

MEU 2 SMARTBOOK

Second Edition

**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



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Guide to Battle Staff Operations & the Rapid Response Planning Process

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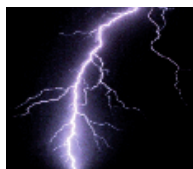
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(MEU SMARTbook) Notes to Reader

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 (MCP)** 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.

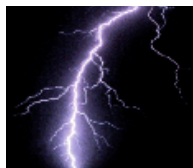
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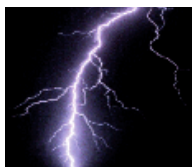


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Marine Corps Warfighting Publications (MCWP)

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 5-1	Marine Corps Planning Process
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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Sample

Chap 1

Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) Overview

Ref: NWC 3153K, *Joint Military Operations Reference Guide* (Jul '09), chap. 3 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.

I. 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).

II. Marine Corps Organization and Structure

The Marine Corps is divided into several broad categories:

A. Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps

Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (HQMC) consists of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and those staff agencies that advise and assist him in discharging his responsibilities prescribed by law and higher authority. The Commandant is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the total performance of the Marine Corps. This includes the administration, discipline, internal organization, training, requirements, efficiency, and readiness of the service.

Also, as the Commandant is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, HQMC supports him in his interaction with the Joint Staff. The Commandant is also responsible for the operation of the Marine Corps material support system.

B. Operating Forces

Operating forces — the heart of the Marine Corps — comprise the forward presence, crisis response, and combat power that the Corps makes available to U.S. unified combatant commanders. The Marine Corps has established three permanent combatant-level service components in support of unified commands with significant Marine forces assigned: U.S. Marine Corps Forces Command (MARFORCOM), U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC), and U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command (MARSOC). The Commander, MARFORCOM is assigned to the Commander, U.S. Joint Forces Command (JFCOM). He provides the 2d Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) and other unique capabilities to JFCOM. Likewise, the Commander, MARFORPAC is assigned to the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command. He provides I and III MEFs to PACOM. The Commander, MARSOC is assigned to the Commander, Special Operations Command (SOCOM). He provides assigned forces to SOCOM. These assignments reflect the peacetime disposition of Marine Corps forces.

Marine Air/Ground Task Force (MAGTF)

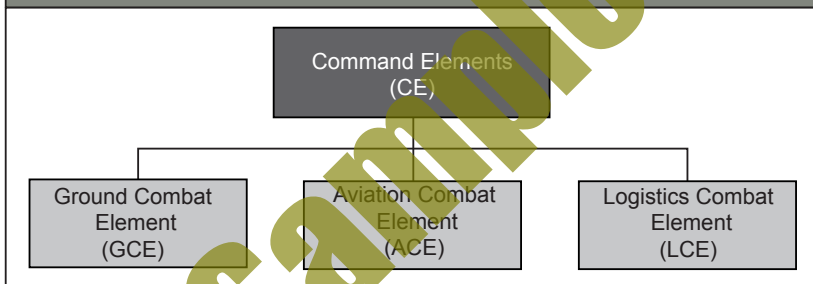
The MAGTF is a balanced, air-ground combined arms task organization of Marine Corps forces under a single commander, structured to accomplish a specific mission or a number of missions across the range of military operations (ROMO).

MAGTFs are flexible, task-organized forces that are capable of responding rapidly to a broad range of combat, crisis, and conflict situations. MAGTFs vary in size and capability according to the mission, threat, and operating environment. The MAGTF is primarily organized and equipped to conduct amphibious operations as part of naval expeditionary forces. MAGTFs are also capable of sustained combat or peace operations ashore.

Each MAGTF, regardless of size or mission, has the same basic structure. A MAGTF consists of four core elements: Command, Aviation, Ground, and Logistics Combat Element. As the Ground Combat Element grows in size, the Aviation, Logistics, and Command elements typically become larger.

There are four basic MAGTF organizations: Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), and Special Purpose MAGTFs (SPMAGTF).

MAGTF Core Elements



Ref: NWC 3153K, *Joint Military Operations Guide*, fig. 18, p. 77.

1. Command Element (CE)

The CE contains the MAGTF headquarters and other units that provide intelligence, communication, and administrative support. The CE is scalable and task organized to provide the command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, and joint interoperability necessary for effective planning and execution of operations.

2. Ground Combat Element (GCE)

The GCE is task organized to conduct ground operations to support the MAGTF mission. This element includes infantry, artillery, reconnaissance, armor, light armor, assault amphibian, engineer, and other forces, as needed. The GCE can vary in size and composition.

3. Aviation Combat Element (ACE)

The ACE conducts offensive and defensive air operations and is task organized to perform those functions of Marine aviation required to support the MAGTF mission.

4. Logistics Combat Element (LCE)

The LCE is task organized to provide the full range of combat service support functions and capabilities necessary to maintain the continued readiness and sustainability of the MAGTF as a whole. The LCE may vary in size and composition.

Types of MAGTFs (MEF, MEB, MEU, SPMAGTF)

There are four basic MAGTF organizations: Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), and Special Purpose MAGTFs (SPMAGTF).

MAGTF SIZE (Largest to Smallest)	ELEMENT		
	GCE	ACE	LCE
Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF)	Marine Division (MARDIV)	Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW)	Marine Logistics Group (MLG)
Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB)	Marine Regiment (RLT or RCT)	Marine Aircraft Group (MAG)	Combat Logistics Regiment (CLR)
Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU)	Battalion Landing Team (BLT)	Reinforced Helicopter/Fixed Wing Squadron	Combat Logistics Battalion (CLB)
Special Purpose MAGTF (SPMAGTF)	Elements of a MARDIV	Elements of a MAW	Elements of a MLG

1. Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF)

The MEF is the largest standing MAGTF and the principal Marine Corps war fighting organization. It is capable of missions across the range of military operations through amphibious and sustained operations ashore in any environment. Each MEF is comprised of a Command Element (CE), Marine Division (GCE), Marine Aircraft Wing (ACE), and a Marine Logistics Group (LCE). The three standing MEFs provide a reservoir of capabilities and combat power from which all smaller MAGTFs are formed. There are three standing MEFs: I MEF, II MEF, and III MEF.

2. Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB)

The MEB is a medium sized non-standing MAGTF that is task organized to respond to a full range of crises, from forcible entry to humanitarian assistance. MEBs are not standing organizations that are formed only in times of need. An example is post 9/11; the 4th MEB and 2nd MEB were formed to respond to combat and peacekeeping contingencies in Afghanistan and Iraq.

3. 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.




4. Special Marine Air/Ground Task Force (SPMAGTF)

The SPMAGTF is a non-standing MAGTF temporarily formed to conduct a specific mission. It is normally formed when a standing MAGTF is unavailable or inappropriate. Their designation derives from the mission they are assigned, the location in which they will operate, or the name of the operation in which they will participate. (i.e., SPMAGTF Somalia, SPMAGTF Katrina etc.). These MAGTFs vary in size and composition based on the individual mission. As with the MEU, the SPMAGTF may be the forward element of a larger MAGTF. Regardless of size, all MAGTFs are “expeditionary” forces. An expeditionary force is a capability, vice a structure. Any size MAGTF could be referred to as a Marine “expeditionary” capability.

IV. List of MEUs/PHIBRONs




West Coast MEUs

West Coast MEUs fall under I Marine Expeditionary Force, and their main area of operations includes the western Pacific and Indian oceans (to include the Persian Gulf).

Official Name	Insignia	Headquarters
11th Marine Expeditionary Unit		Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California
13th Marine Expeditionary Unit		Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California
15th Marine Expeditionary Unit		Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California


East Coast MEUs

East Coast MEUs fall under II Marine Expeditionary Force and maintain presence in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

Official Name	Insignia	Headquarters
22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit		Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
24th Marine Expeditionary Unit		Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
26th Marine Expeditionary Unit		Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Japan MEU

The 31st MEU is the only permanently forward-deployed MEU, maintaining a presence in the Pacific Ocean at all times as part of III Marine Expeditionary Force.

Official Name	Insignia	Headquarters
31st Marine Expeditionary Unit		Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa, Japan

PHIBRONs

	Phibrons	Location	Associated MEU
	PHIBRON 1	San Diego CA	13 MEU
	PHIBRON 3	San Diego CA	15 MEU
	PHIBRON 4	Norfolk VA	26 MEU
	PHIBRON 5	San Diego CA	11 MEU
	PHIBRON 6	Norfolk VA	22 MEU
	PHIBRON 8	Norfolk VA	24 MEU
	PHIBRON 11	Sasebo, Osaka Japan	31 MEU

V. 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 a variety of conventional missions and support special operations and their areas of responsibility.

The missions may include:

- Amphibious Operations
- Maritime Interdiction / Visit Board Search and Seizure (VBSS)
- Advanced Force Operations
- Non-combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)
- Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Relief (HA/DR)
- Stability Operations
- Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP)
- Joint and Combined Operations
- Aviation Operations from Expeditionary Shore-based Sites
- Theater Security Cooperation (TSC)
- Airfield / Port Seizure

VI. MEU/ARG Lines of Operation & METs



VII. Key ARG / MEU Billets and Personnel

COMPHIBRON

Commodore
Chief Staff Officer
Master Chief
Intelligence Officer N-2
Material/Logistics Officer N-4
Operations Officer N-3
Communications Officer N-6
TACRON OIC
CATF Surgeon
Combat Cargo Officer
NBGOIC
Supporting Arms Coordinator
Fleet Surgical Team OIC

Vessel Personnel

LHA/D Commanding Officer
LHA/D Executive Officer
LHA/D Operations Officer
LHA/D Combat Cargo Officer
LSD Commanding Officer
LSD Executive Officer
LSD Operations Officer
LSD CCO
LPD Commanding Officer
LPD Executive Officer
LPD Operations Officer
LPD CCO

MEU Command Element (CE)

Commanding Officer
Executive Officer
Sergeant Major

S-1/Adjutant

HQ Commandant
Public Affairs Officer
Staff Judge Advocate
Chaplain

Disbursing Officer

S-2/Intelligence Officer

Asst Intelligence Officer
HUMINT Exploitation Team OIC
RadBn OIC
RadBn Asst OIC
GEOSPATIAL OIC
Ground Sensor Plt Commander

S-3/Operations Officer

Asst Operations Officer
Air Officer
Asst Air Officer
C-130 Planner
CBRN Defense Officer
MRF Leader / Recon Coordinator
Fires Support Officer
Target Information Officer
ANGLICO OIC
Force Protection Officer
Combat Camera Chief

S-4/Logistics Officer

Asst Logistics Officer
Supply Officer
Embarkation Officer
Medical Planner
Surgeon

S-6/Communications Officer

Asst Communications Officer
JTF Enabler OIC

Battalion Landing Team (BLT)

Commanding Officer
Executive Officer
Sergeant Major

H&S Company

Executive Officer

S-1/Adjutant

Chaplain

S-2/Intelligence Officer

Scout Sniper Platoon Commander

S-3/Operations Officer

Asst Operations Officer

Air Officer

FAC X 2

Fire Support Officer

Gunner

CBRN Defense Officer

S-4/Logistics Officer

Maintenance Management Officer

Supply Officer

Embarkation Officer

Surgeon

Motor Transport Officer

S-6/Communications Officer

Rifle Company Commander X 3

Weapons Company Commander

Executive Officer

81 mm Mortar Platoon

CAAT A

CAAT B

LAR Platoon Commander

CEB Platoon

AAV Platoon

Tank Platoon

Artillery Battery Commander

Marine Medium Tilt Rotor Squadron (REIN)

Commanding Officer

Executive Officer

Sergeant Major

S-1/Adjutant

Flight Surgeon

Administration Officer

S-2/Intelligence Officer

S-3/Operations Officer

Asst Operations Officer

S-4/OIC

S-4A/Embark

S-6/Communication Officer

DOSS

ASO

NATOPS

Ground Safety Officer

Maintenance Officer

AAMO

MV-22 MMCO

Airframes OIC

Avionics OIC

Flightline Operations Officer

Ordinance OIC

Q/A OIC

Combat Logistics Battalion (CLB)

Commanding Officer

Executive Officer

Sergeant Major

Operations Officer

Asst Operations Officer

Logistics Officer

Asst Logistics Officer

Communications Officer

Engineer OIC

Trans Support OIC

Supply OIC

Maintenance OIC

Health Svcs Support Det OIC

Dental Officer

Medical Officer

MP Det OIC

Chap 1

I. Administration (MEU S-1)

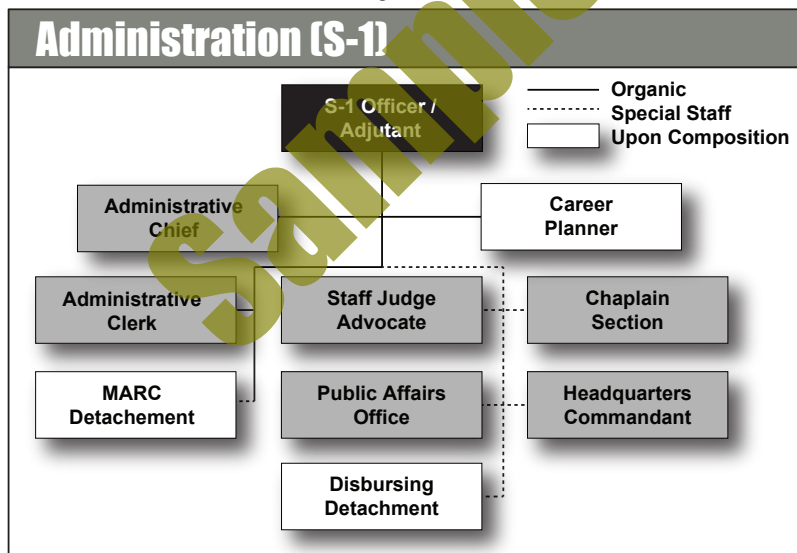
Mission

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

B. Legal Considerations During Operations

Standing Rules of Engagement (ROE)

I always have the right and obligation to defend myself, unit and other U.S. Forces against hostile acts and demonstrations of hostile intent.

- A hostile act is an attack or other use of force against U.S. forces, e.g. firing on U.S. forces, throwing rocks at U.S. forces, or force used to impede the mission or duties of U.S. forces. Hostile intent is the threat of imminent attack; e.g. loaded weapon pointed at U.S. forces.
- If I, or other U.S. Forces, may be killed or seriously injured due to the actions of another, I may immediately use deadly force.
- If time and circumstances permit, I will attempt to control the situation without the use of force, e.g. verbal warnings or demonstrations of force.
- If the use of force is required, I will use only that degree of force necessary to stop the attack or eliminate the threat.
- If a force or group has been declared hostile, I may engage that force without observing a hostile act or hostile intent.
- I will use no more force than is necessary to accomplish the mission.
- When dealing with civilians, I will treat them with respect.

Law of Armed Conflict

- Don't attack noncombatants. Fight only hostile forces. All persons participating in military operations or activities are combatants. Remember that only combatants may be targeted.
- Destroy no more than required by your mission. Attack only military targets. Do not attack, mistreat, or harm wounded hostile forces or hostile forces who surrender.
- Use only the minimum force necessary, appropriate, and proportionate to accomplish the mission.
- Don't alter your weapons to increase the suffering of hostile forces.
- Don't attack churches, mosques, art museums, orphanages, historical monuments or cultural sites.
- Don't attack medical personnel, facilities, equipment, vehicles, ships, or aircraft protected by the Red Cross, Red Crescent, or Red Star of David.
- Collect and care for the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked, whether friend or foe.
- Let hostile forces surrender.
- Treat all captives and detainees humanely. Don't use coercion in questioning captives or detainees.
- Treat all civilians, particularly women, children, and the elderly, humanely and with respect.
- Provide medical care for sick and wounded captives, and safeguard them from the dangers of combat.
- Report all war crimes immediately. Remember, you may not order, or be ordered to commit, a violation the Law of War.

The legal considerations referenced above and throughout this publication should not be viewed as a substitute for ROE / LOW research. OPLAW practitioners must consult CJCSI 3121.01B and other appropriate legal references for specific or additional guidance.

Chap 1

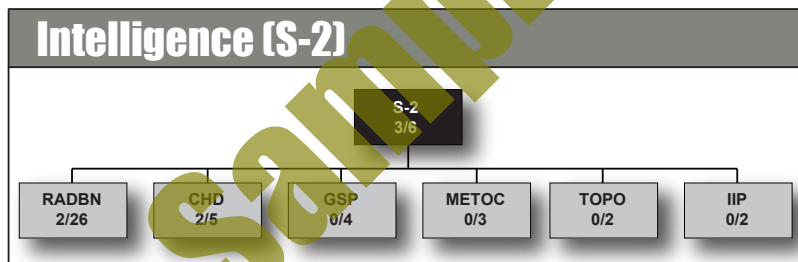
II. Intelligence (MEU S-2)

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 Detachment (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.

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 (FRA-GO), 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.

E DAY	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE
WEEKDAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DAY																	
15TH MEU CE				ACT I					GS						WTB 2-12		
FRD																	
RADBN																	
INTEL BN																	
FORCE RECON																	
ANGUSO																	
SECFOR																	
BLT 315					SPARTAN ADVANCE (COC EX)											CPX/MAIN	
					MRAP/MATV LICENSING												
HMM-364 (REIN)																	
CLB-15																	
PHIBRON																	
LHA																	
LSD																	
LPD																	
HQ																	
ASLT CLIMBER																	
RAIDS BRANCH																	
SOTG																	
SPECIAL TRAINING BRANCH																	
AT SEA																	
REMARKS																	

Example MEU TEEP

1-40 (Staff Functions) III. Operations (S-3)

VIII. Fires in the Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2)

Accurate and timely fire support planning during MEU crisis action planning, known as R2P2, relies upon a common understanding of roles and responsibilities and close coordination across the MEU/PHIBRON. This section provides SOP playbook actions, briefing standards, and product development guidance to facilitate planning and execution of supporting arms and supplements the existing MEU R2P2 SOP.

Organization for Planning

As time and circumstances permit, fire support personnel should make every effort to research and upload appropriate guidance provided by higher headquarters (i.e. NSL, CDE methodology, etc.) prior to commencement of R2P2. In most circumstances the MEU will receive indications and warnings or an initiating directive ahead of commencing R2P2.

MEU R2P2 Planning Timeline

The following timeline is provided from the MEU R2P2 SOP.

EVENT	TIME (HR:MIN)
RECEIPT OF MISSION / WARNING ORDER	(00:00 – 00:30)
FIRST CAT MEETING - MISSION ANALYSIS	(00:30 – 01:00)
COURSE OF ACTION DEVELOPMENT	(01:00 – 01:30)
SECOND CAT MEETING – COA SELECTION	(01:30 – 02:00)
DETAILED PLANNING	(02:00 – 04:00)
CONFIRMATION BRIEF	(04:00 – 05:00)
STAND-BY & ALTERNATE MISSION BRIEF (As Required)	(05:00 – 05:30)
FINAL INSPECTION/STAGE AIRCRAFT, BOATS, ETC.	(05:30 – 06:00)
EXECUTE (Launch of R&S or other elements as required)	(6 Hr mark)

CAT I and II Participation

The MEU FSO and TIO serve on the battle staff for R2P2 and will attend each CAT. During CAT I the FSO provides guidance to MEU assumptions/planning factors to facilitate detailed planning including whether any external fire support assets are available to support the mission. The FSO and TIO will be prepared to attend the mission commander's planning cell between CAT I and II to provide guidance on fire support asset availability, restrictions, and targeting considerations. The MEU FSO provides his estimate of supportability and preferred COA within CAT II. Once the MEU CO selects his preferred COA the battle staff and additional planners enter detailed planning.

R2P2 Detailed Planning

Immediately following the second CAT meeting, intelligence and operations planners from across the MAGTF will develop the initial mission synchronization matrix complete with phases, timelines and associated support. Fire support and aviation planners will provide on-station times for supporting arms as they apply to the mission commander's scheme of maneuver. Following CAT II, planners will commence detailed planning in their respective work spaces. SACC/FFCC serves as the central location for the integration of fire support planning and dissemination of fire support products across the MAGTF. Respective MSE fire support planners will maintain close contact with SACC/FFCC throughout detailed planning. The following table provides roles and responsibilities for fire support planning during R2P2. Essential to successful mission planning is close and continuous coordination between all agencies and planners.

Detailed Planning Reference Guide/Checklist

Action	FSO	TIO	A/O	FS Chief	BLT FSC	Co. FIST	SAC	ACE EFL
Develop MEU Essential Fire Support Tasks	P							
Develop Fire Support Timeline/Schedule	P	S	S		S	S	S	S
Coordinate external aviation FS assets	S		P					S
Coordinate external indirect FS assets	P				S			
Determine apportionment/allocation of available FS assets	P		S		S	S	S	S
Nominate RW/FW control measures (HAS, BPs, IPs, etc.)	X		S		S	S		P
Nominate NSFS FSA(s)/FSS(s)	X		S		S	S	P	
Nominate permissive control measures (CFL, BCL, etc.)	X P		S		S	S	S	S
Nominate restrictive control measures (NFA, RFA, etc.)	X P	S			S	S		
Nominate indirect fire positions (arty PAs, mortar positions, etc.)	X				P	S		
Incorporate No Strike List (NSL)	S	P		S				
Upload all above FSCMs to EMT/AFATDS	X	S		P				
Determine targeting approvals (deliberate and self defense)	X	P						
Determine control / approval of fires responsibilities	X P				S	S		S
Nominate MEU targets	X	P						
Weaponer deliberate targets (JMEM, FAST-CD)		P						S
Perform Field CDE for deliberate targets		P						
Submit target nomination/kinetic strike requests to higher	X	P						
Publish MEU Target Bulletin	X	S		P				
Develop BLT FSEM (when MSN Cmndr)	S				X P	S		
Nominate BLT targets (when MSN Cmndr)	X	S			P	S		

X – Approval authority P – Primary/lead agent S – Supporting effort/input required

Confirmation Brief

For company-sized raids the Company FIST leader briefs this portion. If the BLT FSCC is being established ashore the BLT FSC may brief this portion as well. For MSOC missions the MSOC FAC briefs this portion. For other mission sets, this portion may be omitted or the on-scene fires observer may brief (i.e. FAC going ashore with a NEO force).

Confirmation Brief

MEU FSO	MAGTF Essential Fire Support Task(s) Fire Support Apportionment/Allocation Fire Support Execution Matrix Fire Support Overlay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Graphical depiction of Obj Area on C2PC/EMT digital map - Restrictive FSCMs - Permissive FSCMs - Air Control Measures - NSFS FSA/FSS(s) and range fan - Artillery/mortar position areas and azimuth of fire - MAGTF Targets
MEU TIO	Targeting Approval Matrix (deliberate, fleeting, self defense) Deliberate Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weaponer (JMEM / FAST-CD) - Collateral Damage Estimation - Kneeboard target reference cards
Mission Commander Fires Planner*	Mission commander Concept of Fires Mission commander Fire Support Execution Matrix Fire Support Overlay Control of Fires by Phase FAC/JTAC Procedures Fire Support Nets/Frequencies
Escort Flight Lead / Strike Flight Lead	Type Escort / Follow-on missions Assets / Ordnance Load / Time on Station Fire Support Overlay Fire Support Nets/Frequencies Control of Fires by Phase Deliberate Targets

*For company-sized raids the Company FIST leader briefs this portion. If the BLT FSCC is being established ashore the BLT FSC may brief this portion as well. For MSOC missions the MSOC FAC briefs this portion. For other mission sets, this portion may be omitted or the on-scene fires observer may brief (i.e. FAC going ashore with a NEO force).

Chap 1

(S-3 Operations)

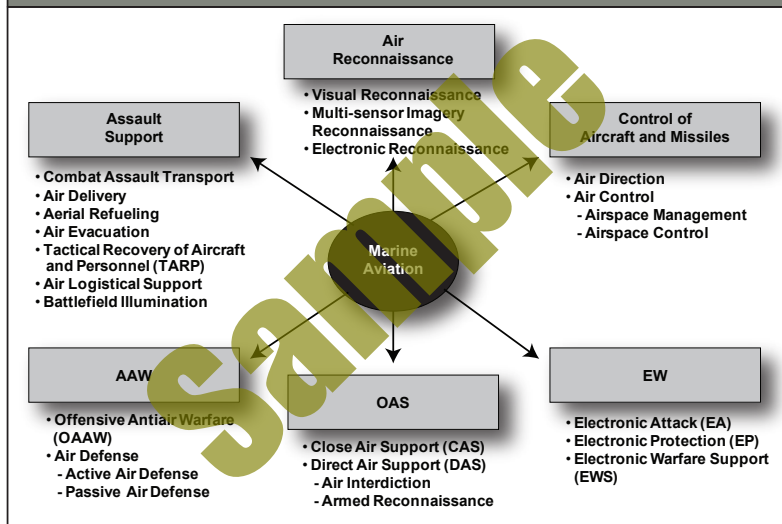
III(b). Air Operations

See also App D: Aircraft Reference & Specifications, pp. 6-13 to 6-16 and App E: Air Operations Quick Reference, pp. 6-29 to 6-40.

Mission

Advise the Commanding Officer on the application and employment of MEU and non-MEU aviation assets for Air Reconnaissance, Anti-Air Warfare, Assault Support, Control of Aircraft and Missiles, Electronic Warfare, and Offensive Air Support in addition to coordinating the use of aviation assets during amphibious operations.

Six Functions of Marine Aviation



MEU Air Officers

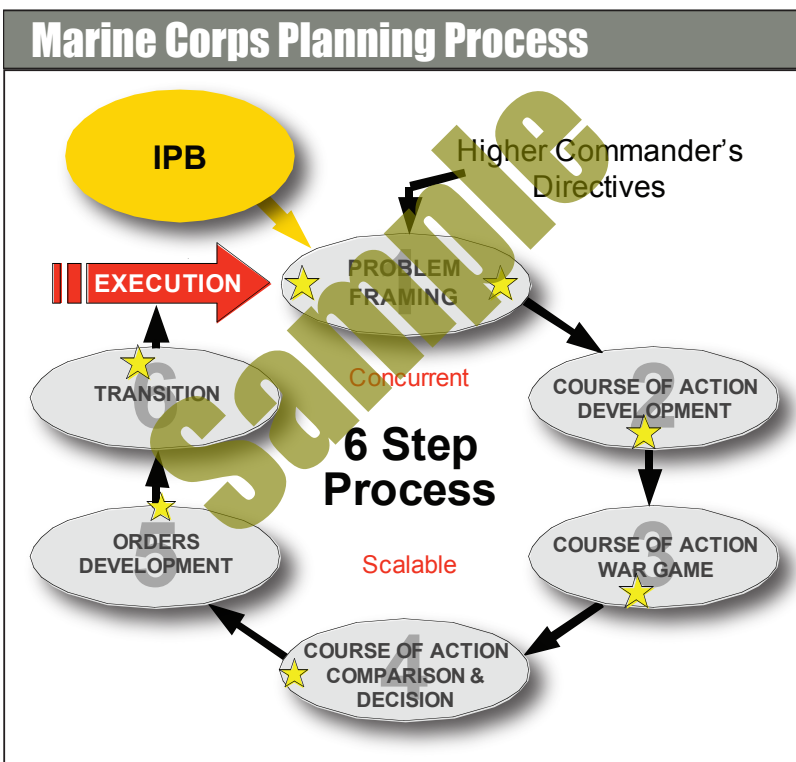
The MEU Air Shop is comprised of two pilots/NFOs who are Tactical Air Control Party qualified, one being an O-4 and one being an O-3. Their primary responsibilities are to advise the CO and OpsO on all aviation issues, coordinate the use of organic and non-organic aviation assets for MEU operations, coordinate the training and employment of the MEU Air Combat Element (ACE), oversee JTAC/FAC currency and proficiency in the MEU, and serve as a member of the Supporting Arms Coordination Center (SACC) aboard ship.

The MEU Air Shop is a part of the Supporting Arms Coordination Center (SACC) aboard ship. See the Fires Cell section for a description of the SACC and fires integration during amphibious operations.

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.



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

Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP) An Overview

1. 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 concept becomes more detailed, providing additional clarity and operational context. Design does not end with problem framing, because the situation constantly evolves and requires the commander to continually review and possibly modify his design.

2. Course of Action Development

The COA development step produces options for accomplishing the mission in accordance with commander's intent. It provides options for the commander; refines the design; and promotes understanding of the environment, problem, and the approach to solving the problem.

3. Course of Action Wargaming

The COA war game examines and refines the option(s) in light of adversary capabilities and potential actions/reactions as well as the characteristics peculiar to the operating environment, such as weather, terrain, culture, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) entities or stakeholders. This detailed examination of the operational environment and possible adversary reactions should forge a greater understanding of the environment, the problem, and possible solutions.

4. COA Comparison and Decision

During COA comparison and decision, the commander reviews the pros and cons of the option(s) and decides how he will accomplish the mission, either by approving a COA as formulated or by assimilating what has been learned into a new COA that may need to be further developed and wargamed.

5. Orders Development

The orders development step translates the commander's decision into oral/written/graphic direction sufficient to guide implementation and initiative by subordinates.

6. Transition

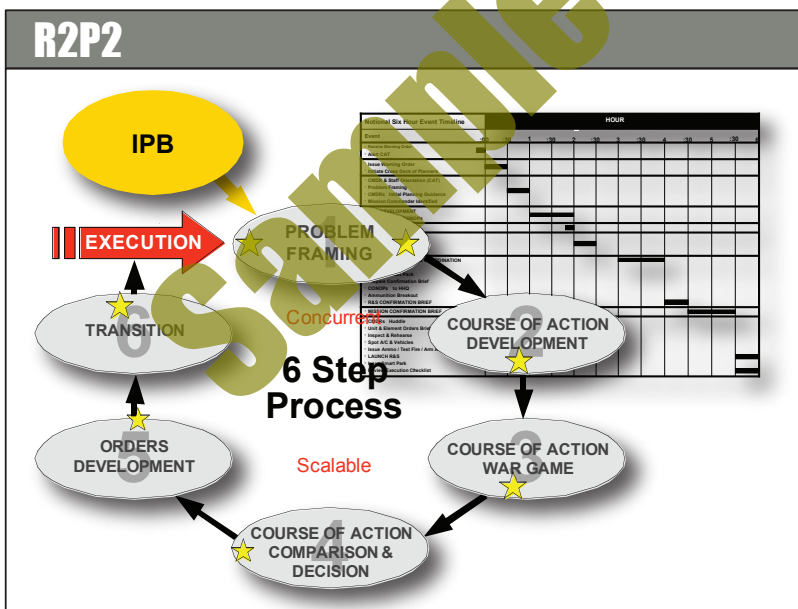
The transition step may involve a wide range of briefs, drills, or rehearsals necessary to ensure a successful shift from planning to execution. A number of factors can influence how the transition step is conducted, such as echelon of command, mission complexity, and, most importantly, available time. The Marine Corps doctrinal philosophy of maneuver warfare describes planning as an essential part of the broader field of command and control. The aim of command and control is to enhance the commander's ability to make sound and timely decisions. Effective decision making requires both the situational understanding to recognize the essence of a given problem and the creative ability to devise a practical solution. Hence, an essential function of planning is to promote understanding of the problem—the difference between existing and desired conditions—and to devise ways to solve it. Planning involves elements of both art and science, combining analysis and calculation with intuition, inspiration, and creativity.

Chap 2

I. Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2)

The Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP2) is the basis for MEU staff planning. The Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2) is an accelerated execution of MCP2 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 MCP2 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.

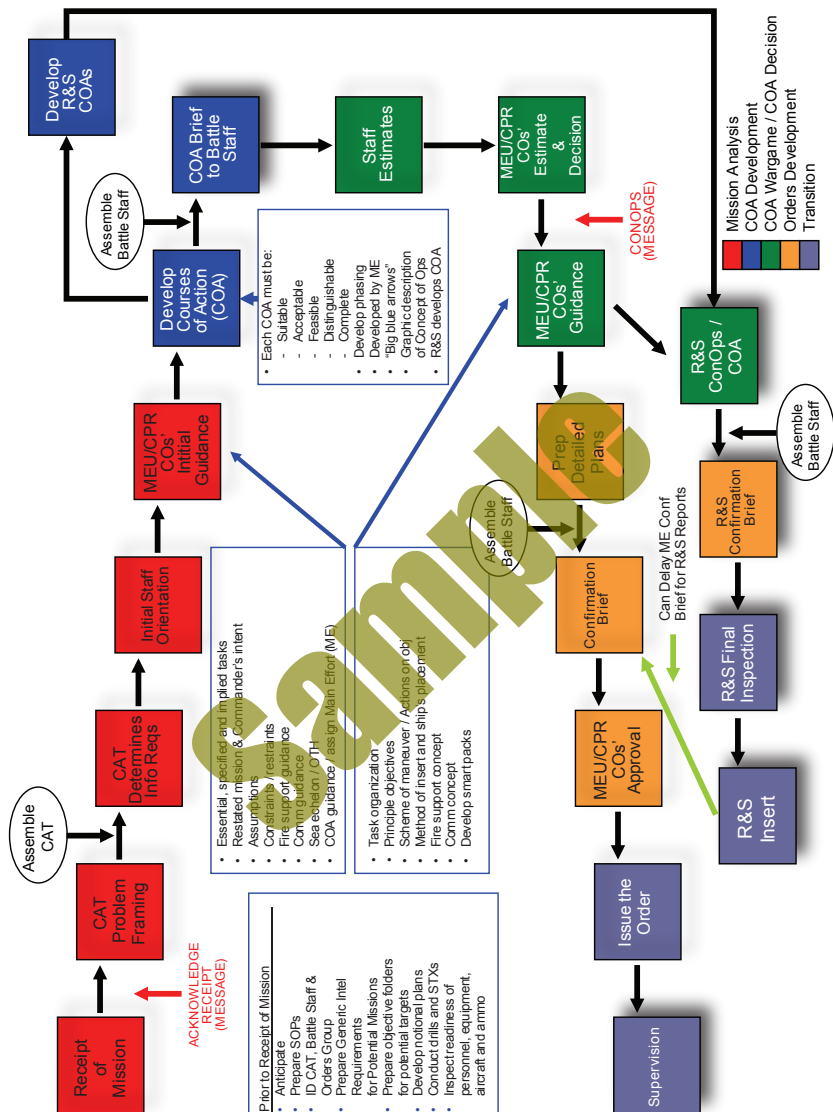
In the following two hours, the MSE staffs in coordination with their PHIBRON counterparts conduct concurrent, parallel, and detailed planning while small unit leaders prepare for the mission. Additionally, immediately following the COA Decision (at approximately the two hour and 30 minute mark), the 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



Mission Planning

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 OC/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

Chap 3

Mission Essential Tasks

Mission Matrix

Mission Matrix			
Mission	Primary	Alternate	Tertiary
Raid (Helo)	Rifle Co Z	Rifle Co Y	
Raid (Motorized)	Rifle Co Y	CAAT/LAR	
Raid (Mech)	Rifle Co X		
Airfield Seizure	Rifle Co Z	Rifle Co X	Rifle Co Y
Sparrow Hawk (Helo)	Rifle Co Z	Rifle Co X	Battery
Sparrow Hawk (Surf)	LAR/CAAT	Rifle Co X	Rifle Co Y
Bald Eagle (Helo)	Rifle Co	Rifle Co X	Battery
Bald Eagle (Surf)	CAAT/LAR	Rifle Co X	Battery
TRAP (Helo)	81's Section	Rifle Co X	
TRAP (Surf)	LAR/CAAT	Rifle Co Z	Rifle Co Y
NEO Sec (Helo)	Rifle Co Z	Rifle Co Z	Battery
NEO Sec (Surf)	Battery	Rifle Co Y	CAAT/LAR
NEO ECC *	CLB	Rifle Co Z	
HAO Sec (Helo)	Rifle Co Z	Rifle Co X	Battery
HAO Sec (Surf)	Battery	Rifle Co Y	CAAT/LAR
HAO	CLB		
VBSS	MRF		
CBRN Security	Rifle Co Y		
FCE	MEU CE		
MAGTF CM CBRN	MEU CE/BTRY		
HAST	CLB		
MCRT	CLB		

Purposes of Operations

Ref: MSTP Pamphlet 5-0.2, *Operational Planning Team Leader's Guide* (Jul '09).

In special circumstances, tactical tasks may be modified to meet the requirements of METT-T. The commander must clearly state he is departing from the standard meaning of these tasks. One way this can be done is by prefacing the modified task with the statement, "What I mean by [modified task] is..."

Understanding of the task to be accomplished is important, but the purpose or "in order to" of the mission is enduring and quite possibly even more important to get correct. The purpose of the operation will be included in both the commander's intent and the higher commander's intent. A clear understanding of your and higher's purpose is essential for maintaining tempo in both planning and execution. A purpose should do one of two things as articulated in the mission statement – allow the main effort to do something or prevent the enemy from doing something to the main effort.

The following are commonly used purposes of operations in which you may receive from higher headquarters. While not doctrinally defined it is important, as with tasks, to receive clear guidance from the commander, or ask for clarification.

Allow

To permit something to happen or exist.

Create

To cause to happen; bring about; arrange, as by intention or design.

Enable

To make able; give power, means, competence, or ability to; authorize.

Influence

The action or process of producing effects on the actions, behavior, opinions, etc., of another or others.

Protect

To defend or guard from attack, invasion, loss, annoyance, insult, etc.; cover or shield from injury or danger.

Cause

A person or thing that acts, happens, or exists in such a way that some specific thing happens as a result; the producer of an effect.

Deceive

To mislead or falsely persuade others.

Facilitate

To assist the progress of.

Prevent

To keep from occurring.

Support

A person or thing that gives aid or assistance.

I. (NEO) Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

Intent

Deliberately process all evacuees to _____ airfield/landing zone for further transportation to the ISB _____ unless situation dictates changing to hasty processing to ARG shipping. Take full advantage of transportation available--no empty vehicles / aircraft / craft leave from shore. Allow local authorities to handle dissidents and crowds where prudent. Make maximum use of DOS / Embassy Officials to designate authorized evacuees.

Preconditions

- Weather
- Collection point identified / established
- Warden plan in effect

Guidance

- MEU S-3 develop insertion distraction plan
- BPT transport evacuees from remote sites
- Force protection throughout
- Protection of evacuees during processing and Evac
- "When in doubt, take 'em out"
- No pets, unless directed by Ambassador
- cursory search of Ambassador designated personnel
- Fire support to cover avenues of approach / withdrawal
- Include ship reception plan
- Plan for 3 x the number of projected evacuees
- Plan for crowd / riot control
- Expect transition to hostile environment
- Primary / alternate plans for withdrawal
- Identify additional equip / support requirements ASAP

Desired End State

- Evacuate all AMCITS and designated TCNs desiring to leave
- Strict accountability of evacuees
- NEO force with all equipment safely withdrawn to ARG

NEO Considerations

1. Uncertain Environment

- HN assets / pers ISO NEO will be minimal
- Airfields may not be usable
- MANPADS will not preclude air ops
- Road networks may not support overland Evac plans
- Warden plan is in effect
- AMCITS will be extracted from EAP designated assembly areas
- EAP is 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
- Air defense threat will not preclude air operations
- Assume three times the number stated in the F77 report
- ISB is available
- DOS has designated suitable intermediate safe haven

2. Information Requirements (IRs)

- How many potential evacuees are there?
- Which designated third country nationals (TCN) will require evacuation
- How many TCNs will require evacuation?
- Determine immediate and potential threat to mission, U.S. forces, or Embassy
- Identify disposition of hostile forces / closest reinforcements
- Identify / verify point of entry, ECC, evacuation routes, ISB
- Identify / locate all evacuees (F-77 & TCN)
- Have the screening and processing areas been verified?
- Where is the HN military and police forces?
- What are the alternate Evac sites?
- Who are the potential troublemakers?
- What local cultural nuances should Evac forces be aware of?

3. Planning Considerations

- Are any wardens/evacuees available to assist with processing and screening?
- Will HN be providing / augmenting security?
- Will interpreter support be available?
- Will medical support be available from HN?
- Will food be required?
- What action should be taken in the event a mission official refuses evacuation?
- Will comm support be available from the Embassy?
- Will any US officials be remaining behind?
- Any sensitive equipment requires Evac?
- What actions should the ECC take for those not on the list of evacuees?
- Policy for seriously wounded evacuees?
- What action should be taken for those seeking asylum?

Reconnaissance Fundamentals

Ref: Adapted from MCI 7501B, Tactical Fundamentals.

Reconnaissance is a mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy; or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

All reconnaissance operations vary in accordance with the situation and conditions in the area in which they are conducted, and with the size, type, composition, and assigned missions of the employed units. However, all such operations are guided by the following fundamentals:

1. Orient on the Objective

In order to stay with the enemy, reconnaissance elements must orient their operations on the enemy, not his parent unit. The only way to remain oriented on the enemy is to move with him if he moves; consequently, free maneuver is required on the part of reconnaissance elements. In this respect, it is preferable that the patrol have superior mobility to that of the enemy, particularly if a single patrol is employed to determine the actual size or area occupied by an enemy force. In practice, however, it is seldom that one patrol would be used to locate both flanks -- or even an extensive portion of the enemy's front. Rather, several probes or combat patrols would probably be employed to determine the enemy's dispositions.

2. Report All Information Accurately and Promptly

The individual members of a reconnaissance patrol do not possess the background to determine whether a piece of information is significant or not. However, the commander and his S-2 will be able to judge the relative importance of information. Therefore, it is essential that all information be passed immediately to the S-2, who can best utilize it. As a matter of SOP, patrols report such things as progress, initial contact, and items of obvious importance. However, it takes a debriefer to dig out the less obvious information. Negative information (or absence of activity) can at times be more important than positive information.

3. Avoid Decisive Engagement

We are interested in acquiring as much information as possible without tipping off the enemy of our interest. However, patrols are provided the means to collect information or perform screening missions by close combat, if necessary; in fact, the so-called "reconnaissance in force" is actually a raid or limited objective attack to test the enemy's disposition and strength. Normally reconnaissance patrols resort to combat only if it is absolutely necessary to accomplish the assigned mission, or to prevent destruction or capture. In general, it is preferable to conduct a reconnaissance by stealth and surveillance without the enemy being aware.

4. Maintain Enemy Contact

"Physical contact" is not intended, but rather reconnaissance-type contact. It is essential that patrols, whether mounted or foot, strive to gain contact as rapidly as possible and maintain it continuously. The purpose of such activity is obvious: the only way to find out anything about the enemy is to locate him early and stay with him. In this respect, the reconnaissance activity is usually much heavier prior to initial contact than after contact has been made.

5. Develop the Situation

This is our final principle. Once contact is made, the reconnaissance force immediately takes action to determine the enemy's strength, composition, disposition, and, perhaps, intentions with a special effort made to determine the flanks of his position. At this point, a decision to engage, avoid, or bypass is normally made.

IV. Information Operations (IO)

Basic Considerations

- Coordinate IO plans with higher headquarters to ensure an integrated focus of effort exists
- Utilize organic and non-organic assets to maximize IO capabilities
- The MEU IO Cell is chaired by the CPR IWC and consists of the following personnel: N2, S2, CRC, Radio Bn Det OIC, MEU IO Rep, MEU PAO, N6, S6 rep, SJA, and as necessary an N3 rep, ACE rep, GCE rep, CLB rep, TACRON, and ship's OPS.
- IO acts as a force multiplier, allowing for improved mission success

Information Operations (IO) Capabilities



Core IO Capabilities

- Psychological Operations (PSYOP)
- Military Deception (MILDEC)
- Operations Security (OPSEC)
- Electronic Warfare (EW)
- Computer Network Operations (CNO)



IO Supporting Capabilities

- Information Assurance (IA)
- Physical Security
- Physical Attack
- Counterintelligence
- Combat Camera



IO Related Capabilities

- Public Affairs (PA)
- Civil-Military Operations (CMO)
- Defense Support to Public Diplomacy (DSPD)

Standing Missions

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

- **Bald Eagle.** Company-size reinforcement
- **Sparrowhawk.** Platoon-size reinforcement
- **Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP).** Air and surface (see pp. 4-3 to 4-8 for further discussion)
- **Mass Casualty Response Team (MCRT).** Triage and stabilization (see pp. 4-9 to 4-10 for further discussion)

I. Alert Status for Standing Missions

When a standing mission is placed on alert 60 or less, the leader for that standing mission is located 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.

Alert Status Matrix

ALERT POSTURE	ALERT 120 (INDEFINITE)	ALERT 60 (MAX 10 HRS)	ALERT 30 (MAX 10 HRS)	ALERT 15 (MAX 6.5 HOURS AV-8B 4 HOURS)	ALERT 5 (MAX 2 HRS)
AH-1Z UH-1Y	-A/C designated, slashed, preflighted -Minor maintenance may be performed at HAC discretion -Ordnance loads pre-built and stored in RSL	A/C designated, slashed, preflighted -Minor maintenance may be performed at HAC discretion -Ordnance loaded or stored in RSL if A/C slashed	-Spotted for launch -No fuel loaded -Ordnance uploaded -No maintenance performed -Mission fuel loaded -Comm and Systems checks complete	-Spotted for immediate launch -Ordnance uploaded -System checks complete -Mission fuel loaded -APU running -Refuel as required	-Turning on spot for immediate launch or airborne -Ordnance uploaded -System checks complete -Mission fuel loaded
MV-22 CH-53E	-A/C designated, slashed, preflighted -Minor maintenance may be performed at HAC discretion -Ordnance loads pre-built and stored in RSL	A/C designated, slashed, preflighted -Minor maintenance may be performed at HAC discretion -Ordnance loaded -Mission fuel loaded	-On-Spotted -MV-22 may be slashed w/direct access to spot -Preflighted -No maintenance performed -Ordnance loaded -Mission fuel loaded -Comm and Systems checks complete	-Spotted for immediate launch -Ordnance loaded -System checks complete -Mission fuel loaded -APU running -Refuel as required	-Turning on spot for immediate launch or airborne -Ordnance uploaded -System checks complete -Mission fuel loaded
AV-8B	-A/C designated, slashed, preflighted -Minor maintenance may be performed -Ordnance loads pre-built and stored in RSL	-Slashed -Preflighted -Minor maintenance may be performed -Ordnance uploaded	-Slashed -A/C preflighted/ground turned, FMC -Ordnance uploaded	-Engine start and final checks completed, may shut down to APU if status is not upgraded -Ordnance/systems checks complete -Pilot IVO A/C	-A/C started, T/O checks complete -On spot for immediate launch -Ordnance armed -Systems check complete
AIRCREW	-Identified -Standing mission brief complete -Check in/out w/ODO -Crew rest authorized	-Briefed and readily available -Check in/out w/ODO -Flight gear accessible -Crew chiefs/plane captains to A/C or at flight line	-Aircrew located in ready room, briefed, flight gear on hand -Crew chiefs/plane captains at A/C or at flight line -Standby crews preflight A/C, start and spin RW A/C	-Aircrew/pilots on A/C -AV-8B plane captain in seat w/APU online -AV-8B pilot IVO A/C	-Aircrew strapped in -Troops loaded
STANDING MISSION FORCE	-Alert force CMDR reports to LFOC for updates (OPSINTEL/WX) -Marines in berthing, gear, and equipment staged -Ammo in RSL	-Alert force CMDR in LFOC -Force staged on hangar deck -Ammo, COMM, and essential gear staged on hangar deck	-Alert force CMDR in LFOC -Force staged on flight deck ramp ready to move to A/C -Ammo issued -Test fire complete -Coord w/LFOC	-Alert force CMDR in LFOC -Force staged on flight deck ramp ready to move to A/C -Ammo issued -Test fire complete -Coord w/LFOC	-Force loaded on A/C
FLIGHT DECK	-As required to meet Green Deck time	-Flight deck crew prepared to accomplish re-spots and Green deck time -Flight quarters may be set	-A/C directors, flight deck linemen, launch officers, and aviation ordnance personnel standing by in island -Flight quarters set	-A/C directors, flight deck linemen, launch officers, and aviation ordnance personnel standing by for launch -LSO w/watchdog in tower	-A/C directors, flight deck linemen, launch officers, and aviation ordnance personnel standing by for launch -LSO w/watchdog in tower

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.

II. Standing Mission Briefs

Bald Eagle (Company-sized reinforcement)

Bald Eagle Commander

- Task and Purpose
- T/O & EDL
- Alert Status
- Concept of Operations (generic)
- Load/Bump plan
- Go/No-Go plan
- Linkup/MACO/ITG/Signals plan
- Contingencies
- Simultaneous Mission (MCRT)
- ORM
- Comm plan w/connectivity diagram
- Execution Checklist

Sparrowhawk (Platoon-sized reinforcement)

Sparrowhawk Commander

- Task and Purpose
- T/O & EDL
- Alert Status
- Concept of Operations
- Load/Bump plan
- Go/No-Go plan
- Linkup/MACO/ITG/Signals plan
- Contingencies
- Simultaneous Mission (MCRT)
- ORM
- Comm plan with connectivity diagram
- Execution Checklist

Assault Support

Bald Eagle/Sparrowhawk Commander

- Task and Purpose

Air Mission Commander

- Fire Support Plan (EFL)
- Assets
- Key personnel & A/C procedures
- Potential Insert LZ's that support mission
- HWSAT
- Go/No-Go criteria

Mass Casualty Response Team (MCRT)

MCRT Commander

- Mission
- T/O & EDL
- Location aboard ship
- Capabilities
- Load Plan
- Bump plan
- Concept of Operations (generic)
- Insert Landing plan
- Organization on the ground
- Movement to objective
- Actions on the Objective
- Triage Plan
- Withdrawal plan
- Go/No-Go plan
- Comm plan w/connectivity diagram
- Timeline
- ORM
- Execution Checklist

SJA

- LOAC issues
- Protected status
- Loss of protected status

Air Mission Commander

- Assets available
- E&R Plan

MCRT

- Task and Purpose
- T/O & T/E
- Special Equipment
- Concept of Operations
- Contingencies
- ORM

Medical Officer

- Shipboard reception plan for MCRT

Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP)

Surface TRAP Commander

- Task and Purpose
- T/O & EDL
- Special Equipment
- Concept of Operations
- CCIRs
- Brief by Phase
- Execution Checklists
- Coordinating Instructions
- ROE considerations
- Public affairs guidance
- Detainee plan
- MACO Plan
- Bump Plan
- Signal Plan
- Casualty Plan
- Missing Marine Plan

- Comm Plan
- ORM
- Succession of Command

Helicopter borne TRAP Commander

- Overview
- Packages
- Task and Purpose
- T/O & EDL
- Special Equipment
- Concept of Operations
- CCIRs
- Execution Checklists
- Coordinating Instructions
- MACO Plan
- Signal Plan
- Casualty Plan
- Missing Marine Plan
- Comm Plan
- Succession of Command

Air Mission Commander (AMC)

- Mission Assets
- Special Equipment
- Concept of Operations
- Load plan
- Authentication Procedure
- TRAP Packages
- Zones/Levels
- Bump Plan (aircraft)
- Contingencies
- Fire Support Plan (EFL)

Evasion and Recovery (E&R)

ACE S-2

- Definitions
- Objective
- Requirements
- Conditions to initiate Evasion
- Recovery assets available
- Navigation plan
- Comm procedures
- CSAR Information (SARNEG, Pro-Word)
- SafeNavPlan

Commanders

- Comments (as desired)

MEU S-3

- Timeline

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/TRAAP 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/TRAAP 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.

II. Mass Casualty Recovery Team (MCRT)

Casualty producing situations are often confusing in the initial moments. The true magnitude of such a situation might not be fully known for an intermediate period of time. Therefore, to prepare to receive casualties in an optimal state of readiness, mass casualty preparations are activated when it is known that the number of casualties will exceed the capabilities of the medical department alone, or if the magnitude of casualties is unknown.

I. Definition

A MCRT situation is one in which the number of casualties has overwhelmed the medical capabilities of the supported unit. It differs from an emergency MEDEVAC because the number of casualties is large enough that triage and stabilization is necessary prior to evacuation.

II. Mission

The MEU prepares to conduct hellebore and/or surface MCRT missions on short notice, over long range, at day or night, during limited visibility, in a hostile or non-hostile environment. The MCRT conducts immediate triage, stabilization, and evacuation of casualties. The ARG prepares to receive, treat, and/or process the casualties based on the type and level of injury.

III. Responsibilities

The LHA/D Senior Medical Officer (SMO) is responsible for planning, organizing, and directing the Mass Casualty Bill aboard ARG shipping. The CO, MEU is responsible for deploying MASSCAS Teams ashore to assist units whose medical capabilities have been overwhelmed.

MEU Commander/LFOC Watch Officer

The MEU can launch up to two twenty-four man MASSCAS Teams via ground or air. Based upon METT-T, one of these four options will be utilized. If time permits, a determination team is assembled to assess the best method of execution.

CLB MCRT Teams

When the MEU has personnel ashore, CLB maintains the capability of employing at least one MASSCAS Team. Alert conditions vary depending on mission requirements.

CATF Surgeon

The CATF Surgeon activates the ship's Mass Casualty Bill when he/she is aware of incoming casualties which exceed the capabilities of the Medical Department alone. The CATF Surgeon is also responsible for patient transfer and evacuation.

Medical Regulating Officer

The Medical Regulating Officer is responsible for tracking patient transfers and evacuation. He/she can activate the ship's Mass Casualty Bill when aware of incoming casualties which exceed the capabilities of the Medical Department alone.

Triage Officer

The Triage Officer is responsible for sorting patients for transportation and treatment as outlined above.

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.

Forward Command Element						
BILLET	RE Q	GRADE	UNIT	CORE	CORE PLUS	DET
OIC	1	LtCol	CE	X		
Com Chief/Data	1	SSgt	CE	X		
Radio Operator	1	Cpl/LCpl	CE	X		
Radio Operator	1	Cpl/LCpl	CE	X		
Data Systems	1	Cpl	CE	X		
AOIC (Air)	1	Maj	CE		X	
NCOIC (OPS)	1	GySgt	CE		X	
CHD OIC/Intel Officer	1	CWO/Capt	CE		X	
COMCAM	1	Cpl	CE		X	
BLT Planner	1	Lt/Capt	BLT		X	
ACE Planner	1	Capt	ACE		X	
CLB Planner	1	Lt/Capt	CE		X	
Log Planner	1	Capt	CE		X	
ATFP	1	Lt/Capt	CE		X	
NCIS Agent	1	Civ	CPR		X	
PAO	1	SNCO	CE		X	
Corpsman	1	ENL	CE		X	
Intel Chief (FAS)	1	SNCO	CE		X	
Navy Planner	1	LT	CPR		X	
Radio Operator	1	LCpl	CE		X	
Data Systems	1	LCpl	CE		X	
Medical Planner	1	LCDR	CE		X	
Contracting	1	Off/SNCO	CE		X	
SST	4	TBD	CE			X
CHD	2	SNCO	CE			X
EOD	2	TBD	CLB			X
R&S Team	4	NCO	BLT			X
Sniper Team	6	NCO	BLT			X
Security Det	13	TBD	BLT			X
Others	TBD	TBD	TBD		X	X
Total				5	18 +/-	31 +/-

HAST Brief (Ward Room)

HAST Brief (Ward Room)

Briefer	Topic
MEU S-3	Orientation Missions Current and Projected Restated mission RFIs
PHIBRON N-3	Naval Force Disposition
MEU Meteorologist	Weather
MEU S-2	Intel Update
PHIBRON N-2	Naval Intel Update
HAST Cmdr	Mission Task Organization EDL Preconditions Priority of Work Specific Intelligence Requirements Collections priorities Brief by Phase Phase I – Insert Phase II- Movement to Objective Phase III – Actions on the Objective Phase IV – Link Up/Withdrawal Phase V- Extraction to ARG shipping Load Plan/Bump Plan Go/No-Go Abort Authority & Criteria Coordinating Instructions Admin & Logistics Command & Signal
IO/IWC	As required
MEU S-1	Status of Country Clearances (if required)
PHIBRON NCIS MEU AT/FPO	ATFP assessment (if required)
PHIBRON/MEU PAO	Public Affairs Posture
MEU SJA	Review ROE Mission specific legal issues
TACRON	Airspace
AMC	AMC/AFL/EFL Considerations Routing ACMs LZ Diagrams
PHIBRON CCO	Embark Plan/manifests/serial assignments
SHIP AIR OPS	Aircraft spotting
Medical	Assets Ashore CASEVAC procedures Chain of Evacuation Time/distance from point of injury to ARG Primary and alternate means of CASEVAC Medical Regulating PCRTS: Beds, ORs, Blood SCRTS: Beds, ORs, Blood
MEU S-6/CPR N-6	Communications Plan
ORM-Safety	Navy ACE GCE LCE (as required)
HAST Commander	Execution Checklist
MEU S-3	Review Exec. Checklist Review Master Timeline Review Mission CCIRs
Commanders	Decision/Comments
MEU S-3	Timeline

MEU Liaison
& Survey

III. MAGTF Consequence Management (CBRN)

The MAGTF Consequence Management CBRN Equipment Set

The MAGTF Consequence Management CBRN Equipment Set provides the MEU Commander a Toxic Industrial Material (TIM) assessment, detection, identification, and sample collection capability in environments too hazardous for organic Individual Protective Equipment (IPE). The MAGTF Consequence Management CBRN Equipment Set is employed as directed by the MEU Commander. Generally, these situations will fall into one of these categories:

A. Site Exploitation

The unit discovers a possible Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) or TIM source requiring investigation to update the Commander's operational environment and Force Protection needs.

B. Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS)

The unit is directed to board or seize a ship and uses the set to ascertain the presence of, or lack of, WMD/TIM.

C. Non-combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)

Identify WMD/TIM hazards in the process of, or to facilitate, NEO operations.

AMEMB/Host Nation Support

Provide assessments of the presence of WMD/TIM at the request of AMEMB or Host Nations. Capabilities of the MAGTF Consequence Management CBRN Equipment Set include:

- Conduct initial assessments to determine the presence of, or lack of, WMD/TIM
- Conduct limited, presumptive gas identification
- Conduct Chemical/Biological sampling for confirmatory analysis
- Initiate chain-of-custody procedures for samples

Limitations of the MAGTF Consequence Management CBRN Equipment Set include:

- Identify all WMD/TIM. Current capabilities give the team the ability to identify many chemical warfare agents, limited biological agents, and several known TIM. Unidentified agents/TIM can be collected through sampling and turned over to other departmental agencies for identification.
- Conduct Mass Casualty decontamination.(decontamination limited to MAGTF Consequence Management CBRN team members)
- Mitigate the situation beyond that needed for self protection (putting the lid back on, closing the door, turning of the valve)
- Site must be secure before employment of MAGTF Consequence Management CBRN team

Team Organization & Equipment

Team Table of Organization (TO)

The MAGTF Consequence Management CBRN team can be tasked organized to respond to specific threats or situations based on METT-T. Twenty-two personnel throughout the MEU are trained on the operation of equipment and procedures required to employ the set. Those personnel include:

Team Table of Organization (TO)

Unit	Billet
CE	MEU CBRN Officer
CE	MEU CBRN Chief
CE	MEU CBRN Specialist
BLT	BLT CBRN Officer
	BLT
BLT	BLT CBRN Specialist
BLT (x 2)	RADIO Operator
BLT (x 2)	Corpsman
BLT (x 12)	Various MOS Trained in ID and Assessment
CLB	CLB CBRN Specialist
ACE	ACE CBRN Specialist

* For planning purposes, all personnel are located aboard the LHD with the exception of the CLB CBRN specialist. All MAGTF CM CBRN equipment is embarked on the LHD.
 ** EOD from CLB is equipped to augment.

Team Table of Equipment (TE)

METT-TSL will determine the equipment required for MAGTF CM CBRN team operations. The site commander will determine necessary equipment based on size of team employed. The equipment listed below is a sampling of equipment contained in the set.

Team Table of Equipment (TE)

Level B Protective suits
IPE (SARATOGA OR JSLIST) (M40A1)
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
Voice Communication Adaptors
MultiRAE (TIC/TIM detectors)
Biological Assay Tickets
Draeger (TIC/TIM detector) Kits
Chemical Agent Monitors
Automatic Chemical Agent Detectors
AN/VDR-2 (radiological detector)
Stretchers
Collapsible basins
Weed sprayers
Skeds
Trash cans
Pelican rescue lights
Bauer (bottle refill)
5 gallon water jugs
Decontaminants

Load Plan

Two CH-53 or equivalent will be required to employ all MAGTF CM CBRN personnel and required equipment ashore. The mission will dictate number of team members required and amount of equipment needed to support operations.

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

Sample

Chap 6

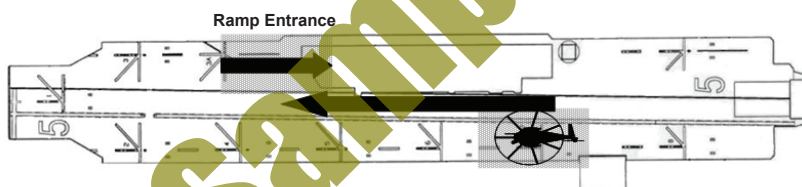
B. Reception Plan Checklist

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:

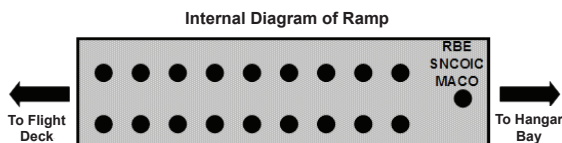
- Shared familiarity with the ACE composite squadron and GCE
- Multiple planning and execution enablers organic to amphibious shipping
- Dedicated Combat Cargo personnel
- Dedicated staging and loading procedures developed and organized

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.

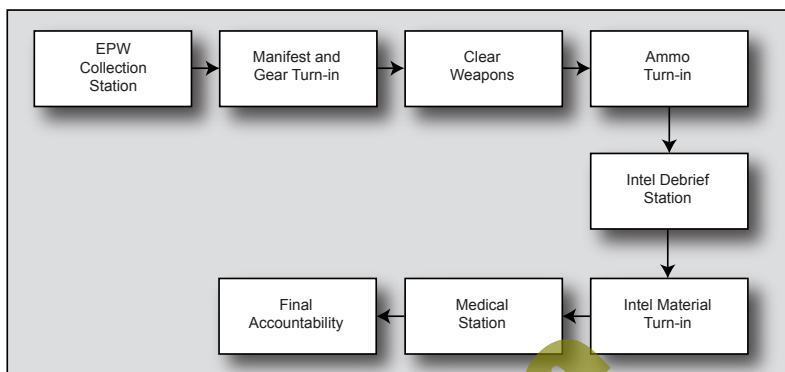
KEY Players

- 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

Reception Stations

Reception Plan

Internal View of Hangar Bay and Reception Station Plan



Once the assault force has been processed through all applicable stations, accommodations should be made to address human factors (chow, hot beverages, water, and a gear and weapons cleaning area).

When the RBE OIC/SNCOIC is notified from the COC/LFOC that the force is inbound, he coordinates with higher HQ S-4 who establishes reception stations as follows:

1. The RBE/SNCOIC - establish a MACO gate. On ship establish at the top of the ramp from the flight deck down to the hanger bay. At a FOB establish a control point at the LZ.
2. Detainee/EPW reception- Military police or Ships Master at Arms should be prepared to take custody of any EPW/Detainees. (Remember chain of custody)
3. Manifest Check - RBE SNCOIC (and Combat Cargo if on ship) checks every Marine's name off the mission manifest roster as they pass through the MACO gate. RBE SNCOIC will account for any members of the assault force not returning with the force (CASEVAC). On ship return LPU to Combat Cargo.
4. Weapons Clearing - dedicated stations for Marines to clear weapons. Remember to account for all the weapons systems on the assault force Equipment Density List (EDL).
5. Ammo Turn In - The RBE OIC/SNCOIC will establish a series of containers where Marines will turn in their unused ammunition, pyrotechnics, and ordnance.
6. Intelligence Debriefing - the S-2 will establish a debriefing station to interview Marines about the mission, a standardized, short-form should be constructed and used.
7. Intel Turn in - The S-2 will establish collections stations for any intelligence materials removed from the objective area. (Maintain chain of custody)
8. Medical will establish a station to treat any injured personnel.
9. Final Accountability. A final shakedown will be conduct by senior leadership of the assault force. The Senior SNCO will conduct an all hands formation of personnel, weapons and equipment and release the assault force from the reception area to berthing.

Chap 6

D. Aircraft Reference & Specifications

Ref: NAVAIRINST 00-80T-106, LHA/LHD NATOPS Manual, OPNAVINST 3710.7U, NATOPS General Flight and Operating Instructions, MARFORPACO 3501.2A, SOP for HRST, I MEFO 3501.1, SOP for MEU (SOC), WgO P3710.39D Chg 1-5, SOP for Air Operations, GruO P3710.29H, SOP for RW Air Operations.

Basic Capabilities of ACE Aircraft

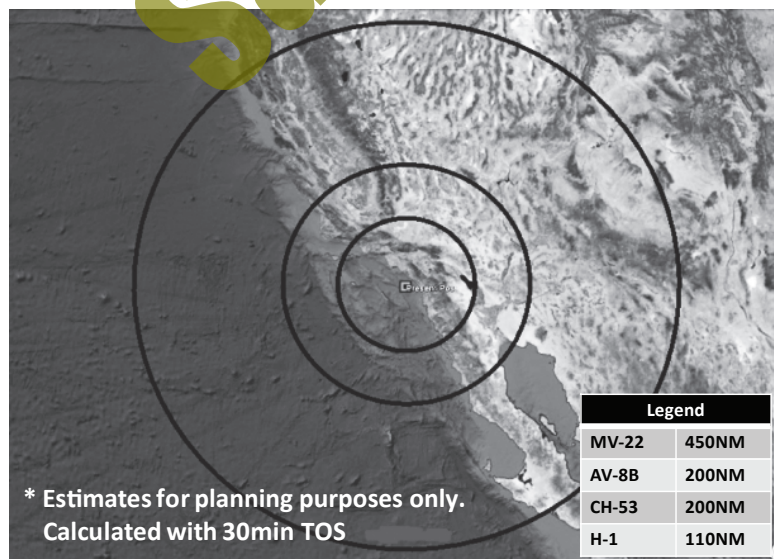
These numbers are for bare-bones planning purposes only and vary greatly based upon ambient conditions, fuel load, configuration, flight regulations, and mission requirements, to name a few. Consult Subject Matter Experts (SME) in the ACE or the publications listed below for more specific and refined capabilities.

Basic Aircraft Capabilities (ACE)

AIRCRAFT	MAX AIRSPEED (KIAS)	BEST RANGE AIRSPEED	ENDURANCE	MAX PAYLOAD (LBS)
MV-22	275	130	3+00	12,500
CH-53E	150	75	4+00	36,000 (external)
UH-1Y	150	120	2+30	VARIES
AH-1Z	200	120	2+30	N/A
AV-8B	585	230	1+30	N/A
KC-130J	315	290	13+00	60,000

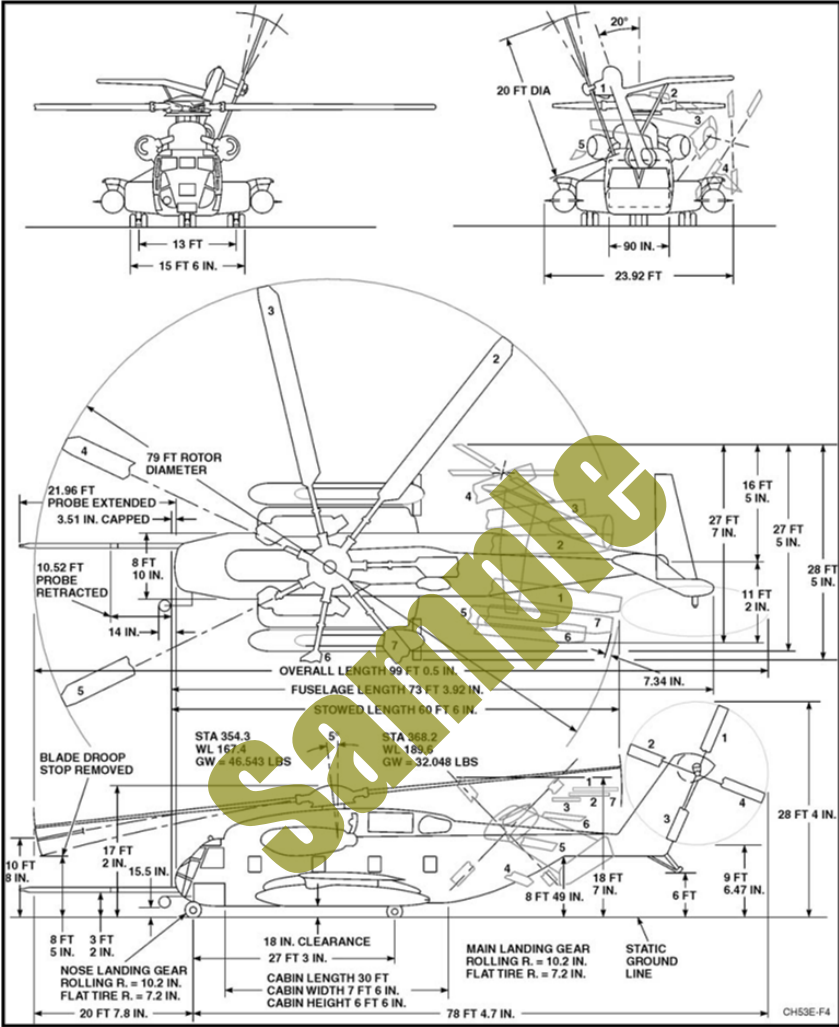
See also III(b). Air Operations (S-3 Staff Functions), pp. 1-57 to 1-62 and Air Operations Quick Reference, pp. 6-27 to 6-38.

Range Estimates



CH-53E Super Stallion

CH-53E Super Stallion	
Dimensions	
Height	28 feet 4 inches
Weight (empty)	36,000 pounds
Maximum gross weight	73,500 pounds
Rotor diameter	79 feet
Length	99 feet 1/2 inches
Airspeed	
Max endurance	75 KIAS
Planning Airspeed	120 KIAS
Maximum airspeed	150 KIAS
Fuel Capacity	
Pounds/Gallons	15,000 / 2277
Endurance	
Payloads	20,000 pounds Internal Cargo 24 to 55 pax
Endurance	4 +00 hours (typical) Indefinite (best case w/ Aerial Refueling)
Weapons Systems	
Guns	2 x .50 Caliber XM 218 / 1 x GAU 21 .50 Caliber (RMWS)
Other Systems	
FLIR	AN/AAQ29B
GPS Navigation	Miniature Airborne GPS Receiver (MAGR) System
Communications Equipment	
HF	1 x AN/ARC-94 or AN/ARC-174
UHF / VHF / SINGARS / HQ	2 x AN/ARC 210 w/KY-58 Encryption Devices
Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE)	
RWR	AN/APR-39(V)1 Radar Warning Receiver
DIRCM	AN/AAQ-24 Directional Countermeasure
Expendables	AN/ALE-47 Countermeasures Dispenser
Missile Warning	AN/AAR-47(v)2 Missile Warning System



V. Bump Plan (& Passenger Load Limits)

The Bump Plan is a crucial document that should be attached as the last page of the ASSAT. Serials should be listed in order of priority from least critical for mission success. It is not necessary to list every serial for the entire lift; only a percentage of the total serials need to be listed based off of the total number of aircraft available for the mission.

For example, if there are a total of 24 serials and 6 CH-53E or MV-22 aircraft flying the mission you will be able to put 4 serials of 6 Marines per aircraft. In the event that more than 3 aircraft go down for mechanical or other reasons you are safe to assume that this will meet the no-go criteria (mission dependant). Therefore, you would likely only need to list a total of 12 (or less) of the 24 serials on the bump plan.

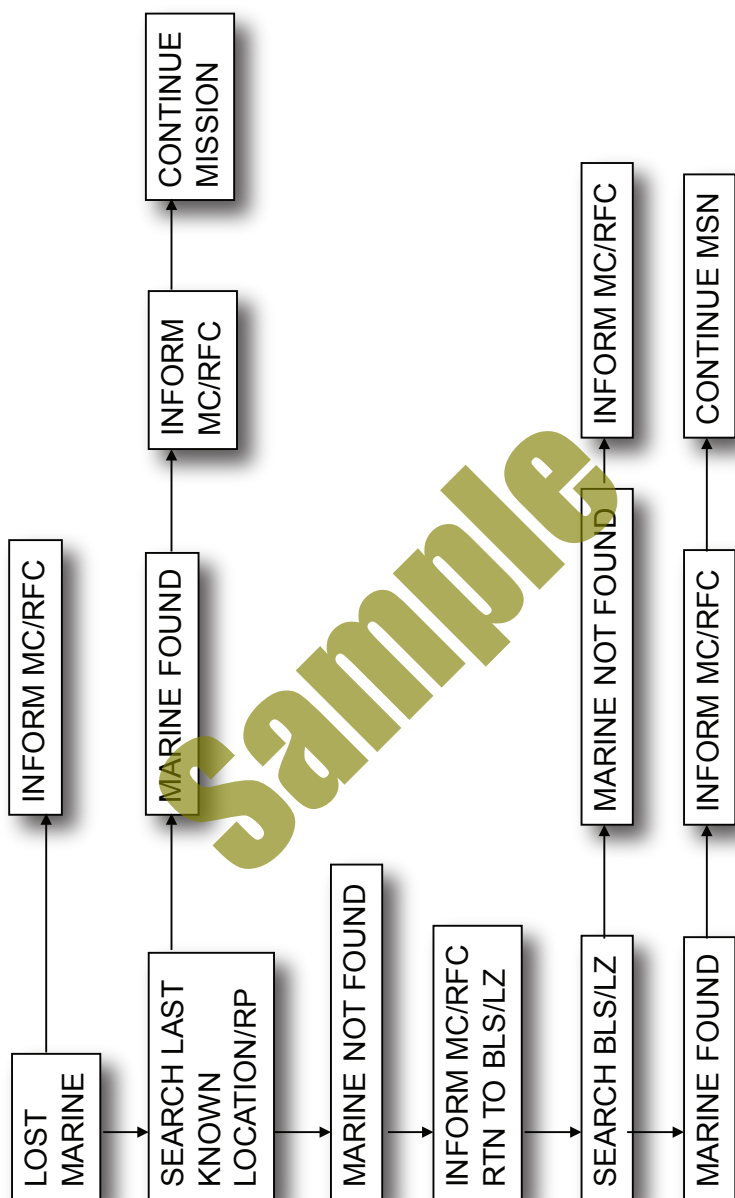
ASSAULT SUPPORT SERIAL ASSIGNMENT TABLE BUMP PLAN			
WAVE	BUMP PLAN IN ORDER OF PRIORITY	DE Scription	
			NOTE S:

Passenger Load Limits

Passenger Load Limits					
T/M/S	MAX ALLOWABLE PASSENGERS	AVAILABLE SEATING NON-COMBAT	AVAILABLE SEATING COMBAT	NOTE	REFERENCES
CH-53E	24	37	32	1,2,3	(WgO P3710.39D; 4101.6)(GruO P3710.29H; 4019.7)
MV-22	24	24	24	2,3,5	Same as above
UH-1Y	8			2,3,4	Same as above

- (1) Per CMC guidance maximum allowable passenger for the CH-53E is 24.
- (2) HACs shall limit number of PAX to the number for which there are adequate seats, safety belts, and water survival equipment.
- (3) The MEU Cmdr has been delegated the authority to waive restrictions as required for training/contingency operations/extraordinary mission requirements.
- (4) UH-1Y seating is restricted to space available based on configuration.
- (5) MV-22 aircrew may remove seats as necessary surrounding emergency exit.

II. Missing Marine / Sailor Plan (Unit Actions)



Sea State Chart

Sea State	Description	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Wind Description	Wind Range (kt)	Wind Velocity (kt)	Average Wave Height (ft)	Significant Wave Height
0	The sea is like a mirror. Ripples with the appearance of scales are formed but without foam crests.	0 1	Calm Light air	< 1 1-3	0 2	0 0.05	0 0.08
1	Small wavelets, still short but more pronounced form, crests have a glassy appearance but do not break	2	Light breeze	4-6	5	0.18	0.29
2	Large wavelets form; crests begin to break. Foam of glassy appearance forms; there may be scattered whitecaps.	3	Gentle breeze	7-10	8.5 10	0.6 0.88	1.0 1.4
3	Small waves form; becoming longer; whitecaps are fairly frequent.	4	Moderate breeze	11-16	12 13.5 14 16	1.4 1.8 2.0 2.9	2.2 2.9 3.3 4.6
4	Moderate waves appear, taking a more pronounced form; there are many whitecaps and chance of some spray.	5	Fresh breeze	17-21	18 19 20	3.8 4.3 5.0	6.1 6.9 8.0
5	Large waves begin to form; white foam crests are more extensive everywhere. There is some spray.	6	Strong breeze	22-27	22 24 24.5 26	6.4 7.9 8.2 9.6	10 12 13 15
6	The sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves begins to be blown in streaks along the direction of the wind. Spindrift begins.	7	Moderate gale	28-33	28 30 30.5 32	11 14 14 15	18 22 23 26
7	Moderately high waves of greater length form; edges of crests break into spindrift. The foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind. Spray affects visibility.	8	Fresh gale	34-40	34 36 37 38 40	19 21 23 25 28	30 35 37 40 45
8	High waves form. Dense streaks of foam appear along the direction of the wind. The sea begins to roll. Visibility is affected.	9	Strong gale	41-47	42 44 46	31 36 40	50 58 64

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

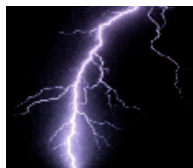
bump plan—Actions taken to identify who goes/remains behind if a transport (air or surface) does not function

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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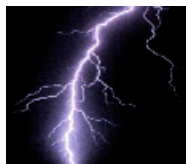
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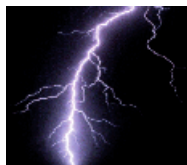
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