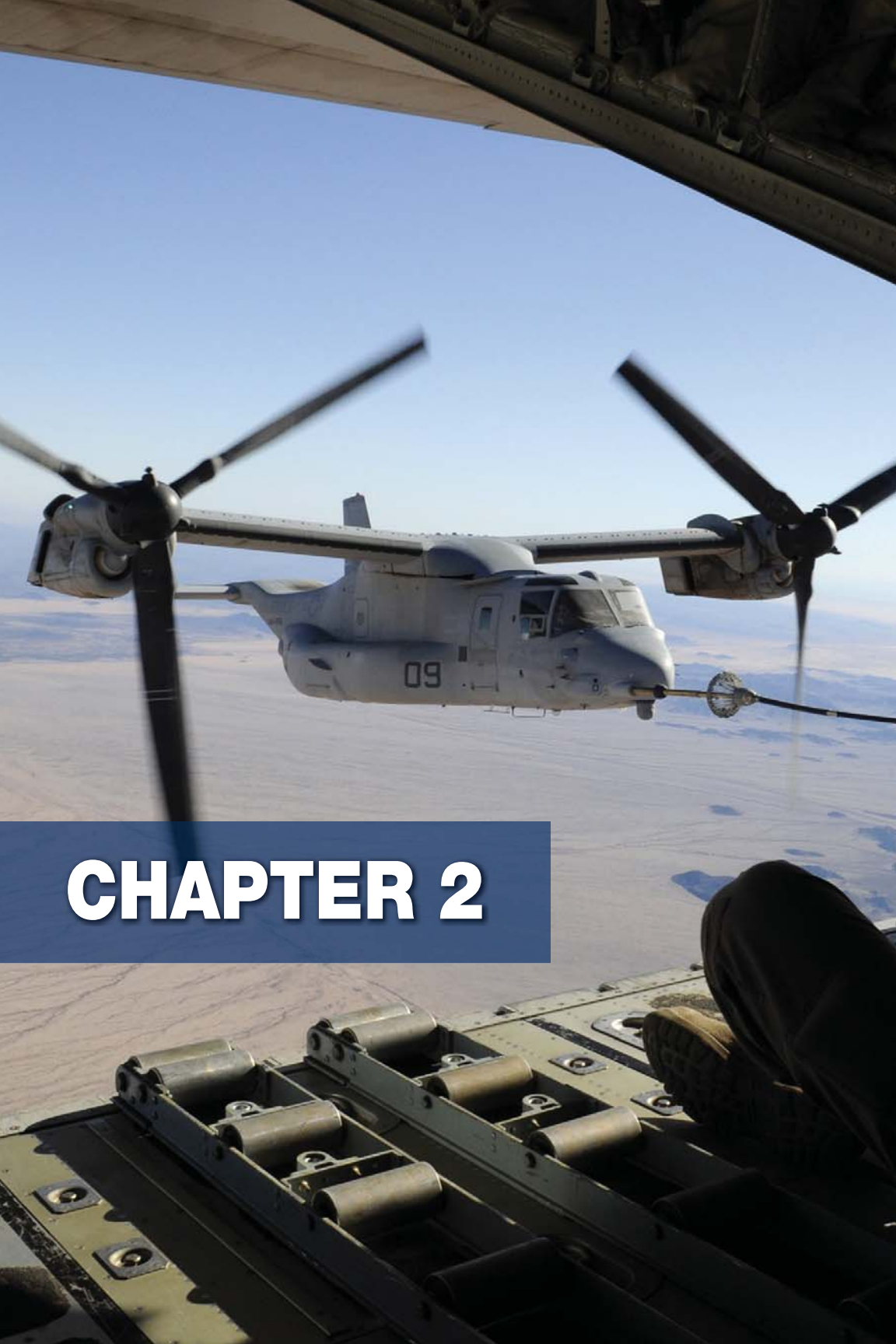




CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION

The Marine Corps is a task-organized, multi-capable military organization. It is a middleweight force that lies between our Special Operations Forces and our nation's heavier forces in the Army with a force that compliments both. It is scalable and adaptive and it provides our Nation with a force capable across the range of military operations. As the Marine Corps grew during the last several years to 202,100 Active Component Marines, the organization of the Corps has changed and adapted to the current fight, while retaining the flexibility and agility to respond to future needs. During this period of rapid growth, the Marine Corps has maintained balanced, combined arms capabilities adapted to the new demands of recent conflicts while developing agile and capable forces to meet future hybrid threats as well.

Chapter 2 outlines the Marine Corps' combined-arms structure and organization and highlights 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 contingency, crisis and conflict situations. They are balanced combined-arms force packages containing organic command, ground, aviation, and logistics 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.

MULTI-CAPABLE MAGTFs

MAGTFs will effectively respond 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 the air, land, maritime and cyberspace domains, as well as the information environment. The naval character of MAGTFs enhances their global mobility, lethality, and staying power. Embarked on board 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
- Commence execution of a mission within six to 48 hours of receiving a warning order
- 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
- Respond to crises through measured degrees of combat power ashore — day or night and under adverse weather conditions
- 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
- Participate fully in the joint planning process and successfully integrate MAGTF operations with those of the joint force
- Provide a broad range of support to Special Operations Forces
- Support Service, joint and national efforts to maintain freedom of action in cyberspace

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 organized for the specific tasks at hand and specifically tailored by mission, 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 reinforced company; a relatively heavy and mechanized unit that includes one or more Marine divisions; or other 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 the six functions of Marine aviation required to support the MAGTF mission — Assault Support, Anti-Aircraft Warfare, Offensive Air Support, Electronic Warfare, Control of Aircraft and Missiles, and Aerial Reconnaissance. 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 aircraft wings (MAW) comprising multiple fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft of several types and capabilities.

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



Four types of MAGTFs can be task organized: the Marine Expeditionary Force; Marine Expeditionary Brigade; Marine Expeditionary Unit; and Special Purpose 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 aircraft wing to multiple divisions and aircraft 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 capable of performing as a joint task force (JTF) headquarters.

MEFs are the primary “standing MAGTFs” in peacetime and wartime. In 2011, the Marine Corps is organized with three standing MEFs, each with a Marine division, aircraft wing, and logistics group. The I Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF) is located at bases in California

and Arizona. The II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) is located at bases in North Carolina and South Carolina. The III Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF) is located at bases in Okinawa, mainland Japan, and Hawaii, 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).

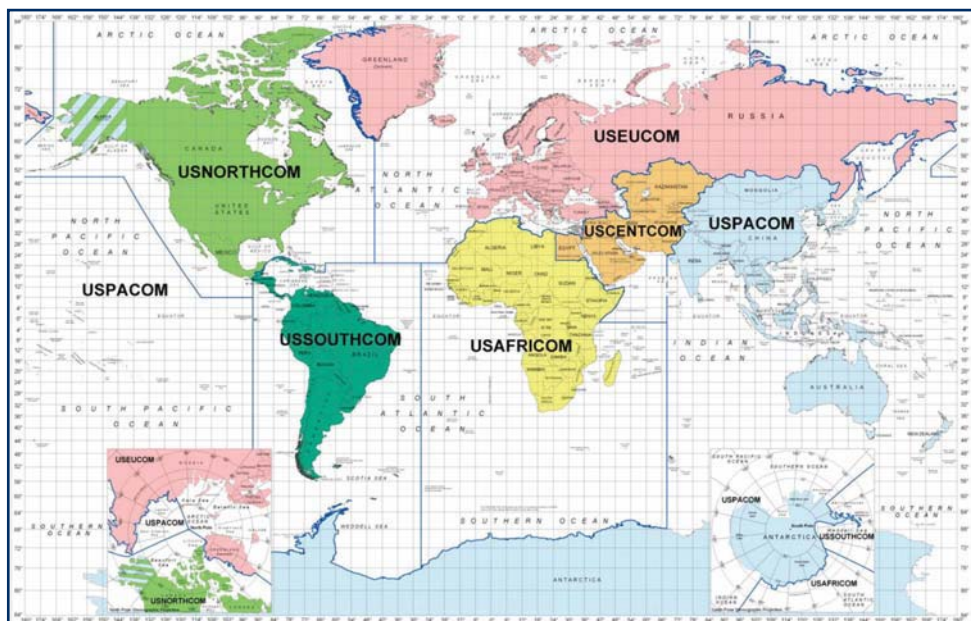
Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) or MEF (Forward). The MEB is the mid-sized MAGTF (up to 20,000 Marines) and is normally commanded by a brigadier general. The MEB provides transitional capability between the forward-deployed Marine expeditionary unit (MEU) and the MEF, which is the Marine’s principal 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 joint task force (JTF) headquarters. Currently, all three MEFs source MEB command elements with personnel from the MEF staff, its subordinate commands, and through individual augmentation.

Marine Expeditionary Unit. Forward-deployed MEUs embarked aboard amphibious ready groups (ARG) operate continuously in the areas of responsibility of various unified combatant commanders. Overall these units provide the President and the unified combatant commanders a forward-deployed, flexible sea-based MAGTF, capable of conducting amphibious operations, crisis response, limited contingency operations, the introduction of follow-on forces, and designated special operations forces. In effect they provide an afloat “on-station” force capable of responding to any situation that may arise. MEUs are characterized by their sea-based forward presence, expeditionary nature, ability to plan and

GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDS



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 are as follows:

- 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 Cooperation Activities
 - Airfield and Port Seizures
 - Visit, Board, Search and Seizure

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), as articulated in 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. They are designated as SPMAGTF with a mission, location, or exercise name for example, “SPMAGTF Afghanistan.” SPMAGTFs can be organized, trained, and equipped with Marine forces to conduct a wide variety of expeditionary operations ranging from peacetime missions, to training exercises, and responses to contingencies and crises. SPMAGTFs can support combatant commander engagement, security cooperation, and civil military operations requirements. The SPMAGTF will have capabilities, mobility, and sustainability commensurate with its requirements to increase interoperability with, and provide training to, less developed military

forces. The SPMAGTF can be tasked with building partner nation security capacity and supporting partner nation security efforts in specific regional areas. The SPMAGTF provides 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 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 and mobile training teams, and law-enforcement operations.

Three regionally-oriented Marine Expeditionary Brigade Command core elements and two embedded JTF core command elements (one in MARCENT and one in MARFORAF) that provide the nucleus of a JTF HQ. As the Marine Corps increasingly orients on the future hybrid threat, it is drawn to the ideas of smaller combined arms task

forces where it can continually push more capabilities to lower levels for distributed operations at increasing distances. These units will depend upon increased tactical mobility and must maintain a high state of readiness. At the same time, they must retain the capability to quickly aggregate these smaller units to provide a larger, more lethal punch on short notice. Because of the Marine Corps' ethos, training and warfighting philosophy, Marines are ideally suited to these types of units and operations; but they must ensure that organizational designs, as well as planning and command and control capabilities, preserve the operational agility required to answer the demands of the complex future operating environment and consistently fulfill the needs of our Combatant Commanders.

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, inter-service 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 by prepositioning the combat equipment and supplies to support up to three MEBs for 30 days. 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 MPF includes government owned ships and one long-term leased ship that operate 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.

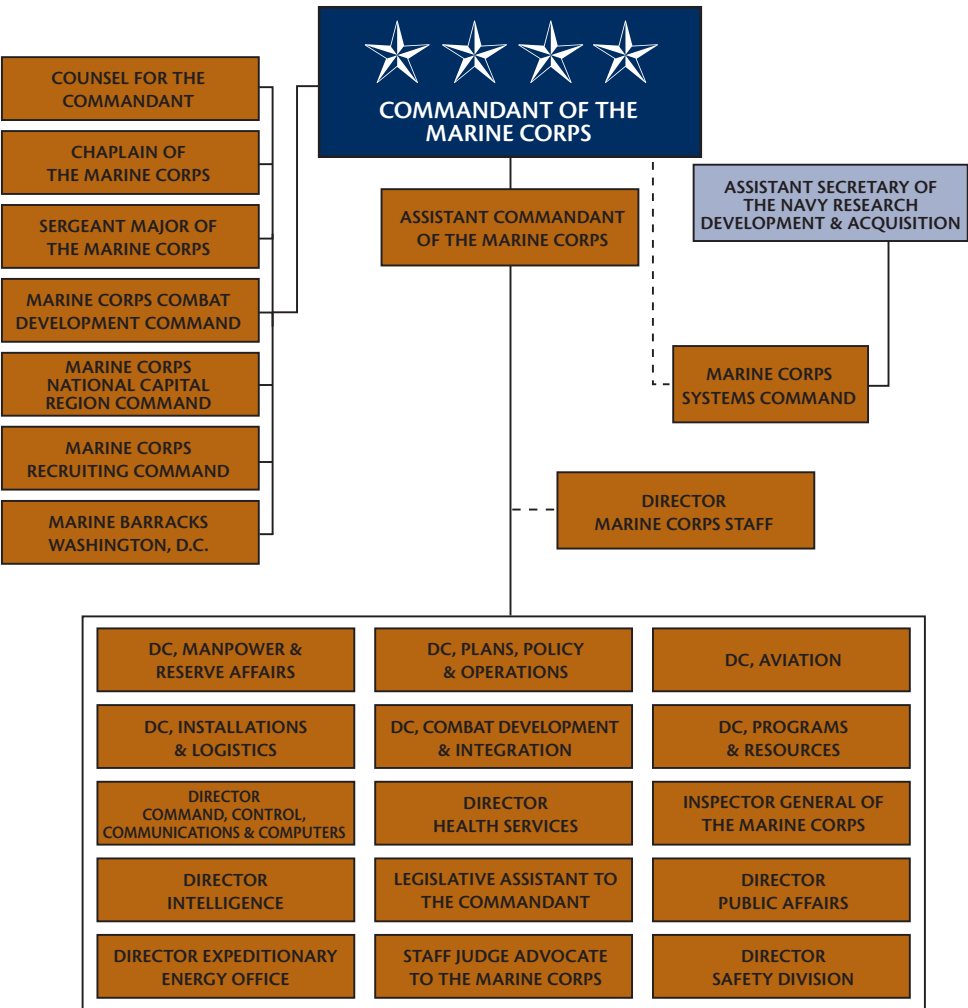
MARINE CORPS PREPOSITIONING PROGRAM—NORWAY (MCPN)

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

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS (HQMC)

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. 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 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 — and using 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 and their families. To accomplish this mission, the Deputy Commandant, 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)

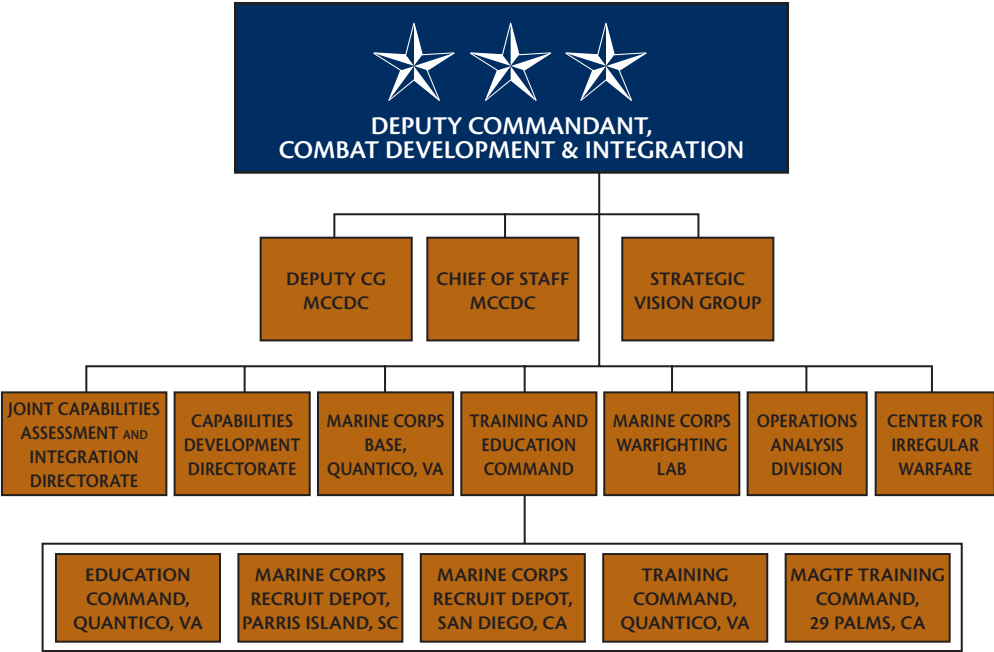


Headquartered in Quantico, VA, MCRC conducts operations to recruit qualified individuals for enlistment or commissioning into the United States Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve. The goal is to attain the assigned Total Force personnel requirements by component and category in accordance with the applicable fiscal year Marine Corps accessions strategy (Manpower Accessions Plan Memoranda), the Military Personnel Procurement Manual, and as otherwise directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. MCRC consists of two recruiting regions with three recruiting districts each. MCRC has approximately 3,000 Marine Corps recruiters operating out of 48 recruiting stations, 616 recruiting sub-stations, and 72 officer-selection sites throughout 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 — doctrine, organization,

training and education, materiel, leadership, personnel, and facilities (DOTM-LPF) — to enable the Marine Corps to field combat-ready forces. In addition to these duties, he is Commander, Marine Corps Forces Strategic Command and Marine Corps Forces Cyber Command.



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 (MARFORSOC). The Commander, MARFORCOM, is currently assigned to the Commander, U.S. Joint Forces Command (JFCOM). MARFORCOM will revert to service control during 1 August 2011. He provides the II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) and other unique capabilities to JFCOM. Likewise, the Commander, MARFORPAC is assigned to the Commander, U.S. Pa-

cific Command. He provides I MEF and III MEF to PACOM. The Commander, MARFORSOC is assigned to the Commander, Special Operations Command (SOCOM) and 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); U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM); 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 some of these organizations and several of the other unique organizations in the operating forces.

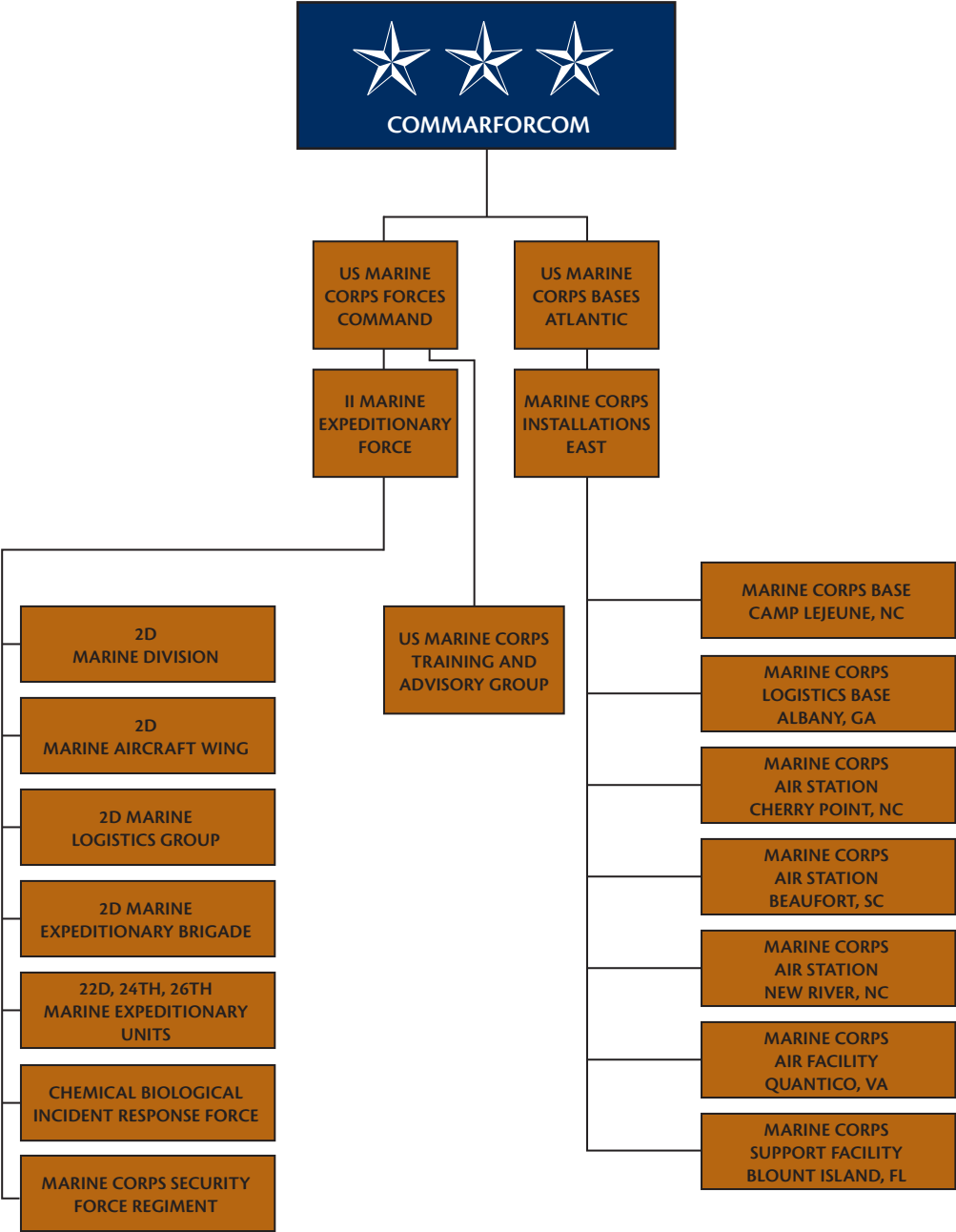
MARINE CORPS FORCES COMMAND (MARFORCOM)

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. The Commander's peacetime combat forces and supporting establishment total approximately 55,000 Marines and Sailors.

The future structure and mission of MARFORCOM will be affected by the disestablishment of JFCOM in FY12. Exactly how MARFORCOM will be affected has yet to be determined, but details from the JFCOM disestablishment plan along with recommendations from the Force Structure Review Group will help shape the future structure and direction of MARFORCOM.

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

Marine Corps Security Force Regiment
Norfolk, VA

Chemical Biological Incident Response Force
Indian Head, MD

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 AIRCRAFT 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 162

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 261

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 263

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 264

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 266

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES COMMAND UNITS

II Marine Expeditionary Force (cont.)

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 365
Marine Medium Tiltrotor Training Squadron 204

Marine Aircraft Group 29
MCAS New River, NC

Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 29
Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 167
Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 269
Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 467
MCAS Cherry Point, NC
Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 567
Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 366
MCAS Cherry Point, NC
Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 461
Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 464
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
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

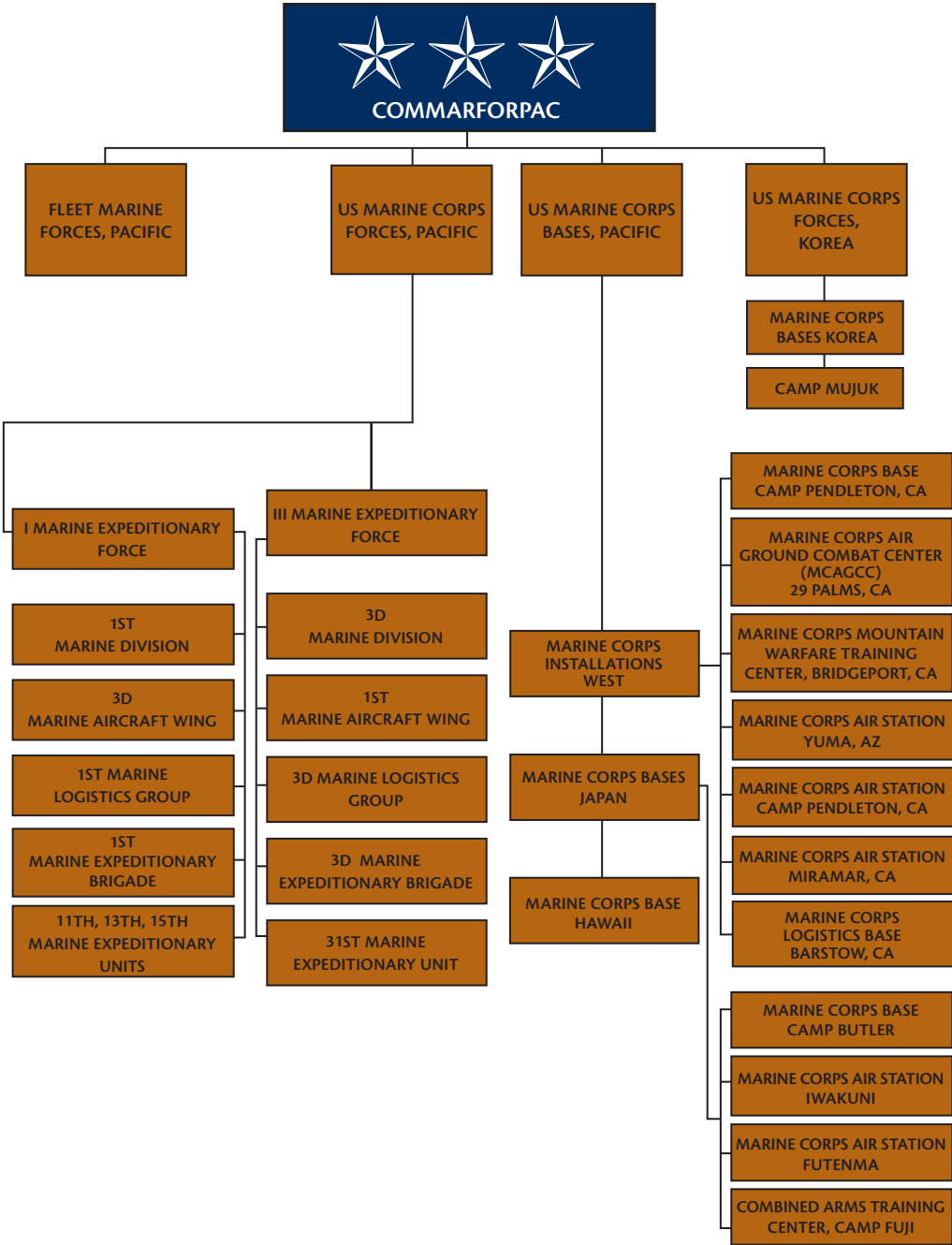
8th Engineer Support Battalion
2d Dental Battalion

MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC (MARFORPAC)

Located at Camp H. M. 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. The Commander's peacetime combat forces and supporting establishment total approximately 86,000 Marines and Sailors.

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES PACIFIC, MARINE CORPS BASES 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 AIRCRAFT 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 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 Tiltrotor Squadron 562
Activation planned for FY2012

Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 163
Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 165
Marine Medium Tiltrotor 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 Squadron 1
MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA
Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron 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 AIRCRAFT 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

Marine Wing Support Detachment

Activation planned for FY2012

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

MCAS Futenma, Okinawa, Japan

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

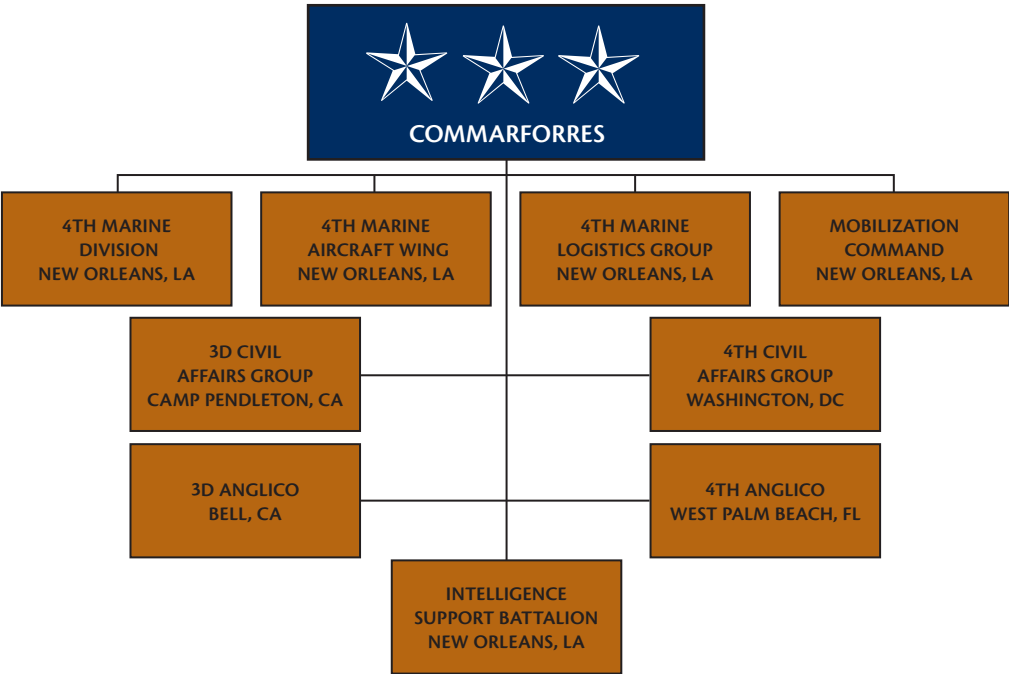
3d Dental Battalion

**MARINE CORPS FORCES,
RESERVE (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. Marine Corps force expansion is made possible by activation of the Marine Corps Reserve. It also provides personnel and operational tempo relief for active component forces during times of peace. Like the active component, MARFORRES consists of a combined-arms force with balanced ground, aviation, and logistics combat-support units. This capability (Marines Reserves) is managed through MARFORCOM in meeting his global force-management responsibilities to the Joint Force Provider (JFP). After the disestablishment of JF-

COM in August of 2011, MARFORCOM will meet his global force-management responsibilities to the Joint Staff. Commander, MARFORRES is also Commander, Marine Forces Northern Command (MARFORNORTH) and serves as the Marine component of NORTHCOM.

MARFORRES units are located at 187 training centers in 48 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The Marine Corps Reserve, in keeping with the Marine Corps’ Total Force concept, has been an integral force provider across the spectrum of combat and peacetime engagement. 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.



U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES RESERVE UNITS

Intelligence Support Battalion	New Orleans, LA
3d Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company	Bell, 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
4TH MARINE DIVISION	NEW ORLEANS, LA
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
4TH MARINE AIRCRAFT WING	NEW ORLEANS, LA
Marine Transport Squadron	Andrews Air Force Base, MD
Det VMR Andrews AFB	Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA
Det VMR Belle Chase	
Marine Aircraft Group 41	JRB Fort Worth, TX
Site Support Edwards AFB	Edwards AFB, CA
Site Support Forth Worth	JRB Forth Worth TX
Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 41	JRB Forth Worth, TX
Site Support MCAS Miramar	MCAS Miramar, CA
Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 764	Edwards AFB, CA
Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 112	JRB Fort Worth, TX
Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 234	JRB Fort Worth, TX
Marine Fighter Training Squadron 401	MCAS Yuma, AZ

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES RESERVE UNITS

Marine Aircraft Group 49	McGuire AFB, NJ
Site Support McGuire AFB	McGuire AFB, NJ
Site Support Robins AFB	Warner Robins AFB, GA
Site Support Stewart ANG Base	Stewart ANG Base, NY
Site Support Belle Chasse	JRB New Orleans, LA
Site Support NAS Norfolk	NAS Norfolk, VA
Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 49	Stewart ANG Base, NY
Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 452	Stewart ANG Base, NY
Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 774	NAS Norfolk, VA
Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 772	McGuire AFB, NJ
Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 773	Warner Robins AFB, GA
Detachment A	JRB New Orleans, LA
Detachment B	McGuire AFB, NJ
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 Squadron 48	Great Lakes, IL
Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron 4	Fort Hood, TX
Site Support Fort Hood	Fort Hood, TX
Det MCAS Yuma	MCAS Yuma, AZ
Site Support MCAS Yuma	MCAS Yuma, AZ
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	McGuire AFB, NJ
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
4TH MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP	NEW ORLEANS, LA
Forward East	MCB Camp Lejeune, NC
Forward West	MCB Camp Pendleton, CA
Headquarters and Service Battalion	Marietta, GA
4th Supply Battalion	Newport News, VA
6th Communications Battalion	Brooklyn, NY
4th Maintenance Battalion	Charlotte, NC
4th Landing Support Battalion	Fort Lewis, WA
4th Dental Battalion	Marietta, GA
4th Medical Battalion	San Diego, CA
6th Motor Transport Battalion	Red Bank, NJ
6th Engineer Support Battalion	Portland, OR

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 SOCOM, 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 SOCOM and begin providing forces to the commander of SOCOM. Formally established on 24 February 2006, MARSOC currently has approximately 2,600 Marines, Sailors, and civilian employees. In late 2010, based on Geographic Combatant Commander demands and USSOCOM's request, the Marine Corps began developing options for increasing MARSOC's operational, logistics, and support capability by assigning additional Marines, beyond the current build plan. In January 2011, the Commandant of the Marine Corps approved a Primary MOS for MARSOC enlisted operators in order to professionalize the force and enable Manpower to effec-

tively manage their careers. 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 SOCOM 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 2011, MARSOC conducted 107 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, South East Asia, South America, Central Asia, and the Middle East. In December 2009, MARSOC deployed its first Special Operations Task Force HQ (SOTF HQ) to Afghanistan, led by the 1st MSOB Commander. That SOTF was replaced in July 2010 by MARSOC's second SOTF HQ, led by the 2d MSOB Commander. These MARSOC SOTFs have provided command, control, coordination and support to multiple

SOF elements from both MARSOC and U.S. Army Special Operations Command throughout Afghanistan.

MARSOC Core Activities

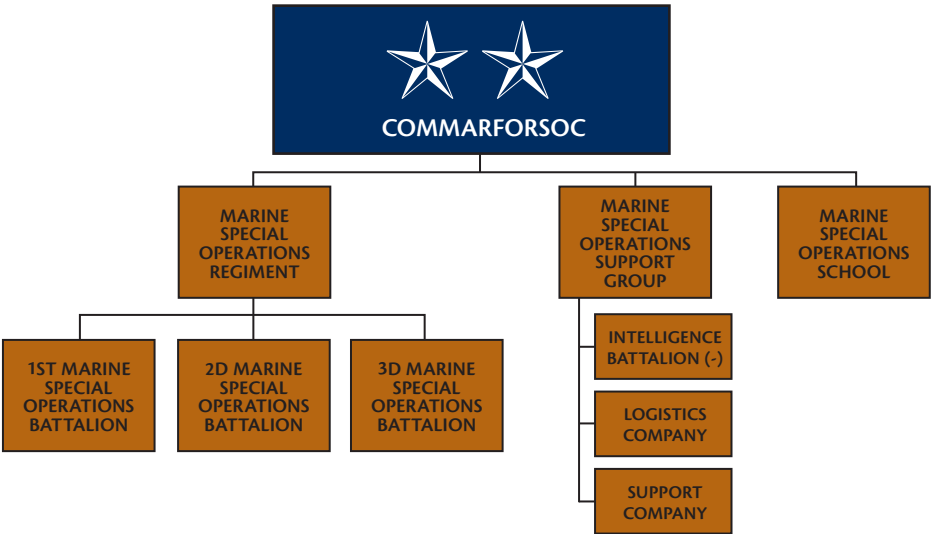
MARSOC is tasked by SOCOM with providing units specially trained in the following primary SOF core capabilities:

- Direct action (DA)
- Special reconnaissance (SR)
- Security Force Assistance (SFA)
- Counterinsurgency (COIN)
- Foreign internal defense (FID)
- Counterterrorism (CT)
- Information Operations (IO)

MARSOC is also tasked with training, equipping, planning for and providing forces to execute SOF command and control. Finally, MARSOC is tasked to provide support for Civil Affairs, Military Information Support Operations, and Counter Proliferation operations.

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 SOCOM 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 SOCOM, in accordance with engagement priorities for overseas contingency operations. MSOR HQ is located at Camp Lejeune, NC.



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, which, 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 SOF 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 partner-nation forces. 1st MSOB is located at Camp Pendleton, CA, and the 2d and 3d MSOBs are located at Camp Lejeune, NC.

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. MSOSG is located

at Camp Lejeune, NC, but also maintains a detachment at Camp Pendleton to provide direct support to 1st MSOB.

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; and serves as MARSOC's training and education proponent in support of MARSOC requirements. MSOS is located at Camp Lejeune, NC.

MARINE CORPS FORCES, CYBER COMMAND (MARFORCYBER)

In response to the significance of the cyber domain to national security, the Secretary of Defense 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 U.S. Marine Corps Forces Cyber Command (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." MARFORCYBER achieved initial operational capability on 1 October 2010.

MARFORCYBER Subordinate Units

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 operations and defense, network support to deploying forces, and technical development of network-enabled Information Technology (IT) solutions. The MCNOSC operates and defends the enterprise 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. Under operational control of MARFORCYBER 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.

Company L, Marine Cryptologic Support Battalion. Assigned operational control to MARFORCYBER, Company L provides Title 10 full spectrum cyber capabilities in support of USCYBERCOM and USMC requirements. Company L also deploys Marines to provide tailored subject matter expertise in support of MEF and MAGTF operations.

MARINE CORPS TRAINING AND ADVISORY GROUP (MCTAG)

Assigned to MARFORCOM and headquartered at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, VA, MCTAG will achieve FOC in FY12. MCTAG was formed in 2007 to assist in coordinating Marine Corps Security Force Assistance



(SFA) and Security Cooperation (SC) efforts, to provide conventional training and advisor support to partner nation security forces (PNSF) or to general-purpose forces (GPF) partnering with PNSF, and to provide planning assistance to regional Marine component commands (MARFORs) in assessing, developing, and executing partner-nation training programs in order to build partner capacity in support of geographic combatant commander's (GCC) SFA and SC objectives. MCTAG provides specialized engagement capability, creates effective advisors to conduct SFA/SC missions, assists MARFORs in assessing PNSF capabilities and developing and executing PN training plans, and establishes and maintains long-term, persistent relationships with country teams and PNSF. MCTAG is the link between MARFORs and supporting forces providing assessment, planning, coordination, and liaison support. As assigned, MCTAG provides oversight, coordination, and synchronization for the execution of Marine Corps SFA activities and enabling support to the operating forces, supporting establishment, and reserve forces. Advisor and trainer teams comprise officers and staff non-commissioned officers that are regionally focused, providing support to MARFORs supporting theater SFA/SC plans. MCTAG trains and deploys task-organized advisor and trainer teams to support operational requirements. The pre-deployment training program for advise, train, and assist teams consists of individual, core, unit, and mission specific training based upon region, country, and

mission requirements as determined by the GCC, MARFORs, and MCTAG.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE FORCE (CBIRF)



The Marine Corps' Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (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 Marine Expeditionary Force, Marine Forces Command. Its mission is to 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 combatant commanders 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 580 Marines, Sailors and civilian employees. CBIRF is organized into two permanent companies: a Headquarters and Service



Company and a Reaction Force Company. For contingency operations, CBIRF is task organized into two incident-response forces (IRFs) that can deploy by land, sea, or air, together or individually, on short notice to a pre-designated staging site in response to a credible threat or an approved request for support. Normally these missions are in support of National Special Security Events (NSSEs).

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

The Marine Corps' CBIRF has deployed in support of many notable NSSEs, including presidential inaugurations, state funerals, the President's State of the Union Address, G-20 and NATO summits, diplomatic visits, and the Olympic Games.

MARINE CORPS SECURITY FORCE REGIMENT

The 2,200 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 worldwide naval bases. Marines no longer greet visitors to naval bases or stations, nor do they maintain security detachments on board

naval ships. 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 Battalions 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, and other 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 U.S. 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 nonlethal 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 the USS Cole, to missions in Liberia, Panama, Cuba, Kenya, Haiti, Afghanistan, and Iraq.

SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT

The Supporting Establishment — Marine Corps Installations, Recruiting Activities, Reserve Support Activities, and Special Supporting Activities — provides the foundation and framework for Marine Corps readiness in the 21st Century. The programs discussed in this section are vitally important to the Marine Corps and the Nation. They are fundamental to the combat readiness of Marine Corps operating forces and are integral to the support of individual Marines, Sailors and their families.

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.

The Security Cooperation Education and Training Center (SCETC)

A directorate of Training and Education Command, SCETC coordinates, manages, implements, and evaluates security cooperation and civil affairs (SC/CA) education and training and provides Service-level (DOTMLPF) partner-nation security force assessments and security cooperation planning in support of the Marine Corps and regional Marine Component Commands' security cooperation

objectives. SCETC is tasked with the full range of Security Cooperation (SC) and Security Assistance (SA) missions and Civil Military Operations (CMO) training and education that support partner nation capacity building.

SCETC is actively involved in helping to “operationalize” SC in conjunction with the Defense Department’s *Guidance for the Employment of the Force* (GEF), transitioning DoD planning from a “contingency-centric” to a “strategic-centric” approach, enabling commanders to focus on SC and shaping activities as the basis of their theater campaign plans and a model for resources application. This paradigm shift requires dedicated assessment and planning constructs. SCETC has been at the forefront of developing this capability for the Marine Corps by coordinating SC activities from the Supporting Establishment and conducting comprehensive assessments and engagement plans of partner nation security forces capabilities and capacities as part of the Marine Component Commands’ (MARFOR) Theater Security Cooperation planning efforts.

By sourcing training teams from the Supporting Establishment, including TECOM training venues and schoolhouses, SCETC coordinates the sourcing of more than 60 SC engagements with some 50 partner nations worldwide annually. Additionally, SCETC International Programs Branch coordinates international military student attendance at Marine Corps schools. These engagements ultimately build capacities well beyond the capability of the operational forces to “train, advise, and assist” with regard to institution building and support the

GEF's strategic planning focus.

SCETC also assists the MARFORs in the conduct of Service-level Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership, and Education, Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) assessments to identify capacity and capability gaps and requirements of a Partner Nation Force or organization. From this analysis, a multi-year Security Cooperation Engagement Plan (SCEP) is developed and integrated into a Country Action or Country Engagement Plan for inclusion in the MARFOR's Campaign Support Plan. The MARFOR's SC activities are then synchronized within the geographic combatant commanders' campaign plans and U.S. embassies' mission strategic plans to produce institutional changes for a PNF.

SCETC supports SC education and training through the conduct of the Security Cooperation Planners' Course that provides planners with a functional knowledge of SC policies, procedures, legal authorities, and SC engagement planning considerations that focus on managing and ultimately training to build multi-year SCEP. The course focuses on Marine Corps planners but routinely supports attendance from the sister Services and within the Interagency. Additionally, the SCETC Civil Military Operations Branch is the Marine Corps focal agency for institutionalizing and managing CMO education and training in support of overseas contingency operations. In 2009, CG TECOM directed SCETC was to establish a Marine Corps "Civil Affairs School" to provide CA training for CA staff sections and CA detachments and teams within the operating forces. As a

Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) qualifying course for both officers and enlisted, by early 2011 the CA school has trained more than 200 Marines. SCETC also conducts a CMO Planners' Course for planners and CA Marines, to better integrate CMO into MAGTF operations, and is partnering with the U.S Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Marine Corps Training and Operations Group (MCTOG) to conduct Stability Operations Mobile Training Teams in conjunction with USAID-led District Stability Framework (DSF) training for units as part of their pre-deployment training plan.

The SCETC International Programs Branch supports Marine Corps SC and SA efforts by managing international military students attending Marine Corps schools under a variety of programs and will routinely field requests for over 1100 Marine Corps school seats from 99 countries. In FY10, SCETC coordinated 724 international students from 74 countries. In conjunction with the College of Distance Education and Training, SCETC has coordinated the addition of new professional military education programs that have increased opportunities for international students, to include participation at The Marine Corps War College, and attendance in the Command and Staff College (C&SC) and the Expeditionary Warfare School (EWS) Blended Seminars Program, effectively doubling the number of international military students participating in this level of professional military education.

The Center for Advanced Operational Culture and Learning (CAOCL)

A TECOM directorate and the USMC center of excellence for operational culture and language familiarization, CAOCL is tasked with ensuring that Marines are regionally focused, globally prepared, and effective at navigating and influencing culturally complex 21st-century operating environments. CAOCL provides operationally relevant products and services and accomplishes its mission by ensuring a comprehensive response to the Corps' needs through various means:

CAOCL Liaison. CAOCL Liaison officers at each MEF assist Marine forces in accessing resources, scheduling training, and fulfilling culture and language training requirements.

Policy and Planning: CAOCL supports the Marine Corps in formulating policies, plans, and strategies to address regional understanding, operational culture, and language familiarization requirements across DOTMLPF concerns.

Training and Education Continuum. CAOCL 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 Marines 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 program encompasses career-long education and training that begins at accession and continues throughout a Marine's professional life.

In order to meet home-station sustainment training requirements or specific operational requirements, CAOCL is establishing Language Learning Resource Centers (LLRCs), which are computer labs equipped with culture and language study materials and software, at all eight major Marine Corps bases to facilitate culture and language training for individual Marines and units. In order to provide an assortment of additional opportunities to Marines for operational culture and language self-study, CAOCL provides access to a number of distributed learning computer-based products, in early 2011 including:

- CL-150 Technology Matrix for Critical Languages, designed to support learning of all languages determined to be of national security interest and consisting of software programs that provide a blend of cultural training, regional understanding, and language familiarization for specific countries around the world (these programs can be downloaded to a computer or viewed on the web)
- Rosetta Stone Language Learning Software, providing 150 hours of self-paced computer-based language-familiarization in numerous languages (available to all active-duty and reserve Marines via Marine Net)
- Tactical Language Training System (TLTS), which include high-end, interactive, video simulations using computerized characters, or "avatars," in a variety of tactical scenarios, and providing language and culture training via the four modules of Tactical Iraqi, Tactical Pashto, Tactical Dari, and Tactical Sub-Saharan Africa French

Pre-deployment Training Program (PTP). CAOCL provides pre-deployment training 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. Training includes tactical language familiarization, specific regional awareness, and specific operational culture concerns. CAOCL provides training for commanders and key unit leaders in Key Leader Engagement, including tactical language, use of interpreters, non-verbal communications, and cross-cultural communications. CAOCL makes its staff available to brief deploying forces and offers numerous computer-based products and other materials. Mobile training teams (MTTs) deliver operational culture classes and briefs and tactical language classes at home station or underway.

Operational Support. CAOCL 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. Cultural Advisors (CULADs) to MEF and GCE commanders serve as special staff officers during pre-deployment training and deploy with the units as integral members of operational staffs to provide personal advice to commanders and to assist in integrating operational culture concerns into the planning process.

Curriculum Coordination and Integration. CAOCL assumed responsibility for coordination and integration of operational culture training and education, and language familiarization.

Research Center. The research center supports CAOCL's activities by providing the scientific basis and scholarship, specifically oriented on Marine Corps missions and guidance, required for training, education, policy, and programming. In support of the Marine Corps mission to be both regionally focused and globally deployable, the center conducts the work necessary to ensure that the globally applicable concepts and skills of social science are operationalized for use by Marines, as well as providing regional expertise and leveraging expertise from other organizations. The center brings together scientists with critical disciplinary backgrounds that are uncommon in DoD and makes their work directly relevant to Marine Corps needs. The center also has responsibility for developing valid assessment platforms to ensure CAOCL's activities are meeting the needs of the operating forces.

Marine Corps Tactics and Operations Group

The Marine Corps Tactics and Operations Group (MCTOG) was created on 6 February 2008 under the cognizance of CG, TECOM in order to implement the Operations and Tactics Training Program (OTTP). Located aboard Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA, MCTOG is now a subordinate organization to Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command.

MCTOG's mission is to provide standardized advanced training and certification to Ground Combat Element (GCE) Operations Officers, Operations Chiefs,

and select other GCE training specialists in GCE operations, combined arms planning and integration, and unit readiness planning at the company, battalion, and regiment levels to support GCE Training and Readiness (T&R) events. This is accomplished through the Tactical MAGTF Integration Course (TMIC). MCTOG provides advanced collective training to company through regiment battle staffs by executing the Battle Staff Training Program (BSTP). MCTOG serves as the proponent lead to develop specified GCE publications, ensures GCE doctrine is nested and consistent both horizontally and vertically within the MAGTF construct, and ensures GCE doctrine and individual and collective T&R events are mutually supporting in order to enhance the combat readiness of GCE units.

Operations and Tactics Training Program. The OTTP increases combat effectiveness by developing a professional training culture, institutionalizing standardization, and accelerating innovation at all levels within the GCE. The three pillars of the OTTP are the TMIC, the BSTP, and the synchronization of GCE Doctrine and T&R events. The desired end state of the OTTP is to:

- (a) Ensure full interoperability of GCE units through standardization of Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) in publications and in practice in the operating forces.
- (b) Inculcate GCE companies, battalions, and regiments with a higher level of training capability and rigor across the warfighting functions.
- (c) Codify and provide the training requirements for key GCE staff mem-

bers in order to build expertise in the training, preparation, and employment of GCE units on the complex battlefields of the future.

- (d) Implement mechanisms to ensure GCE doctrine, standards, training, and requirements maintain pace with the changing threat environment and emerging operational concepts.
- (e) Enhance GCE unit preparation/performance in combat operations.

Tactical MAGTF Integration Course. TMIC is the method used to train and certify OTIs for the GCE. The GCE Operations Officer (OpsO) and Operations Chief (Ops Chief) must be certified as an OTI prior to being assigned to their designated billet. OTIs are proponents of standardization and as such assist the commander in the preparation of the unit for combat, tactical planning, and command and control of operations. OTIs assist their commanders with the identification of unit-specific training requirements and deficiencies as a result of evolving operational and threat environments. OTIs support the GCE by being:

- (a) Master training designers able to implement and manage the Unit Readiness Program.
- (b) Skilled in the art and science of planning and executing operations in complex environments.
- (c) Skilled in the art and science of command & control across the range of military operations.
- (d) Proponents of standardization to enable integration and interoperability with external organizations and enablers.

-
- (e) Advocates of best practices, lessons learned, resources, and emerging concepts.

Battle Staff Training Program. The BSTP is the method by which MCTOG assists commanders and OTIs in training units in advanced collective (Battle Staff) Command and Control (C2) and planning skills. BSTP prepares units to integrate Service, joint, and interagency assets in support of their anticipated missions during deployment. BSTP uses tailored unit training packages, exercise support, and unit defined Mobile Training Team (MTT) support packages to train unit battle staffs either at the MCTOG Battle Lab, or in support of Home Station Training. MCTOG is focused on the regiment, battalion, or company commander and staff in the information management, problem solving and resolution processes encountered in the current and future operating environments.

Synchronization of GCE Doctrine and Training and Readiness. MCTOG is the critical link between the GCE Advocate (the Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies, and Operations) and the means by which the doctrine, TTPs, training standards, curricula, and institutional training programs are established and kept current. MCTOG will assist the GCE Advocate in developing standardized GCE individual and collective capabilities that are linked to best practices, current TTPs, and emerging requirements. MCTOG will remain engaged in supporting the GCE Advocate through participation in various GCE advocacy venues, symposiums and working groups described below.

Marine Corps Logistics Operations Group (MCLOG)

CG TECOM, in coordination with DC I&L, will establish a Marine Corps Logistics Operations Group (MCLOG) as an O-6 command organization reporting to CG, MAGTF TC. MCLOG will synchronize logistics and LCE doctrine, tactics, techniques and procedures in order to enhance preparation and performance of logisticians and LCE units in support of MAGTF operations. Additionally, MCLOG will become the training agent of standardization for the logistics community, and will synchronize C2, training and doctrine refinement with MCTOG and Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron (MAWTS), further enabling the interaction of the LCE with the MAGTF.

MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS COMMAND (MCLC)

Headquartered in Albany, GA, MCLC provides worldwide, integrated logistics/supply chain and distribution management; maintenance management; and strategic prepositioning capability in support of the operating forces and other supported units. The services and support provided by MCLC maximize supported unit readiness, synchronize distribution processes, sustainability and to support Marine Corps enterprise and program-level total life cycle management. MCLC is fully engaged in supporting the increased critical requirements to expedite, track, and process incoming and outgoing equipment requirements related to the retrograde of equipment from OPERATION NEW DAWN (OND), the support

of ongoing OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) logistics and equipment requirements, and the execution of the OIF ground equipment reset efforts. MCLC is structured to execute its core competencies via three permanent subordinate commands strategically located in Georgia, Florida, and California; a theater-specific command operating in the CENTCOM Area of Operations (AOR); through MEF Support Teams co-located with each MEF and Marine Forces Reserve Headquarters; and via liaison officers in the National Capital Region, at Marine Corps Systems Command and the Defense Logistics Agency.

Blount Island Command

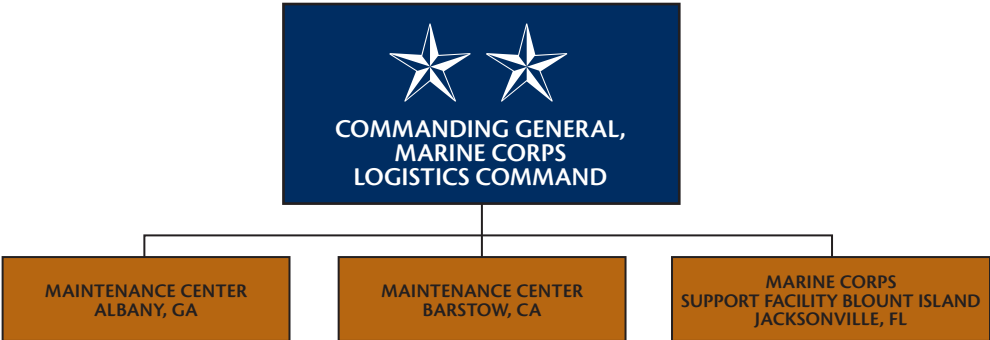


Blount Island Command (BIC), located in Jacksonville, FL ensures that ground equipment and supplies associ-

ated with Marine Corps prepositioning programs afloat and ashore are of the highest state of readiness. BIC services the Marine Corps’ entire 16-ship maritime prepositioning fleet within a three-year period and also services the Marine Corps’ equipment maintained in the Norwegian caves as part of the Marine Corps Prepositioning Program-Norway. The BIC facility is being expanded to handle the demands of the future Maritime Prepositioned Force program over the long term. In addition to the MPF mission, BIC is heavily engaged in the conduct of field level Maintenance required to reset equipment retrograded from OIF.

Maintenance Center Albany and Maintenance Center Barstow

MCLC’s other two subordinate commands, Maintenance Center Albany (MCA), located in Albany, GA and Maintenance Center Barstow located in Barstow, CA repair, rebuild, and modify all types of Marine Corps ground-combat, combat-support, and combat-service support equipment. These two depot maintenance facilities have rapidly realigned capability and capacity to meet the immediate needs of the warfighter as with the ongoing execution of the reset





of equipment retrograded from Iraq and the deployment of maintenance teams to OEF to provide immediate support for combat operations. MCA and MCB are designated as Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITEs) for ground and amphibious combat and combat support systems, combat/tactical vehicles, automotive/construction equipment, ordnance/weapons, general-purpose equipment, and communications/electronics equipment.

Marine Corps Logistics Command-Forward (MCLC-Fwd)

The MCLC-Fwd capability was formed to unify numerous logistics programs operating in the 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 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 and Marketing Office (DRMO).



- The RIP program provides contractor augmentation to the Marine Logistics Group RIP to source and manage selected secondary repairables as well as rebuild, overhaul, remanufacture, and augment packing and preservation capabilities at the RIP to expedite the issue and return of secondary repairables in the support of the deployed MAGTF.
- Maintenance contact teams are maintenance specialists deployed periodically to fulfill specific tasks of limited duration, such as applying armor to vehicles in country.

- MCLC-Fwd also coordinates overflow maintenance requirements with the Army Material Command on behalf of the deployed MAGTF.

MARINE CORPS INFORMATION OPERATIONS CENTER (MCIOC)

MCIOC, in early 2011 at IOC and scheduled for FOC in the Second Quarter FY2011, is the Marine Corps' centralized information operations (IO) resource and the executive agent for the Marine Corps IO program (MCIOP). Located in Quantico, VA, MCIOC develops MAGTF IO tactics, techniques, procedures, and assists in the development of IO related doctrine. In addition to supporting MAGTF operations, the Center works within the Expeditionary Force Development System to define required MAGTF IO capabilities. The MCIOC will leverage emerging technologies, inter-service and other agencies capabilities to execute its mission.

The MCIOC mission is to provide MAGTF commanders and the Marine Corps a responsive and effective, full spectrum IO planning and Military Information Support Operations (MISO) delivery capability and a comprehensive reach back capability. The MCIOC executes its mission by deploying scalable task-organized expeditionary IO planning teams (IOPT) and tactical MISO teams, as well as maintaining regionalized IO reach back teams which will ensure the integration of IO into Marine Corps operations. The MCIOC is currently sup-

porting operations in Afghanistan and in other AORs with IOPTs and MISOs. The MCIOC is staffed with subject matter experts representing IO core, supporting, and related capabilities, including:

- IO mission planning
- IO Intelligence Integration
- Electronic Warfare (EW)
- Military Deception (MILDEC)
- Operations Security (OPSEC)
- Military Information Support Operations (MISO)
- Computer Network Operations (CNO)
- Supporting capability of Combat Camera (COMCAM)
- Related capabilities of Civil Military Operations (CMO) and Public Affairs (PA)
- Special Technical Operations (STO) and Space Planning Support

These SMEs enable the MAGTF to coordinate and synchronize IO across the spectrum of operations to affect a relevant decision maker in order to achieve an operational advantage for the commander, while simultaneously assuring, protecting, and defending similar Marine, joint, and coalition forces' capabilities.

The MCIOC's deployable IOPTs augment MAGTF IO staffs through tactically focused training, operational planning support, tactics development, and formulation of IO requirements including research and development priorities. The IOPTs are capable of training MAGTF IO personnel in the five IO core capabilities of EW, MILDEC, OPSEC, MISO, and CNO.

The IOPTs 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 advise and assist the MAGTF IO staff in integrating IO into the MAGTF's mission planning. These teams are on call and task organized to meet the MAGTF commander's requirements.

A newly established and currently maturing capability, expeditionary MISO teams from the MCIOC give the MAGTF Commander the capability to plan, develop, integrate and deliver messages to inform, educate and persuade relevant

populations in the area of operations. A comprehensive IO reach back capability develops unique IO related products and leverages external resources to satisfy requests for information in support of the MCIOC mission of providing IO planning support to the Marine Corps, joint forces and coalition partners.

As the executive agent for the MCIOC, the MCIOC synchronizes IO across all Marine Corps activities, integrates IO into all MAGTF plans and operations, and provides a common service understanding and definition of Marine Corps IO, ensuring IO becomes a core military competency within the Marine Corps.

MARINE CORPS EMBASSY SECURITY GROUP (MCESG)

Marine Security Guards (MSG) have been the frontline of defense for U.S. diplomatic missions and the Department of State for more than 210 years. The history of Marines supporting Department of State diplomatic missions dates to March 1799 and most famously with First Lieutenant Presley O'Bannon during the Barbary Pirate wars of 1805. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Department of State and the Marine Corps was first signed in December 1948, formalizing the relationship between the two agencies. MSGs have continually exemplified themselves during numerous situations — embassy bombings in Lebanon, Kenya, and Tanzania; Al Qaeda terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia; and averting an embassy bombing through vigilance in Pakistan — to name just a few. No matter what the mission, Marine Security Guards have always faced challenges and adversaries with steadfast courage, determination, and professionalism — always ready and true to their motto, “in every clime and place.”

The MCESG is a global command that screens, trains, assigns, organizes, equips, and sustains Marines assigned for duty as MSGs at designated U.S. diplomatic and consular missions. The primary mission of a MSG is to provide internal security at these facilities to prevent compromise of classified information and equipment vital to national security.

Headquartered in Quantico, VA, the Commanding Officer of MCESG has more than 1,400 Marines assigned to the unit, supervising MSG detachments

in 148 embassies and consulates in 133 countries, spanning 18 time zones. The group has nine regional commands that are commanded by a lieutenant colonel: four in Frankfurt, Germany that encompass Europe, Scandinavia, Eurasia, and North and West Africa; two in Fort Lauderdale, FL that span the northern and southern parts of the Western Hemisphere; one in the United Arab Emirates that includes the Middle East and South Asia; one in Bangkok, Thailand that covers East Asia and the Pacific region; and one in Pretoria, South Africa that is responsible for southern and eastern Africa. In early 2011, MCESG has 42 posts that entitle Marines to hostile fire pay and 21 posts that qualify Marines for combat tax exclusion benefits.

MSGs attend a comprehensive six-week (eight weeks for detachment commanders) Department of State and Marine Corps school in Quantico, where they receive specialized training that prepares them to accomplish their primary mission of providing internal security. During their 36-month tour in the program detachment commanders will serve two separate 18-month posts and the MSGs will serve at 18-month posts or at a select few 12-month posts at any one of the Nation's 150 embassies or consulates. Marine detachments range in size from one staff non-commissioned officer (SNCO) detachment commander and five MSGs, to two SNCOs and 22 MSGs, depending on the size of the embassy or consulate.

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Established in 1801, Marine Barracks Washington D.C. is the “Oldest Post of the Corps” and has been the residence of every Commandant of the Marine Corps since 1806. The selection of the site for the barracks was a matter of personal interest to President Thomas Jefferson, who rode through Washington with Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Burrows in search of a suitable location. They chose the current site due to its location near the Washington Navy Yard and its easy marching distance of the Capitol.

Marine Barracks has also been home of the United States Marine Band since 1801. Shortly after its formation in 1798, the band played for President John Adams at the Executive Mansion. This engagement began a tradition that has become so established that today the names “Marine Band” and “The President’s Own” are synonymous. John Philip Sousa, the most famous director of “The President’s Own,” wrote many of his immortal marches — such as The Stars and Stripes Forever and Semper Fidelis — while stationed here.

Today, Barracks Marines perform many tasks in support of the Marine Corps’ diverse missions. These include infantry training, ceremonies, and presidential support duty to include a company of “8th and I” Marines that fulfill a security mission for the First Family at Camp David, MD.

The barracks is also home to the Marine Corps Institute (MCI). Founded in 1920 by the 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps, General John A. Lejeune, MCI is the Corps’ distance training cen-

ter, which is responsible for all nonresident military education programs.

EVENING PARADE

An 85-minute performance of music and precision marching, the Evening Parade features “The President’s Own” United States Marine Band, “The Commandant’s Own” United States Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, and the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon. The Evening Parade is held Friday evenings at 8:45 p.m., beginning the first weekend in May and continuing through the last Friday of August. Reservations can be made at the following website:

<http://www.marines.mil/unit/barracks/pages/welcome.aspx>

SUNSET PARADE

A one-hour performance, the Sunset Parade features the music of “The Commandant’s Own” United States Marine Drum and Bugle Corps and a precision drill exhibition by the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon. The Sunset Parade is conducted Tuesday evenings starting in June and continuing through the middle of August at 7 p.m., except for the final two parades that begin at 6:30 p.m. The Sunset Parade, held at the Marine Corps War Memorial, is open to the public at no charge. Reservations are not necessary.