

CHAPTER 2



ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION

The Marine Corps is a crisis response expeditionary force which is task-organized and able to conduct operations across the entire spectrum of military operations. Fundamentally, the Corps is a “middleweight force” that fills the void in our Nation’s defense structure between light Special Operations Forces (SOF) and heavier conventional units. The Corps provides scalable and adaptive forces that complement the lighter and heavier forces.

During the last several years, the Marine Corps has grown in size to 202,100 Active Component Marines to meet the demands of global commitments and combat operations. The organization of the Corps has changed in order to adapt to the complex environment, even as it retained 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 regional conflicts, while developing agile and capable forces to meet future hybrid threats as well. The same will be true of the Marine Corps as it adjusts to post-Iraq and post-Afghanistan environments, which will include a capabilities-based force reduction to an end strength of 182,100 active duty Marines by fiscal year 2016.

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 organizational construct for conducting missions across the range of military operations. MAGTFs provide combatant commanders with scalable, versatile expeditionary forces able to assure allies, deter potential adversaries, provide persistent U.S. presence with little or no footprint ashore, and respond to a broad range of contingency, crisis, and conflict situations. They are balanced combined-arms force packages containing command, ground, aviation, and logistics elements. A single commander leads and coordinates this combined-arms team through all phases of deployment and employment. MAGTF teams live and train together, further increasing their cohesion and fighting power.

MULTI-MISSION CAPABLE MAGTFs

Tailored to meet combatant commanders' requirements, MAGTFs operate as an integrated force in the air, land, maritime and cyberspace domains. The naval character of MAGTFs enhances their global mobility, lethality, and staying power.

Embarked aboard amphibious ships or deployed using other means, multi-mission capable MAGTFs provide U.S. civilian and military leaders with the ability to conduct the following activities:

- 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 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 the measured projection of combat power ashore — day or night and under all weather conditions
- Introduce additional Marine forces sequentially into a theater of operations
- Operate independent of established airfields, basing agreements, and overflight rights
- Conduct combat operations ashore, relying on MAGTF-organic combat service support
- Conduct theater security cooperation to build partner capacity
- Enable the introduction of follow-on forces by securing staging areas ashore or bypassing littoral defenses by going further inland
- Operate in rural and urban environments, and during chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear 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 and enable larger joint operations
- Integrate with and complement the efforts of SOF
- 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. No matter what their mission or mode of deployment, MAGTFs are comprised of 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 operations, intelligence, logistics, 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, 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. Its makeup can range from a light, air-transportable reinforced company to a relatively heavy, mechanized unit that includes one or more Marine divisions, or any other type of Marine Corps ground combat unit that meets the demands of a particular mission.

Aviation Combat Element (ACE)

The ACE conducts offensive, defensive, and all other air operations to support the MAGTF mission. The ACE is task-organized to perform the six functions of Marine aviation required to support the MAGTF mission — assault support, anti-air warfare, offensive air support, electronic warfare, control of aircraft and missiles, and aerial reconnaissance — which could include aviation support to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. The ACE 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 consisting of 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

There are four types of MAGTFs: the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF); the Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB); the Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU); and the Special Purpose MAGTF.

Marine Expeditionary Force

The MEF is the principal Marine Corps warfighting organization during larger crises or contingencies. Normally commanded by a Lieutenant General, a MEF can range in size from 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 CE is capable of performing as a Joint Task Force (JTF) headquarters. MEFs often deploy in echelon and designate the lead element as the MEF (Forward).

MEFs are the primary “standing MAGTFs” in peacetime and wartime. 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. And the III Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF) is located at bases in Okinawa, mainland Japan, and Hawaii, with future plans for bases in Guam and Australia.

Marine Expeditionary Brigade

The MEB is the mid-sized MAGTF that can include up to 20,000 Marines and is normally commanded by a Brigadier General. The MEB is scalable, capable of full spectrum operations, and self-sustaining for 30 days. Three standing MEB command elements will be activated by the end of FY 2013. The standing MEB command elements do not have permanently assigned forces, but maintain habitual relationships with associated major subordinate elements through planning and exercises. When mobilized, the MEB is comprised of a reinforced infantry regiment, a composite Marine Aircraft Group, and a Combat Logistics Regiment.

MEBs provide combatant commanders with scalable warfighting capability across the range of military operations and can conduct amphibious assaults and operations ashore in any geographic environment. As an expeditionary force, it is capable of rapid deployment and employment via amphibious shipping (normally 17 amphibious ships), strategic air and sealift, geographic or maritime pre-positioning force assets, or any combination of these. A MEB can operate independently, serve as the forward echelon of a MEF or act as a JTF headquarters with augmentation.

Concept Development & Integration Department is conducting a detailed assessment of future MEB structure requirements. Results of this effort will be published in 2013, and will provide a thorough guide for the future size, composition, and capabilities of this type of MAGTF.

Marine Expeditionary Unit

Forward-deployed MEUs embarked aboard ARGs operate continuously in the areas of responsibility of various geographic combatant commanders. These units provide the President and the geographic combatant commanders a forward-deployed, flexible sea-based MAGTF, capable of conducting amphibious operations to respond to crisis, conduct limited contingency operations, introduce follow-on forces, and support 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 for and respond to crises, combined arms integration, and their interoperability with joint, combined and special operations forces. Composition of the MEU is informed by Marine Corps Order 3120.9C, Policy for Marine Expeditionary Units.

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 and interoperability with Joint and Special Operations Forces. 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
- Theater security cooperation operations to build the capacity of partner nations and increase interoperability.

Prior to deployment, the MEF commander exercises full command of his organic MEU. Once embarked, MEU command relationships are delineated by the Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC) and are normally assigned operational control (OPCON) to the naval service component. However, during crisis response and contingency operations GCCs may shift OPCON of the MEU 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 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 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 theater campaign plans, security cooperation, and civil-military operations requirements.

SPMAGTFs have capabilities, mobility, and sustainability commensurate with mission requirements in order to increase interoperability with, and pro-

vide 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. SPMAGTFs are normally designated by the service headquarters in response to combatant commander requirements.

The Nation's MAGTFs thus provide a continuum of capabilities to support naval, combatant commander, and national requirements. These MAGTFs joined by special-purpose forces and unique Marine forces enable the Corps to address the full range of conventional, unconventional, and irregular/hybrid threats as well as other taskings as the President might require.

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 include the Black Sea Rotational Force (BSRF) and Marine Rotational Force-Darwin, which participate in security cooperation to build military capacity, provide regional stability, and develop lasting partnerships with nations in the region.

In addition, as the Marine Corps evaluates potential hybrid threats, we believe there likely will be a requirement for smaller combined-arms task forces. These task forces will operate in an environment where greater capabilities are pushed to lower levels, thus enabling distributed operations at increasing distances. These task forces will depend upon increased tactical mobility and must maintain a high state of readiness. At the same time, they must retain the capability to integrate quickly into a larger, more lethal force on short notice.

The Marine Corps ethos, training and warfighting philosophy makes Marines ideally suited to these types

of units and operations. However, we must ensure that our 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 its integral combat logistics element and 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 size 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 forward deployed 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 two MEBs for 30 days.

The MPF is organized into two Maritime Prepositioning Ship Squadrons (MPSRON) with 12 ships overall. By 2015, there will be 14 ships. MPSRON-2 is based at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and MPSRON-3 is based in the Guam-Saipan area of the western Pacific Ocean.

These interoperable MPSRONs are each designed to “marry-up” 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 12 MPF ships. The MPF consists of government-owned ships operated by 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 is capable of supporting geographic combatant commander military operations across the range of military operations.

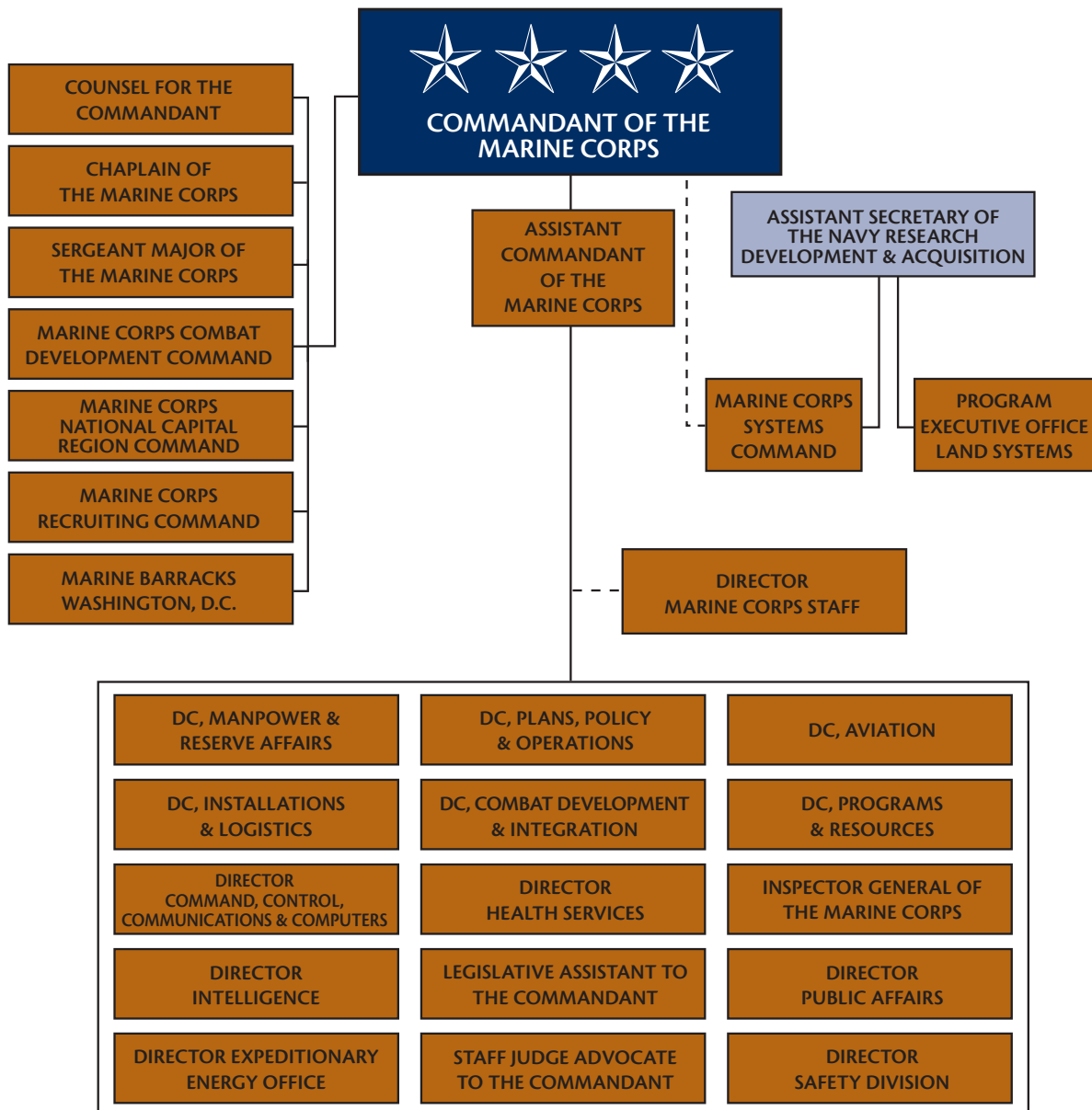
MARINE CORPS PREPOSITIONING PROGRAM—NORWAY (MCPN)

MCPN enhances the operational responsiveness of all geographic combatant commanders by providing mission-tailored, prepositioned support to Marine Corps expeditionary operations globally. The existing equipment set is being reshaped, with the addition of communications and ordnance assets, to support a MAGTF built around an infantry battalion task force and composite aviation squadron. Quantities of equipment and supplies currently stored in Norway will also be adjusted to provide a balanced equipment set appropriate to support the new force list. MCPN will retain its primary role of augmenting up to a MEB-sized force to support the reinforcement of Norway and U.S. Marine Corps expeditionary operations. MCPN materiel is stored in six caves and two airfields spread across Norway and is available for rapid preparation and marshaling at aerial, sea, or rail ports of debarkation in support of deploying MAGTFs. This forward prepositioning reduces reaction time and eliminates the need to otherwise deploy this equipment from locations in the continental United States, with all the attendant burdens on strategic lift that this would entail.

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS (HQMC)

Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (HQMC) consists of the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) 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 overall 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.



OPERATING FORCES

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

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

Control of MARFORCOM is retained by the Marine Corps. The II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF), and other unique capabilities maintained under the Commander, MARFORCOM, are made available, by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, via the Joint Chiefs of Staff global force management allocation process. The Commander, MARFORPAC is assigned to the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM), and 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 and functional 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), U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM), 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.

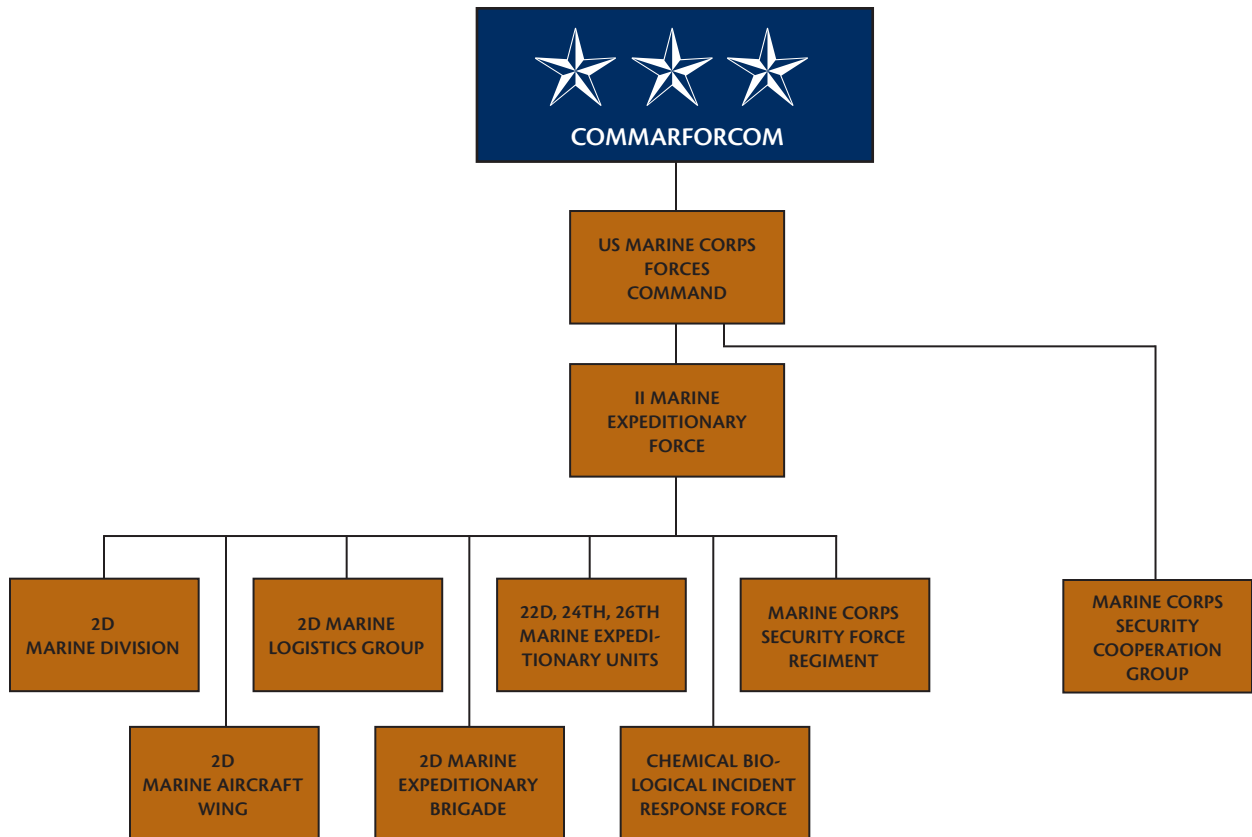
MARINE CORPS FORCES COMMAND (MARFORCOM)

Located in Norfolk, Virginia, the Commander, MARFORCOM is tasked with the following activities:

- Commanding Active Component (AC), Marine Corps-retained operating forces
- Executing force sourcing and synchronization to provide joint commanders with the Marine Corps forces they require
- Directing deployment planning and the execution of Marine Corps-retained operating forces in support of combatant commander and service requirements
- Serving as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Forces Atlantic (CG FMFLANT) and commanding embarked Marine Corps forces
- Coordinating Marine Corps-Navy integration of operational initiatives and advising the Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (USFF) on Navy support to Marine Corps forces assigned to naval ships, bases, and installations
- Serving as Commander, Marine Forces Europe
- Serving as Commander, Marine Corps Bases Atlantic
- Conducting service-directed operational tasks as required.

Within the past year, Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) has reached full operational capability (FOC). The 24 active installations and 11 airfields are divided into three regions: Marine Corps Installations Pacific (MCIPAC), Marine Corps Installations East (MCIEAST), and Marine Corps Installations West (MCIWEST). The 30,000 active forces assigned to MCICOM provide timely support to the Marines, Sailors, and families from the operating forces and maintenance depots.

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES COMMAND



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 Law Enforcement Battalion
- 2d Marine Expeditionary Brigade
 - 2d Marine Expeditionary Brigade Command Element
- 22d Marine Expeditionary Unit
- 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit
- 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit
- Marine Corps Security Force Regiment Yorktown, 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
 - 3d Battalion, 9th Marines
 - 6th Marine Regiment
 - 1st Battalion
 - 2d Battalion
 - 3d Battalion
 - 2d 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

- 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 Wing Support Squadron 271
- 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
 - Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 365
 - Marine Medium Tiltrotor Training Squadron 204
 - Marine Wing Support Squadron 272
- 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

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES COMMAND UNITS

II Marine Expeditionary Force (cont.)

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 Wing Support Squadron 274

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 Fighter Attack Training Squadron 501
 (Eglin Air Force Base, FL)

Marine Wing Support Squadron 273

Marine Air Control Group 28

Marine Tactical Air Command Squadron 28

Marine Air Control Squadron 2

Marine Air Support Squadron 1

Marine Wing Communications Squadron 28

2d Low Altitude Air Defense Battalion

Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron 2

2D MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP
 MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NC

HQBN, 2D MLG

MEU Logistics Battalion 22

MEU Logistics Battalion 24

MEU Logistics Battalion 26

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

8th Engineer Support Battalion

2d Dental Battalion

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC (MARFORPAC)

MARFORPAC has three command roles and responsibilities. The command serves as U.S. Marine Corps component to U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), U.S. Marine Corps component to U.S. Forces Korea (USFK), and Fleet Marine Forces Commander to Pacific Fleet. In addition to its service component responsibilities, MARFORPAC could be tasked to act as a joint task force command element.

With its headquarters located aboard Camp H. M. Smith, HI, MARFORPAC is the largest field command in the Marine Corps, having control of two-thirds of Marine Corps operational forces. Commander, MARFORPAC commands all U.S. Marine Corps forces assigned to USPACOM — approximately 86,400 Marines, Sailors and Civilians — operating in a diverse geographic area stretching from Yuma, Arizona to Goa, India.

The Commander, MARFORPAC supports national and theater strategic objectives, and exercises Marine Corps component responsibilities in support of operational and concept plans, theater security cooperation, foreign humanitarian assistance, homeland defense, force posture, and lay down. This includes a planned rotational presence in northwestern Australia, and protection of installations and forces in the USPACOM area of responsibility (AOR).

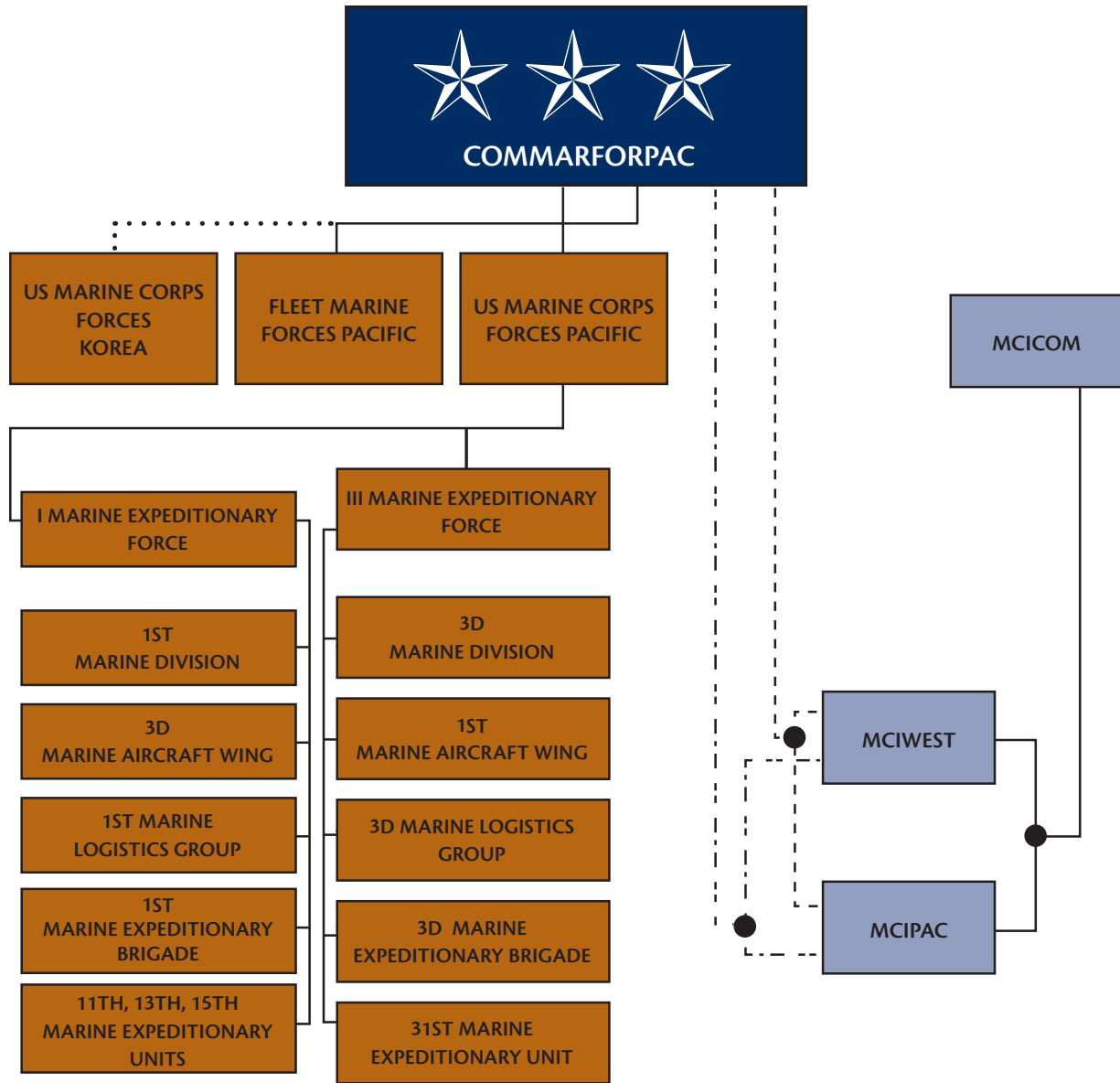
Annually, MARFORPAC conducts more than 160 major multi-lateral and bi-lateral exercises and theater security cooperation engagements with some 30 allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific region. MARFORPAC forces also rapidly respond to a yearly average of 14 humanitarian-assistance and disaster-relief (HA/DR) operations.

Through unity of effort, MARFORPAC exercises coordinating authority in a consultative relationship with MCICOM for operational force base support requirements, Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI) requirements in Japan and Guam, USPACOM Unified Campaign Plan (UCP) and contingency planning requirements, and other installation-support initiatives affecting the Marine Corps in the PACOM AOR.

While Marine Corps Installations Command exercises command and administrative control over all bases and stations of the Marine Corps, two of MCICOM's regional commands, MCIWEST and MCIPAC, have USPACOM-assigned forces as tenants. As such, COMMARFORPAC exercises tactical control of MCIPAC and MCIWEST, or both, when supporting USPACOM (UCP) tasking and operational missions.

During exceptional circumstances that require U.S. response in the PACOM AOR, such as HA/DR, or major combat operations, COMMARFORPAC, in consultation and accord with COMMCICOM, may assume operational control of MCIPAC and MCIWEST and their assigned installations.

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC



LEGEND	
.....	MARFORPAC retains ADCON over MARFORK during Armistice.
-----	MARFORPAC exercises Coordinating Authority in a consultative relationship with MCICOM over operational force base requirements and installation support initiatives.
- - - - -	MARFORPAC retains TACON of MCIPAC and MCIWEST when supporting CDR, USPACOM UCP tasking, as well as OPCON during exceptional circumstances such as crisis/contingency response, depending on CDRUSPACOM requirements.

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES PACIFIC UNITS

I Marine Expeditionary Force

I MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE MARINE CORPS 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 Law Enforcement Battalion

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 Fighter Attack Training Squadron 101
- Marine Wing Support Squadron 373

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 Wing Support Squadron 371

Marine Aircraft Group 16

- Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 16
- Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 161
- Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 163
- Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 165
- Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 166
- Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 363
- Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 361
- Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 462
- Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 465

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES PACIFIC UNITS

I Marine Expeditionary Force (cont.)

Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 466
 Marine Wing Support Squadron 374
 MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA

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 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 Wing Support Squadron 372

Marine Air Control Group 38

Marine Tactical Air Command Squadron 38
 Marine Air Control Squadron 1
 MCAS Yuma, AZ

Marine Air 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

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

MEU Logistics Battalion 11
 MEU Logistics Battalion 13
 MEU 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 CORPS 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 Law Enforcement Battalion
- 3d Marine Expeditionary Brigade
- 3d Marine Expeditionary Brigade
Command Element
- 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 Wing Support Squadron 171
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan

Marine Aircraft Group 24 (-) MCAS Kaneohe Bay, HI

- Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 24 (-)
- Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 367
- Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 362
- Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 463 (CH-53E)
- Marine Wing Support Detachment 24

- Marine Aircraft Group 36
MCAS Futenma, Okinawa, Japan
 - Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 36
 - Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 262
 - Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron 265
 - Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 152
 - Marine Wing Support Squadron 172

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

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 Regiment 35

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

Combat Logistics Regiment 37

- MEU Logistics Battalion 31

9th Engineer Support Battalion

3d Dental Battalion

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

In October 2005, the Secretary of Defense directed the Marine Corps to form a service component of U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and begin providing forces to the commander of USSOCOM. MARSOC was formally established February 24, 2006 and is the Marine Corps component of USSOCOM. Headquartered at Camp Lejeune, NC, 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.

MARSOC will ultimately grow to a total force of approximately 4,000 Marines, Sailors, and civilian employees, including smaller numbers of the other branches of service. 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), which consists of three battalions (Marine Special Operations Combat Support Battalion and Marine Special Operations Logistics Battalion at Camp Lejeune, NC and Marine Special Operations Support Battalion at Camp Pendleton, CA.); and the Marine Special Operations School (MSOS) at Camp Lejeune, NC.

A Marine Corps major general commands MARSOC with a supporting staff designed to be compatible with all the 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 its inception in 2006 through 2012, MARSOC has conducted more than 125 operational overseas unit deployments of Marine Special Operations Teams (MSOTs) and Marine Special Operations Companies (MSOCs) in support of the geographic combatant commanders. While MARSOC's primary focus has been the support of operations in Afghanistan, units have been involved in many other missions that span the globe. To date, MARSOC has conducted missions in over 18 different countries. The majority of these missions focus on training partner nation forces, assisting in counter-narcoterrorism efforts and providing other subject matter expert guidance to countries in component commands such as U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Southern Command and U.S. Central Command. In 2009, MARSOC deployed its first Special Operations Task Force HQ, built around a Marine Special Operations Battalion, to Afghanistan. MARSOC continues to deploy SOTFs to Afghanistan, recently executing the fourth such deployment. These MARSOC SOTFs provide command, control, coordination and support to multiple SOF elements from MARSOC, U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) and Naval Special Warfare Command (NSWCOM) throughout RC West and Southwest, an area of over 100,000 square miles.

MARSOC Core Activities. Special Operations require unique modes of employment, tactical techniques and training, and are often conducted in hostile, denied or politically sensitive environments. MARSOC is made up of regionally grounded and operationally astute Multidimensional Operators, formed into special operations teams that are forward deployed to conduct shaping, deterrence and crisis response operations. MARSOC is tasked by SOCOM with providing units specially trained in the following primary SOF core activities:

- Direct Action (DA)
- Special Reconnaissance (SR)
- Security Force Assistance (SFA)
- Counter-insurgency (COIN)
- Foreign Internal Defense (FID)
- Counterterrorism (CT)
- Information Operations (IO)

MARSOC is also tasked to provide support for Civil Affairs Operations, Military Information Support Operations, Unconventional Warfare and Counter Proliferation operations, as well as training, equipping, planning for and providing forces to execute SOF Command and Control.

MARSOC Subordinate Units

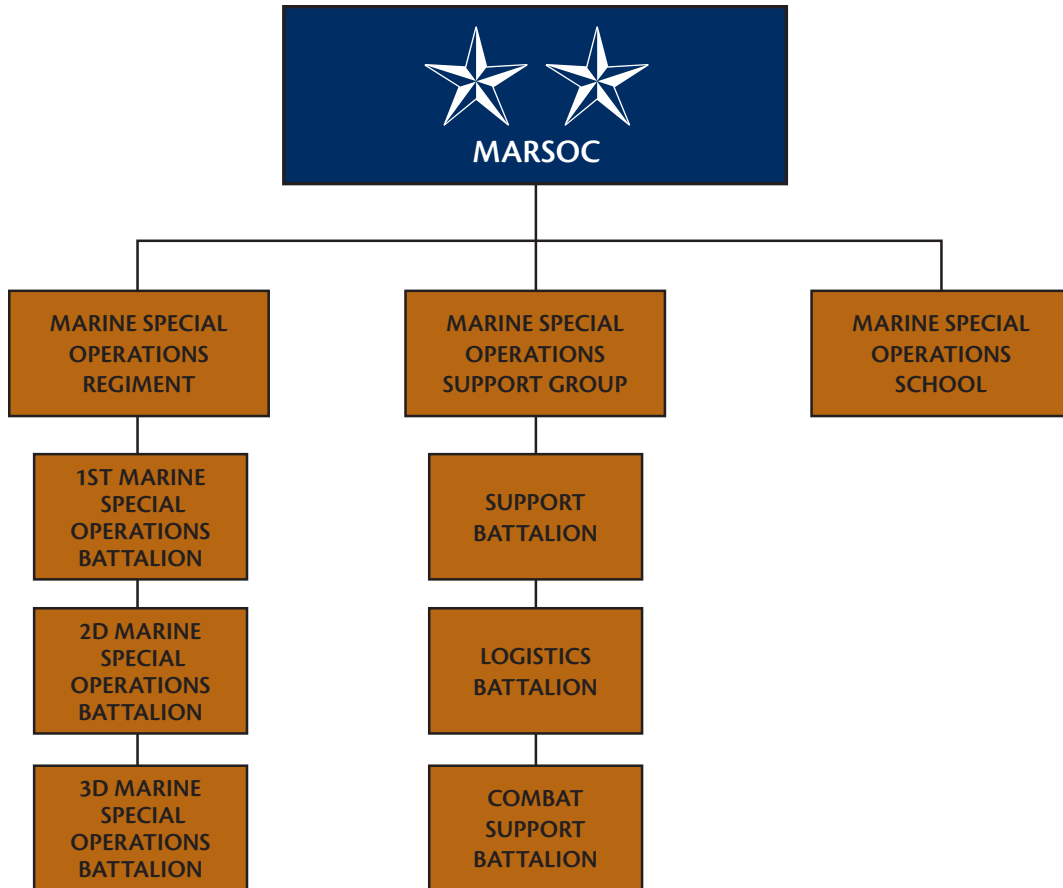
Marine Special Operations Regiment (MSOR): MSOR consists of a Headquarters Company and three Marine Special Operations Battalions (1st, 2d, and 3d). The regiment provides tailored, military combat-skills training and advisor support for identified foreign forces, in order to enhance their tactical capabilities 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. 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 above listed core activities 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. 1st MSOB is located at Camp Pendleton, CA, and the 2nd and 3rd 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 combat service support capability to MARSOC forces through its Combat Support Battalion, Logistics Battalion, and Support Battalion. The MSOSG deploys its capabilities in tailored operational support detachments as part of each MSOC and of each SOTF. The Support Group, Combat Support Battalion, and Logistics Battalion are located at Camp Lejeune, NC; the Support Battalion is located 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.



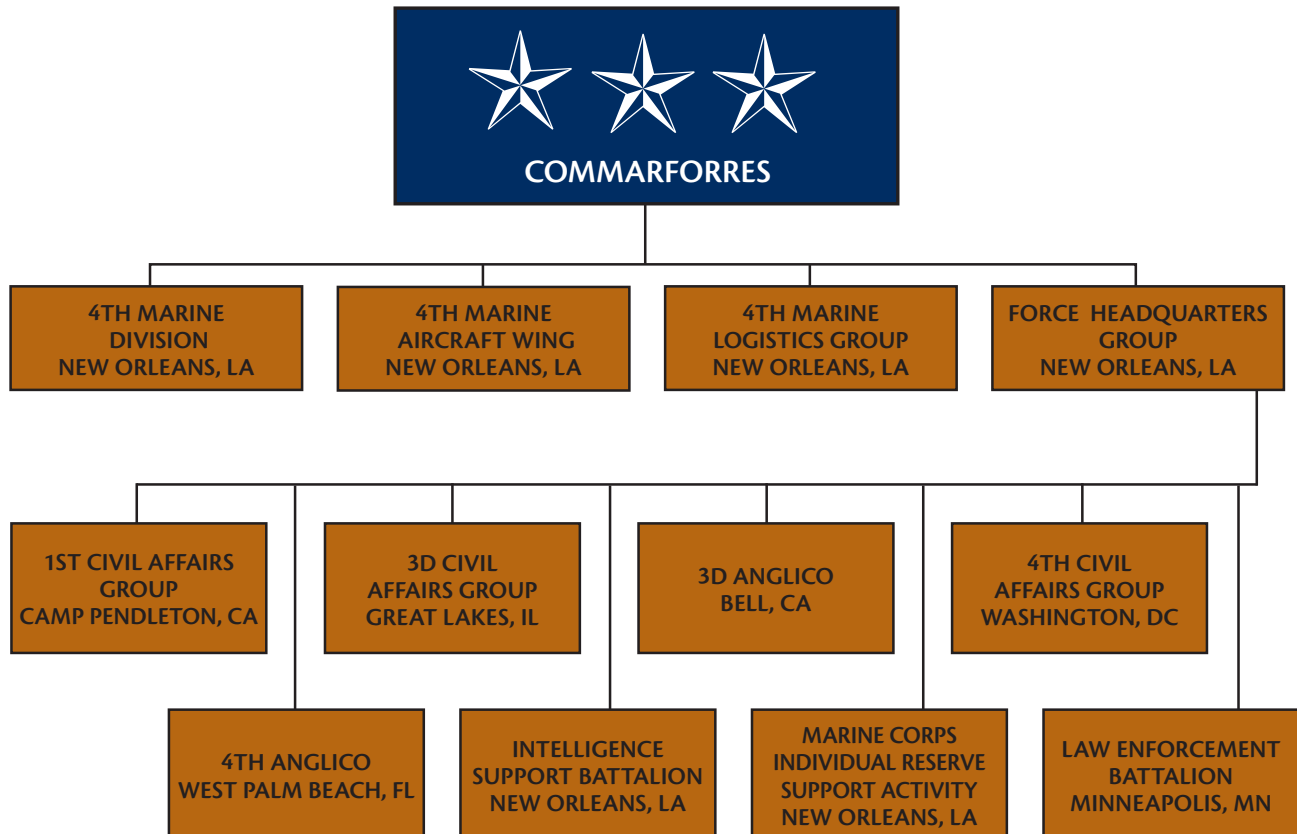
MARINE FORCES RESERVE (MARFORRES)

Headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana, 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. As an operational reserve, MARFORRES provides personnel and operational tempo relief for active component forces during times of peace.

Like the active component, MARFORRES is a combined-arms force with balanced ground, aviation, and logistics combat support units. MARFORRES capabilities are managed through MARFORCOM as

part of his global force management responsibilities for the Commandant. Commander, MARFORRES is also Commander, Marine Forces Northern Command (MARFORNORTH) and serves as the Marine component of NORTHCOM.

As of September 30, 2013, MARFORRES will have units located at 182 training centers in 47 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. The MARFORRES, 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 of MARFORRES is mobilization and combat readiness. This ensures the men and women of the Reserve stand ready, willing and able to answer the Nation's call at home and abroad at a moment's notice.



MARINE FORCES RESERVE UNITS

Force Headquarters Group	New Orleans, LA	Marine Aircraft Group 41	JRB Fort Worth, TX
Intelligence Support Battalion	New Orleans, LA	Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 41	JRB Fort Worth, TX
4th Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company	West Palm Beach, FL	Marine Medium Tilt-Rotor Squadron 764	Miramar, CA
6th Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company	Concord, CA	Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 112	JRB Fort Worth, TX
1st Civil Affairs Group	MCB Camp Pendleton, CA	Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 234	JRB Fort Worth, TX
2d Civil Affairs Group	Miami, FL	Marine Fighter Training Squadron 401	MCAS Yuma, AZ
3d Civil Affairs Group	NS Great Lakes, IL	Marine Wing Support Squadron 473	MCAS Miramar, CA
4th Law Enforcement Battalion	St. Paul, MN		
6th Communications Battalion	Brooklyn, NY		
4TH MARINE DIVISION	NEW ORLEANS, LA	Marine Aircraft Group 49	JRB McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ
23d Marine Regiment	San Bruno, CA	Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron 49	Stewart ANG Base, NY
1st Battalion	Houston, TX	Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 452	Stewart ANG Base, NY
2d Battalion	Pasadena, CA	Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 774	NAS Norfolk, VA
3d Battalion	Bridgeton, MO	Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 772	JRB McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ
2d Battalion, 24th Marines	Chicago, IL	Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 773	Warner Robins AFB, GA
25th Marine Regiment	Ft. Devens, MA	Marine Wing Support Squadron 471	Minneapolis, MN
1st Battalion	Ft. Devens, MA	Marine Wing Support Squadron 472	JRB McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ
2d Battalion	Garden City, NY		
3d Battalion	Brook Park, OH	Marine Air Control Group 48	Great Lakes, IL
1st Battalion, 24th Marines	Mount Clemens, MI	Marine Tactical Air Command Squadron 48	Great Lakes, IL
14th Marine Regiment	Fort Worth, TX	Marine Air Control Squadron 24	Virginia Beach, VA
2d Battalion (HIMARS)	Grand Prairie, TX	Marine Air Support Squadron 6	Westover Air Reserve Base, MA
3d Battalion	Bristol, PA	Marine Wing Communications Squadron 48	Great Lakes, IL
5th Battalion	Seal Beach, CA	Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron 4	MCAS Yuma, AZ
3d Force Reconnaissance Company	Mobile, AL		
4th Force Reconnaissance Company	Alameda, CA	Marine Aviation Training Support Group 42	NAS Pensacola, FL
4th Tank Battalion	San Diego, CA		
4th Assault Amphibian Battalion	Tampa, FL		
4th Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion	MCB Camp Pendleton, CA	4TH MARINE LOGISTICS GROUP	NEW ORLEANS, LA
4th Combat Engineer Battalion	Baltimore, MD	Combat Logistics Regiment 4	Kansas City, KS
4th Reconnaissance Battalion	San Antonio, TX	Combat Logistics Battalion 23	Fort Lewis, WA
		Combat Logistics Battalion 451	Charlotte, NC
4TH MARINE AIRCRAFT WING	NEW ORLEANS, LA	4th Dental Battalion	Marietta, GA
Marine Transport Squadron		4th Medical Battalion	San Diego, CA
Det VMR Andrews AFB	Andrews Air Force Base, MD	6th Engineer Support Battalion	Portland, OR
Det VMR JRB Belle Chase	New Orleans, LA	Combat Logistics Regiment 45	Marietta, GA
		Combat Logistics Battalion 453	Aurora, CO
		Combat Logistics Battalion 25	Red Bank, NJ

Force Structure Changes as of 30 Sept 2013

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, CYBERSPACE COMMAND (MARFORCYBER)

Recognizing the significance of the cyberspace domain to national security, the Secretary of Defense directed the establishment of U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) as a sub-unified command under the 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 Cyberspace Command (MARFORCYBER) in October 2009. (This was complemented by the standing up of the Navy’s U.S. Tenth Fleet/Fleet Cyber Command in January 2010.) MARFORCYBER’s mission is to plan, coordinate, integrate, synchronize, and direct full spectrum Marine Corps cyberspace operations. This includes Department of Defense (DoD) Global Information Grid (GIG) operations, defensive cyber operations, and when directed, planning and executing offensive cyberspace operations. These operations support the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF), joint, and combined cyberspace requirements that enable freedom of action across all warfighting domains and deny the same to adversarial forces.

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). MCNOSC also provides technical leadership to facilitate seamless information exchange by 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 activities include the following:

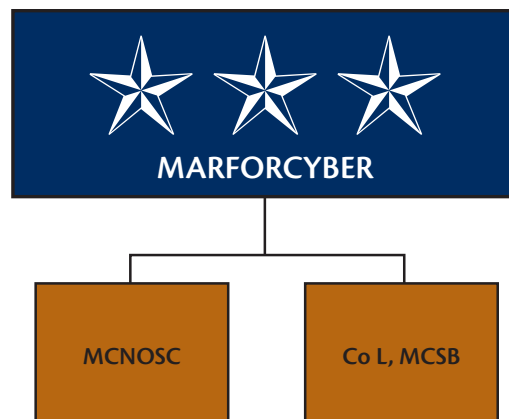
- Operating and defending the enterprise aspects of the MCEN

- Collecting and sharing Global Information Grid (GIG) situational awareness
- Reporting and directing actions that proactively address threats and vulnerabilities
- Responding to operational incidents
- Providing technical leadership to ensure that 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 and a “24/7” watch floor to ensure the availability and security of the network. Under the operational control of MARFORCYBER, the MCNOSC conducts preventative actions, attack detection, and incident response to counter rapidly expanding, increasingly diverse, and ever-more complex threats to defend the MCEN against cyber attack and enable the Marine Corps use of cyberspace.

Company L, Marine Cryptologic Support Battalion (MCSB)

Assigned under the operational control of MARFORCYBER, Company L’s mission is to plan and execute offensive cyberspace operations in order to support joint and Marine Corps requirements. Additionally, Company L deploys Marines to provide tailored subject matter expertise in support of MEF and MAGTF operations.



INSTALLATIONS

MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS COMMAND (MCICOM)

The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) directed a reorganization of the Installations and Logistics Department, Headquarters Marine Corps, to include the creation of Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) subordinate to the Deputy Commandant, Installation and Logistics. The CMC further stipulated that MCICOM would consist of a Headquarters located at Washington, D.C., and three subordinate commands: Marine Corps Installations East; Marine Corps Installations Pacific; and Marine Corps Installations West. MCICOM achieved full operational capability at the commencement of FY 2013.

Marine Corps installations directly support Marine Corps Operating Forces, individual Marines, and family members. They are essential components in the foundation of national defense as they are the force projection platforms that support training, sustainment, mobilization, deployment, embarkation, redeployment, reconstitution, and force protection. However, our installations face the most significant challenges in their history including increasing mission scope and complexity, declining resources, and growing threats to their long-term viability. The most pressing mission challenge is to maintain high quality installation support despite resource constraints.

MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS COMMAND (MCLC)

Headquartered in Albany, Georgia, 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, and support Marine Corps enterprise and program-level total life cycle management.

MCLC is the Marine Corps Executive Agent for the tactical coordination, planning, and execution of

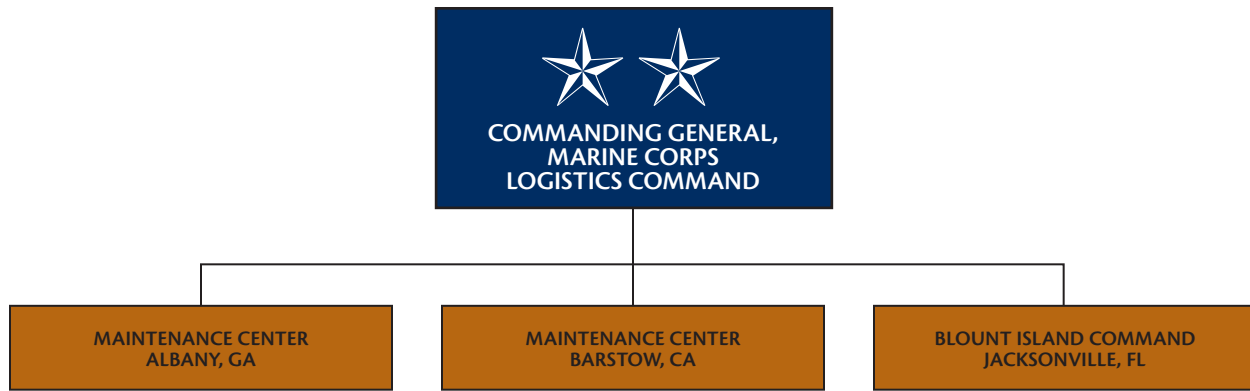
ground equipment reset and is responsible for end-to-end ground equipment reset from Southwest Asia actions from theater, through the appropriate Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) Reset Account and until all reset maintenance actions are complete. As such, the Command is fully engaged in expediting, tracking, and processing principle end items and other classes of supply from Afghanistan. Additionally, MCLC manages the enterprise lifecycle maintenance program that is used to reset designated ground weapon systems.

Through Marine Corps Logistics Command (Forward) (MCLC (Fwd)), located in Afghanistan, MCLC provides critical sustainment logistics support to Marine forces currently deployed to Afghanistan. MCLC (Fwd) also executes in-theater reset actions, conducts the retrograde of equipment, and assists the redeployment actions of Marine Forces Central Command and the OEF Marine Air Ground Task Force.

MCLC is structured to execute its core competencies via its four subordinate commands, its Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) Support Teams co-located with each MEF and Marine Forces Reserve Headquarters, and its liaison officers in the National Capital Region, at Marine Corps Systems Command and the Program Executive Office-Land Systems.

Blount Island Command

Blount Island Command (BIC), located in Jacksonville, Florida, ensures that ground equipment and supplies associated with Marine Corps prepositioning programs afloat and ashore are of the highest state of readiness. BIC services the Marine Corps entire maritime prepositioning fleet, currently consisting of 12 ships and growing to 14 by 2015, 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 Prepositioning Force (MPF) program over the long term. In addition to the MPF mission, BIC manages the Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU)



Augmentation Program (MAP). Supporting the MEU's that serve as U.S. Central Command's strategic reserve, the MAP is an inventory of equipment, mainly rolling stock and armored vehicles, on call in Kuwait.

Marine Depot Maintenance Command

In December 2011, the Commandant of the Marine Corps approved the establishment of MCLC's subordinate command, the Marine Depot Maintenance Command (MDMC). MDMC headquarters is located in Albany, Georgia with Production Plants in Albany and Barstow, California which consolidated the two production plants under a single headquarters, will reduce overhead, provide greater flexibility, and gain critical efficiencies to better support Marines in combat and in training. The production plants repair, rebuild, and modify all types of Marine Corps ground-combat, combat-support, and combat-service support equipment. These two production plants can be rapidly realigned for new capability and capacity to meet the immediate needs of the warfighter, to include the ongoing deployment of maintenance teams to OEF to provide support for combat operations and the continuing execution of the reset of equipment returned from Afghanistan. Both production plants are designated as Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence for ground and amphibious combat and combat support systems, combat/tactical vehicles, automotive/construction equipment, ordance/weapons, general-

purpose equipment, and communications/electronics equipment.

Marine Corps Logistics Command (Forward)

MCLC (Fwd) directs MCLC operations conducted in Afghanistan in order to provide service-level operational logistics support to Marine Corps forces as directed by Commander U.S. Marine Corps Forces Central Command and to execute in-theater Redeployment and Retrograde in support of Reset and Reconstitution actions. It provides other services and capabilities that align with the MCLC core competencies of supply, maintenance, and distribution to sustain the readiness of combat forces and allow them to focus on their tactical mission. Areas of effort includes management of a forward-in-stores capability, which is an inventory of critical equipment that is used to replace damaged or destroyed items immediately instead of waiting for them to be shipped from the United States. MCLC (Fwd) manages the principle end item rotation program; an effort designed to maintain a steady flow of refurbished equipment throughout the theater and coordinates the use of available in-theater maintenance resources to keep equipment combat ready. Finally, MCLC (Fwd) is responsible for the retrograde of USMC equipment from Afghanistan by identifying, accounting for, and shipping equipment to its reset destination.

Marine Corps Logistics Command (MCLC) Headquarters Group (HQ)

MCLC HQ Group, located in Albany, Georgia, provides for the safety and welfare, ensures good order and discipline, and maintains individual readiness for all Marines and sailors assigned to the headquarters and MDMC.