



## CHAPTER

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# 2

## ORGANIZATION

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### INTRODUCTION

The Marine Corps is a task-organized, multi-capable organization. It is scalable and adaptive, providing the Nation with a capable force across the range of military operations. As the Marine Corps has grown during the last several years to 202,000 Marines, the organization of the Corps has changed and adapted to the current fight. During this growth, the Marine Corps has remained true to the direction provided by the 82nd Congress to provide “combined arms and supporting air components,” through our expansion of both ground and aviation units. This chapter outlines the Marine Corps’ combined arms structure and organization and highlights some of the unique capabilities that Marines bring to the fight.

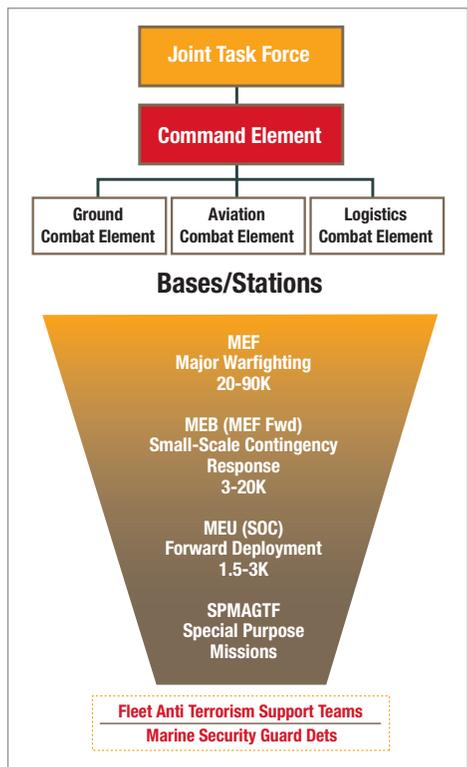
## Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF)

The MAGTF is the Marine Corps' principal organization for conducting missions across the range of military operations. MAGTFs provide combatant commanders with scalable, versatile expeditionary forces able to respond to a broad range of crisis and conflict situations. They are balanced combined-arms force packages containing organic command, ground, aviation, and sustainment elements. A single commander leads and coordinates this combined-arms team from pre-deployment training through all phases of deployment and employment. MAGTF teams live and train together, further increasing their cohesion and fighting power.

### MULTICAPABLE MAGTFs

MAGTFs will be decisive across the range of military operations with their capacity tailored to combatant commanders' requirements. They will be optimized to operate as an integrated system through air, land, and maritime domains, as well as the cyber and information environment. The naval character of MAGTFs enhances their global mobility, lethality, and staying power. Embarked aboard amphibious ships, multi-capable MAGTFs provide U.S. civilian and military leaders with the ability to do the following:

- Move forces into crisis areas without revealing their exact destinations or intentions
- Provide continuous presence in international waters
- Provide immediate national response



in support of humanitarian and natural disaster relief operations

- Provide credible but non-provocative combat power over the horizon from a potential adversary for rapid employment as the initial response to a crisis

- Support diplomatic processes for peaceful crisis resolution before employing immediate-response combat forces
- Project measured degrees of combat power ashore — day or night and under adverse weather conditions, if required
- Introduce additional forces sequentially into a theater of operations
- Operate independent of established airfields, basing agreements, and over-flight rights
- Conduct combat operations ashore, using organic combat service support that is brought into the area of operations
- Enable the introduction of follow-on forces by securing staging areas ashore
- Operate in rural and urban environments, and during chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situations
- Withdraw rapidly at the conclusion of operations
- Place and commence execution of a mission within six to 48 hours of receiving a warning order
- Participate fully in the joint planning process and successfully integrate MAGTF operations with those of the joint force

## MAGTF COMPOSITION

The Marine Corps task-organizes for combat in accordance with its statutory mandate to provide forces of combined arms, including aviation, by forming integrated combined-arms MAGTFs. As the name indicates, MAGTFs are task-organized and specifically tailored by mission, as well as for rapid deployment by air and/or sea. However, no matter what their mission or mode of deployment,

MAGTFs comprise four deployable elements that are supported from Marine Corps bases and stations.

**Command Element (CE):** The CE contains the MAGTF headquarters and other units that provide intelligence, communications, and administrative support. As with all other elements of the MAGTF, the CE is scalable and task organized to provide the command, control, communications, computers, intelligence (C4I), and joint interoperability necessary for effective planning and execution of operations.



**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. It can consist of a light, air-transportable battalion; a relatively heavy and mechanized unit that includes one or more Marine divisions; or another type of Marine Corps ground combat unit that meets the demands of a particular mission.

**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. This element is formed around

an aviation headquarters with appropriate air control agencies, combat, combat support, and combat service support units. The ACE can vary in size and composition from an aviation detachment of specifically required aircraft to one or more Marine air wings (MAW).

**Logistics Combat Element (LCE):**

The LCE is task-organized to provide the full range of combat logistics functions and capabilities necessary to maintain the continued readiness and sustainability of the MAGTF as a whole. It is formed around a combat logistics headquarters and may vary in size and composition from a support detachment to one or more Marine Logistics Groups (MLG).

## TYPES OF MAGTFs

Five types of MAGTFs can be task organized: the Marine Expeditionary Force; Marine Expeditionary Brigade; Marine Expeditionary Unit; Special Purpose MAGTF; and Security Cooperation MAGTF.

**Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF):**

The MEF is the principal Marine Corps warfighting organization during larger crises or contingencies. It is normally commanded by a lieutenant general. A MEF can range in size from less than one division and air wing to multiple divisions and air wings, together with one or more logistics groups. MEFs are capable of amphibious operations and sustained operations ashore in any geographic environment. With appropriate augmentation, the MEF command element is ca-

pable of performing as a joint task force (JTF) headquarters.

MEFs are the primary “standing MAGTFs” in peacetime and wartime. In 2010, the Marine Corps is organized with three standing MEFs, each with a Marine division, air wing, and logistics group. The 1st Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF) is located at bases in California and Arizona. The 2d Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) is located at bases in North Carolina and South Carolina. The 3d Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF) is located at bases in Okinawa, mainland Japan, Hawaii and with future plans for Guam.

MEFs are the “reservoirs” from which all other Marine Corps capabilities emanate. Marine component headquarters, Marine Corps Forces Command (MARFORCOM) and Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC) can form smaller MAGTFs from these MEFs. A MEF will normally deploy in echelon and will designate its lead element as the MEF (Forward).

**Marine Expeditionary Brigade**

**(MEB):** The MEB is the mid-sized MAGTF (up to 20,000 Marines) and is normally commanded by a brigadier general. The MEB provides transitional capability between the forward-deployed Marine expeditionary unit (MEU) and the MEF, which is the Marine’s principal warfighting force. A reinforced infantry regiment, a composite Marine aircraft group (MAG) and a combat logistics regiment (CLR) comprise a notional MEB. The command element of the MEB is embedded within the command element of its parent MEF;

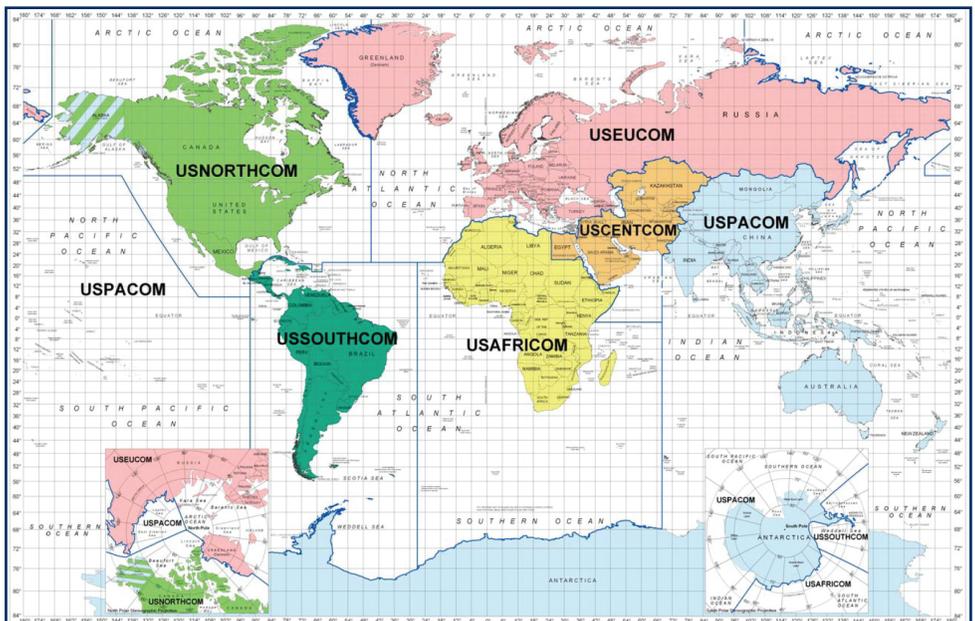
the deputy MEF commander normally serves as the MEB commander.

MEBs provide supported combatant commanders with a scalable warfighting capability across the range of military operations. As an expeditionary force, it is capable of rapid deployment and employment via amphibious shipping (normally 17 amphibious ships), strategic air/sealift, geographic or maritime pre-positioning force assets, or any combination of these. With 30 days of accompanying supplies, MEBs can conduct amphibious assault and sustained operations ashore in any geographic environment. A MEB can operate independently or serve as the forward echelon of a MEF. With additional MEF command element augmentation, a MEB is also capable of acting as a JTF headquarters. Currently, all three MEFs source MEB command elements with

personnel from the MEF staff, it subordinate commands, and through individual augmentation.

**Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) and Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable), or MEU(SOC):** Forward-deployed MEUs and/or MEU(SOC)s embarked aboard amphibious ready groups (ARG) operate continuously in the areas of responsibility of various unified combatant commanders. The MEU(SOC) is differentiated from the MEU by the addition of a specifically task organized element from Marine Forces Special Operations Command, is embarked and has been directed to conduct operations with a specific MEU, (MEU + MARSOF = MEU(SOC)). Overall these units provide the President and the unified combatant commanders a forward-deployed, flexible seabased

## Geographic Combatant Commands



MAGTF, capable of conducting: amphibious operations, crisis response, limited contingency operations, to include enabling the introduction of follow on forces, and, designated special operations forces. MEUs are characterized by their sea-based forward presence, expeditionary nature, ability to plan and respond to crises, combined arms integration, and their interoperability with joint, combined and special operations forces.

The MEU is commanded by a colonel and deploys with 15 days of accompanying supplies. Prior to deployment, a MEU undergoes an intensive six-month training program, focusing on its mission essential task list (METL) and interoperability with MARSOB. The training culminates with a thorough evaluation and certification as “Operationally Ready to Deploy”. The organic capabilities of the MEU and MEU(SOC) are:

- Amphibious Operations
  - Amphibious Assault
  - Amphibious Raid
    - Small Boat Raid (Specific To 31st MEU)
  - Maritime Interception Operations
  - Advance Force Operations
- Expeditionary Support to Other Operations / Crisis Response and Limited Contingency Operations
  - Noncombatant Evacuation Operations
  - Humanitarian Assistance
  - Stability Operations
  - Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel
  - Joint and Combined Operations
  - Aviation Operations from Expeditionary Sites
  - Theater Security and Cooperation Activities
  - Airfield and Port Seizures

The additional capabilities provided by the MEU(SOC) are:

- Special Operations
  - Direct Action
  - Special Reconnaissance
  - Foreign Internal Defense

Prior to deployment, the MEF commander exercises full command of his organic MEU. Command relationships of the MEUs once embarked will be as delineated by the geographic combatant commander (GCC). Per Joint Publication (JP) 3-02, *Amphibious Operations*, “While the full range of command relationship options as outlined in JP 1, *Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States*, are available, in amphibious operations, service component commanders normally retain operational control (OPCON) of their respective forces. If the joint force commander (JFC) organizes along functional lines, functional component commanders will normally exercise OPCON over all their parent Services’ forces and tactical control (TACON) over other Services’ forces attached or made available for tasking.”

**Special Purpose MAGTF (SPMAGTF):** A SPMAGTF is task-organized to accomplish a specific mission, operation, or regionally focused exercise. As such, SPMAGTFs can be organized, trained, and equipped to conduct a wide variety of expeditionary operations ranging from crisis-response to training exercises and peacetime missions. They are designated as SPMAGTF with a mission, location, or exercise name for example, “SPMAGTF Afghanistan”.

**Security Cooperation MAGTF (SCMAGTF):** The SCMAGTF is an emerging capability that will support combatant commander engagement requirements

with Marine forces specifically task-organized for security cooperation and civil military operations. The SCMAGTF will have capabilities, mobility, and sustainability commensurate with its requirements to provide training to less developed military forces. The SCMAGTF will be tasked with building partner nation security capacity and supporting partner nation security efforts in specific regional areas. The SCMAGTF will provide the combatant commander with a flexible expeditionary force employment option that further augments the traditional capabilities provided by the Marine Corps.

The nation's MAGTFs thus provide a continuum of capabilities to support naval, unified combatant commander, and national requirements. These MAGTFs are joined by other special-purpose forces and unique Marine forces to help the Corps deal with a full range of conventional, unconventional, and irregular/hybrid threats and assignments.

## UNIQUE UNIFIED COMBATANT COMMANDER SUPPORT

A combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander might also require Marine forces that do not have all elements of a MAGTF. These forces are not given a specific MAGTF designation. Examples are installation security forces; engineer and medical support teams for humanitarian operations; deployments for training; law enforcement operations; and mobile training teams. In these cases, forces will be designated by the name of the senior headquarters having operational control, for example, 1st Combat Engineer Battalion (Reinforced), 1st Marine Division.

## GLOBAL RESPONSE FORCES (GRFS)

Marine Corps global response forces (GRF) are standing contingency forces that can respond rapidly to emerging crises anywhere in the world. Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific and Commander, Marine Corps Forces Command maintain GRFs in continuous states of readiness, enabling U.S. Joint Forces Command to provide combatant commanders with the appropriate GRF as soon as the Secretary of Defense directs. Marine GRFs provide great versatility through employment from U.S. Navy amphibious ships or as fly-in echelons marrying up with equipment from maritime prepositioning forces. They can also conduct security and enabling functions as the lead element of a MEF.

## MAGTF SUSTAINABILITY

A fundamental characteristic of a MAGTF is its ability to operate for extended periods as an expeditionary force, relying on internal resources for sustainment. All MAGTFs have inherent sustainability that allows them to be self-sufficient for planned periods. Larger MAGTFs have a deeper, broader, and more capable organic support capability. Different-sized MAGTFs deploy with sufficient accompanying supplies to support joint operations. MAGTFs can augment their organic sustainability by using external support from Navy organizations, host-nation support agreements, interservice support agreements, and in theater cross-service agreements.



## MARITIME PREPOSITIONING FORCE (MPF)

The MPF is a strategic power-projection capability that combines the lift capacity, flexibility, and responsiveness of surface ships with the speed of strategic airlift. Strategically positioned around the globe, the maritime prepositioning ships (MPS) of the MPF provide geographic combatant commanders with persistent forward presence and rapid crisis response. The MPF is organized into three MPS squadrons (MPSRON) comprising 16 ships. MPSRON-1 is based in the Mediterranean; MPSRON-2 is based at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean; and MPSRON-3 is based in the Guam-Saipan area of the Pacific Ocean. These three interoperable MPSRONs are each designed to couple with a fly-in echelon to support the rapid closure of a MEB. The MPF can also support smaller or larger MAGTFs by employing as few as one or as many as 16 MPS. The MPS include government-owned ships and long-term leased ships operated under charters to Military Sealift Command (MSC).

When needed, these ships move to a crisis region and offload either in port or offshore via in-stream offload. Offloaded equipment and supplies are then married up with Marines arriving at nearby airfields. The end result is a combat-ready

MAGTF rapidly established ashore, using minimal in-country reception facilities. The MAGTF combat capability provided by MPF supports geographic combatant commander military operations that defeat adversaries and win wars, but has also supported regional crises that require rapid and effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.



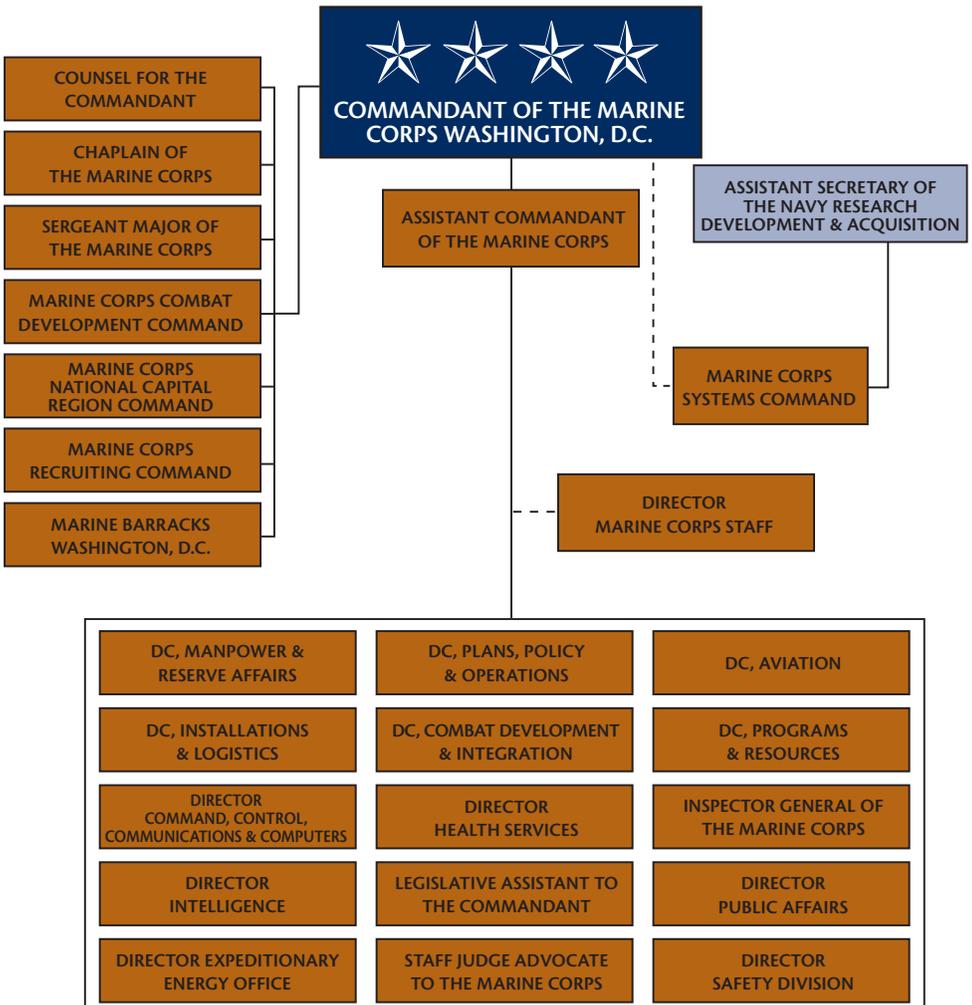
## MARINE CORPS PREPOSITIONING PROGRAM-NORWAY (MCPN)

MCPN enhances all geographic combatant commanders' operational responsiveness by providing mission-tailored, prepositioned war-reserve materiel that supports global Marine Corps expeditionary operations. MCPN prepositioned war-reserve materiel is stored in six caves and two airfields spread across Norway and is available for rapid preparation and marshalling at aerial/sea/rail ports of debarkation in support of deploying MAGTFs. Forward-prepositioned war-reserve materiel reduces reaction time and continental U.S. (CONUS)-based lift requirements.

## 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 admin-

istration, 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 also is responsible for the operation of the Marine Corps material support system.

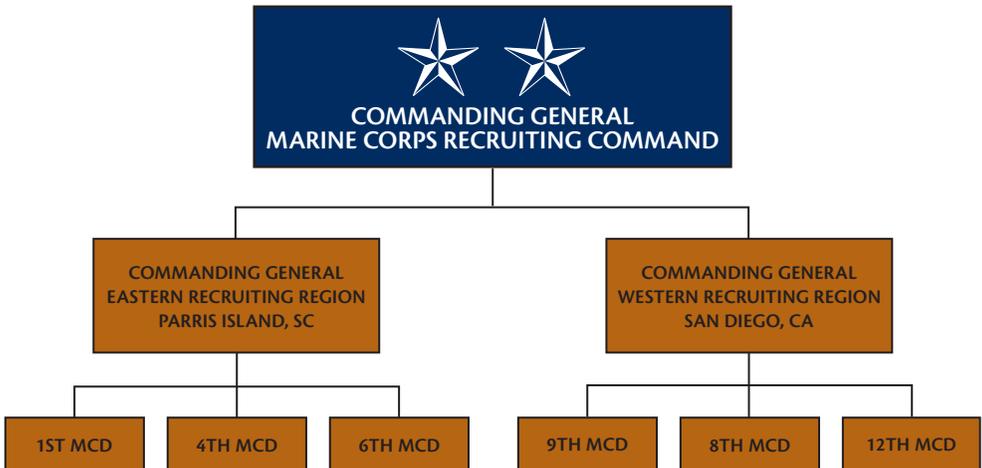


## MANPOWER & RESERVE AFFAIRS (M&RA)

Located in Quantico, VA, M&RA is the largest department within HQMC. The mission of M&RA is to provide commanders with the right Marines, in a timely manner, utilizing a process that is fair, that maximizes the potential of the force and the individual Marine, and that incorporates effective quality of life programs and services for all who serve. To accomplish this mission, the Deputy Commandant, Manpower & Reserve Affairs (M&RA) is in charge of a far-reaching slate of manpower and personnel activities including: active and reserve assignments, promotions, and retention; senior leadership management; military awards; military and civilian personnel policies and plans; personnel and family readiness; casualty assistance; Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS); pay and personnel administration; wounded warrior non-medical care and support; and reserve personnel policies and plans.

## MARINE CORPS RECRUITING COMMAND (MCRC)

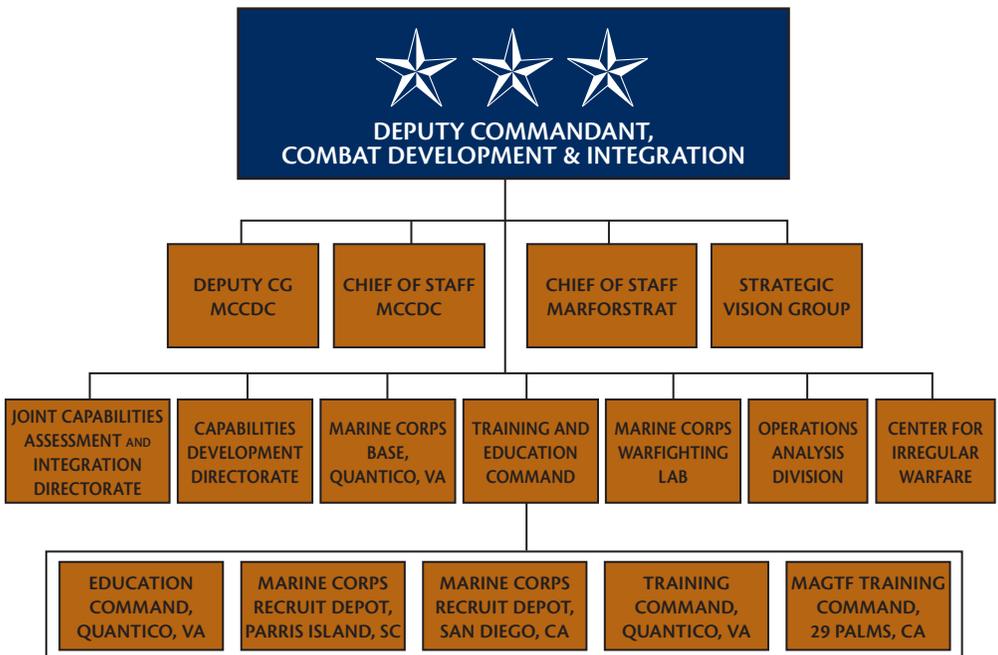
Headquartered in Quantico, VA, MCRC conducts operations to recruit qualified individuals for enlistment or commissioning into the United States Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve. The goal is to attain the assigned Total Force personnel requirements by component and category in accordance with the applicable fiscal year Marine Corps accessions strategy (Manpower Accessions Plan Memoranda), the Military Personnel Procurement Manual, and as directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. MCRC is comprised of two recruiting regions with three recruiting districts each. MCRC has approximately 3,000 Marine Corps recruiters operating out of 48 recruiting stations, 574 recruiting sub-stations, and 71 officer selection sites across the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam.



## MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND (MCCDC)

Located in Quantico, VA, the Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration is also the Commanding General, MCCDC. He is tasked to develop fully integrated Marine Corps warfighting capabilities; including doctrine, or-

ganization, training and education, materiel, leadership, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF), to enable the Marine Corps to field combat-ready forces. In addition to these duties, he is the Commander, Marine Forces Strategic Command and the Commanding General of Marine Corps installations in the National Capital Region.



## 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.

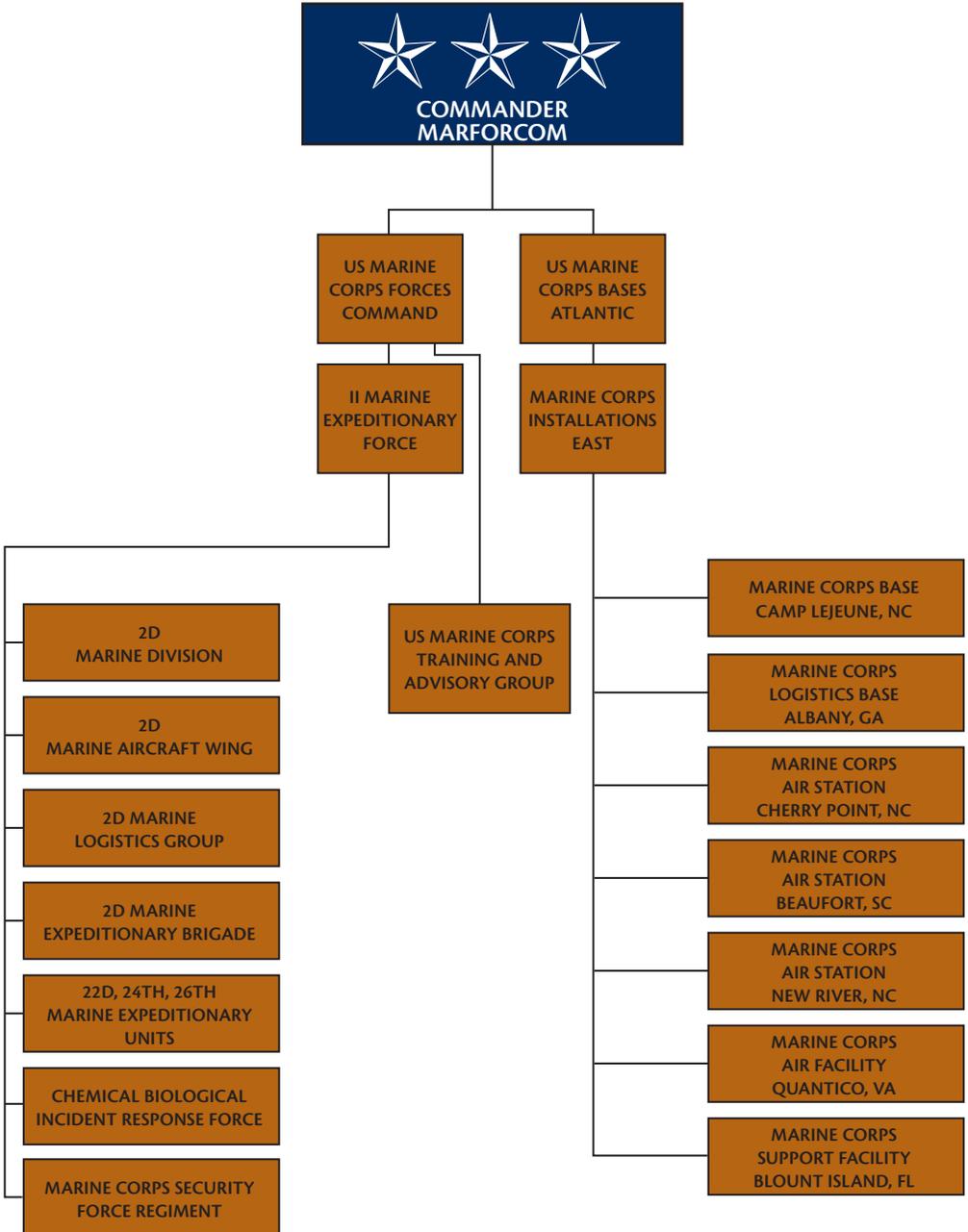
These assignments reflect the peacetime disposition of Marine Corps forces. Marine forces are apportioned to the remaining geographic combatant commands — the U.S. Southern Command

(SOUTHCOM); U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM); U.S. European Command (EUCOM); U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM); U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM); and U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) for contingency planning, and are provided to these commands when directed by the Secretary of Defense. The following sections highlight several of the unique organizations in the operating forces.

### MARINE CORPS FORCES COMMAND (MARFORCOM)

Located in Norfolk, VA, MARFORCOM is the Marine component to JFCOM. The Commander, MARFORCOM coordinates Marine Corps support to JFCOM in the development of joint training, integration, readiness, joint concept development and experimentation efforts, and in executing global force management to synchronize the generation and provision of mission-ready, joint-capable Marine forces for present and future joint force requirements in order to support combatant commanders' global execution of the National Military Strategy. His peacetime combat forces and supporting establishment Marines and Sailors total approximately 55,000.

## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Command, Marine Corps Bases Atlantic



## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Command Units

### II Marine Expeditionary Force

#### II MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

MARINE CORP BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NC

#### II Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group

8th Communications Battalion

2d Intelligence Battalion

2d Radio Battalion

2d Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company

#### 2d Marine Expeditionary Brigade

22d Marine Expeditionary Unit

24th Marine Expeditionary Unit

26th Marine Expeditionary Unit

#### Chemical Biological Incident Response Force

Indian Head, MD

#### Marine Corps Security Force Regiment

Norfolk, VA

#### 2D MARINE DIVISION

MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NC

#### Headquarters Battalion

#### 2d Marine Regiment

1st Battalion

2d Battalion

3d Battalion

2d Battalion, 9th Marines

#### 6th Marine Regiment

1st Battalion

2d Battalion

3d Battalion

3d Battalion, 9th Marines

#### 8th Marine Regiment

1st Battalion

2d Battalion

3d Battalion

1st Battalion, 9th Marines

#### 10th Marine Regiment

1st Battalion

2d Battalion

3d Battalion

5th Battalion

#### 2d Tank Battalion

2d Assault Amphibian Battalion

2d Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion

2d Combat Engineer Battalion

2d Reconnaissance Battalion

#### 2D MARINE AIR WING

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION,

CHERRY POINT, NC

#### Marine Wing Headquarters Squadron 2

#### Marine Aircraft Group 14

Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 14

Marine Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron 1

Marine Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron 2

Marine Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron 3

Marine Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron 4

Marine Attack Squadron 223

Marine Attack Squadron 231

Marine Attack Squadron 542

Marine Attack Training Squadron 203

Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 252

#### Marine Aircraft Group 26

MCAS New River, NC

Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 26

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 261

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 264

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 266

Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 461

Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 167

## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Command Units

### II Marine Expeditionary Force (cont.)

Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 467  
MCAS Cherry Point, NC  
Marine Medium Tiltrotor Training Squadron 204

Marine Aircraft Group 29  
MCAS New River, NC

Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 29  
Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 162  
Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 263  
Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 365  
Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 464  
Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 269  
Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 567  
Activation planned for FY 2011  
Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 366  
MCAS Cherry Point, NC  
Marine Heavy Helicopter Training Squadron 302

Marine Aircraft Group 31  
MCAS Beaufort, SC

Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 31  
Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 115  
Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 122  
Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 251  
Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 312  
Marine All Weather Fighter Attack Squadron 224  
Marine All Weather Fighter Attack Squadron 533  
Marine Fight Attack Training Squadron 501  
Eglin Air Force Base, FL

Marine Air Control Group 28

Marine Tactical Air Control Squadron 28  
Marine Air Control Squadron 2  
Marine Aircraft Support Squadron 1  
Marine Wing Communications Squadron 28  
2d Low Altitude Air Defense Battalion  
Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron 2

Marine Wing Support Group 27  
Marine Wing Support Squadron 271  
Bogue Airfield, NC  
Marine Wing Support Squadron 272  
MCAS New River, NC  
Marine Wing Support Squadron 273  
MCAS Beaufort, SC  
Marine Wing Support Squadron 274

2D MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NC

Combat Logistics Regiment 2  
Combat Logistics Battalion 2  
Combat Logistics Battalion 6  
Combat Logistics Battalion 8

Combat Logistics Regiment 25  
2d Maintenance Battalion  
2d Medical Battalion  
2d Supply Battalion  
Combat Logistics Company 21  
MCAS Cherry Point, NC  
Combat Logistics Company 23  
MCAS Beaufort, SC

Combat Logistics Regiment 27  
Combat Logistics Battalion 22  
Combat Logistics Battalion 24  
Combat Logistics Battalion 26

8th Engineer Support Battalion  
2d Dental Battalion

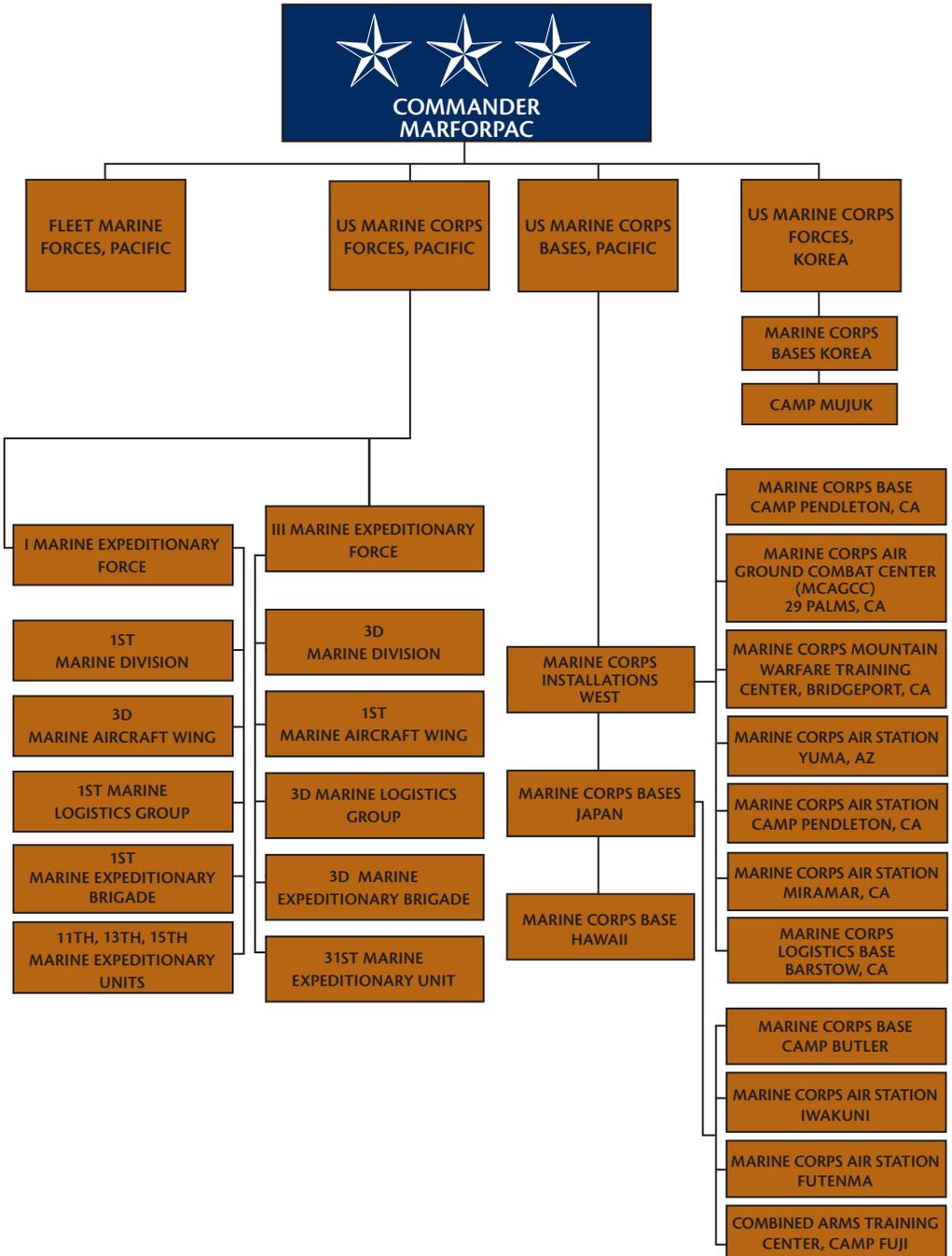
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## MARINE CORPS FORCES PACIFIC (MARFORPAC)

Located at Camp Smith, HI, MARFORPAC is the Marine component to PACOM. The Commander, MARFORPAC commands all Marine Corps forces assigned to PACOM, accomplishes assigned operational missions, advises the PACOM commander on the proper employment, capabilities and support of

Marine Corps forces and provides combat ready forces to other commands, as required. He also serves as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific and Commander for U.S. Marine Corps Bases, Pacific. MARFORPAC is the largest field command in the Marine Corps. His peacetime combat forces and supporting installation Marines and Sailors total approximately 74,000.

## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific



## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific Units

### I Marine Expeditionary Force

#### I MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE MARINE CORP BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CA

##### I Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group

- 9th Communications Battalion
- 1st Intelligence Battalion
- 1st Radio Battalion
- 1st Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company

- 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade
- 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit
- 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit
- 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit

#### 1ST MARINE DIVISION MCB CAMP PENDLETON, CA

##### Headquarters Battalion

##### 1st Marine Regiment

- 1st Battalion
- 2d Battalion
- 3d Battalion
- 1st Battalion, 4th Marines

##### 5th Marine Regiment

- 1st Battalion
- 2d Battalion
- 3d Battalion
- 2d Battalion, 4th Marines

##### 7th Marine Regiment

Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center,  
29 Palms, CA

- 1st Battalion
- 2d Battalion
- 3d Battalion
- 3d Battalion, 4th Marines

##### 11th Marine Regiment

- 1st Battalion
- 2d Battalion
- 3d Battalion
- MCAGCC, 29 Palms, CA
- 5th Battalion (HIMARS)

- 1st Tank Battalion
- MCAGCC, 29 Palms, CA
- 3d Assault Amphibian Battalion
- Company D
- MCAGCC, 29 Palms, CA
- 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion
- 3d Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion
- MCAGCC, 29 Palms, CA
- 1st Combat Engineer Battalion
- 3d Combat Engineer Battalion
- MCAGCC, 29 Palms, CA
- 1st Reconnaissance Battalion

#### 3D MARINE AIR WING MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CA

##### Marine Wing Headquarters Squadron 3

##### Marine Aircraft Group 11

- Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 11
- Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 232
- Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 314
- Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 323
- Marine All Weather Fighter Attack Squadron 121
- Marine All Weather Fighter Attack Squadron 225
- Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 352
- Marine Fight Attack Training Squadron 101

##### Marine Aircraft Group 13

MCAS Yuma, AZ

- Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 13
- Marine Attack Squadron 211
- Marine Attack Squadron 214
- Marine Attack Squadron 311
- Marine Attack Squadron 513
- Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 332
- Activation planned for FY 2011

##### Marine Aircraft Group 16

- Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 16
- Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 161
- Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 561
- Activation planned for FY 2011

## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific Units

### I Marine Expeditionary Force (cont.)

Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 163  
 Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 165  
 Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 166  
 Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 361  
 Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 462  
 Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 465  
 Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 466

Marine Aircraft Group 39  
 MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA

Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 39  
 Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 169  
 Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 267  
 Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 367  
 Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 369  
 Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 469  
 Marine Light Attack Helicopter Training Squadron 303  
 Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 268  
 Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 364  
 Marine Medium Helicopter Training Squadron 164

Marine Air Control Group 38

Marine Tactical Air Control Squadron 38  
 Marine Air Control Squadron 1  
 MCAS Yuma, AZ  
 Marine Aircraft Support Squadron 3  
 MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA  
 Marine Wing Communications Squadron 38  
 3d Low Altitude Air Defense Battalion  
 MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA  
 Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Sqdn 1  
 MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA  
 Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Sqdn 3  
 MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA

Marine Wing Support Group 37

Marine Wing Support Squadron 371  
 MCAS Yuma, AZ  
 Marine Wing Support Squadron 372  
 MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA  
 Marine Wing Support Squadron 373  
 Marine Wing Support Squadron 374  
 MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA

1ST MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP  
 MCB CAMP PENDLETON, CA

Combat Logistics Regiment 1

Combat Logistics Battalion 1  
 Combat Logistics Battalion 5  
 Combat Logistics Battalion 7  
 MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA

Combat Logistics Regiment 15

1st Maintenance Battalion  
 1st Medical Battalion  
 1st Supply Battalion  
 Combat Logistics Company 11  
 MCAS Miramar, CA  
 Combat Logistics Company 16  
 MCAS Yuma, AZ

Combat Logistics Regiment 17

Combat Logistics Battalion 11  
 Combat Logistics Battalion 13  
 Combat Logistics Battalion 15

7th Engineer Support Battalion

1st Dental Battalion

## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific Units

### III Marine Expeditionary Force

#### III MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE MARINE CORP BASES, OKINAWA, JAPAN

##### III Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group

- 7th Communications Battalion
- 3d Intelligence Battalion
- 3d Radio Battalion
  - MCB Kaneohe Bay, HI
- 5th Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company

##### 3d Marine Expeditionary Brigade

##### 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit

#### 3D MARINE DIVISION MARINE CORPS BASES, OKINAWA, JAPAN

##### Headquarters Battalion

##### 3d Marine Regiment

- MCB Kaneohe Bay, HI
- 1st Battalion
- 2d Battalion
- 3d Battalion

##### 4th Marine Regiment

- Units sourced via Unit Deployment Program(UDP)

##### 12th Marine Regiment

- 1st Battalion
  - MCB Kaneohe Bay, HI
- 3d Battalion

##### 3d Combat Assault Battalion

##### 3d Reconnaissance Battalion

#### 1ST MARINE AIR WING MARINE CORPS BASES, OKINAWA, JAPAN

##### Marine Wing Headquarters Squadron 1

##### Marine Aircraft Group 12

- MCAS Iwakuni, Japan
  - Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 12
  - Marine All Weather Fighter Attack Squadron 242

##### Marine Aircraft Group 24

- MCAS Kaneohe Bay, HI
  - Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 24
  - Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 362
  - Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 363
  - Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 463

##### Cadres in FY 2011

##### Marine Aircraft Group 36

- MCAS Futenma, Okinawa, Japan
  - Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 36
  - Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 262
  - Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265
  - Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 152

##### Marine Air Control Group 18

- MCAS Futenma, Okinawa, Japan
  - Marine Tactical Air Control Squadron 18
  - Marine Air Control Squadron 4
  - Marine Aircraft Support Squadron 2
  - Marine Wing Communications Squadron 18

##### Marine Wing Support Group 17

- Marine Wing Support Squadron 171
  - MCAS Iwakuni, Japan
- Marine Wing Support Squadron 172

#### 3D MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP MARINE CORPS BASES, OKINAWA, JAPAN

##### Combat Logistics Regiment 3

- Combat Logistics Battalion 3
  - MCB Kaneohe Bay, HI
- Combat Logistics Battalion 4
- Combat Logistics Company 33
  - MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

##### Combat Logistics Regiment 35

- 3d Maintenance Battalion
- 3d Medical Battalion
- 3d Supply Battalion
  - Combat Logistics Company 36
    - MCAS Iwakuni, Japan

##### Combat Logistics Regiment 37

- Combat Logistics Battalion 31

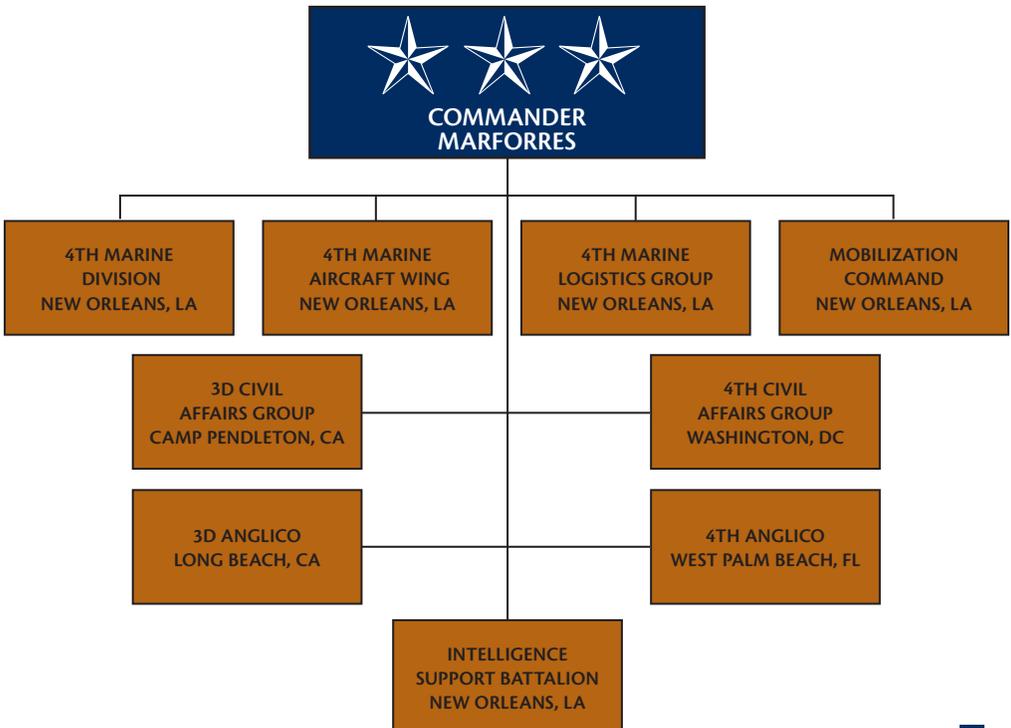
##### 9th Engineer Support Battalion

##### 3d Dental Battalion

## MARINE CORPS FORCES RESERVES (MARFORRES)

Headquartered in New Orleans, LA, MARFORRES is responsible for providing trained units and qualified individuals for active duty service in times of war, national emergency, or in support of contingency operations. It also provides personnel and operational tempo relief for active component forces during times of peace. Marine Corps force expansion is made possible by activation of the Marine Corps Reserve, which, like the active component, consists of a combined-arms force with balanced ground, aviation, and logistics combat support units. This capability is managed through MARFORCOM in meeting his global force management responsibilities to JFCOM. Organized

under the Commander, MARFORRES, units of this command are located at 184 training centers in 48 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. During the past several years, the Marine Corps Reserve has been closely integrated with the active component under the Marine Corps' Total Force concept. The ethos for the Marine Corps Reserve is mobilization and combat readiness. This ensures the men and women of the Marine Corps Reserve stand ready, willing and able to answer the Nation's call at home and abroad at a moment's notice. CG, MARFORRES is also Commander, Marine Forces Northern Command (MARFOR-NORTH) and serves as the Marine component of NORTHCOM.



## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Reserve Units

Intelligence Support Battalion	New Orleans, LA
3d Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company	Long Beach, CA
4th Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company	West Palm Beach, FL
3d Civil Affairs Group	MCB Camp Pendleton, CA
4th Civil Affairs Group	Washington, DC
<b>4TH MARINE DIVISION</b>	<b>NEW ORLEANS, LA</b>
23d Marine Regiment	San Bruno, CA
1st Battalion	Houston, TX
2d Battalion	Pasadena, CA
3d Battalion	Belle Chasse, LA
24th Marine Regiment	Kansas City, MO
1st Battalion	Mount Clemens, MI
2d Battalion	Chicago, IL
3d Battalion	Bridgeton, MO
25th Marine Regiment	Ft. Devens, MA
1st Battalion	Ft. Devens, MA
2d Battalion	Garden City, NY
3d Battalion	Brook Park, OH
14th Marine Regiment	Fort Worth, TX
2d Battalion (HIMARS)	Grand Prairie, TX
3d Battalion	Philadelphia, PA
5th Battalion	Seal Beach, CA
Anti-Terrorism Battalion	Bessemer, AL
3rd Force Reconnaissance Company	Mobile, AL
4th Force Reconnaissance Company	Alameda, CA
4th Tank Battalion	San Diego, CA
4th Assault Amphibian Battalion	Tampa, FL
4th Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion	MCB Camp Pendleton, CA
4th Combat Engineer Battalion	Baltimore, MD
4th Reconnaissance Battalion	San Antonio, TX
<b>4TH MARINE AIR WING</b>	<b>NEW ORLEANS, LA</b>
Marine Transport Squadron	Andrews Air Force Base, MD
Detachment	Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA
Detachment	
Marine Aircraft Group 41	JRB Fort Worth, TX
Detachment A	Edwards AFB, CA
Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 41	JRB Fort Worth, TX
Detachment A	MCAS Miramar, CA
Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 764	Edwards AFB, CA
Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 112	JRB Fort Worth, TX
Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Sqdn 234	JRB Fort Worth, TX
Marine Fighter Training Squadron 401	MCAS Yuma, AZ

## U.S. Marine Corps Forces Reserve Units

Marine Aircraft Group 49	JRB Willow Grove, PA**
Detachment A	NAS Atlanta, GA
Detachment B	Stewart ANG Base, NY
Detachment C	JRB New Orleans, LA
Detachment D	NAS Norfolk, VA
Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 49	Stewart ANG Base, NY
Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Sqdn 452	Stewart ANG Base, NY
Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 774	NAS Norfolk, VA
Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 772	JRB Willow Grove, PA**
Marine Light Attack Helicopter Sqdn 773	NAS Atlanta, GA
Detachment A	JRB New Orleans, LA
Detachment B	Johnstown, PA**
Marine Air Control Group 48	Great Lakes, IL
Marine Tactical Air Control Squadron 48	Great Lakes, IL
Marine Air Control Squadron 23	Buckley AFB, CO
Marine Air Control Squadron 24	Virginia Beach, VA
Marine Aircraft Support Squadron 6	Westover Air Reserve Base, MA
Marine Wing Communications Sqdn 48	Great Lakes, IL
Marine Wing Support Group 47	Selfridge ANG Base, MI
Marine Wing Support Squadron 471	Minneapolis, MN
Detachment A	Johnstown, PA
Detachment B	Selfridge ANG Base, MI
Marine Wing Support Squadron 472	JRB Willow Grove, PA**
Detachment A	Wyoming, PA
Detachment B	Westover Air Reserve Base, MA
Marine Wing Support Squadron 473	MCAS Miramar, CA
Detachment A	Fresno, CA
Detachment B	JRB Fort Worth, TX

\*\* Planned relocation to McGuire Air Force Base, NJ in FY 2011

### 4TH MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP

Forward East	NEW ORLEANS, LA
Forward West	MCB Camp Lejeune, NC
Headquarters and Service Battalion	MCB Camp Pendleton, CA
4th Supply Battalion	Marietta, GA
6th Communications Battalion	Newport News, VA
4th Maintenance Battalion	Brooklyn, NY
4th Landing Support Battalion	Charlotte, NC
4th Dental Battalion	Fort Lewis, WA
4th Medical Battalion	Marietta, GA
6th Motor Transport Battalion	San Diego, CA
6th Engineer Support Battalion	Red Bank, NJ
	Portland, OR

## U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (MARSOC)

Headquartered at Camp Lejeune, NC, MARSOC is the Marine Corps component of USSOCOM. As such, MARSOC trains, organizes, equips, and, when directed by the Commander USSOCOM, deploys task organized, scalable and responsive Marine Corps special operations forces (SOF) worldwide in support of combatant commanders and other agencies.

In October 2005, the Secretary of Defense directed the Marine Corps to form a service component of USSOCOM and begin providing forces to the commander of USSOCOM. Formally established 24 February 2006, MARSOC will ultimately grow to approximately 2,600 Marines, Sailors, and civilian employees. MARSOC includes three subordinate commands: the Marine Special Operations Regiment (MSOR), which consists of three Marine special operations battalions (1st MSOB at Camp Pendleton, CA, and 2d and 3d MSOB at Camp Lejeune, NC); the Marine Special Operations Support Group (MSOSG); and the Marine Special Operations School (MSOS).

A Marine Corps major general commands MARSOC with a supporting staff designed to be compatible in all functional areas within USSOCOM and Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps. The MARSOC headquarters is responsible for identifying Marine special operations-unique requirements, developing Marine SOF tactics, techniques, procedures and doctrine; and executing assigned missions



in accordance with designated conditions and standards.

From August 2006 to early 2010, MARSOC conducted 89 operational overseas unit deployments, continuously deploying Marine special operations teams (MSOTs) and Marine special operations companies (MSOCs) in support of the geographic combatant commanders. Missions have included conducting combat operations in Afghanistan and training foreign SOF in Africa, Asia, South America, Central Asia, and the Middle East.

**MARSOC Core Capabilities.** MARSOC is tasked by SOCOM with providing Marines who are specially trained in the following primary SOF disciplines:

- Direct action (DA) — short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions taken to seize, destroy, capture, recover, or inflict damage in denied areas.
- Special reconnaissance (SR) — actions conducted by SOF to obtain or verify by visual observation (or other collection methods), information concerning the capabilities, intentions and activities of an actual or potential enemy.
- Foreign internal defense (FID) — participation by civilian and military agen-

cies of a government in any of the programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency.

- Counterterrorism (CT) — offensive measures taken to prevent, deter and respond to terrorism.

MARSOC also provides support for the following:

- Unconventional warfare (UW) — a broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations, normally of long duration, predominately conducted by indigenous or surrogate forces organized, trained, equipped, supported, and directed in varying degrees by an external source.
- Information operations (IO) — use of offensive and defensive information means to degrade, destroy and exploit an adversary's information-based process while protecting one's own.

## MARSOC SUBORDINATE UNITS

**Marine Special Operations Regiment (MSOR):** MSOR consists of a headquarters company and three Marine special operations battalions (1st, 2d, and 3d). The Regiment provides tailored, military combat-skills training and advisor support for identified foreign forces, in order to enhance their tactical capabilities and to prepare the environment as directed by USSOCOM as well as the capability to form the nucleus of a joint special operations task force. Marines and Sailors of the MSOR train, advise, and assist host nation forces - including naval



and maritime military and paramilitary forces - to enable them to support their governments' internal security and stability; to counter subversion; and to reduce the risk of violence from internal and external threats. MSOR deployments are coordinated by MARSOC through USSOCOM, in accordance with engagement priorities for overseas contingency operations.

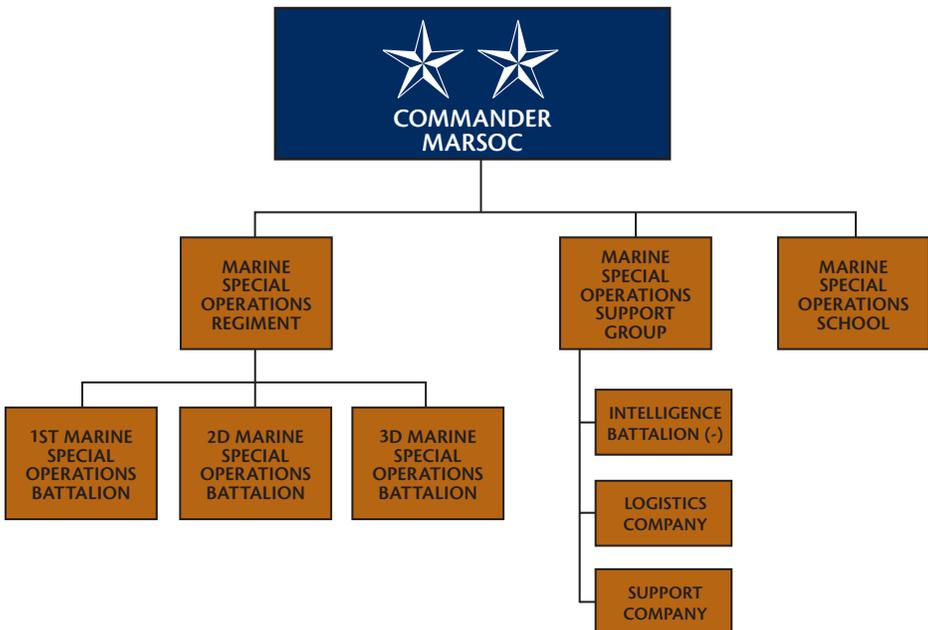
**Marine Special Operations Battalions (MSOB):** The 1st, 2d, and 3d MSOBs are organized, trained, and equipped to deploy for worldwide missions. The battalions are commanded by a Marine lieutenant colonel and consist of four MSOCs, who when designated for deployment, are task organized with personnel uniquely skilled in special equipment support, intelligence, and fire-support. Each MSOC

is commanded by a Marine major and is capable of deploying task organized, expeditionary Marine SOF providing the above listed core capabilities in support of the geographic combatant commanders. MSOCs are also uniquely organized and tailored to conduct distributed operations in the littorals with counter-insurgency expertise and language and cultural capability. Each team within the company is designed and capable of limited split-team operations and trained to conduct FID, DA, and SR missions both unilaterally and with partnered nation forces.

**Marine Special Operations Support Group (MSOSG):** The MSOSG provides support capabilities for worldwide special operations missions as directed by the MARSOC commander. The MSOSG

specifically provides all-source intelligence fusion, combined arms coordination, multi-purpose canine capability, special operations communications, and limited combat service support capability to MARSOC forces. The MSOSG deploys these capabilities in tailored operational support detachments, either independently or as part of a MSOC.

**Marine Special Operations School (MSOS):** MSOS screens, assesses, selects, and trains Marines and Sailors for special operations assignments in MARSOC; provides both initial and advanced individual special operations training; plans and executes the component exercise program; and serves as MARSOC’s training and education proponent in support of MARSOC requirements.



## MARINE CORPS FORCES, CYBER COMMAND (MARFORCYBER)

In response to the significance of the cyber domain to national security, the Secretary of Defense has directed the establishment of U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) as a sub-unified command under U.S. Strategic Command. The primary objective of CYBERCOM is to integrate the computer network operations capabilities of the services and agencies in support of the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace (NSSC). In response, the Marine Corps established MARFORCYBER in October 2009, with headquarters located at Fort Meade, MD. The objective of MARFORCYBER is to integrate existing USMC and MAGTF cyber capabilities with joint efforts for unity of effort, a common cyber operating picture, and a more efficient construct that permits the MAGTF and joint forces to operate, defend, and respond at “network speed.” The initial operational capability (IOC) of CYBERCOM and MARFORCYBER was on 1 October 2009, with full operational capability (FOC) of both set for 1 October 2010.

## MARINE CORPS NETWORK OPERATIONS AND SECURITY CENTER (MCNOSC)

The MCNOSC’s mission is to direct global network operations and defense of the Marine Corps Enterprise Network (MCEN) and provide technical leadership to facilitate seamless information exchange in support of Marine and

joint forces operating worldwide. The MCNOSC is the Corps’ nucleus for enterprise data network services, network support to deploying forces, and technical development of network-enabled IT solutions. The MCNOSC operates and manages all aspects of the MCEN, collects and shares Global Information Grid (GIG) situational awareness, reports and directs actions in response to operational incidents, and provides technical leadership to ensure Marine Corps and joint capabilities leverage new technologies to the advantage of the Marine warfighter. MCNOSC personnel monitor MCEN operations around the clock through an array of strategically positioned sensors to ensure the availability and security of the network. Assigned by the Joint Task Force – Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) to defend the MCEN against cyber attack, the MCNOSC conducts preventative actions, attack detection, and incident response to the rapidly increasing and complex number of threats to Marine Corps use of cyberspace.

## MARINE CORPS TRAINING AND ADVISORY GROUP (MCTAG)

Assigned to MARFORCOM and headquartered at Fort Story, VA, MCTAG will achieve FOC in FY 2010. MCTAG was formed in 2007 to coordinate Marine Corps security force assistance (SFA) efforts; to provide conventional training and advisor support to host nation security forces (HNSF) or to general purpose forces (GPF) partnering with HNSF; and



to provide planning assistance to Marine component commands (MARFORs) in developing and executing partner nation (PN) training programs in order to build partner capacity in support of geographic combatant commander's SFA objectives. MCTAG provides specialized engagement capability; creates effective advisors to conduct SFA missions; assists MARFORs in the development of PN training/development plans; and establishes and maintains long-term, persistent relationships with country teams and PN militaries. MCTAG is the link between MARFORs and supporting forces, providing coordination, planning, liaison, and assessment support. In addition, MCTAG provides oversight and coordination and synchronization for all Marine Corps SFA activities and enabling support to the operating forces, supporting establishment, and reserve forces. Teams are composed of officers and staff non-commissioned officers that are regionally oriented and provide advisory and training team support to MARFORs supporting theater SFA plans. MCTAG trains and deploys task-organized advisor/trainer teams to support operational requirements. The pre-deployment training program (PTP)

for advise, train, and assist (ATA) teams consists of individual, core, unit, and mission specific training based upon region, country, and mission requirements as determined by the geographic combatant commanders, MARFORs, and MCTAG.



## CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE FORCE (CBIRF)

The Marine Corps' CBIRF is a unique capability that maintains a high state of readiness to respond to asymmetric enemy action at home or abroad. Established in 1996 and headquartered in Indian Head, MD, CBIRF is a subordinate unit of II MEF. Its mission is to forward deploy and/or respond to a credible threat of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high yield explosive (CBRNE) incident in order to assist local, state, or federal agencies and designated COCOMs in the conduct of consequence management operations by providing capabilities for agent detection and identification; casualty search; rescue; personnel decontamination; emergency medical care; and stabilization of contaminated personnel.

CBIRF consists of approximately 450 Marines, Sailors, civilian employees and contractors. CBIRF is organized into three permanent companies: a headquarters and service company and two reaction force companies. For contingency operations, CBIRF will be task organized to form one or two incident response forces (IRF) that can forward deploy on short notice to a pre-designated staging site in response to a credible threat or an approved request for support. Normally these are designated a homeland security special event. CBIRF can deploy by land, sea, or air.

Each IRF has the following capabilities: an all hazard reconnaissance capability; a casualty search and extraction capability; a medical capability; a decontamination capability; a technical rescue capability; an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capability; a command control, communications, computer, and Intelligence (C4I) capability; and a self-sustainable logistic capability. A newly developed DOTMLPF change request (DCR) will serve to baseline both existing and future program requirements.

The Marine Corps' CBIRF has deployed in support of many notable national special security events and homeland security special events, including presidential inaugurations; state funerals; the State of the Union Address; G-20, and NATO summits; diplomatic visits; and the Olympic Games.



## MARINE CORPS SECURITY FORCE REGIMENT

The 2200 Marines and Sailors of the regiment serve U.S. bases and interests worldwide. Re-designated in 2008, the regiment has evolved from its legacy mission of physical security for naval bases worldwide. Marines no longer greet visitors to naval bases or stations, nor do they maintain security detachments on board naval vessels. Instead, Marine Corps Security Force Regiment is a dedicated security and anti/counter-terrorism unit of the Marine Corps. Its mission is to organize, train, equip, and provide expeditionary anti-terrorism and security forces in support of regional combatant commanders and naval commanders in order to conduct security operations, and to provide security for strategic weapons and vital national assets.

Headquartered in Norfolk, VA and a subordinate unit of II MEF, Marine Corps Security Force Regiment is one of the Marine Corps' most diverse regiments. It provides a national security element with a global deploying force. The regiment consists of two security force battalions and three fleet antiterrorism security team (FAST) companies. Security Force Battal-

ions Kings Bay, GA and Bangor, WA provide fixed-site installation security with the missions of protecting key naval assets — including strategic weapons, command and control facilities, naval support activities — and recapturing of compromised strategic assets. The security force battalion mission is extremely challenging as it is conducted 365 days a year and in all weather conditions. This vital mission requires the finest national asset; well-trained Marines and Sailors. All personnel assigned receive special training in basic and advance security techniques and are continuously vetted through the personnel reliability program.

Established in 1987, FAST companies provide a worldwide rapidly-deployable force with the mission to deter and defend against terrorist threats to naval installations and vessels and reinforcement of U.S. government installations (primarily U.S. embassies) worldwide. Currently, Marine Corps Security Force Regiment has three FAST companies with eight FAST platoons and company headquarters elements forward deployed in support of Naval Forces component



commands in Europe, Pacific, and Central Command, as well as at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Trained in infantry skills, FAST platoons receive additional training in antiterrorism, close quarter's battle, precision marksmanship, and use of non-lethal weapons, site security, and convoy operations. Highly trained and ready to conduct short-notice missions, in recent years FAST Marines have proven themselves in more than 70 special security missions, from Operation Desert Shield/Storm, to the port-security mission following the attack on USS *Cole*, to missions in Liberia, Panama, Cuba, Kenya, Haiti, Afghanistan, and Iraq.

## Supporting Establishment

Marine Corps bases and stations — often referred to as the “fifth element” of the MAGTF — comprise the personnel, bases, and activities that support the Marine Corps’ operating forces. This infrastructure consists primarily of 15 major bases and stations in the United States and Japan, as well as the personnel, equipment, and facilities required to operate them. These bases and stations fall under several regional commands to include Marine Corps Installations-East (MCI-East), MCI-West, and MCI-Pacific.

The supporting establishment also includes the Marine Corps Logistics Command (MCLC) and Training and Education Command (TECOM). Additionally, the supporting establishment includes civilian activities and agencies that support Marine forces. The following sections highlight several of the unique organizations in the supporting establishment.

### TRAINING AND EDUCATION COMMAND (TECOM)

Located in Quantico, VA, TECOM is a key component of MCCDC. TECOM is tasked with the development, coordination, resourcing, execution, and evaluation of training and education concepts, policies, plans, and programs to ensure Marines are prepared to meet the challenges of present and future operational environments. Some of the unique organizations within TECOM that carry out this mission are described below.

**Marine Corps Tactics and Operations Group (MCTOG):** MCTOG, is located at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) in 29 Palms,

CA. MCTOG provides advanced training in MAGTF operations; combined arms coordination and unit readiness; and training planning at the battalion and regimental levels; and synchronizes doctrine and training standards for the ground combat element (GCE) in order to enhance combat preparation and performance of GCE units in MAGTF operations. The MCTOG accomplishes this task through the implementation of the GCE operations and tactics training program (GCEOTTP). The GCEOTTP creates a common ground “community of practice” for training and operations.

**Security Cooperation Education and Training Center (SCETC):** SCETC is a directorate of TECOM and is responsible for implementing and evaluating Marine Corps security cooperation education, training, and programs, in support of MARFORs. SCETC is tasked with the full range of support to security cooperation (SC) and security Assistance (SA) missions that support building partner capacity. By sourcing training teams from TECOM training venues and schoolhouses, SCETC coordinated the support of more than 60 security cooperation engagements with 50 partner nations worldwide over the last two years. These training teams build capacities to “train, advise, and assist” particularly with regard to ‘institutional building’ functions and the strategic planning focus in the Global Employment of the Force.”

SCETC manages international students attending Marine Corps schools under a variety of programs. In FY 2009, SCETC managed the education or training of 724 international students from

72 partner nations. This also included the addition of a second cohort to the Command and Staff College Distance Education Seminar and establishment of an Expeditionary Warfare Seminar in FY 2010, further expanding the international military education and training role in building partner capacity.

In coordination with MCTAG and MARFOR staffs, SCETC assessment teams support the MARFORs' theater security cooperation planning efforts by conducting SC planning assessments using a DOTMLPF construct for priority country planning. As an adjunct to SC planning, SCETC conducts a Security Cooperation Planners Course to provide Marine Corps planners a functional knowledge of polices, procedures, and planning considerations in the course of developing a security cooperation country plan. SCETC developed the Advise, Train, and Assist – Partner Nation Forces (ATA PNF) Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual in December 2008, providing greater capability for Marines to train and prepare for missions that interact with partner nations.

The SCETC civil military operations branch established the Civil Affairs T&R Manual as the basis for all civil affairs education and training. This included a civil affairs (MOS qualifying) school to train civil affairs Marines and a CMO planners' course to conduct and integrate CMO into MAGTF operations. Since 2008, SCETC CMO has provided pre-deployment training teams to support deploying Marine Corps civil affairs groups (CAGs), provisional CAGs, and deploying maneuver battalions expected to conduct civil military operations.

### **The Center for Advanced Operational Culture and Learning (CAOCL):**

CAOCL, a directorate of TECOM, is tasked with ensuring that Marines are regionally focused, globally prepared, and effective at navigating and influencing culturally complex 21st century operating environments. CAOCL accomplishes its mission through various means:

- It supports the Marine Corps in formulating policies, plans, and strategies to address regional understanding, operational culture, and language familiarization requirements across DOTMLPF concerns.
- Serves as the administrator and coordinator of the Marine Corps Regional, Cultural, and Language Familiarization (RCLF) Program. Through the RCLF Program, the Marine Corps develops cross-culturally competent service members with diverse regional understanding and language capacity to ensure that the Corps has assets within each unit to assist in operational planning and execution in all operationally significant regions of the world. This is a career-long education and training program that begins at accession and continues throughout a Marine's professional life.
- Provides pre-deployment training (PTP) and resources to ensure each Marine is equipped with the specific regional knowledge and understanding necessary to navigate and influence a specific operating environment to accomplish the mission. CAOCL makes its staff available to brief deploying forces and offers numerous computer-based products and other materials.
- Provides subject matter experts (SMEs) in direct support of the operating forces.

These SMEs are designed to assist commanders in understanding the cultural terrain of the battlespace and in planning operations.

- Provides mobile training teams (MTTs) for delivering operational culture and language classes and briefings at home station or underway.

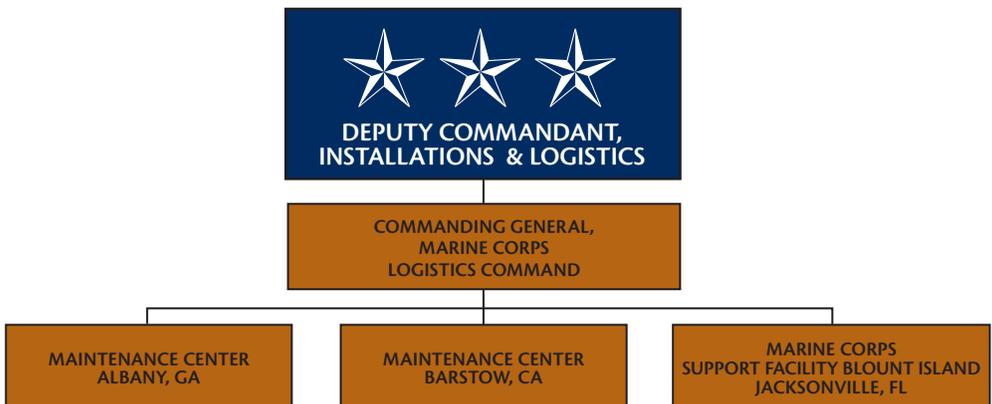
CAOCL, in order to provide an assortment of additional opportunities for operational culture and language self-study, is currently providing access to distributed learning computer-based products such as Rosetta Stone. This program provides 150 hours of self-paced computer based language familiarization in numerous languages. Additionally, the Tactical Language Training System (TLTS) provides language and culture training via four modules: Tactical Iraqi, Tactical Pashto, Tactical Dari, and Tactical Sub-Saharan Africa French. TLTS modules are high-end, interactive, video simulations using computerized characters, or ‘avatars,’ in a variety of tactical scenarios.

In an effort to meet home station training requirements, CAOCL is es-

tablishing Language Learning Resource Centers (LLRC) at all eight major Marine Corps bases to facilitate culture and language training for all Marines. The LLRCs are computer labs equipped with culture and language study materials/software. Finally, CAOCL liaison officers (LNOs) are provided to assist Marine forces in accessing resources, scheduling briefings, and fulfilling culture and language requirements.

## MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS COMMAND (MCLC)

The Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics also provides oversight of the operations of MCLC. MCLC is tasked to provide worldwide, integrated logistics/supply chain and distribution management; maintenance management; and strategic repositioning capability in support of the operating forces and other supported units to maximize their readiness and sustainability and to support enterprise and program level Total Life Cycle Management.





### MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS COMMAND-FORWARD (MCLC-FWD)

The MCLC-Fwd capability was formed to fulfill the need to unify numerous disparate command logistic teams operating independently in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility (CENTCOM AOR). The MEU augmentation program (MAP), forward-in-stores (FIS), principal end item (PEI) rotation, equipment retrograde, repairable issue point (RIP), and maintenance contact teams are successful MCLC-Fwd initiatives.

The MAP provides a limited equipment set within the CENTCOM Theater to enhance the combat readiness and responsiveness of MEUs as they conduct operations and to reduce the amount of MEU equipment that is shipped from the continental United States (CONUS). The FIS provides for the exchange of damaged equipment. The PEI rotation program rotates new or rebuilt equipment into the theater to exchange equipment items that have been in theater operating at maximum duty cycles for three to four years, thereby increasing readiness in theater and integrating procurement,

modernization, and rebuilding efforts to maintain operational availability of equipment. The equipment retrograde program facilitates the turn in of equipment that is being replaced by new acquisition or is no longer required for theater requirements. MCLC-Fwd processes the items by arranging for transportation to CONUS, redistributing to meet other theater requirements, or turning the item over to the Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office (DRMO). The RIP program provides contractor augmentation to the Marine logistics group (MLG) RIP to source and manage selected secondary repairables as well as rebuild, overhaul, remanufacture, and augment packing and preservation capabilities at the RIP in order to expedite the issue and return of secondary repairables in the support of the deployed MAGTF. The maintenance contact teams are maintenance specialists deployed periodically to fulfill specific tasks of limited duration, such as applying armor to vehicles in country.

### MARINE CORPS INFORMATION OPERATIONS CENTER (MCIOC)

MCIOC, scheduled for IOC in the second quarter FY 2010 and FOC in the second quarter FY 2011, will be the Marine Corps' centralized information operations (IO) resource and the executive agent for the Marine Corps IO program (MCIOP). Located in Quantico, VA, MCIOC will develop MAGTF IO tactics, techniques, procedures, and doctrine in

addition to supporting MAGTF operations and work within the Expeditionary Force Development System to define required MAGTF IO capabilities.

The MCIOC mission is to provide MAGTF commanders and the Marine Corps a responsive and effective, full-spectrum IO planning and psychological operations (PSYOP) delivery capability. The MCIOC will execute its mission by deploying scalable task-organized expeditionary IO planning teams (IOPT) and tactical PSYOP teams, as well as by providing a comprehensive general support IO “reach-back” capability which will ensure the integration of IO into Marine Corps operations. The MCIOC will be staffed with SMEs representing IO core, supporting, and related capabilities, including:

- IO mission planning
- Threat and nodal analysis
- Electronic warfare (EW)
- Military deception (MILDEC)
- Operations security (OPSEC)
- Psychological operations (PYSOP)
- Computer network operations (CNO)
- Supporting capability of combat camera (COMCAM)
- Related capability of civil military operations (CMO)
- Regional IO targeting
- Special technical operation (STO)

These SMEs will enable the MAGTF to plan and execute tactical IO to influence potential and realized adversary and

indigenous information, information systems and decision-making, while simultaneously assuring, protecting, and defending similar Marine, joint, and coalition forces’ capabilities.

The MCIOC’s deployable IOPTs will enable the MAGTF IO capability through tactically focused training, operational planning support, tactics development, and formulation of IO requirements including research and development priorities. The IOPTs will be capable of training MAGTF IO personnel in the five core IO capabilities of EW, MILDEC, OPSEC, PSYOP, and CNO.

The IOPTs will also help MAGTF staffs understand IO techniques, tactics, and procedures to coordinate effectively with joint IO staff, supporting, and related IO capabilities. The MCIOC IOPTs will advise and assist the MAGTF IO staff in integrating IO into the MAGTF’s mission planning. These teams will be on call and task organized to meet the MAGTF commander’s requirements.

As the executive agent for the MCIOP, they will synchronize IO across all Marine Corps activities, integrate IO into all MAGTF plans and operations, and provide a common service understanding and definition of Marine Corps IO, ensuring IO becomes a core military competency within the Marine Corps.