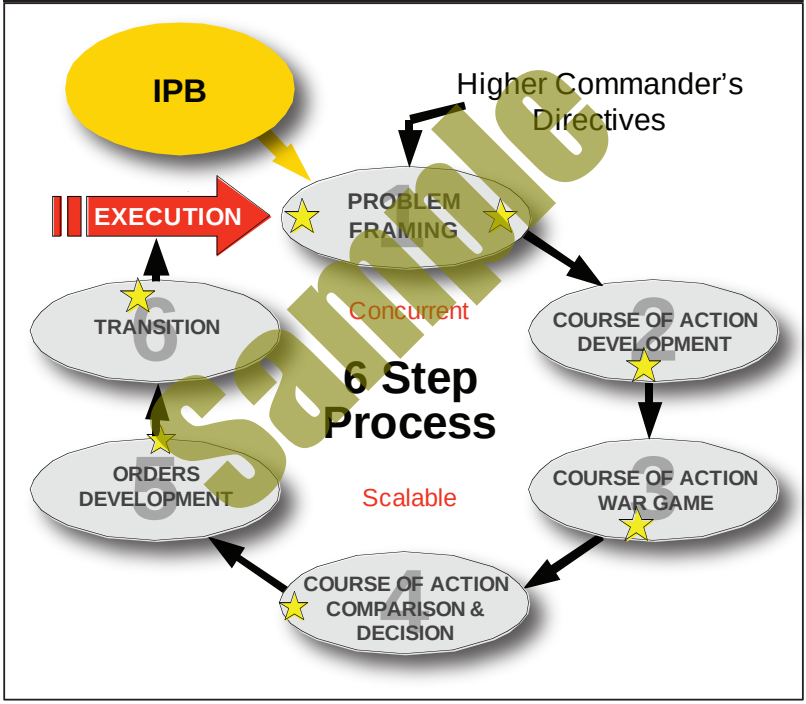
Example JTFE GMF and Data Configuration. *This diagram shows the equipment string employed by the JTFE in order to provide classified/unclassified data network and telephone services.*

Mission Planning (Overview)

A commander may begin planning on his own initiative, based on indications and warnings, or in response to specific guidance and direction from HHQ. The planning process is designed to promote understanding among the commander, his staff, and subordinate commanders regarding the nature of a given problem and the options for solving it. The plans which result may be considered hypotheses that will be tested and refined as a result of execution and assessment.

See page 2-3 for further discussion and listing of the six steps of the planning process.

Marine Corps Planning Process



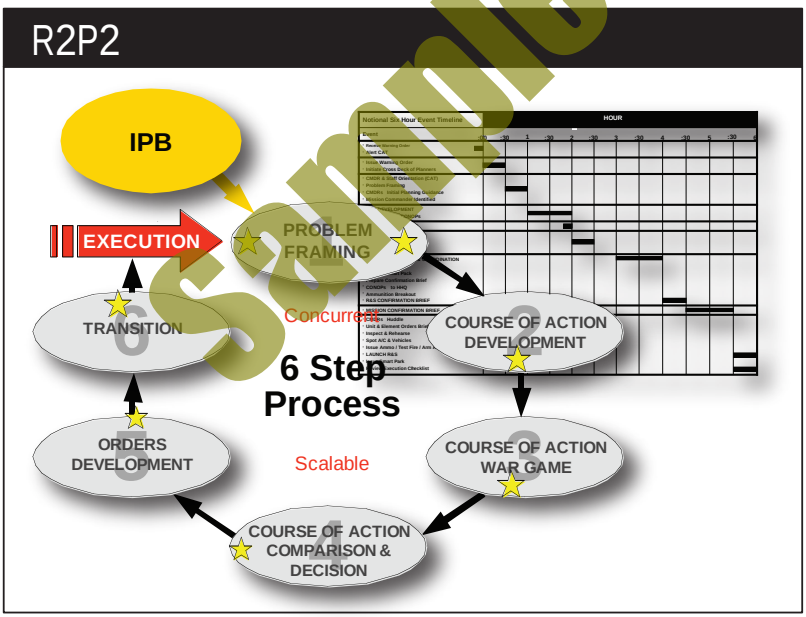
MCWP 5-1, Marine Corps Planning Process (Aug '10), fig. 1-1, p. 1-1.

Refer to The MAGTF Operations & Planning SMARTbook (Guide to Planning & Conducting Marine Air-Ground Task Force Operations). for further discussion. The MAGTF SMARTbook has 28 pages on Marine Corps planning (overview, organization for planning, planning considerations, and information operations), 54 pages detailing the six steps of the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP) from MCWP 5-10 (Apr '18), and 14 pages on the Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2) from MCWP 5-10 (Apr '18).

I. Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2)

The Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP) is the basis for MEU staff planning. The Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2) is an accelerated execution of MCPP geared to Crisis Action Planning. The R2P2 process allows the MEU/PHIBRON to anticipate potential missions, create a set of standardized responses through analytical decision-making, and rehearse their responses to achieve full capability within six hours of receipt of a warning or execute order. The planning timeline of 6 hours can be extended based on time available, mission complexity, shaping actions required, and HHQ guidance. The following basic tenants of MCPP will be adhered to:

- Top Down Planning (alignment with Commander's Guidance and Intent)
- Single Battle Concept (Synchronization of all elements across time and space towards a common end-state)
- Integrated Planning (detailed coordination across elements)



Rapid planning requires extensive training in the techniques and procedures associated with R2P2. R2P2 requires standardized, detailed, parallel, and concurrent command and staff actions using Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are understood by all members of the unit. Established SOPs for potential mission profiles must include such details as standardized task organizations and equipment density lists to facilitate execution in a time sensitive environment.

R2P2 is a time-constrained, six step process that mirrors the Marine Corps Planning Process of:

- Problem Framing
- COA Development
- COA Wargaming
- COA Comparison and Decision
- Orders Development
- Transition

Upon receipt of a warning, alert, or execute order, a Crisis Action Team (CAT) is assembled to commence initial staff orientation, problem framing, determine information requirements, and identify the commanders guidance for COA development. The CAT meets in the LFOC planning room. The CAT will accomplish its tasks within the first hour.

Once adjourned from the CAT, the Mission Commander---supported by select MAGTF/PHIBRON staff members---develops COAs. COAs include phases, a timeline, a task organization, landing beaches and zones, concept of fires, major end items/equipment, a recommended H/L-hour and advantages and disadvantages for each COA. Typically, the designated Mission Commander takes the lead in developing three COAs. The MAGTF COA planning team has one hour to complete COA development.

At the **two-hour mark**, the Battle Staff convenes in the Wardroom for COA consideration and decision. During this time, the COAs are briefed, operational or intelligence updates provided as required, information requirements and rules of engagement are updated, staff estimates of supportability are conducted and the COA is selected or modified. Once selected, the MEU and PHIBRON Commander's guidance is issued for detailed planning, and a planning order is issued when time permits.

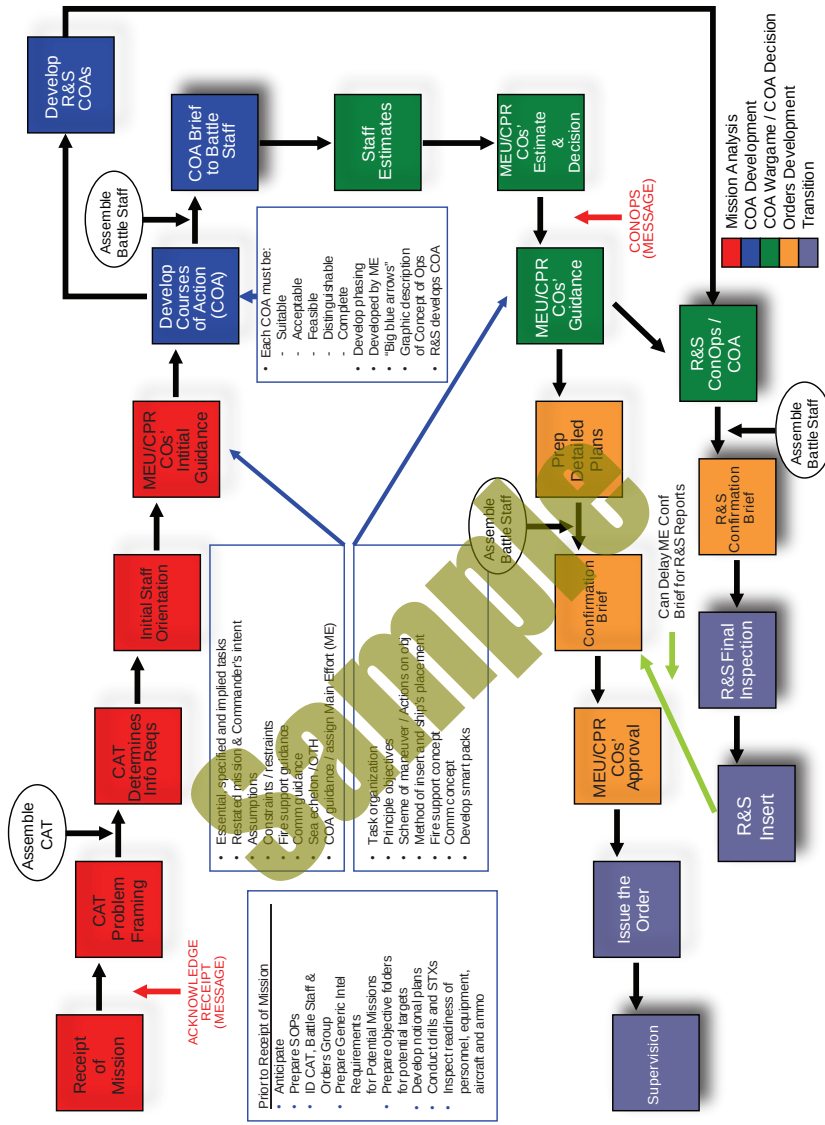
In the following two hours, the MSE staffs in coordination with their PHIBRON counterparts conduct concurrent, parallel, and detailed planning while small unit leaders prepare for the mission. Additionally, immediately following the COA Decision (at approximately the two hour and 30 minute mark), the Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S) CONOPS Brief is presented by the R&S Leader to the CAT. Simultaneously, all members of the staff who have any responsibility in the execution or conduct of the mission are preparing the Confirmation Brief. As detailed planning and Confirmation Brief preparation continues, MEU staff members prepare the Concept of Operations message and submit it to higher headquarters.

At the **four hour mark**, the CAT convenes for the R&S Confirmation Brief. Following the R&S Confirmation Brief the respective staffs and essential personnel gather in the Wardroom for the mission confirmation brief. One hour is the goal for the Confirmation Brief; it is not unusual to have over 25 briefers and over 100 slides of information. In order to keep the brief at one hour, known SOPs are critical to allow many items to be briefed by exception.

The **final step** is command and staff supervision. During this hour all energy is focused on the unit preparing to execute the mission. Commanders may meet, if necessary, for final coordination. Final inspections and test firing of weapon are conducted, aircraft are spotted, vehicles are prepared, Marines are staged in the final staging area, manifests are confirmed, and communications checks if possible.

If rapid planning is to be successful, both mission planning and preparation requirements are conducted concurrently. The speed with which a unit can plan an operation varies with the complexity of the mission, the experience of the commander and the staff, and METT-T factors. The R2P2 was developed to enable the MEU to plan and commence execution of certain tasks within six hours.

I. R2P2 Overview



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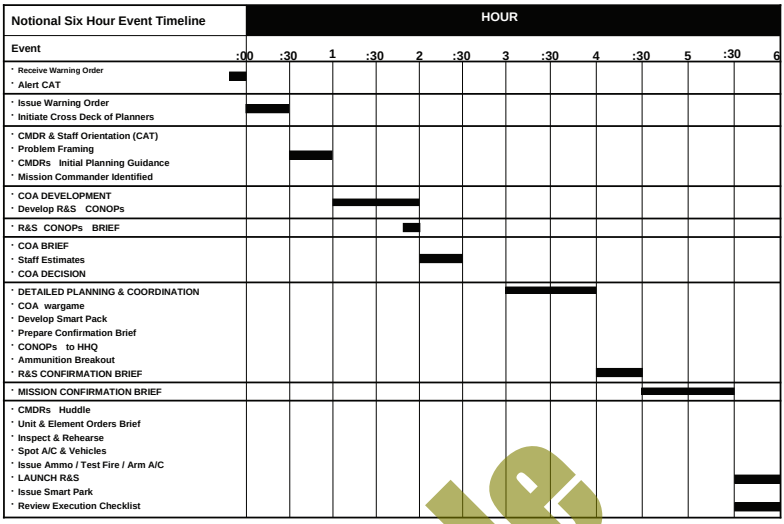
II. R2P2 Sequence/Timeline



1. Receipt of Warning Order (00 to 30 min)

- Warning Order received and receipt acknowledged
- Time for CAT call away coordinated with MEU S-3/CPR N-3
- Warning Order reproduced and disseminated to CAT
- Warning Order electronically transmitted with acknowledgement of receipt procedures in place
- Warning Order posted to SIPR home page
- Problem framing brief is constructed
- AirO/TACRON coordinates cross deck requirements
- MEU Ops generates initial CAT slides
- CO and Commodore develop guidance

2. Problem Framing (+30 min to 1 hr)

- Crisis Action Team (CAT) and battle staff convenes in designated locations
- Roll Call
- Time Hack
- Problem Framing Brief is conducted
- Intelligence, weather, and operations updates provided
- MEU commanders initial intent/planning guidance and designation of ME
- PHIBRON commanders initial planning guidance
- Warning order disseminated (CAT products posted to SIPR homepage)

3. Course of Action (COA) Development (1 hr to 2 hr)

- Mission Commander leads COA development with mission planning cell reps
- COA graphics, narratives, timeline, fires developed by mission planning
- Standing mission forces reviewed / incorporated into COA
- COAs quickly reviewed by the MEU commander (at 60 min mark)
- Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S) planners concurrently develop tentative R&S CONOPs to support potential COAs

4. COA Comparison and Decision (2 hr to 2 hr+30 min)

- COA brief to battle staff
- Staff estimates
- Intel estimate from enemy perspective (S-2)

II. Crisis Action Planning (CAP)

The Crisis Action Team

The Crisis Action Team (CAT) is the central planning cell in the MEU/PHIBRON and consists of the MEU Commander and Commodore, their staff principals, Major Subordinate Element (MSE) Commanders, Naval Support Element (NSE) representatives, and other representatives as required. The CAT supports Commanders during all phases of planning. Membership of the CAT is purposely limited due to space considerations and to maximize the efficiency of the time allocated.

A. MEU CAT

The MEU CAT is composed of the following:

- MEU Commander
- ACE Commanding Officer
- MEU Executive Officer
- ACE Operations Officer
- MEU S-1 Adjutant
- GCE Commanding Officer
- MEU S-2 Intelligence Officer
- GCE Operations Officer
- METOC briefer
- LCE Commanding Officer
- MEU S-3 Operations Officer
- LCE Operations Officer
- MEU S-3 Fire Support Officer
- MEU PAO
- MEU S-3 Air Officer
- R&S Coordinator
- MEU S-4 Logistics Officer
- MEU SgtMaj
- MEU S-6 Communications Officer
- MEU Ops Chief
- MEU SJA

Additional MEU attendees may include:

- Embark Officer
- MEU CBRN Officer
- MEU Medical Planner

The CPR representation in the CAT includes:

- Commodore
- Deputy Commodore
- Ship's CO or N-3
- N-2 Intelligence Officer
- CPR METOC
- N-3 Operations Officer
- CPR CCO
- CPR N-4
- TACRON OIC
- N-6
- CPR PAO
- CPR N-8
- CPR Fleet Surgeon

B. The Battle Staff

The battle staff is a resource a Mission Commander can use to augment and provide inputs to a Mission Planning Cell (MPC). The Battle staff is composed of all staff officers, special staff officers, and their assistants, from the MEU, MSEs, CPR, and NSE staffs. The Battle staff convenes at a designated location when the CAT is called away. Watch officers remain at their posts, but all other staff members assemble at designated locations wherever the ship's closed circuit television can be viewed.

The Battle Staff is composed of the following:

MEU

- S-3A
- FSO
- TIO
- AirO
- CBRNO
- ATFPO
- S-2A
- CHD OIC
- RadBn OIC
- S-4A
- EmbarkO
- S-6A
- PAO Chief
- S-1 Chief
- GCE S-3A
- GCE S-2
- GCE FSC
- ACE S-3A
- ACE S-2
- LCE S-3A

PHIBRON

- N-3 rep
- N-2 rep
- CCO
- JAG
- N-6 rep
- NBG rep
- METOC rep
- EOD
- TACRON rep
- IWC rep

LHA/D

- Ops rep
- CCO
- AirOps
- Handler
- Medical Officer

LPD

- Operations reps and other designated staff

LSD

- Operations reps and other designated staff

C. Mission Commander

Early in the planning process, upon conclusion of problem framing, the MEU Commander will designate a Mission Commander, normally one of the MSE commanders. On some occasions, the COMPHIBRON will be the supported commander and the MEU will support a PHIBRON mission as the Supporting Commander. Mission Commanders develop the mission plans for the tasks they will execute. It is the Mission Commander who will receive planning guidance from the MEU Commander; the Mission Commander is responsible to the MEU Commander for mission execution.

When the MEU is performing multiple, simultaneous missions, the MEU Commander designates the priority mission in order to resolve conflicts and allocate resources.

Central to the rapid planning process is the idea that, “those who execute the mission plan the mission.” In a MEU, subordinate forces plan the missions they will execute. The mission and supporting effort (SE) commanders receive planning guidance from the MEU Commander; it is the MEU Commander who has overall responsibility for the mission.

If the situation requires, the MEU Commander can create a MEU zone of operations to better support the mission commander (MC). In the MEU zone of operations, the MEU staff is responsible for shaping operations (kinetic or non-kinetic) in the zone as well as providing adequate representation and assistance to support the planning requirements of the mission commander. The MEU may call on national, theater or organic assets not allocated to the mission commander for shaping operations. This shaping effort is designed to reinforce the single battle focus of the MEU by enabling the mission commander with his allocated resources to focus on the tactical area of responsibility and the accomplishment of the assigned mission.

Design

The goal of design is to achieve understanding gained largely through critical thinking and dialogue—the basic mechanism of design. The ability to address complex problems lies in the power of organizational learning through design. Group dialogue, when conducted within the proper command climate, can foster a collective level of understanding not attainable by any individual within the group.

To conceive and articulate a framework for solving a problem, commanders must understand the environment and nature in which the problem exists; the understanding of a problem points directly to possible solutions. Design begins during problem framing, but once underway it is continuous—informing and being informed by the results of the other planning steps, execution, and assessment.

Refer to The MAGTF Operations & Planning SMARTbook (Guide to Planning & Conducting Marine Air-Ground Task Force Operations) pp. 4-5 and 5-2 for specific discussion of design. Design is the conception and articulation of a framework for solving a problem. It is appropriate to problem solving at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. As commanders conceptualize their operation, their periodic guidance is in the form of visualization, description, and direction and guides the staff throughout planning.

Continued on next page

The MEU and PHIBRON Commanders must understand the environment and nature in which the problem exists to develop possible solutions. Design commences during problem framing, and when underway it is continuous-informing and being informed by the results of the other planning steps, execution, and assessment.

Design is conducted by the MEU and PHIBRON Commanders with the assistance of their staffs (MEU XO/S-2/S-3/S-4/S-6, MSE COs, PHIBRON CDRIDEP/ N-2/N-3/N-4/N-6).

The specific method and output are time and mission dependent, but design should always provide an initial framework from which to initiate mission planning using the R2P2 process and MEU METLs.

Design allows the battle staff to gain an understanding of the battles pace, define the problem(s) and create an initial vision for success.

The primary design elements are:

a. Commanders Orientation

(1) Varies by situation.

(2) Can be as simple as "opening remarks," but can also be extensive insights based on current knowledge or prior experience.

(3) Establishes a climate for a frank and candid examination of factors.

(4) Sets the stage for a "design dialogue" to better understand the environment and the nature of the problem.

b. Understanding the environment

(1) Considerations

(a) Commander's Orientation

(b) Design results including intent, orders, directives, estimate of the situation, and commander's guidance.

(c) Available intelligence products, including IPB.

(d) Assigned/envisioned tasks, news outlets, internet, regional SME's, etc.

(e) Information environment: physical, informational, and cognitive domains.

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Design (Cont.)

(f) Other factors such as:

Culture	Climate
Language	Time
Religion	Demographics
Local	Geography
Economics	Key actors
Tendencies	Relationships
Potentia	Security

(g) Determine the situation, desired future state, and relevant factors.

c. Understanding the problem

(1) Study factors and relevant actors.

(2) Determine potentials, trends, strengths, weaknesses, friction points, and relationships among actors.

(3) Determine ways to interact within the battlespace.

(4) Consider and wargame possible solutions to deepen understanding.

d. Considerations

(1) Design results including intent, orders, directives, estimate of the situation, and commander's guidance.

(2) Adversary

(3) Friendly force update

(4) Information environment

(5) Terrain and weather

(6) Troops and support available

(7) Civil Considerations (inc indigenous/local populous)

(8) Difference between existing and desired conditions

(9) Limitations

(10) Assumptions

(11) Specified tasks

(12) Initial staff estimates

(13) Input from other commanders

(14) Experience and judgment

(15) Range of potential actions

(16) Tempo

e. Refine relationships between actors and environment throughout the discussion, making appropriate adjustments in the CONOPS, or seeking commander's guidance for significant changes.

f. Initial Commander's Intent and Guidance

(1) Initial vision for success

(2) Concept of employment (battlespace framework, asset allocation and acquisition / external help, priorities)

(3) Risk management framework

(4) Expressed as "Commander's Intent." Should address the Commander's understanding of the environment and the nature of the problem.

(5) There is no prescriptive format for the MEU Commander's initial guidance; however, the staff will provide the commanding officer with draft "Intent and Guidance".

Commander's Initial Intent and Guidance

Normally the Commanders will express their Commander's Initial Intent and Guidance orally during problem framing. However, time permitting and based on direction of the commanders, the staff can provide input to assist the Commanders' develop their CIO. The following list are areas that the staff should be ready to address during analysis, mostly led by the intelligence sections.

S-2

General Situation
Special Situation

Terrain

Area of Interest Map
Area of Influence Map
Area of Operations Map

Climate

(3 Month):
Light Planner
Temp
Precipitation
Winds
Seas

Population

Enemy SITTEMP Slide:
- Enemy Strategic CC/CR/COG/MDCOA/MLCOA

Friendly/Adjacent Force lay down
Host Nation Security Force SITTEMP
HN Civilian pop density map in AO
Political divisions nationally
Political divisions in AO
Tribal lay down and disposition in AO
Economy in AO: (AO Map showing key economic infrastructure):
- Major Hospitals
- Power plants
- Pipelines
- High tension lines
- Ports
- Airfields
- Railroads
- Freeways

Police stations
Places of worship
Protected Sites
Schools

II. Receipt of Mission

Upon receipt of an alert or warning order, the LFOC Watch Officer notifies the MEU Operations Officer, Executive Officer and Commanding Officer by telephone; the alternate method is messenger. The LFOC Watch Officer acknowledges receipt of the order to the originator per instructions contained in the order. The LFOC Watch Officer notifies the PHIBRON watch officer via telephone and chat. The LFOC watch then e-mails copies of the order to the recipients list (distribution list) specified in the LFOC desktop procedures and post the warning order to the MEU SIPR homepage (share point).

The LFOC watch officer supervises the production and distribution of the order according to the below matrix. The CPR duty, located in the JOC, will distribute to CPR/Ship personnel.

Alert / Warning / Execution Orders Distribution Plan

Billet	Alert/Warning	Execution
MEU CO	*1	*1
Commodore	#*1	*1
LHA/D CO	#1	1
MEU XO	1	1
CPR CSO	#1	1
MEU S-3	*1	*1
CPR N-3	#1	1
MEU S-3A	1	1
LHA/D OpsO	#1	1
TACRON	#1	1
LFOC WO	1	1
METOC	#1	1
MEU S-2	1	1
IWC	#1	1
MEU S-4	1	1
MEU SJA	1	0
MEU S-6	1	1
MEU AirO	1	0
MEU FSO	1	0
MEU PAO	1	1
GCE	2	0
ACE	2	0
LCE	2	0
R&S Coordinator	1	1

* = Deliver hard copy immediately
# = Delivered by CPR Watch Officer
Alert, Warning, Execution Orders are posted to SIPRNET Website and auto emailed to all listed above.

Following the review of the order, the MEU Commander/Operations Officer decides when to call away the CAT. When the decision is made to call away the CAT, the LFOC watch officer will request that the bridge announce over the 1MC “Assemble the Crisis Action Team in LFOC planning room at (time).“

This announcement over the 1MC is the trigger for the staff and MSE staffs to assemble in their designated spaces to view the CAT via CCTV, or if applicable VTC.

Once the CAT announcement is made, the LFOC watch officer will notify MEU forces on the other ships that the CAT is being convened. When the CAT announcement is made ships are prepared to accommodate cross-decking of key personnel. The nature of the mission will determine who is cross-decked; mission specific SOPs will identify individuals required for the Mission Planning Cells.

Watch Clerk in the LFOC watch section produces copies of the order for the CAT per the distribution matrix. The MEU Operations Chief ensures that LFOC planning room is prepared for the CAT and networked in via CCTV or VTC.

The MEU S-2, in coordination with the S-3, will determine the map chip used for planning, briefing, and mission execution. Prior to the receipt of a warning order the MEU S-2/S-3 may already have an Area of Operations map; upon receipt S-2 will create mission maps. Maps are defined as listed below.

- **Area of Interest Map**: Regional map displaying areas that could impact MEU or Enemy Ops
- **Area of Influence Map**: Generally about 250mi radius around ARG/MEU location; the area that the ARG/MEU can exert combat power
- **Area of Operations Map**: Identified MEU AOR
  - Normally 1:50,000 scale
  - Terrain elevation
  - Roads, Ports, Airfields
  - High tension wires
  - Major towns named and populated areas marked
- **Mission Map:** Created after receipt of warning order as the one common map for all elements for this mission; can use the AO map if scale is appropriate
  - Appropriate scale to include area around all of this Mission's Objectives or key nodes
  - Confirmed HLZs marked
  - Confirmed BLSs marked
- **Objective Map**: Used to plan air/ground/fires actions on a single objective; can use as mission map if 1:50 scale supports.
  - ALWAYS 1:50,000 or 1:100,000
  - Approximately 10km around single Objective
- **GRG**: Used for air ground coordination; hang for all mission briefs.
  - CIB1 is standard
  - CIB5 or other if required; should be oriented North and directly overhead
  - Buildings numbered
  - Roads named
  - Alphanumeric grid overlay

III. Conduct Problem Framing

Problem framing enhances understanding of the environment and the nature of the problem. It identifies what the command must accomplish, when and where it must be done and, most importantly, why—the purpose of the operation. The purpose is articulated in the mission statement (task and purpose).

The purpose of the operation, which is enduring, is restated and amplified as desired in the commander's intent. Since no amount of subsequent planning can solve a problem insufficiently understood, problem framing is the most important step in planning. This understanding allows the commander to visualize and describe how the operation may unfold, which he articulates as his commander's concept— his overall picture of the operation. The commander's concept is also known as the CONOPS, operational concept, or method. As planning continues, the commander's

R&S CONOPS/COA Brief Guide

Normally conducted in LFOC planning room. Only update information since COA Brief.

R&S CONOPS/COA Brief Guide	
Briefer	**Topic**
MEU S-3	Orientation Missions in progress (including R&S) Mission CCIRs Mission statement Mission Clarification/Answered RFIs
PHIBRON N-3	Current Location/orientation Time and space to launch points Location of FSA's (if applicable) NSFS available
MEU Meteorologist	Weather(Tailored to specific mission and time METOC impacts on the mission)
MEU S-2/N-2	Intel Update Updated Collection Effort (PIRs, etc.) Target graphics-big to small, distances shown Proposed HLZ/BLS photos and characteristics Line of sight diagrams, shadow studies, etc. Topography effects on insert and transit to Obj
Courses of Action	
R&S Leader	Courses of Actions Mission, purpose, tasks IRs to be fulfilled T/O and EDL Brief by phase/team Insert means, actions on objective, exfil Timeline
Staff Estimates	Staff Estimates (same process as with COA Brief)
Commanders Decision and Planning Guidance	
Commanders	Confer/decide/additional guidance
MEU S-3	Identify augments for detailed planning Timeline

The R&S Leader develops and briefs a CONOPS to the Staff and Commanders that accomplishes coverage of the target area and fulfills MEU intelligence requirements as directed by the MEU S-2. There may be cases in which the R&S CONOPS must be selected prior to the Mission COA being selected. The R&S Leader may present multiple R&S COAs that accomplish coverage of the target area, however the distinguishing feature may only be insertions methods. The R&S Leader provides representation to the key planner to ensure situational awareness is maintained.

R&S COA

The R&S COA contains details as to the number of teams used, insertion means, teams committed elsewhere, PIRs that can be answered by the teams and PIRs that may go unfilled. The MSEs present estimates of supportability of the R&S CONOPS. Based on inputs from the staff, the MSEs and the Mission commander, the MEU commander may approve or modify the R&S CONOPS.

The R&S Leader confirms the R&S plan as a stand-alone confirmation brief to the CAT. This brief will ensure that all team members understand the intelligence collection requirements and how they support the Commander's intent.

After plan confirmation and team insertion, the R&S Leader continues to coordinate with the Mission commander to ensure that changes in the plan are supportable by the deployed R&S teams. Any changes in the overall plan are relayed to and ensured fully understood by the deployed teams. Special care should be paid to link up instructions between the raid force and R&S teams on the objective.

R&S Confirmation Brief Guide

Normally conducted in Wardroom Lounge. **Bold** *indicates what will be briefed during each Confirmation Brief. All others brief changes only.*

R&S Confirmation Brief Guide

Briefer	Topic
MEU Ops Chief	Roll Call **Time Hack (GPS)**
MEU S-3	**Orientation (Ground)** Friendly Force locations Missions Current and Projected **Review Mission CCIRs/RFIs** **Restate Mission**
PHIBRON N-3	**Naval Orientation**
MEU Meteorologist	Weather METOC impacts on the mission
MEU S-2	**Intel Update** Objective IPB HLZ studies Enemy capabilities Route Studies LOS studies **MLCOA/MDCOA** Current PIRs
PHIBRON N-2	Naval Intelligence Update Hydrography Enemy threats to Naval vessels
R &S Ldr	**Mission** **Commander's Intent** **Task Organization** **Concept of Ops** **Phase I- Insertion (ship to shore/LZ)** **Phase II- Movement to Objective Area** **Phase III- Actions on the Objective** **Phase IV- Movement to Extraction Point** **Phase V- Extraction (shore/LZ to ship)** **Mission Timeline** **Load Plan** **Bump Plan** **Coordinating Instructions** **Comm Windows** **No Comm Plan** **WIA/KIA/CASEVAC Plan** **Emergencey Extract** **Detainee Plan**
FSC/MEU FSO	**Essential Fire Support Tasks** **Priority of Fires** **Allocation of Fires** **Fire Support Coordination Measures** **Fire Support Execution Matrix** **Target Precendence** Priority of Fires Attack Guidance Matrix
PHIBRON CCO	Debarkation Timeline/Serial Call Away LCAVAT/Craft Loads
TACRON	Air Space Considerations AOA Altitudes Entry & Exit Points (ATC) Helo Lanes Comm/IFF Return to Forces Procedures Diverts SAR plan
Ship's Air Ops	Air Plan Sorting Plan

IX. Rehearsal of Concept (ROC) Drill

A Rehearsal of Concept (ROC) drill is a scripted, though informal, walk-through of a plan between the Commander and his subordinates ensuring a shared understanding of the plan. It is not a repeat of the wargame. The ROC allows a final confirmation of particularly complicated portions of the plan and helps the staff to identify shortfalls and friction points in the plan not previously recognized, and develop contingencies.

The aim of a ROC dill is to enhance an understanding of a plan by a visual, sequenced representation. The intention is to allow participants in a formed plan to rehearse and synchronize details. As this occurs in the final stages before execution, the goal is to amend the plan only if absolutely required.

The execution checklist, synchronization matrix, decision support matrix, and OPORD outline the rehearsal agenda. These tools, especially the execution checklist, both drive and focus the rehearsal. Any template, matrixes, or tool developed within each of the warfighting functions should tie directly to the supported unit's execution checklist and decision support matrix.

Several methods for conducting a ROC drill are available. One method is to conduct the ROC by warfighting function or specific functional concepts, such as fires, aviation, collection, or logistics. Another method is to progress chronologically through the mission transitioning between warfighting functions at each key step within each phase of the mission. Regardless of method used, the following template should be considered the minimum information briefed at each briefing point as defined in the script. Once introductions have been made, only brief new information.

a. Briefer Introduction: *"My name is Capt Call, I am the AFL, Callsign is Elvis 11, and you can reach me on AFL Common."*
b. Assets/Capabilities Available: *"I will have a flight of 2 x MV-22s."*
c. State your mission. *"My mission is to provide ... "*
d. ** Conditions to begin phase: *"This phase begins with ... "*
e. Chronologically step through the CONOPS, reporting Excheck items, from/to, and net. "At 1300 we will depart New River as a flight, passing excheck item Abita from the AFL to the mission commander on MEU Command 1."
f. Key players will go in sequential order of phase and brief actions of ONLY that phase or step. Continue the walk-through, briefing each item as described in step "e" until it logically makes sense for the next unit/elementlwarfighting function to brief their actions.
g. ** Conditions to end phase: *"This phase ends with ... "*

PRE-ROC Drill Actions	
Commander	Provides Commander's Intent
Rehearsal Director (S-3 FOPS)	Publishes the rehearsal time and location Determines products and type of rehearsal Directs the actions of the rehearsal Establishes rehearsal timeline and ensures adherence Verifies rehearsal site preparation Conducts a formal roll call
FOPS	Publishes a ROC script
Scribe (COPS)	Sets up the ROC drill Keeps notes of the ROC drill Publishes FRAGORD codifying changes from ROC drill

ROC Drill Template	
Briefer	Topics (modify/add additional considerations as necessary)
S-3	Provides an orientation to the map or terrain model Mission Statement Force laydown at start of mission Provides a CONOPS overview
S-2	Provide participants with updated intelligence Briefs the enemy force disposition Portrays the best possible assessment of enemy course of action (MD/MLCOA) Overview of collection plan and NAIs
S-3	Phase I: Staging Begins with / Ends with Decision Points in the phase ID Main Effort for phase Key Tasks/Critical Events for the phase Transition Criteria to Phase II
PZ Operations	AFL - Routing to PZ, PZ Diagram GCE - MACO Procedures LCE - Concept of logistical support, A/DACG organization Contingencies: Asset attrition, bump plan
S-3	Phase II: Movement to Objective Begins with / Ends with Decision Points in the phase ID Main Effort for phase Key Tasks/Critical Events for the phase Transition Criteria to Phase III
Enroute	AFL - route overview, calls S-2 - Air threats assessed for route GCE - communications during route
S-3	Phase III: Actions on Begins with / Ends with Decision Points in the phase ID Main Effort for phase Key Tasks/Critical Events for the phase Transition Criteria to Phase IV
Objective Area	AFL/EFL - LZ, ACMs, Winter/Devil, GFC - Ground Scheme of Maneuver FAC - CAS gameplan S-2 - Enemy assessment Fires - assets available, series, EFSTs, approval authority Contingencies: immediate re-embark, emergency extract, TRAP, CASEVAC
S-3	Phase IV: Retrograde Begins with / Ends with Decision Points in the phase ID Main Effort for phase Key Tasks/Critical Events for the phase
Egress	GFC - Trigger for extract, MACO procedures, LZ control AFL - routing into LZ, LZ diagram/landing plan
Enroute	AFL - route overview, calls S-2 - Air threats en route
Brief at each phase as required	Go/No-Go Friction Points Concepts of Support: Logistics, Communications, COMMSTRAT /10
S-3	Concludes the ROC
Commander	Approves required modifications to the existing plan Provides final guidance for execution
S-3: COPS	Publish FRAGO to formalize any approved modifications

ME Commander ORM

For each mission, the MEU/CPR-3 ORM worksheets for Risk to Force and Risk to Mission will be the reporting tools used to document identified risks to the MEU Commander/Commodore with proposed mitigating actions.

The MEU Safety Officer will consolidate the Risk to Force worksheets from each MSE for presentation during the Confirmation Brief. This consolidated matrix provides an easy to understand picture of medium and high risk factors identified, controls proposed to mitigate those risks, and adjusted risk factors resulting from the implementation of those controls. When ORM is being presented during the Confirmation Brief, each MSE will have the opportunity to highlight any concerns associated with the mission being confirmed.

The MEU Fires section will prepare in coordination with the Mission Commander and MSEs the Risk to Mission slide focused on actions landward and/or Green Side that could lead to mission failure.

The CPR staff will prepare the Blue Side Risk to Force and Risk to Mission slides and present them during the confirmation brief.

Commander ORM

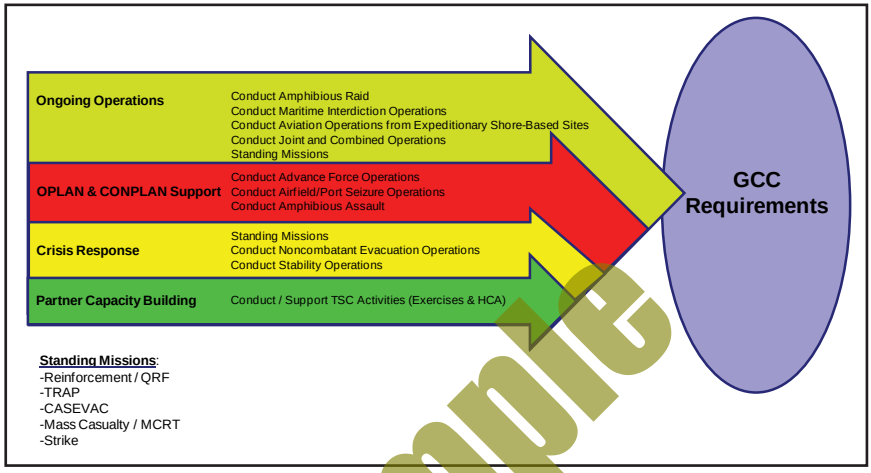
Phase	Hazard	RAC	Controls Implemented	RES RAC
Phase I: Ship to BLS	Man overboard, hazards on the LCAC deck, accountability, LCAC collision	I/D=3	MACO designated by company, facilitating accountability, specific control measures established to control time and movement of troops as they load the LCAC, all Marines maintain current swim and HEAT qualifications, LCAC pilots have current training requirements, coord between GCE and LCAC personnel.	II/D=4
Phase II: BLS to Objective	Accountability, fratricide, fragmentation, enemy direct fire, dismounted personnel injuries, lost Marine	I/C=2	MACO confirms accountability, Marines maintain proper eye wear and PPE, Marines are guided to LCAC to avoid vehicle collisions and personnel injuries, security estab outside threat ring of LCAC, proper weapons conditions/safety rules, multiple units will provide complementary and cover fires to support insertion of troops	I/D=3
Phase III: Actions on the Objective **Stage A: Isolate Obj** **Stage B: Pre-planned Fires** **Stage C: Clear/TSE**	Fratricide, fragmentation, enemy direct fire, dismounted personnel injuries, lost Marine	I/B=1	Use of NVGs, positive control of fires, deconflicted geometry of fires, TRPs, safe distances from traffic during movement, proper PPE worn, accountability maintained at all times through small unit leaders, RW platforms will provide on scene CASEVAC	II/C=3
Phase IV: Objective to BLS	Lost Marine, fratricide, fragmentation, enemy direct fire	I/D=3	PPE worn, reconfirmed accountability, security maintained at LZ site, positive control of fires, deconflicted geometry of fires, TRPs, overwatch established while assault force extracts, safe distances from traffic during movement, EOF SOP identified and rehearsed if civilians are encountered	II/D=4
Phase V: Extract	Accountability, man overboard, hazards on the LCAC deck, accountability, LCAC collision	I/C=2	MACO designated by company, facilitating accountability, specific control measures established to control time and movement of troops as they load the LCAC, all Marines maintain current swim and HEAT qualifications, prior coordination with LCAC personnel ensuring weight requirements are maintained for insert/extract	I/D=3
Risk Assessment Code 1-Critical 2-Serious 3-Moderate 4-Minor 5-Negligible				

Confirmation Brief

During the confirmation brief ORM will consist of 4 slides: MEU Risk to Force, MEU Risk to Mission, CPR Risk to Force, CPR Risk to Mission.

Chap 3 Mission Essential Tasks (Planning Considerations)

MEU / ARG Lines of Operation & METs



Mission Essential Tasks (Planning Considerations)

Planning considerations for these mission essential tasks are found on the following pages:

I. Amphibious Raid Planning 3-5
II. Limited Duration Small Scale Raid 3-11
III. Airfield Seizure Planning 3-15
IV. Force Recon Det/MRF (HVI/HVT) Planning 3-17
V. Visit, Board, Search, Seizure (VBSS) 3-19
VI. Reconnaissance & Surveillance (R&S) 3-21
VII. Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) 3-25
VIII. Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HA/DR) 3-31
IX. CBRN Consequence Management Operations 3-35
X. Information Operations (IO) 3-37

See chap. 4 for discussion of standing missions to include Tactical Recovery of Aircraft & Personnel - TRAP (pp. 4-7 to 4-12), medical response plan - MRP (pp. 4-13 to 4-16), and Mass Casualty Recovery Team - MCRT (pp. 4-17 to 4-18).

Range of Military Operations (ROMO)

Ref: JP 3-0 (w/Chg 1), Joint Operations (Oct '18).

The range of military operations is a fundamental construct that provides context. Military operations vary in scope, purpose, and conflict intensity across a range that extends from military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence activities to crisis response and limited contingency operations and, if necessary, to major operations and campaigns. Use of joint capabilities in military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence activities helps shape the operational environment and keep the day-to-day tensions between nations or groups below the threshold of armed conflict while maintaining US global influence.

I. Military Engagement, Security Cooperation, and Deterrence

These ongoing activities establish, shape, maintain, and refine relations with other nations and domestic civil authorities (e.g., state governors or local law enforcement). The general strategic and operational objective is to protect US interests at home and abroad.

Refer to MAGTF SMARTbook, pp. 3-1 to 3-4 for further discussion.

II. Crisis Response & Limited Contingency Operations

A crisis response or limited contingency operation can be a single small-scale, limited-duration operation or a significant part of a major operation of extended duration involving combat. The associated general strategic and operational objectives are to protect US interests and/or prevent surprise attack or further conflict.

Refer to MAGTF SMARTbook, pp. 3-4 to 3-6 for further discussion.

III. Large-Scale Combat Operations

When required to achieve national strategic objectives or protect national interests, the US national leadership may decide to conduct a major operation or campaign normally involving large-scale combat. During major operations, joint force actions are conducted simultaneously or sequentially in accordance with a common plan and are controlled by a single commander. A campaign is a series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space.

Refer to MAGTF SMARTbook, pp. 3-7 to 3-9 for further discussion.

Operations as Part of the Joint Force

Marine Corps forces normally conduct operations as part of a joint force. Regardless of the level of the joint force or how a joint force commander organizes his force, if Marine Corps forces are assigned, there is always a Marine Corps Service component. There are two levels of Marine Corps components-a Marine Corps component under a unified command and a Marine Corps component under a subordinate unified command or a joint task force.

Refer to the MAGTF SMARTbook, pp. 2-9 to 2-16 for further discussion.

Refer to The MAGTF Operations & Planning SMARTbook (Guide to Planning & Conducting Marine Air-Ground Task Force Operations), chap. 3, for full discussion of the range of military operations to include: military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence (pp. 3-1 to 3-4); Crisis Response & Limited Contingency Operations (pp. 3-4 to 3-6); large-scale combat operations (pp. 3-7 to 3-9); and operations as part of the joint force (pp. 2-9 to 2-16).

I. Amphibious Raid Planning

Preconditions

- Weather/sea state
- BLS/HLZ/CLZ identified
- Aircraft/LCAC/CRRCs available

Guidance

- Develop deception plan
- Fire support plan ISO actions on objective/withdrawal
- Detailed plan for demolition/destruction
- Navy plan to isolate objective area
- Electronic attack plan to support scheme of maneuver
- Plan TPOD mission for AV-8B (Harrier)
- Alternate plan for destruction
- Offset LZs by 10 KM, BLS by 5 KM from objective
- LZ/BLS away from populated areas
- No Comm plan
- Collect all intelligence at crisis site, use IC
- Alternate plans for rapid withdrawal/use of ALT BLS/LZ
- Identify additional equip/support requirements ASAP
- Plan timeline to support _____ assault on objective
- PAO Plan for media control/support
- Plan for refinement (Sparrow Hawk/Bull Eagle)

Desired End State

- Successful accomplishment of mission's task and purpose
- Continuous Comm between raid force and MEU
- Documentation of mission success
- Safe return of all raid force personnel & equipment
- Collect of INTEL, numbers, one of each WPN FWD to HHQ

Raid Assumptions

- Permissive/uncertain/hostile environment
- Weather will permit
- Favorable force ratio exists
- Country team/DOS handles Coord with HN government officials (FCE)
- Expect light/medium/heavy resistance
- Target location confirmed prior to execution
- Use of a specific BLS/airfield/LZ
- Overflight rights granted

Amphibious Raids

Ref: JP 3-02, Amphibious Operations (Jan '19), pp. II-2 to II-5.

An amphibious raid is an operation involving a swift incursion into or the temporary occupation of an objective to accomplish an assigned mission followed by a planned withdrawal. An amphibious raid may be conducted to temporarily seize an area to secure information, confuse an adversary or enemy, capture personnel or equipment, or to destroy a capability. Amphibious raids are conducted as independent operations or in support of other operations. Depending on the purpose of the raid, it may be conducted using clandestine insertion means, relying on stealth to approach the objective or overtly with full fire support in a manner that may resemble the early stages of an amphibious assault. Navy and Marine Corps SOF provide specialized amphibious raid capabilities. Examples include the amphibious raids in the Pacific to support amphibious assaults in World War II or the amphibious raid on Umm Al Maradim during Operation DESERT STORM.

Generally, amphibious raids are conducted for the following reasons:

Destruction

Amphibious raids may be required to destroy targets of such importance that indisputable confirmation of destruction is essential. Targets not easily destroyed by other means may be subject to destruction by a raid force. Political concerns regarding civilian or cultural collateral damage may necessitate a raid. Targets for destruction may include military or industrial installations; communication and energy facilities; and transportation nodes, such as rail and port facilities, bridges, and tunnels. Raids may have strategic, operational, or tactical significance.

Capture or Killing of Key Personnel

These operations are normally directed against specific opposition leaders, those personnel possessing intelligence value, or other high-value targets. The capture or killing of these personnel requires detailed planning. Timely and accurate intelligence is essential. The need to avoid advance warning of execution may require the force to be small in size while the target's location (e.g., in a complex urban area or an isolated mountain cave) and enemy disposition may require a larger reaction (covering) force. Friendly forces executing these types of operations normally try to avoid deliberate engagement with local forces, concentrating specifically on those forces protecting the target and with direct impact on mission execution. Execution authority for these operations may reside with the JFC or higher authorities.

Collect Information

Amphibious raids may be conducted to collect information regarding enemy forces, including dispositions, strengths and weaknesses, movement, reaction to attack, and weapons. They may be used to obtain information on hydrography, beaches, terrain, and landing zones (LZs). All AFs, regardless of assigned mission, perform a secondary function of collecting and reporting information.

Evacuation and Recovery

An amphibious raid may include tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel and in-extremis hostage recovery.

Diversion

An amphibious raid may be conducted as a supporting effort to create a diversion or ambiguity in the enemy commander's perception of the situation. It may support or be the deception operation. Assignment of alternate targets is undesirable unless the objective is to create a diversion. In this case, authority to engage targets of opportunity may be granted.

Amphibious Raid Considerations

Ref: JP 3-02, Amphibious Operations (Aug '09) and MCRP 3-11.1A, Commander's Tactical Handbook (Nov '98).

An amphibious raid is an operation involving a swift incursion into or the temporary occupation of an objective to accomplish an assigned mission followed by a planned withdrawal. Amphibious raids are conducted as independent operations or in support of other operations. Generally, amphibious raids are conducted to:

- Destroy certain targets, particularly those that do not lend themselves to destruction by other means
- Harass the enemy by attacks on isolated posts, patrols, or headquarters
- Capture or kill key personnel
- Support forces engaged with the enemy by attacking the enemy rear or flank positions on a seacoast
- Obtain information on hydrography, terrain, enemy dispositions, strength, movements, and weapons
- Create a diversion in connection with strategic deception operations
- Evacuate individuals or materiel
- Establish, support, or coordinate unconventional warfare activities

Amphibious Helicopterborne Assault

The following coordinating instructions are common to two or more elements:

- Assembly area for loading
- Heliteam wave and serial assignment table submitted by (time) and (location)
- Heliteams formed by (time) and (location)
- Tactical spread loading and bump plan
- Manifest submitted by (time) and (location)
- Zone inspection, planning, preparing and operation (ZIPPO) brief at (time) and (location) given by (who) for (whom)
- Heliteam organization
- Landing plan
- Landing zone organization (flying out)
- Landing zone organization (flying in)
- L-hour
- Portion of landing zone reported as secure
- 12 o' clock is _____
- Tentative extraction plan

Amphibious Surface Assault

The following coordinating instructions are common to all elements:

- H-hour and L-hour
- Staging areas/boat stations
- Boat team organization, ensuring tactical spread loading and bump plan
- Serial assignment tables submitted by (time) and (location)
- Manifest submitted by (time) and (location)
- Assault stage by (time) and (location)
- Boat teams formed by (time) and (location)
- Ship-to-shore movement
- Landing plan
- GO/NO GO criteria

II. Limited Duration Small Scale Raid

A raid is an operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or to destroy his installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission. Raids may be conducted as separate operations or in support of other operations. Examples of separate operations include raids for psychological purposes, destroying enemy assets not susceptible to other action, harassment, to gain combat information, a spoiling attacks to keep enemy forces off balance, and to recover or rescue friendly personnel and equipment.

Raid Planning

Raid planning is characterized by coordinated, thorough, and detailed planning by the raid force, supporting, and supported organizations. Parallel planning for the raid is conducted concurrently by Navy, MAGTF, and raid force staffs, as appropriate. Each staff has special concerns, but all work to the common mission of the raid force and production of the raid plan. The raid force is the supported organization and should include aviation, ground combat, and combat service support staff representation.

For further discussion, see MCRP 3-30.1 (formerly MCWP 3-43.1), Raid Operations (May '16). Raid operations are planned and executed in accordance with procedures delineated in Joint Pub 3-02, Amphibious Operations (Nov '19).

Assumptions

- Uncertain/hostile environment
- Suitable fast rope points will be available near target site
- Adequate entry points will be available
- Threat force will use improvised explosive devices.
- Suitable extract HLZ/BLS will be available vic crisis site and not fouled
- Site turnover will/will not be conducted
- Cargo/personnel can be handled/transported by organic assets
- Negotiations/demands have started
- Air defense threat will not preclude air assault
- Site has external security lighting

Information Requirements (IRs)

- Confirm location of crisis site/target
  - Confirm presence of hostages within the crisis site
  - Determine/locate number, description of terrorists and weapons on site
  - Identify Potential HLZ/BLS
  - Determine time/distance/capability of nearest reinforcements
  - Determine the location and description of potential breach points into the target building (special attention to breach site door or window material and hinge construction, avenues of approach, obstacles, and possible last covered and concealed sites)
- Determine high traffic areas, entrances, and exits

VI. Reconnaissance & Surveillance (R&S)

Intent

Insert R&S quickly to maximize observation of target and satisfy intelligence Requirements. Insertion means must ensure force is not compromised. Full coverage of the target is the goal. Identify routes for national forces or MSOC from BLS/HLZ/link-up point to ORP/LCC/objective. R&S leader is on-scene commander until turnover to Raid Force Commander. R&S must not be compromised!

Preconditions

- Weather/sea state
- Time! Reverse plan from Op/Obj area
- Night/reduced visibility

Guidance

- Insert means to be coordinated with (ship/boat CO/ACE/SBU/CHD)
- Plan for clandestine insertion
- Plan for sufficient ops to accomplish mission
- Plan for foot / vehicular observation
- Place snipers / designated marksmen as required
- Coordinate with CHD
- Branch plan in case of target relocation
- Plan to provide ITG for assault force
- Plan for link-up and status brief
- Plan to chop control to Ground Force Commander
- Determine any unique equipment requirements
- Plan for multiple days of reconnaissance effort

Desired End State

- Safe insertion of R&S
- Reliable & continuous comms with MEU within 4 hours
- Strict personnel accountability within R&S
- Continuous eyes on target
- Fulfillment of SIRs / SORs
- Uncompromised operation throughout

Assumptions

- Sufficient time to receive useful reporting after insert
- Potential reporting gains outweigh risk of compromise
- Terrain will support collection requirements for ground reconnaissance
- Time / space to move to op is sufficient
- Suitable BLS / HLZ reasonably distanced from target loc
- Insert point will not compromise mission
- Enemy has observation / early warning network capabilities
- Air defense threat will not preclude air insert / extract

Rules of Engagement

Nothing in these rules limits the inherent right and obligation to self defense and defense of the unit.

- Forces Declared Hostile - may be engaged without observing hostile act/intent.

Reconnaissance & Surveillance

Ref: MCDP 1-0, Marine Corps Operations (Aug '11), chap. 11.

The fog and friction of war will never allow the commander to have a perfect picture of the battlespace. However, reconnaissance operations can reduce uncertainties about an unfamiliar area and an enemy who is actively trying to conceal information about his forces and intentions.

Reconnaissance of some type should always precede a commitment of forces. Failure to conduct a thorough reconnaissance may lead to the loss of initiative or an inability to exploit fleeting opportunities. Lack of reconnaissance can result in the enemy achieving surprise, inflicting unacceptable losses on friendly forces, and causing the failure of the mission. As part of the overall MAGTF intelligence effort, reconnaissance operations support the commander's decisionmaking process by collecting information to develop situational awareness and satisfy critical information requirements.

Reconnaissance

A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. Also called RECON. (JP 1-02)

Surveillance

The systematic visual or aural observation of an enemy force or named area of interest or an area and the activities in it to collect intelligence required to confinn or deny adversary courses of action or identify adversary critical vulnerabilities and limitations. (Proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-1 2C)

The commander uses reconnaissance to collect information and to gain and maintain contact with the enemy. Reconnaissance activities may range from passive surveillance to aggressive measures designed to stimulate an enemy response, such as reconnaissance by fire. Passive surveillance includes systematically watching an enemy force or named area of interest; listening to an area and the activities in it to help develop intelligence needed to confirm or deny adversary COAs; or identifying adversary critical vulnerabilities and limitations. All MAGTF elements have reconnaissance capabilities, but each has a unique capacity. Organic MAGTF chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazard information to the MAGTF commander's overall intelligence collection. These capabilities support chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear passive defense and critical command decisions.

Reconnaissance operations support security operations by providing information on enemy forces, capabilities, and intentions and by denying the enemy information about friendly activities through counterreconnaissance. To succeed, a MAGTF's security operations should be an integral element of its reconnaissance operations. Security operations are required during offensive, defensive, and other tactical operations.

Security operations may occur in concert with a variety of MAGTF operations. They can reduce risk by providing the MAGTF commander with early warning and increased reaction time. They protect the force from surprise and attempt to eliminate the unknowns in any tactical situation. Security operations prevent the enemy from collecting information on friendly forces, deceive him about friendly capabilities and intentions, and prevent enemy forces from interfering with friendly operations.

Types of Reconnaissance Missions

Ref: MCDP 1-0, Marine Corps Operations (Aug '11), pp. 11-7 to 11-8.

There are four basic types of reconnaissance-route, area, zone, and force oriented. Each type provides specific details for mission planning and maintaining situational understanding.

Route Reconnaissance

Route reconnaissance is a directed effort to obtain detailed information about a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route. Route reconnaissance focuses along a specific line of communications, such as a road, railway, or waterway, to provide new or updated information on route conditions and activities. It normally precedes the movement of friendly forces and provides detailed information about a specific route and the surrounding terrain that could be used to influence movement along that route.

Area Reconnaissance

Area reconnaissance is a directed effort to obtain detailed information on the terrain or enemy activity within a prescribed area, such as a town, ridge line, woods, or other feature critical to operations. The focus in an area reconnaissance can be a single point, such as a bridge or installation, and could include hostile headquarters, key terrain, objective areas, or critical installations. Hostile situations encountered en route are developed only enough to allow the reconnoitering units to report and bypass; the unit's aim is to reach the area without being detected.

Zone Reconnaissance

Zone reconnaissance is a directed effort to obtain detailed information on all routes, obstacles (to include chemical or radiological contamination), terrain, and enemy forces within a zone defined by boundaries. A zone reconnaissance normally applies when the enemy situation is vague or when information on cross-country trafficability is desired.

Zone reconnaissance supports the total integrated intelligence picture of an area defined by length and width. The size of the area depends on the potential for information on hostile forces, terrain, and weather in the zone; the requirements levied by the commander; and the reconnaissance forces available to exploit the intelligence value in the zone.

Force-Oriented Reconnaissance

Force-oriented reconnaissance is a directed effort to find a specific enemy force quickly and stay with it wherever it moves on the battlefield. Force-oriented reconnaissance focuses on a specific enemy organization, wherever it is or may go. Force-oriented reconnaissance gathers intelligence information required about a specific enemy or unit. Reconnaissance assets orient on that specific force, moving when necessary to observe it and reporting all required information - information that has been requested as well as other pertinent observed and collected information.

Refer to The MAGTF Operations & Planning SMARTbook (Guide to Planning & Conducting Marine Air-Ground Task Force Operations), pp. 3-31 to 3-38, for related discussion of reconnaissance and security operations and assets. Topics include reconnaissance assets of the MAGTF, reconnaissance planning, reconnaissance pull & push, types of reconnaissance missions, counterreconnaissance, and security operations. Refer also to The MAGTF SMARTbook pp. 7-47 to 7-54 for related discussion (collection management operations).

NEO Planning Guidance

This page provides questions that may be used to provide a common framework for evacuation planning and operations. These questions may serve as focus for the detailed planning and operational dialog between diplomats and military forces that must precede any successful evacuation operation.

- Will this be a permissive, uncertain, or hostile NEO? If the evacuation is permissive, are unarmed hostilities expected? If the evacuation is uncertain or hostile, will pursuit forces be necessary? What is the likelihood of terrorist activities?
- What multinational forces will be operating in the area?
- Are multinational forces integrated into the JTF plan?
- How are plans being de-conflicted if the evacuations are separate?
- What is the current situation in the country? In the Embassy? Near the US citizens?
- Who is the senior US official in charge of the evacuation operation?
- Who will give the JTF permission to complete the evacuation and to leave the evacuation site?
- What is the chain of command for US military forces?
- What is the relationship between the CJTF and the Ambassador?
- Will all US missions and/or embassy officials be leaving? If not, who will remain? What action should be taken in the event an Embassy official refuses evacuation?
- Who will screen the evacuees?
- Are there Embassy personnel assigned to screen?
- Are there any evacuees (e.g., wardens) who will be able to help with processing and screening?
- What are the JTF requirements for screening?
- Who makes the final determination of evacuee accounting prior to final evacuation departure?
- Is the Embassy's EAP available? Is it up to date?
- Who is the primary point of contact within the Embassy to work with the JTF on details of the operation?
- What steps are being taken by the Embassy to get the evacuees ready for evacuation?
- Are there any members of the JTF, or anyone reasonably available, who have been in the host nation recently.
- Is there any intelligence needed immediately from the evacuees?
- Have the primary and alternate assembly areas, evacuation sites, and routes been verified and surveyed?
- Have the screening and processing areas been verified?
- What is the total number of US personnel to be evacuated?
- What action should be taken concerning individuals not on the list of evacuees (e.g., TCNs)? What is the total number of TCNs to be evacuated?
- Number per priority/category
- Identification
- What will be the composition of the evacuees? Will there be a crossed section of those listed in the EAP?
- What discipline problems are expected from the evacuees? Who are the potential troublemakers?
- What action should be taken if there is an outbreak of violence among evacuees?
- What action should be taken if someone asks for political asylum?
- Will it be necessary to search the baggage and personal property of all evacuees for weapons or explosives?
- Who will be available to physically search female evacuees?
- What proof of US citizenship is acceptable?
- Are there any changes in the standard priorities for evacuation?
- Will the US Embassy be able to assign evacuation priorities before it schedules evacuation?
- What are the arrangements for evacuee housing, security, and transfer? Will clothing be required? Will food be required?
  - Type
  - Quantity
  - Location
- Are any animals (pets) prohibited from traveling on the designated transportation? Have restrictions concerning animals been identified at the safe haven location?
- Will JTF search teams be sent after missing evacuees?
- Is there any sensitive equipment or material that will be evacuated or destroyed? Will personnel with requisite clearances be required to assist in the evacuating or destroying sensitive equipment or material?
- Are their procedures to handle claims against US civilians?
- If required, who will provide an emergency resupply of ammunition for the advance party?
- What cultural nuances and customs should be known by the JTF evacuation force to avoid confrontation.
- Who are the key host country personnel and what are their attitudes toward the evacuation?

Consequence Management Assumptions

FCE Insert

- Consulate/embassy will be able to contact AMCITS
- Formal request from DOS to DOD for support
- Size of FCE permitted
- Consulate/Embassy will have communications
- Consulate/Embassy will have electricity / food / water
- Consulate/Embassy will not be able to provide initial security
- Transportation will be provided
- Weapons are authorized

CMO (uncertain environment)

- HN assets/pers ISO CMO will be minimal
- MANPADS will not preclude air ops
- Road networks may not support overland plans
- AMCITS will be extracted from EAP designated assembly areas
- EAP may not be current
- Evacuation points have no electricity/comms available
- U.S. Consulate has provided limited info to Amcits
- Suitable BLS/HLZ in vicinity of evacuation points
- ISB is available

Information Requirements (IRs)

- Determine immediate and potential threat to mission, U.S. forces, or Embassy
- Identify disposition of hostile forces/closest reinforcements
- Identify/verify point of entry/exit, ECC, evacuation routes, ISB, HLZ, Ports
- Identify number of evacuees; Identify/locate all evacuees
- Where are the HN military and police forces?
- What are the alternate Evac sites?
- Any sensitive equipment/intelligence requiring Evac?
- Who are the potential troublemakers?
- What local cultural nuances should forces be aware of?

Planning Considerations

- Will HN be providing/augmenting security?
- Will HN be providing HAZMAT Teams/First Responders?
- Will interpreter support be available?
- Will medical support be available from HN?
- Will food be required?
- Will comm support be available?
- Will any US officials be available?
- Policy for seriously wounded evacuees?
- Who will be available to help female evacuees?
- What proof of citizenship is acceptable?
- What is the media plan?
- Will troops be sent after missing evacuees?
- Any changes to standard Evac priorities?
- CM Initial Response Force insert:
  - Time sensitive due to nature of volatility and effects of agents
  - IRF insert via air or surface (air preferred due to time)
  - Normally executed on request/order of American Ambassador or Combatant Cdr
  - Possibly called on for HAO/NEO like scenarios under small-scale chemical attack or industrial chemical accident
  - Can occur in an uncertain or permissive environment
  - May require aircraft or vehicle decontamination
  - May require on-site medical evacuation and/or mass casualty support
  - May require augmentation with Engineer and/or Medical subject matter experts
  - May require sustainment on scene 6 hours to 15 days

Information Operations

All military activities produce **information**. Informational aspects are the features and details of military activities observers interpret and use to assign meaning and gain understanding. Those aspects affect the perceptions and attitudes that drive behavior and decision making. The JFC leverages informational aspects of military activities to gain an advantage; failing to leverage those aspects may cede this advantage to others. Leveraging the informational aspects of military activities ultimately affects strategic outcomes.

- JP 3-0, Joint Operations, w/Chg 1 (Oct '18), pp. III-17 to III-27.

Information operations are the integrated employment, during military operations, of Information-related capabilities with other lines of operation to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decisionmaking of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. Marines conduct information operations across the range of military operations and at every level of war. They are well-suited to support the MAGTF's expeditionary operations, since information operations can project the influence of the United States and be tailored to create measured effects in a specific mission or situation. They are scalable, allowing the commander to increase or decrease the level of intensity to reflect a changing situation. Information operations must be closely coordinated with joint force commander Information operations and adjacent commanders to ensure unity of effort and to avoid undermining the effects desired by higher headquarters. Information operations require a thorough understanding of the culture of the target audience in order to produce the desired effect by communicating messages in the right cultural context and using the appropriate means.

The primary focus of MAGTF Information operations is at the operational and tactical levels of war. Information operations in offensive operations may focus on command and control targets, disrupting or denying an enemy's use of information and information systems to achieve the commander 's objectives. The MAGTF relies primarily on electronic warfare and physical destruction to attack command and control, intelligence, and other critical information-based targets the enemy needs to conduct operations. The MAGTF can also employ deception operations to deceive the enemy commander 's intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination systems. Information operations in defensive operations may protect information and information systems the MAGTF commander requires to plan and execute operations. Information operations include perception management or those actions taken to influence selected groups and decision¬makers. Perception management combines informational activities, truth projection, operations security, military deception, and military information support operations. It encompasses all actions taken to conveyor deny selected information to an audience and can be a key contributor to shaping efforts.

See The MAGTF Operations & Planning SMARTbook, pp. 4-29 to 4-32 for further discussion.

Refer to Joint/Interagency SMARTbook 3: Information Operations (Multi-Domain Guide to IO & Information-Related Capabilities), when published. All military activities produce information. Informational aspects affect the perceptions and attitudes that drive behavior and decision making. The JFC leverages informational aspects of military activities to gain an advantage; failing to leverage those aspects may cede this advantage to others. Leveraging the informational aspects of military activities ultimately affects strategic outcomes.

Cyberspace Operations (CO)

Ref: MCDP 1-0, Marine Corps Operations (Aug '11), pp. 3-21 to 3-22.

Cyberspace may be described as a global domain that leverages information and telecommunication technologies to create an environment of interdependent computer and telecommunication networks, including command and control systems, which can be used to produce outcomes in virtual and physical realms.

The ability to operate in cyberspace is critical to strategic, operational, and tactical successes. Without secure computerized technologies, many weapon and command and control systems will not function properly; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems will be ineffective; and sensitive information will be at risk of compromise. The Marine Corps and other Services depend on cyberspace operations for speed, precision, and lethality. Adversaries recognize that much of the United States' economic and military dominance relies upon the technology, communications, and automated systems that cyberspace enables. Ease of access and rate of technological change combine to make dominance in this domain tenuous and invite asymmetric challenges. Challenges range from recreational hackers to self-styled cyber-vigilantes, groups with nationalistic or ideological agendas, terrorist organizations, transnational actors, international corporations with ties to other governments, and nation states.

Cyberspace operations involve the employment of cyber capabilities where the primary purpose is to create military objectives or effects in or through cyberspace. Cyberspace operations comprise five broad categories-Department of Defense network operations, defensive cyber operations, offensive cyber operations, computer network exploitation, and information assurance .

- **Network operations** are Department of Defense-wide operational, organizational, and technical capabilities employed to operate and defend the Department of Defense information network.
- **Defensive cyber operations** involves actions taken to protect, monitor, analyze, detect, and respond to unauthorized activity within Department of Defense information network. Defensive cyber operations employs information technology, information assurance, intelligence, counterintelligence, law enforcement, and other military capabilities to defend Department of Defense information network.
- **Offensive cyber operations** includes the use of computer networks to disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy information resident in computers and computer networks, within the computers and networks themselves, or to enable future offensive operations. Computer network attack is a subset of offensive cyberspace operations where the anticipated effect of the operation is equivalent to a military attack.
- **Computer network exploitation** is intelligence collection activities conducted through the use of computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems or networks.
- **Information assurance** includes measures that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authenticity, confidentiality, and norepudiation.

Refer to CYBER1: The Cyberspace Operations & Electronic Warfare SMARTbook (Multi-Domain Guide to Offensive/Defensive CEMA and CO). Topics and chapters include cyber intro (global threat, contemporary operating environment, information as a joint function), joint cyberspace operations (CO), cyberspace operations (OCO/DCO/DODIN), electronic warfare (EW) operations, cyber & EW (CEMA) planning, spectrum management operations (SMO/JEMSO), DoD information network (DODIN) operations, acronyms/abbreviations, and a cross-referenced glossary of cyber terms.

Chap 4 Standing Missions

Standing missions are on-call supporting efforts established by the Mission Commander to assist the Raid Force Commander in accomplishing his mission. The Standing Missions are:

- **Bald Eagle** - Company-size reinforcement, surface/air
- **Sparrow Hawk** – Platoon-size reinforcement, surface/air
- **Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP)** – Air and surface *(see pp. 4-7 to 4-12)*
- **Mass Casualty Response Team (MCRT)** – Triage and stabilization *(see pp. 4-17 to 4-18)*
- **Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief** - primary/alternate *(see p. 3-31 to 3-34 & 5-5 to 5-10)*
- **Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations** - primary/alternate *(see p. 3-25)*
- **Embassy Reinforcement** – primary/alternate

Additionally the MEU Forward Command Element (FCE) is a standing mission. Not specifically tied to or in support of a raid force, the FCE is on-call to represent the MEU commander in support of the Department of State (DOS) or other Joint, Interagency and Intergovernmental Organizations (JIIM).

Standing missions briefs are normally conducted when necessary. The MEU CO will adjust the alert levels of the standing mission based upon the current situation and ongoing missions. When the need to employ a standing mission arises, the CAT will convene to provide the requisite information to the MEU CO prior to his decision. This Standing Mission Determination Board will normally convene in War Room. The Standing Mission Determination Board consists of key players within each standing mission.

Depending on the complexity of a TRAP mission, the MEU CO will decide whether a TRAP Confirmation Brief is required. If so, the TRAP Confirmation Brief will be conducted in the War Room.

Standing Mission Brief	
Briefer	**Task and Purpose**
Mission Commander	Task and Purpose (Specified and Implied inc) *T/O* *CIS* Vitals
SOPs (brief by exception)	Alert Matrix (Surface)(MEU S-3) Alert Matrix (Air)(MEU S-3) CONOPS (by Phase)(MC) Load Plan(MC) ASSAT / Bump Plan(MC) Go / No-Go Criteria(MC) Link-up Plan(MC) MACO Procedures(MC) Missing Marine / Sailor Plan(MC) Ground Marking Plan(MC) Signal Plan(MC/S-6) Casualty Plan / CASEVAC(MC/BAS) ORM(MEU S-3) Contingencies(MEU S-3) Communication Plan(MC/S-6) Execution Checklist(MEU S-3)

Slides may change based on the mission and requirements.

I. SURFACE Alert Status Matrix

When a standing mission is placed on alert 60 or less, the leader for that standing mission is locate in the LFOC. He will receive a brief from the MEU LFOC Watch Officer, MEU JIC Watch Officer on intelligence, and from the METOC rep (applicable to possible area for their employment). Alert status and standing missions also need to be briefed to the LFOC watch standers during the staff stand-up. For Alert 120, the standing mission commander is required to regularly contact the LFOC for updates.

Alert Status will be set for standing missions during the Confirmation Brief. The MEU Commander may specify an alert status prior to the Confirmation Brief.

Standing mission briefs are normally conducted when the MEU departs a port. The MEU CO will adjust the alert levels of the standing mission based upon the current situation and ongoing missions. When the need to employ a standing mission arises, the CAT will convene to provide the requisite information to the MEU CO prior to his decision. This Standing Mission Determination Board will normally convene in LFOC planning room. Depending on the complexity of a TRAP mission, the MEU CO will decide whether a TRAP Confirmation Brief is required. If so, the TRAP Confirmation Brief will be conducted in the Wardroom.

1. Alert status and standing missions also need to be briefed to the LFOC watch standers during the staff stand-up.

2. The MEU Commander may specify an alert status prior to a Confirmation Brief (e.g. at the daily Ops and Intel meeting), but at a minimum Alert Status will be set for standing missions during Confirmation Briefs.

3. Prior to setting Alert 120, adequate time shall be given to the ACE in order to accomplish actions required to assume an Alert 120 posture at the requested time. It is recommended that the amount of time required to accomplish these actions be addressed at each Ops and Intel meeting.

4. Once Alert 120 has been set, the standing Mission Commander is required to regularly contact the LFOC for updates.

5. Once Alert 60 has been set, each MSE is responsible for ensuring that a LNO is continuously present in the LFOC in order to assist the Watch Officer and Mission Commander throughout the entirety of the mission. This LNO should be knowledgeable about any current missions being executed and be afforded the power to make decisions on behalf of the MSE as appropriate and required. Once the appropriate staff members are assembled in the LFOC, they will receive a brief from the MEU LFOC Watch Officer, MEU JIC Watch Officer on intelligence, and from the METOC rep (applicable to possible area for their employment).

I. Tactical Recovery of Aircraft & Personnel (TRAP)

I. TRAP Zones

Trap Zones are based upon ground threat.

Zone I - No threat

Security element not required. Recovery by any asset available.

Zone II - Minimal Threat

Up to squad-size hostile force. Security element required. Actions on objective not manpower or time intensive.

Zone III – Moderate Threat

Squad to platoon hostile force or near urban unknown sentiment terrain. May require Sparrowhawk or Bald Eagle reinforcement. Anticipate manpower and time intensive actions on the objective.

Zone IV - Significant Threat

Platoon (-) and/or near urban hostile terrain. TRAP ground force requires Sparrowhawk/Bald Eagle reinforcement.

Zone V - High Threat

Platoon or larger and/or near populated hostile terrain. TRAP (rein) not feasible, requires amphibious raid or Special Operations aircraft and personnel.

II. TRAP Levels

TRAP Levels are based upon enemy air defense capabilities. These standard levels can be mitigated through various TTPs to include conducting operations during periods of darkness, Terrain Following (TERF) routing, etc.

Level I - No Threat

Safe over water or overland. No threat to survivor(s) or recovery aircraft and forces. Recovery can be initiated immediately without undue hazard to participating personnel.

Level II - Minimal Threat

Over land possible small arms threat. Survivor(s) location can be effected by enemy small arms within 2-3 hours. The TRAP should be executed immediately before the threat level increases. Escort aircraft are highly recommended.

Level III – Moderate Threat

Small arms threat. The threat level has increased, but the downed aircrew or isolated personnel can safely move to the designated area for rescue if needed. The air defense threat can be mitigated by aircraft routing and successful recovery is possible. Location of isolated personnel must be known more precisely than 1 nautical mile (NM), and communications with isolated personnel is recommended. A well planned recovery is required. Rotary wing and fixed wing escort recommended.

Level IV - Significant Threat

Low density anti-aircraft artillery (AAA)/ infrared (IR) missile threat. Detailed rehearsed recovery plan is required. Threat requires non-organic assets to execute. Additionally, isolated personnel's location must be precisely known (six or eight digit grid or lat/long), and communications with isolated personnel is required.

Level V - High Threat

Medium to high density integrated air defense system (IADS). Airborne recovery is not possible without further loss of personnel and assets. The threat must be significantly reduced or the isolated personnel must move to a less hostile environment for airborne TRAP execution.

III. TRAP Zones & Levels

LEVELS *Levels are based on enemy air defense capabilities*	ZONES *Zones based on ground threat*				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	A	A,B	C,D	C,D,E	SOF
2	A	A,B	C,D	C,D,E	SOF
3	A	A,B	C,D	C,D,E	SOF
4	A	A,B	C,D	C,D,E	SOF
5	SOF	SOF	SOF	SOF	SOF

TRAP Packages are indicated in within table.

Package	Distance	Conditions	Aircraft	Lift (as required)
A	<90 NM	Over water	2xMV-22B 2xUH-1Y(1)	Corpsman 1 SAR Swimmer
B	>90 NM	Over water (KC-130 may be required for HAAR/TRAAR distances beyond 250 NM)	2xCH-53D/E 2xMV-22B	Corpsman 1 SAR Swimmer
C	<90 NM	Day / Night over land	2xMV-22B 2xCH-53D/E 2xAH-1W 2xUH-1Y(1) 2xAV-8B 2xFA-18	24-48 Man TRAP Corpsman
D	>90 NM	Day / Night over land (long range FARP or TBFDS required for AH-1W)	2xCH-53D/E 2xMV-22B 2xAH-1W 2xUH-1Y(1) 2xAV-8B 2xFA-18	24-48 Man TRAP Corpsman
E	>90 NM	Day / Night over land (KC-130 may be required for HAAR/TRAAR distances beyond 250 NM)	2xCH-53E 2xMV-22B 2xAV-8B 2xFA-18	24-48 Man TRAP Corpsman

* AO, METT-TSL will drive mission planning considerations of the actual TRAP package composition.

NOTE:
(1) Planning consideration should be given to the role of the UH-1Y as either RESCORT or Recovery Vehicle depending on lift requirements. However, in a given element, the UH-1Y shall only fill one of the two roles, not both.

IV. Medical Response Plan (MRP) Packages

MRP Packages

PACKAGE	UNIT	PAX	CONDITIONS	AIR	SURFACE
A	First Responders	Corpsmen CLS Marines (Variable Number)	Casualty Number - 1 to 6 Casualty Precedence - Routine to Urgent	First Available	First Available
B	CASEVAC	2 CASEVAC Corpsmen	Casualty Number - 1 to 4 Casualty Precedence - Routine to Urgent Transport Time - <1 hour	(1) UH-1 or (1) SH-60 or (1) CH-53 or (1) MV-22	(1) HMMWV (1) MTVR
C	MARS	1 ER MD 1-2 TACEVAC Corpsmen 1 SARC	Casualty Number - 1 to 6 Casualty Precedence - Priority to Urgent Transport Time - > 1 hour	(1) CH-53 or (1) MV-22	N/A
D	MASCAL	Per MCRT Package	Casualty Number -5 or greater Casualty Precedence - Routine to Urgent	(2) MV-22 or (2) CH-53	(2) HMMWV or (1) MTVR
E	STP (minus)	1 ER MD 1 ER/CC Nurse 1 PA or IDC 8 Corpsmen	Casualty Number -1 to 20 Casualty Precedence - Multiple Routine to Urgent	(1) CH-53 or (2) MV-22	(2-3) MTVR
F	STP (full)	2 ER MD 1 ER/CC Nurse 2 PA and IDC 14 Corpsmen	Casualty Number - 1 to 50 or 10 Critically Injured Casualty Precedence - Multiple Routine to Urgent	(2) MV-22 or (1) CH-53	(2-3) MTVR
G	Aeromedical Patient Transport (If FST not available)	1 ER/CC Nurse 1-2 CASEVAC Corpsmen	Casualty Number - 1 to 2 Casualty Precedence – Routine to Urgent (Stabilized patient transport)	(1) SH-60 (1) MV-22 (1) CH-53	N/A

MRP Package Matrix

			CASEVAC		MASCAL	STP	
			B	C	D	E	F
COMMITTED	First Responders	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	CASEVAC	B	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
		C	✓	X	✓^		
	MASCAL	D	✓^	✓^	X		
	STP	E	✓^			X*	
		F	✓^		✓^		X*^

X: Denotes package committed
✓: Denotes package available
* Ashore Only
^ Requires the ARG/MEU to be aggregated

The following table should be utilized to construct medical briefs.

Brief	Topic
Confirmation Brief	Assets Ashore/Afloat Medical Rules of Engagement Environmental Health Threats Medical Plan CASEVAC Plan Shock Trauma Platoon Capabilities Time/Distance Analysis from POI to Next Level of Care
Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) – Health Threat Brief	Force Health Protection Matrix Infectious Health Threats Environmental Health Threats Blood Safety Index Hazardous Flora/Fauna

I. Forward Command Element (FCE)

The Forward Command Element deploys to an area of operations in advance of the main force when deemed necessary by the Commanders of the MEU and CPR and authorized by HHQ/U.S. Embassy/Host Nation. The FCE mission has three parts:

- Coordinate ARG/MEU activities with U.S. Embassy and host nation authorities as authorized by the directing headquarters
- Establish a communication link between the MEU and Embassy
- Prepare to assume other missions as directed

Intent

Insert designated personnel to inform and advise the Ambassador and country team of the ARG/MEU capabilities and limitations, and to act as a means by which they may communicate their concerns and requirements to the ARG/MEU.

Pre-conditions

- DIRLAUTH with Embassy authorized by appropriate HHQ and Combatant Commander
- Permission from Ambassador to insert FCE ashore
- Necessary clearances (air, country) obtained from HN, DOS and Regional Combatant Commander
- ARG in position to effect insert of element

Guidance

- Task organize team IAW mission
- Communicate with embassy staff and describe plan/request permission to insert
- Determine clothing and equipment requirements
- Brief country team on ARG/MEU capabilities
- Determine political-military constraints
- Identify American Embassy support requirements
- Establish and maintain communications with the MEU
- Review Emergency Action Plan (EAP) with country team
- Determine terrorist threat/potential
- Seek embassy ideas to assist mission accomplishment
- Work with embassy personnel to answer Commander's information requirements
- Determine host nation support available
- Validate F-77 Report

Desired End State

- Safe insertion of FCE
- Reliable communications established between Embassy and MEU
- American Embassy advised on ARG/MEU capabilities

FCE Task Organization

The FCE is task-organized based upon the assigned mission. Personnel and equipment requirements are built around a core element and increase or decrease in size based upon mission taskings. Because the number allowed into the country may be limited, the actual FCE may have to be reduced in size. Careful considerations must be made when determining the required personnel to ensure basic capabilities are maintained. The "core" FCE is comprised of the following:

MEU XO

The MEU XO acts as the Officer-In- Charge (OIC) of the FCE. He provides direct liaison with the senior Embassy representative to ensure the synchronization of landing force missions and DOS political issues. Additionally, he directs and coordinates all efforts of the FCE personnel in order to establish and maintain liaison between the landing force and the Ambassador.

Logistics Planner

The CLB XO normally acts as the Logistics Planner, although based on the mission, the S-4A from the MEU Command Element may be used instead. The Logistics Planner is also the Assistant OIC of the FCE. He is prepared to discuss, coordinate and personally assist designated country team personnel on logistical matters in support of landing force operations. In the event that Embassy officials request immediate assistance in the expeditious processing of American Citizens (AMCITS), Third Country Nationals (TCNs), or other designated evacuees, he provides direction and coordination for the conduct of a hasty Evacuation Control Center (ECC). Additionally, while the MEU is still aboard ARG shipping, he works closely with landing force planners to ensure the flow of operational information between the FCE and the Landing Force Operations Center (LFOC) is accomplished in a timely manner.

FCE Intelligence Section

This section is led by the CHD OIC and provides a conduit for all-source intelligence directly from the embassy, evacuation site(s) and crisis site(s). Additionally, it coordinates required site surveys and force protection assessments in concert with the ATFP Officer and Country Team if required. Employment of an SST may also be considered based on mission requirements and Embassy approval.

FCE Operations Section

This section is made up by an Officer or SNCO who establishes and operates the FCE COC. He is responsible for maintaining all mission binders, requests for information (RFIs) listings, and daily update briefs to the Embassy.

FCE Communications Section

This section is led by a SNCO, and a number of data/radio Marines to be determined by the communications assets required. The Communications detachment will provide secure voice and data communications to the FCE. It will maintain and monitor redundant HF, VHF, UHF, SIPRNET, NIPRNET, and SATCOM communication nets in order to establish the necessary communications links and facilitate information flow between the FCE and ARG/MEU.

FCE Public Affairs Section

This section is comprised of the PAO Chief and works in coordination with the embassy's Public Diplomacy Officer to coordinate media affairs.

HAST Assessment Questions

General Situation

- What is the type of disaster and what are its causes - both short term and from a historical perspective?
- When did it occur and is it still occurring?
- What area has been affected?
- Within that area, how extensive was the damage to the infrastructure?
- How many people have died and how many have been injured?
- How many people are in need of assistance from the government and or other agencies?
- Who's in charge? NGO/PVO/local government?
- Why can't the needs be met by the above agencies?
- What will be the MOE's used to allow for our exit strategy?
- How do we transfer responsibility and to whom?

Water

- What are the water needs of the population that only the military has the capability to meet?
- How many people lack a sufficient quantity of appropriately potable water?
- What is preventing people from obtaining water from traditional sources?
- Do people have sufficient water collection equipment?
- Why is water contaminated?
- Why are traditional means of making water potable not sufficient?

Sanitation

- What are the sanitation needs of the population that can only be met by the military?
- How many people are in need of improved assistance in the area of sanitation?
- What are people using for excreta disposal?
- Are excreta disposal and isolation methods sufficient to prevent contamination of water and food sources?
- Are sanitation facilities (toilets, defecation fields) adequate in size, location, and cleanliness to convince people to utilize them?

Food

- What are the nutrition needs of the population that can only be met by the military?
- How many people are in need of food?
- Are there signs of malnutrition among the population?
- Is the total amount of food being delivered equal to total needs in terms of calories per day?
- What is obstructing the delivery of food?
- Are the most vulnerable people obtaining adequate food?
- Is the food culturally appropriate?
- Do people have the appropriate utensils, cooking fuels, etc., to prepare foods?
- What actions are being taken to ensure that people have sufficient food and equipment?

Shelter

- Are shelters sufficient in quantity and quality?
- Approximately how many people are without adequate shelter?
- Do people need supplies to rebuild their homes?
- How urgent is the need for shelter given the environment?
- What actions are being taken to ensure that people have sufficient shelter?

Health

- What are the health needs of the population that can only be met by the military?
- Approximately how many people are in need of health care?
- What types of assistance do people need to be able to properly bury deceased relatives?
- What are the immediate health care risks?
- What type of health care system exists to meet those needs?
- What health care needs are not being met?
- What problems are preventing those health care needs from being met?
- What actions are being taken to ensure that people have sufficient health care?
- What can the military do to assist in addressing unmet health care needs?

Facilities and Infrastructure

- What problems with infrastructure and facilities are impeding relief efforts?
- What is causing insufficient throughput rates at ports and airfields - damage to facilities, lack of equipment, intermittent electricity, or problems in management?
- Where are the bottlenecks that prevent delivery of relief supplies?
- Are there sufficient transportation assets for delivery of relief aid?
- Where is additional aid needed most critically - and how much is needed?
- What actions are being taken to ensure that facilities and infrastructure are in sufficient working order to facilitate the relief effort?

Coordination

- What are the key agencies with whom the military must coordinate?
- What are the key coordination issues that are not being addressed - either due to lack of personnel or lack of subject matter expertise?
- What actions are being taken to improve coordination efforts?
- What support is available in regards to local guides and translators?

Preparations for Exit

- Who will take over the humanitarian function?
- How long will it take them to do so?
- How will the transfer of responsibility and authority occur between the outgoing and incoming parties?
- Have efforts been coordinated in such a way as to ensure that everyone involved has a clear understanding of who is in charge at all times?
- When will temporary functions no longer be necessary - and how will we measure it?
- What are the agreed upon MOE that indicate when the desired endstate is achieved?
- What are the activities that should not be conducted by US forces?

A. Marshalling Area Control Officer (MACO)

Pre-Event Requirements

- MACO Team to support LZ Operations is identified and tasked
- LZ Marking kit is prepared
- Communications established
- Medical team established
- LZ control team identified
- LZ brief cards produced
- Aviation call signs and frequencies identified
- ITG team identified and tasked
- Marking procedures identified

MACO Procedures in the Pickup Zone

- Stick Leaders coordinate with MACO
- MACO Gate been identified/marked in the Pickup Zone
- Ensure Sticks pass thru the MACO Gate
- MACO accounts for every Marine passing through the MACO Gate
- MACO reports counts to PZCO
- MACO maintains positive communication with the Stick Leaders
- MACO establishes and maintains positive communication with the aircraft
- Stick Leader knows which aircraft he is taking his stick once he passes thru the MACO Gate
- Stick Leader has a means of identifying his serial number for the Crew Chiefs
- Crew Chief locates the correct stick
- Crew Chiefs and Stick Leaders communicate before entering the aircraft
- Crew Chiefs lead the Stick Leaders and Sticks onto the aircraft

MACO Procedures in the Landing Zone

- MACO positioned with the assault force support element for insert and extract
- MACO sends reconnaissance team to sweep the landing zone
- ITG team positioned for near and far ITG
- Obstacles in zone marked
- Landing zone and landing points marked (consideration for both day and night operations)
- Localized security established
- MACO gate marked and established
- MACO conducts serial call-away
- Stick leaders provide stick manifests to MACO
- LZ Control net operational and LZ brief conducted
- MACO marshals all forces onto assault support aircraft as they land in zone

- MACO conducts final accountability off of the flight manifest
- MACO is the last individual on the last aircraft in zone
- MACO is up on ICS and reports numbers of extracted force to pilot via ICS

Additional Comments

- During the serial call-away, the MACO needs to ensure they is time separation to minimize serials stacking up at the MACO gate and creating additional congestion.
- The MACO should be the last individual out of the extract LZ

B. Reception Plan Checklist

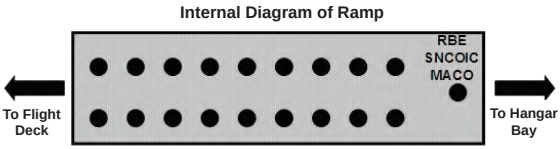
When conducting Amphibious Operations or Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) operations, constraints of amphibious shipping will be a consideration for both embark and debark of assault support aircraft. There are multiple benefits of conducting air assault operations from amphibious shipping:

- Shared familiarity with the ACE composite squadron and GCE
- Multiple planning and execution enablers organic to amphibious shipping
- Dedicated Combat Cargo personnel
- Dedicated staging and loading procedures developed and organized

Below is a step by step procedure on a proposed reception plan when the assault force returns to amphibious shipping after completion of the mission. It begins when the assault force returns to amphibious shipping and ends when all personnel and equipment accounted for and all ammunition, intelligence and equipment and weapons turned in.

Reception / Re-embarkation procedures: Marines will move through the stations in single file to prevent anyone from being missed. Marines will not be allowed to leave the Reception Area until the entire force has been processed.

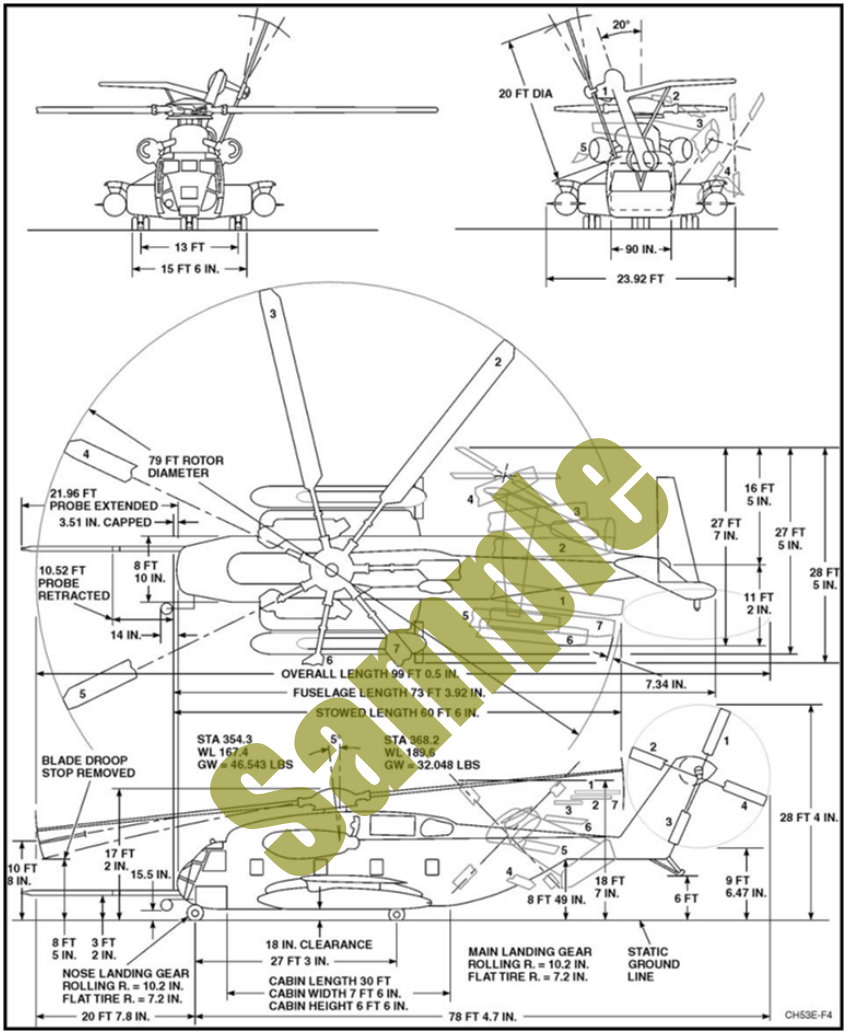
Once aircraft return, combat cargo will physically escort and guide sticks from aircraft to the reception ramp for processing.



Once inside ramp, stick will stage and be processed in by RBE SNCOIC MACO for accountability.

KEY Players

- Remain Behind Element (RBE) OIC/SNCOIC. (The senior Marine and reception team from the assault force who do not take part in the mission.)
- BLT command representatives
- S-4 representatives
- Intelligence representatives
- Medical personnel
- Combat Cargo personnel



MV-22B Osprey

MV-22B Osprey	
Dimensions	
Height	27 feet 7 inches
Weight (empty)	36,000 pounds
Maximum gross weight	52,000 (VTO), 57,000 (STO), 60,500 (self deploy)
Rotor diameter	84 feet 7 inches
Length	57 feet 4 inches
Airspeed	
Max endurance	130 KCAS
Maximum airspeed	275 KCAS
Fuel Capacity	
Pounds/Gallons	11,700/1,720
Endurance	
Endurance	3+00 hours(typical) Indefinite (best case w/ Aerial Refueling)
Weapons Systems	
Guns	GAU-16/21 .50 Cal or M240D (7.62) tailgun, belly mounted GAU-17
Other Systems	
	FLIR
	GPS Navigation
Communications Equipment	
HF	2xAN/ARC 210 w/embedded encryption device
Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE)	
RWR	AN/APR(v)2 Radar Warning Receiver
Expendables	AN/ALE-47 Countermeasures Dispenser
Missile Warning	AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning System

Remove LPU's

On the command "Feet Dry" from the crew chief, the Serial leader gives the "Remove LPU" signal. The Marines will remove the LPU & HABD bottle and pass it to the crew chief. The Marines will then put on their flak jacket.

Load Weapons

Weapon conditions will be specified before the operation. On the command "Conduct Penetration Checks" from the pilot, the Serial Leader gives the command "Load," Marines go to condition 3 for rifles and automatic weapons. On the command "IP inbound" from the pilot, the Serial Leader gives the command "Make Ready," Marine with rifles go Condition 1 and automatic weapons remain in Condition 3

Condition 1

- M16A4/M4-magazine inserted, round in chamber, weapon on SAFE
- SAW/M240G- open feed tray cover, insert belt into feed tray, close feed tray cover, lock bolt to the rear, weapons on SAFE

Condition 3

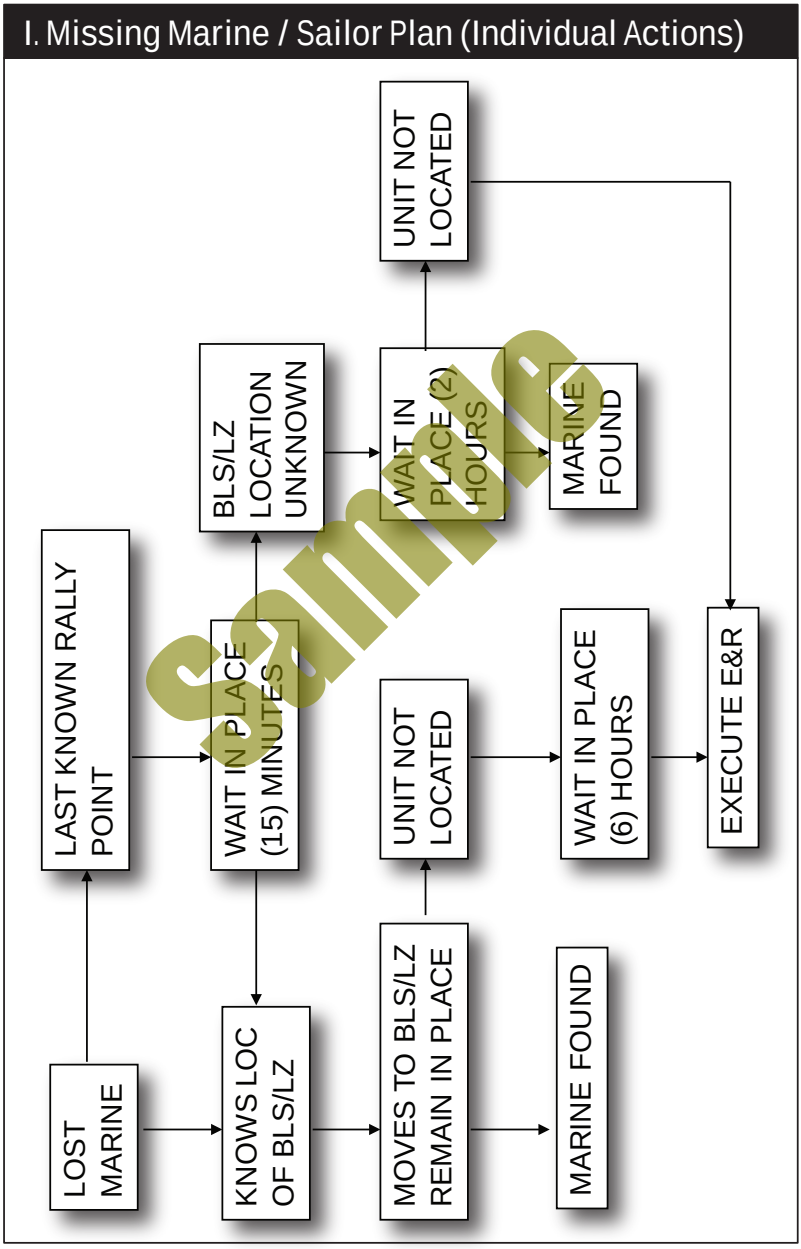
- M16A4/M4- magazine inserted, chamber empty, bolt home, weapon on SAFE
- SAW/M240G - ammunition on the feed tray, feed tray cover closed, bolt home on an empty chamber, weapon on FIRE

III. Aircraft Marking Plan

The aircraft marking plan is designed to be marked by aircraft crew with chemlite configuration in both port and starboard windows so that serials may see which aircraft they are to board during nighttime operations. Aircraft marking is an important task in order to ensure Marines are properly embarked and accounted for during initial embark and extract after action on the objective are complete. Chemlites will be placed as roman numerals to determine aircraft numbers.

Aircraft Number	Marking	
1	1 Vertical Chemlight	
2	2 Vertical Chemlights	
3	1 Vertical Chemlight 1 Horizontal Chemlight	
4	2 Horizontal Chemlights	
5	2 Chemlights in a V	
6	2 Chemlights inverted V	
7	3 Horizontal Chemlights	
8	4 Horizontal Chemlights	

I. Missing Marine/ Sailor Plan



MEU LOGISTICS SUPPORT REQUEST (LSR)

(Read Instructions on page 4 before completing form)

SECTION I - BASIC INFORMATION

1. REQUESTING UNIT	2. COMPANY/WORK SECTION	3. BASE/BUILDING NUMBER:	4. DATE OF REQUEST

5. POINT OF CONTACT (Rank First Last)	6. WORK PHONE NUMB	7. CELL PHONE NUMBER	8. EMAIL ADDRESS

9. EXERCISE/OPERATION/TYPE OF ACTIVITY

10. TYPE OF SUPPORT REQUESTED
☐ CHOW ☐ CORSPMAN ☐ AMMO ☐ TEMP LOAN GEAR
☐ FUEL ☐ TRANSPORTATION (HMMWV, VEHICLE, BUS)

Deadlines for requests:

HMMWV:	3 DAYS	BUS:	7 DAYS	AMMO/CS:	14 WORK DAYS	CHOW:	HOT - 10 DAYS
GOV:	5 WORK DAYS	CORPSMAN:	5 DAYS	TEMP LOAN GEAR:	5 DAYS		MRE - 15 DAYS

SECTION II - TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT

TYPE OF VEHICLES: 3-TON VAN (7,12,15 PAX) BUS (44 PAX) HMMWV (M1165) MTVR (MK23)

11a. DRIVER INFORMATION (Rank First Last Names)	11b. ASSISTANT DRIVER INFORMATION (Rank First Last Names)

12. REQUESTED VEHICLE(S)

TYPE OF CARGO / NUMBER OF PAX (IF APPLICABLE)	VEHICLE TYPE	QUANITY	REPORT DATE	REPORT TIME	PICK UP CAMP / BLDG	DESTINATION CAMP/BLDG	RETURN DATE	RETURN TIME

13. REMARKS

14. REQUESTED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF MEU REQEUSTER)	15. SIGNATURE	16. DATE

17. REVIEWED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF MEU TRANSPO CHIEF)	18. SIGNATURE	19. DATE

SECTION III - FUEL REQUEST

20. DATE REQUESTED	
21. TYPE OF FUEL	
22. FUEL KEY / FUEL CARD NUMBER	
23. NUMBER OF GALLONS DISPENSED	
24. RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL	
25. PHONE NUMBER	
26. COMMAND / SECTION / DETACHMENT	

27. REMARKS

28. REQUESTED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF REQEUSTER)	29. SIGNATURE	30. DATE

31. REVIEWED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF LOGISTICS MARINE)	32. SIGNATURE	33. DATE

SECTION IV - CORPSMAN SUPPORT

34. TYPE(S) OF ACTIVITY	35. TYPE OF CORPSMAN SUPPORT REQUESTED
	☐ TRAINING / INSTRUCTION ☐ MEDICAL COVERAGE

36. REQUESTED CORPSMEN SUPPORT

QUANITY	REPORT LOCATION CAMP/BLDG	REPORT DATE	REPORT TIME	DESTINATION CAMP/BLDG	RELEASE DATE	EST. RELEASE TIME

37. REMARKS

38. REQUESTED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF REQEUSTER)	39. SIGNATURE	40. DATE

41. REVIEWED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF MEU MEDICAL)	42. SIGNATURE	43. DATE

SECTION V - CHOW SUPPORT

MEAL CARD ROSTER WITH LAST FOUR AND COMRATS ROSTER WITH LAST FOUR MUST BE ATTACHED

TYPE OF CHOW SUPPORT AVAILABLE: MESS HALL BOX LUNCHES MEALS READY TO EAT (MRE)

34. SERVICING MESSHALL	36. RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	37. WORK PHONE	38. CELL PHONE

35. REQUESTED CHOW SUPPORT

TYPE OF CHOW	NUMBER OF PAX	NUMBER OF MEALS	REQUIRED DATE	REQUIRED TIME	EST DATE PICK UP	EST TIME PICK UP

39. REMARKS

40. REQUESTED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF REQEUSTER)	41. SIGNATURE	42. DATE

43. REVIEWED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF MEU FOOD SERVICE CHIEF)	44. SIGNATURE	45. DATE

SECTION VI - TEMPLOAN EQUIPMENT

Responsible Officer must be SNCO or higher to sign for gear. Use additional sheet if more space needed.

46. RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	47. WORK PHONE	48. CELL PHONE	49. TYPE(S) OF ACTIVITY
			☐ TRAINING ☐ MISSION COVERAGE

50. REQUESTED TEMPLOAN EQUIPMENT ITEMS

TAMCN / ITEM ID	NOMENCLATURE	QUANITY	REPORT DATE	REPORT TIME	EST RETURN DATE	EST RETURN TIME

51. REMARKS

52. REQUESTED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF REQEUSTER)	53. SIGNATURE	54. DATE

55. REVIEWED BY (PRINTED RANK AND NAME OF MEU SUPPO)	56. SIGNATURE	57. DATE

MEU Rapid Request Form

L. Naming Conventions

Naming Conventions

Air	
Air Routes and Control Measures	States and cities w/in those states
Landing Zones (LZs)	Birds
Holding Areas (HA)	Female names
Battle Positions (BP)	Snakes
Initial Point (IP)	Car makes
Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP)	Fast Food restaurants
Mission Control Area (MCA)	Sodas
Ground	
Beaches	Colors
Ground Routes	Beer Names
Phase Lines	Tools or Metals
Emergency Rally Point (ERP)	Single Digit Numbers

All others will be referred to according to proper nomenclature. For example, BLT release point will be referred to as "Release Point"

Common naming of geometries and fire plans is important to assure no unit's naming will conflict with another's when data has the potential to be electronically distributed force wide. (For example, two phase lines named green will result in confusion and in some systems, will overwrite each other.) This enclosure provides conventions for the naming of geometry and fire plans. All names are limited to six characters to allow for reception at the least capable systems (TACFIRE systems such as BCS).

Naming Procedure

The procedure dictated here is an extension of that formulated in the FMFM 6-18-1. Names are composed of **six characters** divided into **three parts**.

1. **Fire Plan or Geometry Type.** This is a two character abbreviation of the type of fire plan or measure. Geometry types are defined in table 2, fire plan names are defined in table 3.
2. **Sequential Number.** Sequential number is a value form 1-9 that allows the creation of more than one measure of the given type by a given unit. This allows a single unit to create on-call and planned geometries such as an on-call CFL or multiple geometries such as multiple phase lines.
3. **Unit Tag Name.** Unit tag name is a three character unique name for a unit. The method for creating unit tags is based on FMFM 6-18-1 and is provided in table 1.

Chap 7

I. Abbreviations & Acronyms

A

AAA	Anti-Aircraft Artillery
AAV	Amphibious Assault Vehicle
ACE	Aviation Combat Element (of the MEU / MAGTF)
ACU	Assault Craft Unit (LCAC or LCU)
ADAL	Authorized Dental Allowance List
ADC	Air Defense (Commander)
ADCON	Administrative Control
ADEX	Air Defense Exercise
AFC	Assault Force Commander
AFL	Assault Flight Leader
AIG	Address Indicator Group
AIMD	Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department
ALCE	Advance Liaison Command Element (Same As FCE)
ALO	Air Liaison Officer
AMAL	Authorized Medical Allowance List
AMC	Air Mission Commander
AOA	Amphibious Objective Area
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APB	Air Planning Board
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
ARG	Amphibious Ready Group
ASCM	Anti-Ship Cruise Missile
ASE	Air Support Element (DASC Component) or Aircraft Survivability Equipment (T/M/S)
ASLT	Air Support Liaison Team (DASC Component)
ASO	Aviation Safety Officer
ASROC	Anti-Submarine Rocket
ASW	Anti-Submarine Warfare (Commander)
AT/FP	Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection
ATO	Air Tasking Order
AUTODIN	Automated Digital Network
AWACS	Airborne Warning & Control System

B

BARCAP	Barrier Combat Air Patrol
BAS	Battalion Aid Station
BDA	Battle Damage Assessment
BDS	Battle Dressing Station
BES	Beach Evacuation Station
BHA	Bomb Hit Assessment
BLS	Beach Landing Site
BLT RECON	Battalion Reconnaissance Detachment (23 Men)
BLT	Battalion Landing Team
BMD	Ballistic Missile Defense
BMNT	Begin Morning Nautical Twilight
BMU	Beach Master Unit
BOG	Beach Operations Group
BP	Battle Position
BUB	Battle Update Brief
BUU	Basic User Unit (PIRs)

C

C2PC	Command & Control Personal Computer
C2W	Command & Control Warfare
CAP	Combat Air Patrol
CAS	Close Air Support
CASEVAC	Casualty Evacuation
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CATF	Commander Amphibious Task Force
CBAE	Commander's Battle space Area Evaluation
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CBU	Cluster Bomb Unit
CCO	Combat Cargo Officer
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CCOI	Critical Contact of Interest
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CE	Command Element
CENTCOM	US Central Command (Middle East)
CERTEX	Certification Exercise
CFF	Call For Fire
CHD	Counter Intelligence Human Intelligence Detachment
CI	Counterintelligence
CIC	Combat Information Center
CIEA	Classification Identification and Engagement Area
CIWS	Close-In Weapons System
CJCSM	Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Memo
CLB	Combat Logistics Battalion
CLF	Commander Landing Force
CLZ	Craft Landing Zone for LCAC
CO	Commanding Officer

II. Glossary

Ref: MCRP 5-12C, Marine Corps Supplement to the DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (Nov '11) and MSTP Pamphlet 5-0.2, OPT Leader's Guide (Jul '09).

1MC—Ship's public address system

60'S—60mm Mortar (Range 70 to 3,500m)

81'S—81mm Mortar (Range 90 to 5,800m)

A

ALPHA ALPHA—Call sign for theater Officer in tactical command

AN/PPN-19—Beacon for NGF

asymmetrical threat—The potential of attack from unconventional, unexpected, innovative or disproportional means.

AT-4—Anti Tank Weapon, (84mm) (Range 300m)

attack by fire—The use of fires (direct and indirect) to engage the enemy from a distance to destroy, fix, neutralize, or suppress.

attack guidance matrix (AGM)—A list of targets that can be attacked along with specifics such as when, how, and priority of attacks as well as desired effects on each attack.

B

BALD EAGLE—Company-Sized Reinforcement/Assault Force

battle damage assessment (BDA)—(See JP 1-02 for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The timely and accurate estimate of the damage resulting from the application of military force. Battle damage assessment estimates physical damage to a particular target, functional damage to that target, and the capability of the entire target system to continue its operations.

battlespace—The environment, factors, and conditions that must be understood to successfully apply combat power, protect the force, or complete the mission. This includes the air, land, sea, space, and the included enemy and friendly forces; facilities; weather; terrain; the electromagnetic spectrum; and the information environment within the operational areas, areas of interest, and areas of influence.

be prepared mission—A mission, assigned to a unit, that might be executed.

block—1. A tactical mission task that denies the enemy access to an area or prevents his advance in a direction or along an avenue of approach. It may be for a specified time. 2. An obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach or to prevent him from passing through an engagement area.

branch(es)—A contingency plan or course of action (an option built into the basic plan or course of action) for changing the mission, disposition, orientation, or direction of movement of the force to aid success of the operations based on anticipated events, opportunities, or disruptions caused by enemy actions. (MCRP 5-12C)

BRAVO OSCAR—Call sign for Amphibious Warfare Commander

bump plan—Actions taken to identify who goes/remains behind if a transport (air or surface) does not function

bypass—1. To maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of advance. Previously unreported obstacles are reported to higher headquarters. Bypassed enemy forces are reported to higher headquarters. 2. A tactical mission task in which the commander directs his unit to maneuver around an obstacle, position, or enemy force to maintain the momentum of the operation while deliberately avoiding combat with an enemy force.

C

centers of gravity (COG)—Those characteristics, capabilities, or localities from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength, or will to fight. (JP 1-02)

clear—1. To remove enemy forces and eliminate organized resistance in an assigned zone, area, or location by destroying, capturing or forcing the withdrawal of enemy forces that

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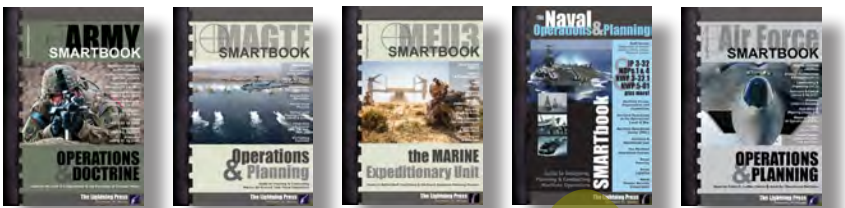

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