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Marine Air-Ground Task Force Master Plan (MMP) 1992 - 2002

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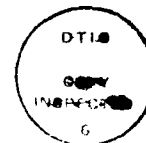
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From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE MASTER PLAN (MAGTF
MASTER PLAN)

1. The MAGTF Master Plan is approved. The purpose of this plan is to ensure that our naval expeditionary forces are ready to meet our Nation's security requirements in the decades ahead and beyond. It is effective upon receipt. I charge all Marines to read it and use it as we seek to improve the warfighting capabilities of our Corps. I encourage all readers to comment on its contents. Comments should be addressed to the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (WF-10).


A. M. GRAY



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A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

As the 21st Century brings new challenges to the national security and leadership of the United States, the unique capabilities of the Marine Corps will become increasingly vital to American strategy. The expeditionary character of MAGTFs, their flexible organization, and their unity of command are well-suited to the security environment of the 1990's and beyond. This document articulates the Marine Corps' vision for its combat forces, and publishes a framework to develop future force structure, doctrine, and equipment for those forces.

An important concept to be re-emphasized by this plan is the primacy of the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). As a reservoir of expeditionary combined arms power, the MEF possesses a wide range of warfighting capabilities which are task organized into larger or smaller Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs) for the mission to be executed. We will train, deploy, and fight as MAGTFs. All MAGTFs will be organized, trained, and equipped for employment across the spectrum of conflict and capable of operating within the joint and combined environments.

The goal of everything we do is to enhance our warfighting capability. Unity of command will be strengthened by vesting command completely in the MEF commander. Command elements will be made more efficient, combat units will be made more capable, and logistics units will be made more responsive. The number of headquarters will be reduced. The entire MEF will be special operations capable. Additionally, our organizational policies and procedures will be modified to ensure unit cohesion. The Marine Corps will pursue programs that permit units to streamline, modernize, and simplify without loss of capability.

The importance of the individual Marine will continue. Every Marine will be a fighter, and the spirit of winning will be paramount. Young men and women join the Marine Corps for precisely this reason. They will not be disappointed.

The Marine Corps has always drawn its collective strength from individual Marines--their motivation, combat skills, and leadership. The ability of individual Marines to accomplish their mission under the most demanding conditions is the great strength of the Marine Corps. We will continue to place foremost emphasis on preparing Marines for combat. Our training program will continue to demand the highest commitment and dedication by all who seek to earn the title Marine.

Every Marine will receive combat skills training. Every Marine will be challenged mentally and physically, with emphasis on the development of his combat, leadership, and technical

ability. Training programs and exercises will be created that include more live fire, high stress, and increased realism. Individual and collective training will be more demanding. Unit training will feature force-against-force, freeplay exercises and will last longer, approximating the stress and fatigue of combat. Structured professional military educational programs will enhance the operational proficiency of our officers and SNCOs, which will affect promotions, assignments, and retention. The result will be an officer corps better founded in the historical philosophies of war and the dictums necessary to win, and a SNCO corps that embodies the very essence of military professionalism.

The Marine Corps has always been particularly suited to operating in a joint or combined environment. Marine officers are uniquely qualified in this respect and as result, tend to think in terms of interoperability. The Corps has originated concepts that have had tremendous impact in the area of expeditionary power projection. Every one of these initiatives has had some aspect of interoperability as an underlying principle. For example, the over-the-horizon (OTH) concept for the conduct of amphibious operations depends upon the support of the Navy. In the future, as in the past, all of our capabilities will be strengthened by doctrine, procedures, and types of equipment expressly designed to permit interoperability.

In the future, we will take advantage of technology but will not be bound by it. Of special significance will be the equipping of Marine aviation with aircraft that are all vertical/short take off and landing (V/STOL) capable and the development of fast, survivable assault craft. Our battlefield surveillance, reconnaissance, and target acquisition capability will be strengthened by developing unmanned aerial vehicles that will allow the MEF commander to look over the next hill. Our maritime prepositioning force (MPF) capability will be strengthened by developing innovative ways of configuring and employing the MPF.

This plan provides the bridge between the goals defined in the Marine Corps Long Range Plan and the attainment of specific capabilities in support of those goals. It is intended to assist those Marines responsible for developing our doctrine, procuring our equipment, structuring our forces, and training our units by creating one document that clearly guides the Marine Corps through an era of budget austerity and increased likelihood of employment.


A. M. GRAY
General, U.S. Marine Corps

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MAGTF MASTER PLAN

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The Marine Air-Ground Task Force Master Plan (MMP) establishes the operational foundation for mid-range (1992-2002) force development of Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs). It translates the long-range goals promulgated in the Marine Corps Long-Range Plan (MLRP) into achievable objectives. **ITS RECOMMENDED ACTIONS, WHEN COMPLETED, CREATE POTENT MAGTFs, TRAINED AND READY TO MEET THE NATION'S SECURITY NEEDS.**

As postulated in the MLRP, the relative stability of the Cold War era is gone. It is being replaced by a world in which many nations, regimes, and conspiracies are developing the ability to threaten global peace and prosperity. Because of budgetary constraints, U.S. forces face the future with diminishing defense resources and reduced access to overseas bases. **THESE CIRCUMSTANCES PLACE A PREMIUM ON THE STRATEGIC MOBILITY AND POWER PROJECTION CAPABILITIES OF A BALANCED FLEET AND THE MARINE CORPS' COMPONENT, THE MAGTF.**

The naval expeditionary mission dictates how the Marine Corps organizes, trains and equips its forces. Accordingly, **STRENGTHENING THE NAVAL EXPEDITIONARY CAPABILITIES OF THE MAGTF IS THE MARINE CORPS' NUMBER ONE FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE.**

The objective is achieved through enhancements to doctrine, organization, training and education, and equipment. The mid-range force development objectives in these areas are:

Doctrine--CONTINUE THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF MANEUVER WARFARE AS A WARFIGHTING PHILOSOPHY. Its principles not only guide us in combat but form the basis of the way Marines think.

Organization--develop and maintain the total force structure to satisfy requirements up to and including general war; man the active force to promote unit cohesiveness, the development of critical skills, and aggressive combat training; and improve unit stability. STRUCTURE CHANGES PRESERVE THE BALANCED COMBINED ARMS CHARACTER OF THE MAGTF.

Training and Education--ENSURE THE READINESS OF ALL MARINES TO GO TO WAR TODAY - AND WIN - through individual and collective training and professional military education.

Equipment--DEVELOP AND ACQUIRE EQUIPMENT WHICH ENHANCES THE NAVAL EXPEDITIONARY CAPABILITIES OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCES. Marine Corps commitment to the acquisition of an advanced assault amphibian (AAA), a medium lift replacement aircraft (MLR), and the aviation neckdown plan are examples of major programs. Numerous other capabilities and implementing actions are presented that enable the Marine Corps to meet the Nation's future security needs.

Although final responsibility for force development resides with the Commandant, **ALL MARINES CONTRIBUTE**. Current actions that improve force capabilities must continue. The MMP presents 50 prioritized capabilities and the necessary implementing actions which enhance the naval expeditionary capability of the MAGTF.

INTRODUCTION

I. PURPOSE

The Marine Air-Ground Task Force Master Plan (MMP) establishes the operational foundation for mid-range (1992-2002) force development of Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs). The MMP provides planning objectives designed to enhance the naval expeditionary capabilities of the MAGTF and identifies required supporting actions in the areas of MAGTF doctrine, organization, training and education, and equipment.

II. SCOPE

The MMP presents Marine Corps roles and missions, and develops MAGTF capabilities, total force structure, and organization for employment as integral components of a balanced fleet. It includes the supporting establishment wherever non-FMF organizations or actions are necessary to achieve stated MAGTF objectives. Support to other Services, Department of Defense (DOD), other U.S. Government agencies, and U.S. allies appears where appropriate. The MMP provides sufficient information to guide mid-range force development.

III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SERVICE PLANS

The MMP is one of three service plans integral to the Marine Corps force development process. It derives from the broad planning guidance provided by the Marine Corps Campaign Plan (MCCP) and converts the long-range goals established in the Marine Corps Long-Range Plan (MLRP) into achievable planning objectives. This plan is developed in conjunction with the Supporting Establishment Master Plan (SEMP) and serves as a source document for the capabilities articulated in the Marine Corps Capabilities Plan (MCP). The Marine Corps Service planning process is shown in Figure 1-1.

IV. RELATIONSHIP TO THE POM

The Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) is part of the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) the Department of Defense (DOD) uses to manage the allocation of resources. Biennially, each Service secretary submits a POM identifying the resources needed to develop and maintain the desired force over the next six years. The capabilities and actions in the MMP provide the basis for prioritizing Marine Corps warfighting initiatives to be included in the Navy POM. The MMP is reviewed and updated every two years in consonance with the POM cycle. Recommended changes are submitted whenever appropriate.

SERVICE PLANNING (FORCE DEVELOPMENT)

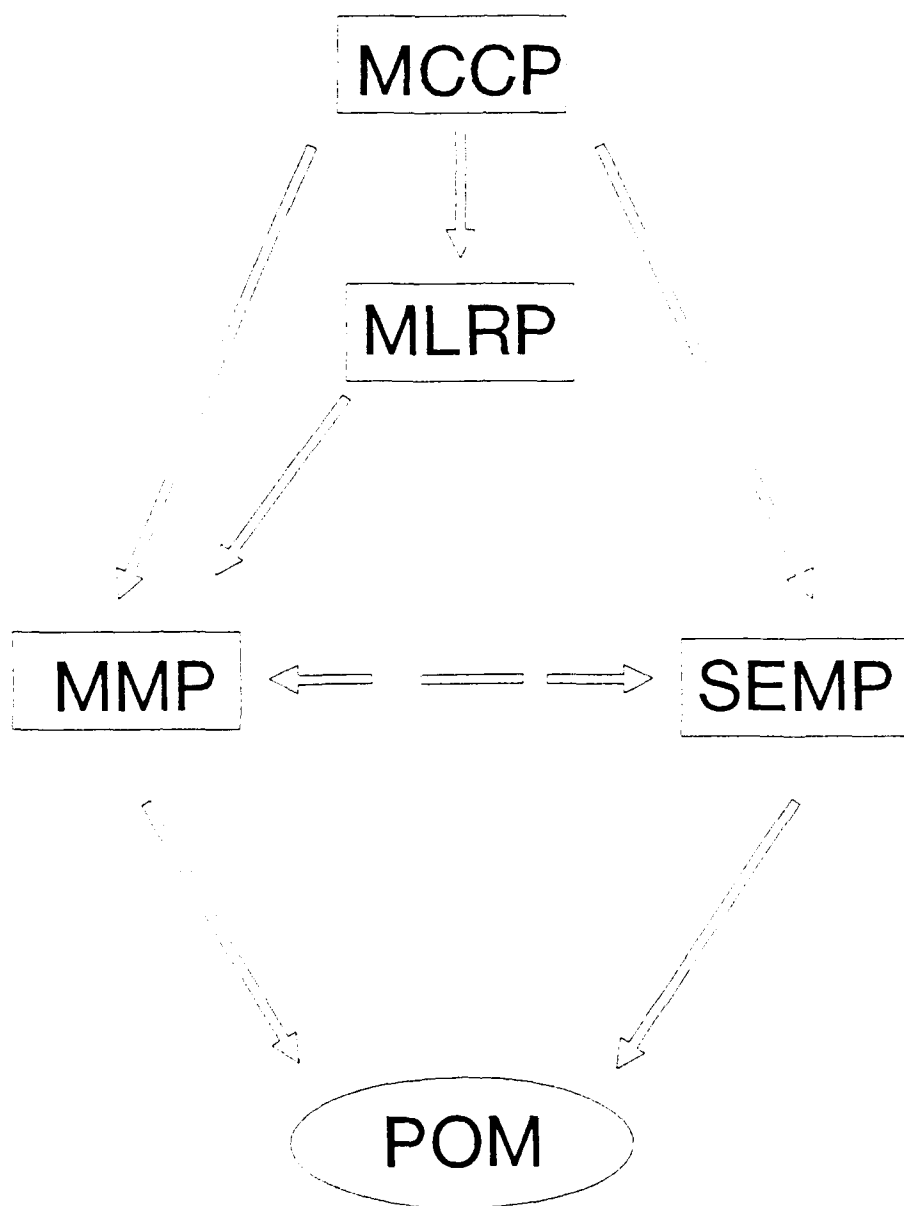


Figure 1-1

V. ORGANIZATION

Chapter 2, **Global Security Environment**, describes a dynamic world environment, its impact on national security requirements, and the challenges posed by diminishing defense resources. Chapter 3, **USMC Contributions To National Defense**, describes the Marine Corps role in national defense, its organization, and the advantages of the MAGTF. Chapter 4, **The Total Force**, explains the integration of active and reserve capabilities for future operations. Chapter 5, **Force Development Objectives**, discusses general organizational planning objectives used to guide force development. Chapter 6, **MAGTF Operations Across the Spectrum of Conflict**, lists the specific types of operations MAGTFs will perform with emphasis on low to mid-intensity conflict. Chapter 7, **MAGTF Operational Capabilities**, lists and prioritizes fifty capabilities requiring emphasis to enhance MAGTF performance. Chapter 8, **Implementing Actions**, lists specific supporting actions by functional area (doctrine, organization, training/education, and equipment) necessary to achieve the capabilities identified in Chapter 7.

Annex A, **MAGTF Operations Across the Spectrum of Conflict**, provides a detailed description of those operations found in Chapter 6 and associates specific capabilities with specific operations. Annex B, **Capability Descriptions**, explains each capability, describes its importance, and lists the associated supporting actions. Annex C, **MAGTF: Current Structure and Proposed Manning Objectives**, identifies current FMF structure and proposed unit manning levels that are in consonance with the three levels of manning recommended in Chapter 5. Annex D, **Required Studies**, provides a list of studies which will further define force development requirements. A **Glossary** appears as Annex E.

VI. ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions guided the development of the MMP:

- o There will be no change to the Title 10 USC 5013 requirement for three division-wing teams.
- o There will be constrained resources for national defense throughout the period of the plan.
- o Marine Corps force posture will consist of CONUS-based forces, forward-based forces, and forward afloat forces.
- o The Marine Corps prepositioned posture will be based on forward deployed Maritime Prepositioning Ships Squadrons (MPSRONS) and geographically prepositioned stocks in Norway for an airlanded MEB.
- o The U.S. Navy amphibious lift capability will be no less than that required to lift the assault echelons of

three Marine Expeditionary Brigades (MEBs)
simultaneously.

- o The Reserve is an integral part of the Marine Corps
total force concept but will fully mobilize only for
general war.

GLOBAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT**I. BEYOND THE COLD WAR**

Significant changes in economic and political relations between nations have occurred in the past year. Most evident is the economic decline of the Soviet Union and its impact on world order. The bipolar world and relative stability of the Cold War era is transitioning to a multipolar world confronted with uncertainty and regional instabilities. A number of factors contribute to this dynamic situation and increased potential for conflict: unequal distribution of resources between the industrialized nations and the Third World, urbanization, disparate qualities of life between neighboring states, and a rising sense of nationalism. Technology also has played an important role. Improvements in agriculture and medicine have extended life while adding to the massive population problems faced by many poor nations. Corporations anxious to take advantage of inexpensive labor in the developing countries have caused unexpected cultural changes. Improved communications technology permits widespread transfer of information, often with profound effects on national cultures and aspirations.

As the world adjusts to the end of the Cold War, opportunistic nations will attempt to benefit from uncertainty and instability. Peaceful emerging nations seeking to narrow the prosperity gap may inadvertently contribute to discontent and regional instability. Changes in the world order challenge military planners to develop military capabilities appropriate for an uncertain future.

II. REGIONAL CONFLICTS WITH GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS

Nearly all conflicts since World War II have taken place in Third World regions. This trend probably will continue. These disputes may involve two or more nations within a specific region or be internal to one nation. Regional conflicts may emanate from border disputes, religious, economic, or ideologic differences. Internal conflicts may arise from similar differences or from the established government's inability to meet the rising expectations of its population. Eventually, unresolved internal conflicts spawn revolutionary movements. The growing interdependence between nations may cause relatively minor regional conflicts to influence world stability. The U.S. may be required to intervene in regional conflicts to protect our national interests.

III. OTHER THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY

The international narcotics trade will remain a national security issue during the next decade. Perpetrators of political violence will continue to ally with the international drug cartels through arms smuggling and the undermining of legitimate governments. Even when not connected with political terrorism, drug trafficking will continue to be a substantial threat to the U.S. The National Defense Authorization Act expanded the use of military support for civilian law enforcement agencies. The Marine Corps will continue to support the reconnaissance, surveillance, intelligence, and training requirements of drug and law enforcement agencies.

Terrorism will continue to threaten national security. U.S. citizens and property overseas are at risk because of their mere presence in regions of conflict. U.S. responses may range from providing security to conducting retaliatory strikes against specific terrorist or states which sponsor terrorism. MAGTFs, operating as integral components of a balanced fleet, are prepared to protect Americans wherever endangered.

IV. WEAPONS LETHALITY AND PROLIFERATION

Each year the weapons of war become more accurate, destructive, numerous, and available. Qualitative differences between the military capabilities of the traditional powers and emerging nations are diminishing steadily. The mines, anti-aircraft systems, and chemical weapons used in Southwest Asia during the last 10 years demonstrates the lethality of modern conflict and the worldwide availability of weapons. In the past, major military powers generally have been able to employ aviation at relatively low risk against the forces of small nations and guerrillas. The widespread use of effective manportable antiaircraft weapons significantly modifies the tactical application of air power. At the same time, the proliferation of directed energy and nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons poses a serious threat to world stability.

V. FORCE DEVELOPMENT IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

In the past 45 years, one word expressed U.S. policy: containment. For the 1990s, the word will be stability. Strategy to support a policy of stability in an uncertain world cannot be developed with precision. It is becoming increasingly difficult to accurately predict world events. Therefore, a strategy that adapts to uncertainty must be formulated and our capabilities developed accordingly.

U.S. military forces face an uncertain national security environment with diminishing fiscal and manpower resources. In addition to budget cuts, the available manpower pool will

continue to decline through the mid-1990s. Although current forces meet all National Military Strategy Document (NMSD) requirements, developing a force that can meet the challenges of the changing national security environment will be a formidable task. It places a premium on the strategic mobility and naval expeditionary capabilities provided by the fleet and embarked MAGTFs. Marine forces were the first significant combat power ashore during the recent deployment to Southwest Asia, which again demonstrates the expeditionary and power projection capability of naval forces. No example better illustrates the need for a national policy supporting the development and maintenance of credible airlift and sealift.

U.S. MARINE CORPS CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL DEFENSE**I. SERVICE WITH THE FLEET: A CONTINUING MISSION**

"...The Marine Corps shall be organized, trained, and equipped to provide Fleet Marine Forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign...and shall perform such other duties as the President may direct." (10 USC 5013)

These requirements, coupled with the limited size of the Marine Corps, historically have compelled Marine planners to design flexible, responsive, combined arms forces. Marines have always been prepared to rapidly deploy anywhere at any time, and with limited resources. The Marine Corps' primary mission will remain to provide Fleet Marine Forces of combined arms, including integrated aviation and logistics components, for service with the Navy as part of a naval expeditionary force. The dynamic world situation, uncertain global security environment, and constrained resources require continued improvements to achieve even more flexible, more responsive and better Fleet Marine Forces of combined arms.

II. ORGANIZATION

a. Total Force. The Marine Corps is a total force comprised of active and reserve forces with complementing capabilities. The active force's organization, training, and equipment is ready for immediate employment across the spectrum of conflict. Active force emphasis is on operations at the lower end of the spectrum (LIC and MIC) while maintaining the capability to fulfill initial commitments to general war (HIC). Organizations not immediately required for regional conflict or the early stages of general war are in the Marine Corps Reserve. Once mobilized, these forces provide the added capabilities and depth required for protracted combat. Selected reserve capabilities may be employed in operations short of war. A discussion of the Marine Corps Reserve appears in Chapter 4.

b. The MAGTF. The basic Marine Corps organization for operations is the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF). MAGTFs are task organized to mission requirements combining air, ground, and combat service support forces under a single commander. All MAGTFs contain a command element (CE), a ground combat element (GCE), an aviation combat element (ACE), and a combat service support element (CSSE). The CE includes the MAGTF commander's staff and forces from a MEF's surveillance, reconnaissance, and

staff and forces from a MEF's surveillance, reconnaissance, and intelligence group (SRIG). The GCE includes combat and combat support forces from a Marine division. The ACE includes air command and control, fixed wing, rotary wing, air defense, and wing support forces from a Marine aircraft wing. The CSSE includes the combat service support forces from a force service support group (FSSG).

The **Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF)** is the largest and most powerful MAGTF, capable of the full range of expeditionary operations across the spectrum of conflict. The MEF may range in size from less than one, to multiple divisions and aircraft wings, together with an FSSG. The subordinate commands of the MEF represent a pool of resources used by the MEF commander to task organize smaller MAGTFs. The **Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB)** is normally formed around a reinforced infantry regiment, an aircraft group, and a brigade service support group. The MEB represents significant combat power and sustainability. It is prepared to deploy by airlift or sealift. The **Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU)** normally consists of a reinforced infantry battalion, a helicopter squadron reinforced with fixed wing aircraft, and a MEU service support group (MSSG). The **MEU(SOC)** receives specialized training and certification as "special operations capable." The MEU(SOC) is the primary forward afloat force and can respond to a wide range of crisis situations. **Special purpose forces (SPFs)** are MAGTFs configured for specific missions not requiring the full capabilities of a larger MAGTF.

III. ADVANTAGES OF MAGTFs

The Marine Corps' expeditionary mission is consistent with the needs of a maritime nation with global interests and responsibilities. The mission requires a **rapid, flexible, and affordable response capability**. MAGTF development goals are a logical outgrowth of the expeditionary mission. MAGTFs meet our Nation's future needs by offering the following advantages. MAGTFs are:

- o Self-contained, combining air, ground, and combat service support forces under a single commander.
- o Strategically mobile, capable of rapid movement by available air or sealift.
- o Capable of forcible entry as an element of naval power projection.
- o Self-sustaining as part of an amphibious task force.
- o Multi-purpose, organized, trained, and equipped for a wide range of operations.

- o Interoperable with joint and combined forces.

a. Naval Expeditionary Capabilities. Marine forces function as an integral element of the fleet's power projection capability. Afloat, amphibious forces threaten wide areas, increasing the enemy's uncertainty while maintaining strategic and operational flexibility. Amphibious forces conduct assaults, raids, and demonstrations in support of naval or land campaigns. Amphibious assaults project power ashore to seize and control designated areas. Seizure and defense of key littorals and chokepoints are fundamental components of naval campaigns.

In land campaigns, amphibious forces seize initial lodgements for the introduction of reinforcements, or function as the theater commander's operational reserve. The success achieved at Inchon illustrates the value of capable amphibious forces in a land campaign. MAGTFs easily transition from the sea to operations ashore, and function effectively in joint or combined operations. Operating both afloat and ashore requires Marines to think intrinsically in terms of interoperability.

Expeditionary requirements have caused the Marine Corps to streamline its forces, carefully balancing combat power with strategic mobility. The requirement to embark forces on available shipping has produced MAGTFs with potent combat power but limited size. The requirement to seize and defend advanced bases in support of naval campaigns has led to the development of MAGTFs with substantial organic sustainability, able to operate for extended periods in austere environments without an extensive logistics infrastructure.

b. Flexibility. The diversity of prospective operations is virtually unlimited. MAGTFs are versatile multi-purpose forces, task-organized, trained, and equipped for a variety of missions, deployment means, and environments. No organization or combination of firepower and mobility is uniformly advantageous in all situations. MAGTFs are tailored to the assigned mission.

MAGTF flexibility is not limited to the initial mission. Expeditionary forces adapt to changing situations. MAGTFs use the **forward echeloning concept** to increase or decrease the size of the committed force without disrupting continuity of operations. Initially committed MAGTFs serve as the forward echelon of the next larger MAGTF. A deployed MEU, once committed, may be designated as a MEB(Forward). The same is true of the MEB, or MEF(Forward). The process also works in reverse. If force size decreases, smaller but fully functional MAGTFs remain in place. Combinations of forces can be added or removed without disrupting operations.

c. Responsiveness. MAGTFs use any combination of strategic lift to deploy rapidly to an area of operations. Forward

echeloning allows Marines to quickly combine forces deployed by different means into capable MAGTFs ready for employment.

MAGTFs routinely deploy in amphibious ships as a forward afloat force for rapid response to crisis situations. Maritime prepositioning ships squadrons (MPSRONS) permit rapid deployment of heavier forces. MAGTFs organized as Maritime Prepositioning Forces (MPFs) deploy by strategic airlift to link up with the heavy equipment prepositioned on the MPSRON. The combination of air and sealift permits the rapid introduction of a MEB and 30 days of sustainability with a fraction of the aircraft sorties required by airlift alone. The TAVB (aviation support ship) and the TAH (hospital ship) provide additional specialized support. During the initial deployment in Desert Shield, the preponderance of U.S. combat forces were Marines employing equipment and supplies from maritime prepositioning ships. These forces effectively provided security for follow-on forces. Equipment prepositioned in Norway provides a similar capability for the Norway Air Landed MEB. Air Contingency Forces, ranging from a reinforced infantry battalion to a light brigade, can deploy totally by air.

d. Affordability. Marine forces, designed with austerity in mind, are even more crucial as the budget and military force structure decrease. MAGTFs provide fleet and theater commanders tremendous versatility in a single force. Standing command elements drawing from reservoirs of forces provide an economical capability to create MAGTFs ranging in size from mobile training teams to assault-capable MEFs. These forces execute operations from humanitarian assistance to conventional combat. Marine Corps policy is to get the most out of whatever is appropriated by Congress.

THE TOTAL FORCE**I. THE CONCEPT**

The Total Force becomes increasingly important in a future of declining defense resources. As active force structure decreases, the maintenance of appropriate capabilities and the retention of a viable force for sustained conventional combat requires added emphasis on the Marine Corps Reserve.

II. MOBILIZATION ROLES FOR THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The active and reserve force capabilities of the Total Force are complementary. Active forces focus on operations at the lower end of the spectrum of conflict (LIC and MIC) while maintaining the capability to satisfy the Marine Corps initial commitment to general war. Reserve forces provide the added capabilities and depth required to sustain active forces during lengthy deployments or protracted conflict (LIC or MIC). The Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) may be employed in operations short of war under the Presidential 200K man Call-Up authority or to support Civil Internal Defense operations during Annual Training periods.

a. Selected Marine Corps Reserve. The Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) has three mobilization roles:

- o Augmentation. Reserve units augment the three active MEFs by filling existing units. Examples of augmentation include fourth rifle companies in infantry battalions, bridge and bulk fuel platoons in engineer support battalions, and firing batteries in LAAM battalions.
- o Reinforcement. Reserve units reinforce the three active MEFs by adding capability, particularly combat support and combat service support, to the active MEFs. Examples are artillery battalions, aircraft squadrons, and CSS units.
- o Force Expansion. The degree to which the Marine Corps Reserve can expand the active force depends on whether augmentation and/or reinforcement have been directed. If augmentation or reinforcement are not ordered, the Marine Corps Reserve can constitute a fourth MEF with reduced capabilities, particularly in aviation and CSS units. If augmentation and/or reinforcement have been executed, the SMCR's ability to expand active structure is limited to those units not committed. In this case

the SMCR can provide either a MEB with a limited aviation capability or form the nucleus for reconstituting a division, wing, and FSSG. Expansion beyond these levels would require additional support, ranging from activation of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) to increased personnel procurement.

b. Individual Ready Reserve. The Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) is comprised of Marines recently released from active duty. Marines released from active duty less than two years represent a pool of trained personnel available as **individual** replacements.

III. MOBILIZATION PRIORITIES OF THE ACTIVE FMF

Although reserve personnel or units may be used at the lower end of the spectrum of conflict, the primary reserve mobilization role is to provide the additional capabilities naval expeditionary forces need for sustained conventional combat.

a. Infantry. Sufficient rifle companies to man a fourth rifle company in active infantry battalions is maintained in the 4th Marine Division until additional active structure becomes available. These companies are affiliated with an active duty battalion, trained to a high state of readiness, and upon mobilization become the battalion's fourth company.

b. Artillery. MAGTFs, as expeditionary forces, carefully balance the need for firepower with the need for strategic mobility. Integrated air and naval gunfire compensate for the relatively low density of active MAGTF artillery battalions. Requirements for indirect fire support increase when MAGTFs are committed to conventional combat operations. Artillery battalions are maintained in the 4th Division to reinforce each of the artillery regiments in the active MEFs. These battalions are affiliated with an active regiment.

c. Armor. The expeditionary character of the MAGTF has limited the number of active tank battalions. Requirements for armor increase when MAGTFs are committed to conventional combat operations at the mid to high end of the spectrum of conflict. Armor companies/battalions are maintained in the 4th Division to augment or reinforce each of the tank battalions in the active MEFs. These companies/battalions are highly trained and affiliated with an active battalion.

d. Combat Service Support. The combat service support elements of active MAGTFs are optimized for expeditionary operations and have the capability to provide sustainment for the initial commitment of deployed forces. Protracted conventional combat or combat involving more than two MEFs requires additional CSS capability. Distribution of critical supplies such as fuel, water, repair parts, and ammunition, and repair of combat

essential equipment at dispersed forward locations may exceed the capability of the active forces. Skilled personnel are maintained in the 4th FSSG to augment or reinforce the FSSGs of the active MEFs.

e. Ground-Based Air Defense. The minimal air threat at the lower end of the spectrum of conflict, and the provision of local air superiority by the Navy during the initial stages of the amphibious assault justifies the relatively low density of ground-based air defense in the active MEFs. MAGTFs may face a more formidable enemy air threat in sustained conventional combat. Integrated air defense requires more firing batteries than are available in the active LAAM and LAAD battalions. Firing batteries are maintained in the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing to augment or reinforce the LAAM and LAAD battalions of the active MEFs.

f. Aviation Support. MAGTFs are integrated air, ground, and logistic teams. The active Marine Corps has sufficient aircraft squadrons to support the simultaneous commitment of two MEFs. Intense regional conflict could require the commitment of up to three MEFs. Aircraft squadrons of all types are maintained in the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing to reinforce the aircraft wings of the active MEFs.

FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**I. INTRODUCTION**

The naval expeditionary mission is the single most important factor influencing Marine Corps' force development. It dictates how the Marine Corps organizes, trains, and equips its forces. The MAGTF is an outgrowth of that mission. This chapter presents mid-term force development objectives for all Marines which will enhance MAGTF expeditionary capabilities. Chapters 7 and 8 discuss specific MAGTF operational capabilities derived from MAGTF operations and implementing actions.

II. MID-TERM FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The MAGTF is a naval expeditionary force which combines air, ground, and logistics forces under a common commander. It is the naval expeditionary characteristics of the MAGTF which ensure its effectiveness and make it unique among military organizations. **THE EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE NAVAL EXPEDITIONARY CAPABILITIES OF THE MAGTF IS THE MARINE CORPS' NUMBER ONE FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE.**

III. FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES: MAGTF

The following considerations are central to improving MAGTF capabilities.

a. Unity of Command. The MEF is the largest, most capable MAGTF. The MEF commander is responsible for the combat readiness of the MEF and has the authority to develop training plans and to redirect assigned personnel to accomplish MEF objectives. The MEF represents a unique combat capability. It is a pool of assets from which to organize smaller MAGTFs. The MEF commander task organizes smaller MAGTFs, using forces trained, equipped, and structured to accomplish a specific mission. Improvements to the MEF special operations capability raise individual and collective skills throughout the MEF and enhance employment options.

b. Flexibility. The Marine Corps organizes, trains, and equips MAGTFs for employment anywhere in the world. Unit procedures and techniques focus on enhancements which enable the MAGTF to:

- o respond on short notice for deployment by air or by sea;

- o conduct forcible entry operations, including amphibious assault;
- o project, maintain, and support the landing force from a seabase; and,
- o operate in austere environments at the end of extended sea lines of communication (SLOC).

c. Ready MEB. Each MEF has a ready MEB designated for immediate employment. Based on current and projected theater commitments, MEF commanders:

- o develop "mission profiles" for the MEB. These mission profiles specify missions, conditions, and standards;
- o develop a structured training program for the MEB (similar to the MEU(SOC) "training tracks");
- o develop options to deploy by either amphibious shipping, by strategic airlift, or by a combination of MPS and strategic airlift.

d. Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF). The MPF is integral to the rapid deployment of large-scale sustainable forces. MPF flexibility is increased through innovative loading and through MPF deployment options for other than a full brigade. MPFs of varying size may be deployed for independent operations or in conjunction with an amphibious ready group. Other options include the use of an MPF as a seabase for selected operational or logistic support missions. MEF commanders should:

- o examine MPF deployment options for forces less than a "heavy MEB;"
- o develop "capability sets" (pre-packaged supplies and equipment) to support specific mission requirements;
- o continue to modify load plans to promote easier accessibility to essential containerized supplies;
- o explore the use of MPSRON ships as a seabase for maritime special purpose or logistics support operations.

e. Crisis/Contingency Planning. Development of Deterrent Force Modules and Crisis Action Modules (DFMs and CAMs) also improve MEF flexibility. These planned force packages match operational forces with strategic mobility assets for rapid response to potential contingencies and crises. The MEF and MEB commanders constantly seek to reduce the time required for mission planning.

IV. FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES: DOCTRINE

The primary doctrine objective for the mid-term is the institutionalization of Maneuver Warfare as a warfighting philosophy. Maneuver warfare principles guide the review and development of MAGTF doctrine in every functional area. Marine Corps doctrine should:

- o promote a common language and precision of terms;
- o establish general guidance that permits MAGTFs to function in uncertain and demanding environments;
- o recognize the importance of military judgement and foster a sense of the opportunistic nature of war;
- o be responsive to the needs of the FMF, simple to read, understand, and execute.

V. FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES: ORGANIZATION

Reductions in end strength probably will occur during the near term period. The exact size of the reduction is unknown. The global needs of a maritime nation, the aggregate utility of naval expeditionary forces and the demonstrated performance of Marines have great influence on force size. Regardless of the end strength, key organizational objectives are:

- o Develop and **maintain** the Total Force **structure** (size and composition) necessary to satisfy requirements up to and including general war;
- o **Man** the active force to levels which **promote unit cohesiveness, the development of critical skills, and aggressive combat training**;
- o **Improve unit stability** in order to preserve critical and perishable skills.

a. Structure. Marines organize for combat as MAGTFs i.e. **combined arms** organizations that exploit the synergy inherent in closely integrated air and ground operations. The **balanced** combat capabilities of the MAGTF vastly exceed that of the sum of the capabilities of the subordinate elements. Future force structure changes acknowledge the combined arms character of the MAGTF and also the importance of balance. **BALANCED COMBINED ARMS CAPABILITIES ARE PRESERVED.** No specific combat or supporting capability can be deleted or reduced to ineffectiveness without damaging the overall combat capability of the MAGTF. Future structure will not become hollow. It will remain balanced by reflecting the combined arms nature of the MAGTF.

b. Manning. Manning levels promote unit cohesiveness, the development of critical skills, and aggressive combat training. This plan outlines three levels of manning for FMF units based on the following criteria:

TIER 1, (94-100%). Units which require a high degree of cohesion to succeed in combat. There is a great potential for heavy losses in combat and for continuous operations. Training of the entire unit as a cohesive whole is mandatory. The likelihood of employment as a unit across the spectrum of conflict is high. Some units have a capability that is critically short within the Marine Corps.

TIER 2, (90-93%). Units which require a high degree of cohesion, but less than those in Tier 1. These units normally support Tier 1 combat units by deploying as detachments with MEUs and as units with MEBs and MEFs.

TIER 3, (80-89%). Units which are used primarily in conventional combat operations. The requirement for many of these units in combat is more situational than for units in Tier 1 or 2.

Figure 5-1 shows the FMF manning objectives developed by this plan. Annex C contains the current structure and manning objectives for the subordinate elements of the MAGTF.

c. Unit stability. Unit stability contributes to readiness by preserving unit cohesiveness and critical skills. Manpower planners should:

- o seek ways to **increase FMF tour lengths** and balance personnel rotation;
- o evaluate the merits of **unit rotation** in order to stabilize trained units;
- o minimize T/O changes.

MEF commanders should reinforce these objectives with local manning policies.

PROPOSED MANNING FOR FMF UNITS

	<u>CE</u>	<u>GCE</u>	<u>ACE</u>	<u>CSSE</u>
TIER 1 94-100%	MEU CE ANGLICO FOR RECON RAD BN	INF BN RECON BN	HMH (CH-53E)	MSSG HQ
TIER 2 90-93%	MEB CE COMM BN SRIG(-)	INF REGT HQ D/S ARTY BN CBT ENGR BN	R/W SQDN (LESS CH-53E) VMA SQDN MALS MASS MATCS MWCS LAAD BN	MAINT BN
TIER 3 80-89%	MEF CE MEF HQSVC CO SRI HQSVC CO HQ BN DIV	LAI BN TK BN ASLT AMPH BN ARMRD ASLTBN G/S ARTY BN ARTY REGT	LAAM BN MACS MAG HQ MWHS H&S MACG HQ MWSG F/W SQDN (LESS VMA)	BSSG HQ H&S BN SUPPLY BN ENG SPT BN MEDICAL BN DENTAL BN LDG SPT BN MT BN

Figure 5-1, Proposed Manning for FMF Units

VI. FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES: TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The uncertain world situation, dynamic national security environment, and technological advancements demand constant evaluation of training and education programs. Programs must be applicable to the needs of the operating forces, timely, and innovative. Training and education actions are intended to increase the readiness of ALL Marines, to go to war **today** - and to win. It requires Marines who can think and act in an atmosphere of uncertainty, under the most strenuous conditions. The objectives for training and education are:

- o To ensure that **individual** Marines are technically proficient in their specialties and in the skills required in combat. (Individual Training)
- o To ensure that all Marine **units** are prepared to operate within the MAGTF organization, whether independently or in joint or combined operations. (Unit Training)

- o To ensure that all current and future Marine **leaders**, from private to general, are mentally, physically, and morally prepared for uncertainties arising from an expeditionary mission and the nature of combat.
(Professional Military Education)

VII. FORCE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES: EQUIPMENT

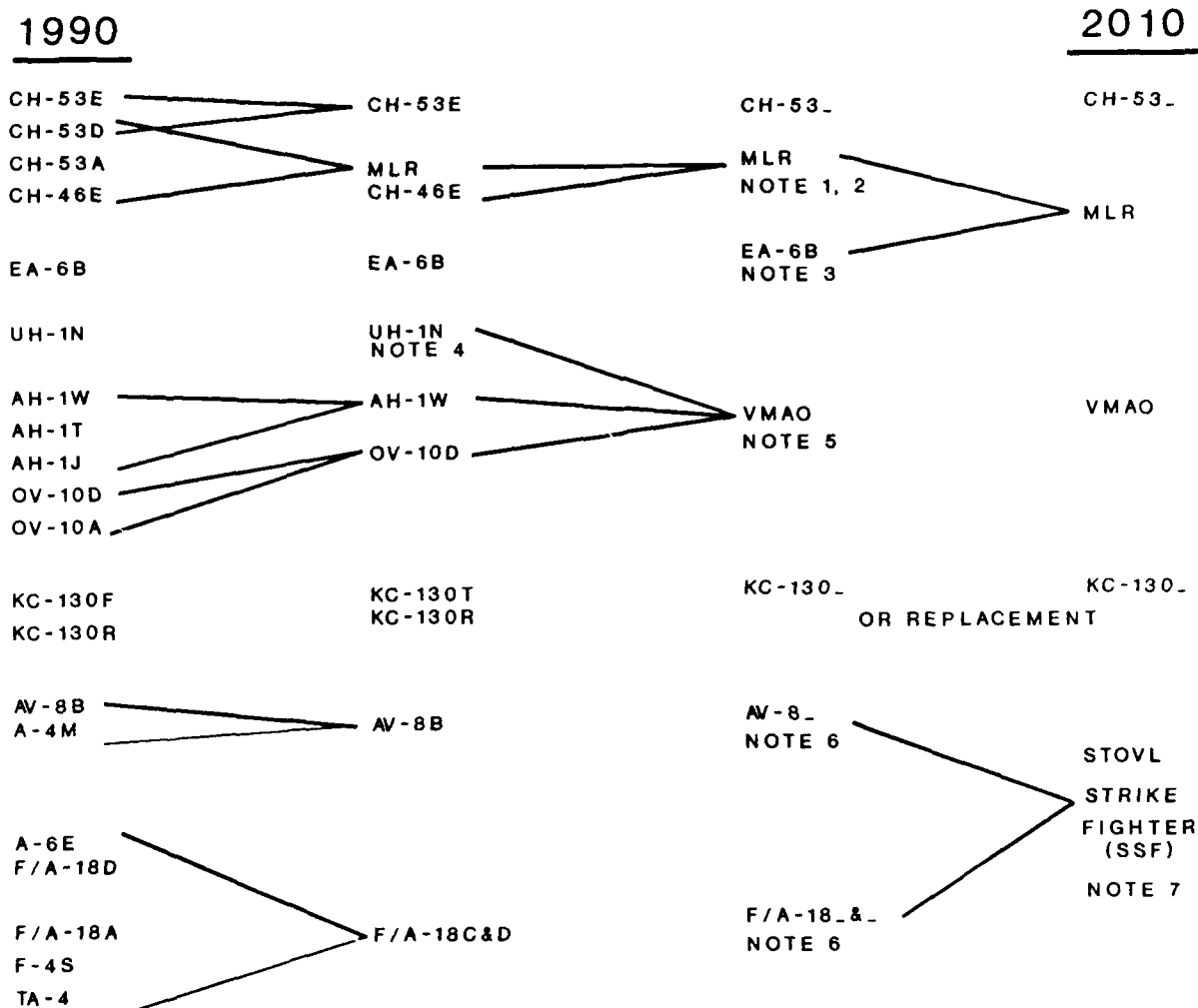
The primary equipment development objective for the mid-term is the acquisition of systems which enhance the expeditionary capability of the Fleet Marine Forces. Equipment supporting naval expeditionary forces should:

- o provide balance between weapons effectiveness, sustainability, survivability, and strategic and tactical mobility;
- o be lightweight, capable of supporting or being employed by foot-mobile infantry on expanded battlefields;
- o include multi-purpose munitions capable of being launched from air or ground platforms;
- o increase combat power with little or no increase to structure, manning, or lift requirements;
- o be simple to maintain decreasing dependence on external maintenance sources;
- o improve interoperability and commonality;
- o be the product of an acquisition system which quickly fields "adequate" equipment in required quantities rather than imposing delays for technological changes which promise marginal increases in performance.

These generalized equipment objectives matched against operational requirements provide the basis for MAGTF equipment and material development.

In support of these objectives, the Marine Corps is firmly committed to the development of an advanced assault amphibian (AAA), a medium lift replacement aircraft (MLR), and the continuation of the Aviation Neckdown Plan in figure 5-2.

USMC AVIATION NECKDOWN PLAN



NOTES

1. Develop pallet kits to support airborne: (a) electronic warfare, (b) C2, (c) DASC, (d) refueler, and/or (e) clandestine pathfinder.
2. When technology available, develop airborne early warning variant.
3. Return to USN when other A/C (pallets/pods) can assume mission.
4. Delete when VMAO A/C can support utility mission.
5. A new VTOL aircraft to assume AH-1 and OV-10 missions; for escort mission, need a positive speed differential of 1.2 to 1.5 over MLR.
6. Either or both include pods to conduct portions of reconnaissance and electronic warfare.
7. Attaining SSF by 2010 depends on technology.

Figure 5-2

MAGTF OPERATIONS ACROSS THE SPECTRUM OF CONFLICT**I. THE INITIAL STEP IN FORCE DEVELOPMENT**

Figure 6-1 presents the major types of MAGTF operations. Distinctions between the levels of conflict and the types of operations under each level are not clear-cut. What is important is to identify the types of operations MAGTFs conduct and the capabilities necessary for successful execution. It is the initial step in force development. A description of each operation, including an operational concept and the capabilities requiring emphasis to execute the concept, is in Annex A.

II. LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT: THE MAGTF IN STABILITY AND LIMITED OBJECTIVE OPERATIONS

In low intensity conflict, MAGTFs execute stability operations to help friendly or allied governments maintain internal stability and to ensure public welfare, and limited objective operations to achieve specific objectives through the application of calculated combinations of military force. Two major differences set these operations apart. In limited objective operations, the use of force is planned from the outset. In stability operations, it is a contingent self-defense measure. The mission objective in a limited objective operation usually is clearly expressed in military terms. In a stability operation, it often is not.

a. Stability Operations

(1) **Presence.** Presence includes joint and combined exercises and show of force missions. Operations will consist of exercises that simulate wartime operations and improve the level of joint and combined training. Show of force missions demonstrate American resolve.

(2) **Humanitarian Assistance.** MAGTFs provide humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters, as a product of deliberate bilateral agreement, and as civic action projects. Humanitarian assistance operations provide effective help while learning about the people and preserving good will.

MAGTF OPERATIONS IN THE SPECTRUM OF CONFLICT

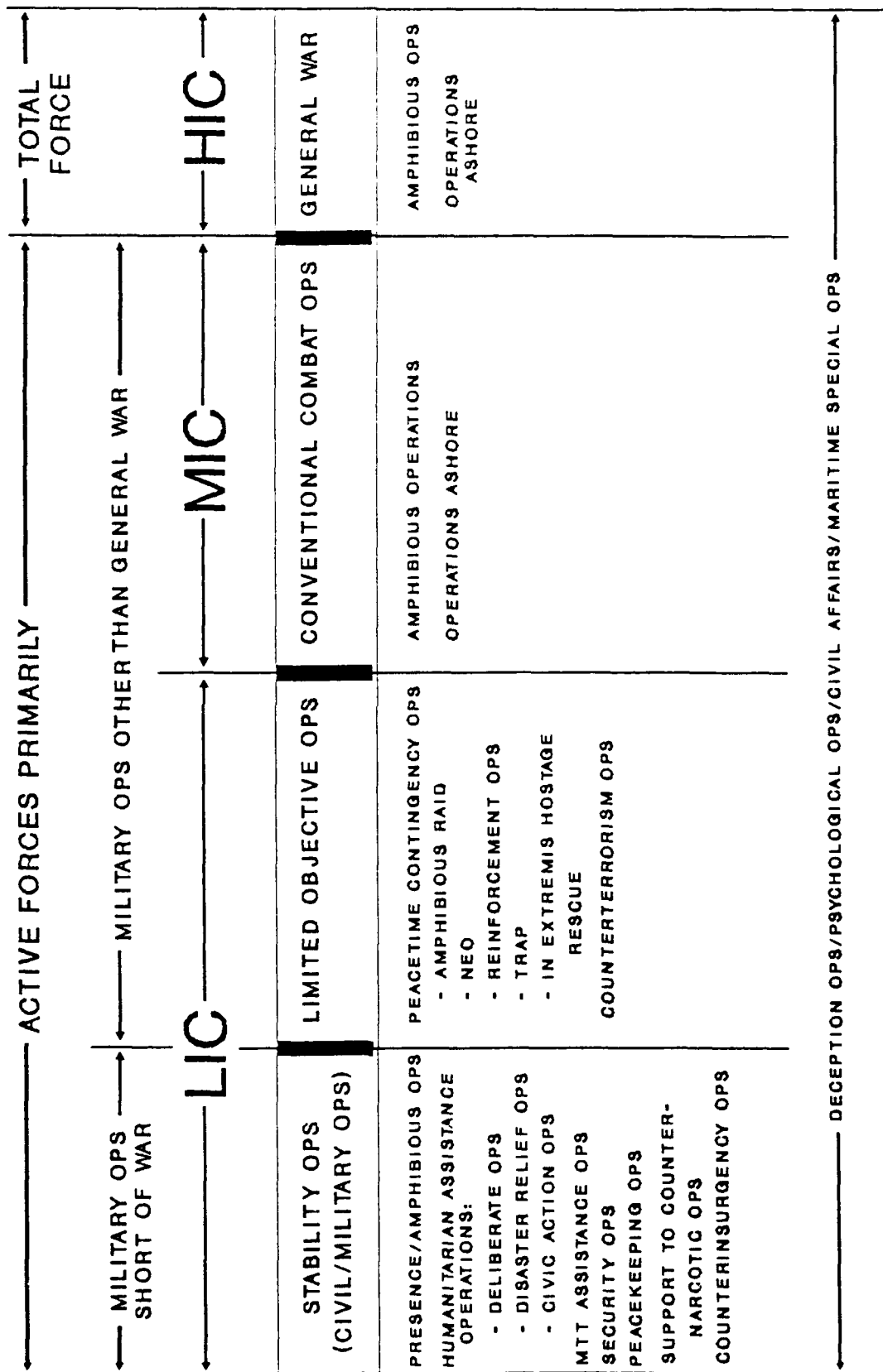


Figure 6-1

(3) **Mobile Training Teams.** Mobile training teams (MTTs) provide security assistance coordinated through the Department of State (DOS). The objective of MTT operations is to provide recipients an organic training capability. Selective use of individual Marine reservists with special skills or regional expertise expands the MTT capability of MAGTFs.

(4) **Peacekeeping.** MAGTFs execute peacekeeping operations in a potentially hostile environment, normally as part of a joint or combined force. The objective is to deter or contain violence. Although peacekeeping operations are a type of stability operation, such operations can quickly escalate to open conflict.

(5) **Security.** MAGTFs executing security operations protect U.S. lives and property, protect a friendly government's integrity, preserve treaty rights, and/or provide intelligence and other support to improve host nation capabilities. A joint or combined force normally conducts security operations.

(6) **Counterinsurgency.** MAGTFs conduct counterinsurgency operations to help stabilize and assist in foreign internal defense. MAGTFs counter insurgent threats through a combination of selected combat, intelligence, psychological, and civic action operations designed to destroy the insurgent's grip on the people. The objective is to shift popular support away from the insurgents and toward the legitimate government. MAGTFs provide support through the local government to improve the environment and deny resources to the insurgents. Counterinsurgency operations may escalate to limited objective operations.

(7) **Counternarcotics.** MAGTFs participate in counternarcotic operations when directed by the national command authorities (NCA). Support may range from providing individual military skills training to active participation in an interagency task force conducting counternarcotic raids beyond U.S. borders. MAGTFs also may provide operational planning instruction and assistance to interagency task forces, communications, transportation support, and conduct surveillance and interdiction operations.

b. Limited Objective Operations. MAGTFs engaging in limited objective operations perform peacetime contingency operations and counterterrorist operations. In both operations, the mission, duration, geographic area, and application of force is constrained. Limited objective operations do not include pursuit and exploitation.

(1) **Peacetime Contingency Operations.** MAGTFs perform six types of peacetime contingency operations. In strike operations, MAGTFs execute swift incursions into an objective

followed by a planned withdrawal. Strike operations include amphibious raids as well as port and airfield seizures. MAGTFs also reinforce committed national or international forces. Recovery operations include protection or evacuation of non-combatants, recovery of downed aircraft, equipment, and personnel through clandestine insertion of forces by air or surface means, and in extremis hostage rescue operations.

(2) Counterterrorist Operations. MAGTFs execute counterterrorist operations to prevent, deter, and respond to acts of terrorism. MAGTFs embarked aboard ships can be tailored to support joint or combined operations or, in extreme situations, to conduct unilateral counterterrorist operations. The amphibious raid is the cornerstone of the MAGTF's counterterrorist capability. The MAGTF conducts raids to destroy known terrorist targets, recover hostages or sensitive material, or provide a diversion in support of national counterterrorist operations.

III. MID-INTENSITY CONFLICT: THE MAGTF IN CONVENTIONAL COMBAT OPERATIONS SHORT OF GENERAL WAR

Mid-intensity conflicts range from relatively short but intense regional conflicts to protracted revolutionary war. All share some common characteristics. Each normally would

- o Involve a national policy which called for a relatively quick solution.
- o Be fought without general mobilization. Primarily active Marine forces would be used, although selected individuals or units from the 200,000 reserve call-up could be utilized.
- o Involve joint or combined forces. MAGTFs will rarely be employed unilaterally in MIC.

Mid-intensity conflict may involve MAGTFs in naval or land campaigns. The MAGTF's primary contribution to naval campaigns is amphibious operations. In regional conflict, the most frequent amphibious missions may be operations which contribute to the land campaign. These include lodgements, extractions, raids, and employment from an afloat base as an operational reserve. MAGTFs also conduct operations ashore alongside other U.S. or allied forces.

a. Amphibious Operations. The amphibious assault remains the principal means of projecting sustained naval power ashore. MEBs are deployed as the forward echelon of the MEF. As the assault echelon, the MEB's mission is to seize and hold a lodgement for the introduction of follow-on forces. Maritime prepositioning forces are used to rapidly build combat power

ashore. The assault follow-on echelon (AFOE) arrives with the logistic support to sustain the force until the transoceanic supply lines are established. Regardless of how deployed, the goal normally is the rapid expansion to a MEF.

b. Operations Ashore. After U.S. forces have been committed to sustained combat operations in theater, the MEF may become the Joint Task Force (JTF) operational reserve; may be assigned an area of responsibility reinforcing U.S. Army or allied forces; or may be reembarked for additional amphibious operations. The total integration of air, ground, and support forces under a single commander makes MAGTFs particularly suitable for deep operations against critical enemy centers of gravity.

IV. HIGH INTENSITY CONFLICT: THE MAGTF IN GENERAL WAR

General war is armed conflict between major powers, in which the total resources of the belligerents are employed and national survival is threatened. The threat of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction cause forces to operate widely dispersed, massing only for decisive action. The levelling effect of widespread weapons proliferation ensures that neither combatant is able to rely solely on qualitative weapons supremacy to defeat its adversary.

a. Total Force. As discussed in chapter 4, active Marine forces are able to meet the Marine Corps' initial commitment to general war. Mobilized reserves provide the added capability required for sustained combat, beginning with augmentation and reinforcement of the three active MEFs by the Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR). SMCR units not required for augmentation and reinforcement form the core of a fourth MEF, which is rounded out by reassigning regular Marines from the supporting establishment and mobilizing the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

b. Amphibious Operations. MAGTFs in general war operate as part of a larger naval, joint, or combined force. Amphibious forces require the protection of other naval forces during transit to the objective area and for air, surface, and sub-surface superiority during the amphibious assault. As in mid-intensity conflict, MAGTFs conduct amphibious operations in support of both naval and land campaigns. The major difference between MIC and HIC is the threat. Against the more capable threat in high-intensity conflict, MEF amphibious assaults are required.

c. Operations Ashore. The MAGTF's usefulness in operations ashore during HIC is similar to its usefulness in MIC. The primary difference is in the size of the operation. MEFs with multiple divisions, or two or more MEFs under a FMF command

element, are possible.

V. MILITARY ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE SPECTRUM OF CONFLICT

MAGTFs plan and execute a number of operations at all levels of conflict: tactical military deception, psychological warfare, civil affairs, and maritime special operations. The MAGTF conducts these operations independently or in support of other operations.

a. Tactical Military Deception. MAGTFs execute tactical military deception to cause the enemy to take actions favorable to the MAGTF. Successful deception operations require detailed knowledge of the deception target. Operational security is maintained to protect the MAGTF's true intentions from disclosure.

b. Psychological Warfare. MAGTFs conduct active psychological warfare ranging from planned civic actions to the employment of specially organized, trained, and equipped psychological warfare units. The MAGTF is able to fully integrate other Service units such as specialized U.S. Army loudspeaker and audio-visual direct support teams.

c. Civil Affairs. MAGTFs conduct civil affairs activities to ensure freedom of movement along MAGTF lines of communication, identify and acquire locally available resources, and evacuate civilians.

d. Maritime Special Operations. MAGTFs possess the special training and equipment necessary to task organize units capable of conducting maritime special operations. The amphibious raid is the primary focus of MAGTF special operations training.

VI. VALUE OF NAVAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Seabased MAGTFs precisely tailor forces ashore to the situation. MAGTFs operating from amphibious shipping limit the requirement for vulnerable and highly visible facilities ashore. MAGTFs employ air and surface assets to insert and extract forces from locations with minimal dependence on established shore facilities. MAGTFs have the organic sustainment and seabased support capability to remain on the scene for an extended period. Once ashore, MAGTFs are prepared to function independently, as part of an amphibious task force, as a component of a joint or combined task force, or provide the nucleus of a joint task force headquarters.

Chapter 7

MAGTF OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

The following prioritized list of MAGTF capabilities is derived from the MAGTF operations discussed in chapter 6. Chapter 8 lists implementing actions by functional area to achieve the capabilities. Annex A relates capabilities to specific operational areas. Annex B lists implementing actions for each capability.

II. CAPABILITIES TO BE EMPHASIZED

The list of capabilities to be emphasized in the mid term was developed from an assessment of MAGTF operations. It is not all inclusive, but presents capabilities which will have the greatest effect on improving the expeditionary nature of the MAGTF. Two observations are made from this assessment. First, MAGTFs must be able to: operate in a variety of environments and conditions, i.e., at night or during periods of reduced visibility; have access to near real-time intelligence; communicate and maneuver over extended distances; and conduct joint and combined operations. Although not listed separately, these capabilities are embedded in many of those to be emphasized. Secondly, although the analysis focused on low to mid-intensity conflict operations, improvements provide benefits across the spectrum of conflict.

1. Capability to conduct amphibious raids on short notice at night in adverse weather under emission control (EMCON) from over the horizon (OTH) via air or surface means against distant inland targets.
2. Capability to conduct sustained operations in a chemical environment; to detect chemical agents; to decontaminate personnel, supplies, and equipment; to provide individual and collective protection from chemical agents; and to exercise command and control in a chemical environment.
3. Capability to acquire targets and to disseminate the information to target attack and intelligence agencies in time for successful exploitation.
4. Capability to transport and distribute essential equipment and supplies to forward units, both day and night, using a wide range of mobility capabilities and in a variety of operational environments.

5. Capability to rapidly move the assault elements of the MEF ground combat element (GCE) and its equipment over extended distances at night in adverse weather.
6. Capability to receive current all-source intelligence and information from national, theater, and other Service sources.
7. Capability to operate all MAGTF aircraft except KC-130s from amphibious ships and multiple temporary forward vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) sites and short take-off, vertical landing (STOVL) facilities (including expeditionary airfields (EAFs) and airfields with unusable runways).
8. Capability to conduct a MEF amphibious assault at night from over the horizon.
9. Capability to perform tactical multi-sensor aerial reconnaissance (TACRECCE) with organic MAGTF short take off, vertical landing (STOVL) aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).
10. Capability to execute all aspects of military operations in urban terrain (MOUT).
11. Capability to collect and process signals intelligence (SIGINT) with organic MAGTF assets.
12. Capability to maintain a war-ready MEB within each MEF.
13. Capability to provide task organized special operations capable (SOC) forces at MEF, MEB, and MEU levels.
14. Capability for MEF and MEB command elements (CEs) to conduct rapid mission planning at a level comparable to that of the current MEU.
15. Capability to conduct a range of MPF operations to include deployment of forces less than a heavy MEB, employment with an amphibious MEU(SOC) for limited forcible entry, and seabased maritime special purpose and logistical operations.
16. Capability to execute and support a wide range of operations from sea bases.
17. Capability for MAGTFs to conduct intelligence planning and all-source intelligence product preparation.
18. Capability to train forces for operations across a wide range of geographic and climatic conditions.
19. Capability to employ electronic warfare (EW) to exploit or disrupt the enemy's critical command and control at decisive times.

20. Capability to provide secure communications across the expanded battlefield and from over the horizon (OTH) during amphibious operations.
21. Capability to conduct riverine operations.
22. Capability for MAGTF command elements (CEs) to use simulation/gaming in future operations planning, particularly amphibious rehearsals.
23. Capability to provide ground maneuver units sufficient mobility and organic firepower to seize and secure objectives early in the over-the-horizon (OTH) amphibious assault with less than optimal indirect fire support.
24. Capability to provide effective individual and collective security measures for Marines, the MAGTF, and non-combatants (including riot control).
25. Capability to designate and mark targets for air attack with organic, lightweight equipment.
26. Capability to merge forces and expand to larger MAGTFs without disrupting continuity of operations.
27. Capability for MEF command elements (CEs) to function at the operational level in an expeditionary environment with command and control systems that are survivable, and can support fluid operations.
28. Capability to provide surface fire support with sufficient range, responsiveness, accuracy, and mobility to support troops in close contact, and to counter enemy fire support.
29. Capability to breach obstacles under fire and in all weather/light conditions, with no significant reduction in momentum.
30. Capability to exercise command and control in an electronic warfare (EW) environment (e.g., electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM)).
31. Capability for the MEF command element (CE) to plan for, employ, and control organic MAGTF assets, other Marine Corps assets, and other Service assets in deception operations.
32. Capability to assist U.S. Government agencies by identifying and providing military training in support of counternarcotic operations.
33. Capability to provide foreign area experts to MAGTF command elements (CEs).

34. Capability for MAGTF command elements (CEs) to interoperate with joint forces and coordinate with combined forces.
35. Capability to translate and interrogate in the languages most widely encountered in the operational theater.
36. Capability to self-deploy all MAGTF aircraft except the KC-130 from the continental U.S. (CONUS) and forward bases to amphibious ships or expeditionary facilities in the MAGTF employment area.
37. Capability to employ aviation as a maneuver element.
38. Capability to task other Service collection assets, and to analyze and disseminate all-source intelligence related to terrorist organizations and operations.
39. Capability for MAGTF command elements (CEs) to identify and execute required coordination with non-DOD agencies involved in crisis action planning.
40. Capability to field Marine Aviation Command and Control System (MACCS) elements to support widely dispersed expeditionary MAGTFs.
41. Capability to transmit, receive, and process essential logistics information.
42. Capability to employ an integrated air defense system that effectively supports expeditionary forces.
43. Capability to communicate and coordinate with, and operate as a component of, a counternarcotic interagency task force.
44. Capability for the MAGTF command element (CE) to plan, employ, and control MAGTF assets, other Marine Corps assets, and other Service civil affairs units.
45. Capability to execute combined action programs (CAP) with indigenous forces.
46. Capability to provide rear area security (RAS) without diverting maneuver elements.
47. Capability to provide initial terminal guidance (ITG) for aircraft and surface craft.
48. Capability to cross gaps, under fire, with no significant reduction in momentum.
49. Capability to rapidly identify and locate Marines with proficiency in special skills or experience.

50. Capability for the MAGTF command element (CE) to plan for, employ, and control MAGTF assets, other Marine Corps assets, and other Service assets in psychological warfare.

IMPLEMENTING ACTIONS

I. CATEGORIES: RELATIVE IMPORTANCE

This chapter lists the implementing actions, by functional area (Doctrine, Training/Education, Organization, Equipment), required to achieve the MAGTF capabilities listed in chapter 7. The list of actions is not intended to be all inclusive. It represents those actions which, if implemented, will improve the MAGTF's expeditionary capabilities.

Training/Education and **Equipment** actions are sorted into three categories. **Category 1** contains the highest priority actions--actions which provide the greatest increase in MAGTF capability. **Category 2** contains actions of the next highest priority. If resources permit, these actions should be accomplished after category 1. **Category 3** contains actions of lower priority than categories 1 or 2.

Doctrine, Organization, Facilities, and Other actions are sorted into two categories. The relatively short lists of actions and the general nature of the resources required for implementation made establishing a third category unnecessary. **Category 1** contains actions that should be done first. **Category 2** contains actions that should be done if resources allow.

II. ACTIONS: DOCTRINE

The actions listed below include the development or revision of concepts, doctrine, techniques, and procedures. Responsibility for implementation varies depending on the action. The numbers in parentheses after each action refer to capabilities listed in chapter 7 that require the action. Annex B lists the implementing actions for each capability.

Category 1

Revise FMFM 11-1, MAGTF Nuclear, Chemical, and Defensive Biological Operations. (2)

Develop and publish seabasing concepts and techniques. (16)

Revise communications doctrine to reflect reduced circuits and improved mobility, incorporating over-the-horizon (OTH)/extended battlefield/minimum essential communications techniques. (20, 30)

Revise applicable Marine Corps doctrinal publications dealing with military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) to include use of new infantry weapons and insertion techniques. (10)

Review current communication nets to reduce the number of radios and nets. (28)

Revise appropriate amphibious doctrinal publications to incorporate OTH tactics and techniques. (1, 8)

Revise FMFM 3-1 to include an abbreviated staff action process for rapid mission planning and no-rehearsal amphibious operations, using current MEU rapid planning procedures as a baseline. (14)

Publish doctrine relating to MAGTF organization and operations. (12, 26, 27)

Define mission and roles of all MAGTF intelligence sections, particularly SRI group or SRI detachments, relating to planning and product preparation. (17)

Revise doctrine for the integrated air defense of the MAGTF. (42)

Publish revised engineer doctrine. (29)

Publish comprehensive security doctrine including security of facilities, individual security, terrorism counteraction, and civil disturbance. (24)

Publish doctrine for support of expeditionary airfield (EAF) and temporary forward sites. Topics to include logistic support, C2, standard dimensions, number per MEF, security, phasing ashore, and temporary use of amphibious "decks of opportunity" in support of phasing ashore. (7)

Revise fire support doctrine to describe the employment of fire support in supporting new tactical concepts (e.g., maneuver warfare, OTH). (28)

Incorporate methods for determining, processing, and disseminating essential logistics information in FMFM 4-1. (41)

Category 2

Develop and publish an FMFM on rear area security (RAS) which addresses planning and operations, command and control, supporting arms, defensive operations/tactics, and offensive operations/tactics. (46)

Publish, as operational guides, MEB and MEF level rapid planning "playbooks". (14)

Coordinate updating and validation of joint seabasing doctrine. (16)

Publish C3CM doctrine integrating SIGINT, EW, and lethal means in a coordinated effort against enemy command and control. (19)

Publish techniques and principles for organizing battalion/unit field trains. (5)

Complete and publish FMFM 7-5A, MAGTF Riverine Operations. (21)

Continue coordination with Navy/JCS on update of NWP 13(A)/FMFM 7-5, Doctrine for Navy/Marine Corps Joint Riverine Operations. (21)

Develop and publish procedures for the Marine aviation command and control system (MACCS) which support rapid planning and decision-making under minimal communications conditions. (30)

Develop tactical procedures for the combined employment of ACE and GCE as maneuver elements. (37)

Publish doctrinal material for counternarcotic operations by MAGTFs. (43)

Incorporate civil affairs planning considerations into appropriate MAGTF doctrine. (44)

Incorporate a series of phased OTH performance objectives in MEF campaign plans. (8)

Publish techniques for rapid dissemination of combat information for reactive targeting, and target analysis and prioritization for deliberate targeting. (3)

Revise OH 7-6 and publish as a FMFM. (15)

Publish a concept for military support to counternarcotic (CN) operations. (32)

Develop early warning information dissemination techniques for rear unit air defense. (42)

Establish doctrinal guidance in the appropriate Navy/Marine Corps publications concerning the conduct of combined action programs (CAP). (45)

III. ACTIONS: TRAINING/EDUCATION

The actions listed below include a wide variety of issues to include developing or revising formal training/education programs, establishing MCCRES mission performance standards, implementing exercise programs, developing training devices and materials, and conducting realistic individual and unit training, among others. Specific responsibilities for implementation varies depending on the action. The numbers in parentheses after each action refer to capabilities listed in chapter 7 that require the action. Annex B lists the implementing actions for each capability.

Category 1

Upgrade MCCRES mission performance NBC standards to include tactical decision-making and other command and control (C2) functions; large-scale decontamination of personnel, equipment, and supplies; and medical treatment of mass casualties in a chemical environment. (2)

Establish a MOUT facility at each MEF sufficient for a company sized unit, suitable for live fire and multiple integrated laser engagement system (MILES), with a capability to exercise demolition and obstacle breaching training. (10)

Develop training devices and materials to enhance realism of NBC training. (2)

Add instruction on MAGTF riverine operations to program of instruction (POI) at appropriate schools. (21)

Develop standard concepts and training procedures for practicing compositing during training. (26)

Increase school seats for language training, especially cryptologists and interrogator-translators. (35)

MEFs and MEBs conduct regular planning and training with the designated amphibious groups (PHIBGRUs) in a manner as similar as possible to that conducted by amphibious ready groups/MEU (ARG)/MEU (SOC). (12)

Provide resources to expand SOC-type training to a substantially larger base of units in each MEF. (13)

Implement a phased exercise program to test/evaluate revised MPF capabilities. (15)

Exercise long-range navigation with aerial refueling. (36)

Improve target acquisition training using freeplay exercises with sufficiently large opposing forces (OPFORs) and/or tactical exercise evaluation control group (TEECG) simulation of large and changing target arrays. (3)

Provide resources for one MEB free-play exercise per MEF annually against a comparably structured OPFOR. (8, 12)

Update MCCRES mission performance standards for all elements of the MAGTF to reflect operations at night and under adverse weather conditions. (5)

Increase maneuver distances in exercises to enhance training in extended battlefield scenarios. (5)

Incorporate principles of communications by exception and reduced nets into USMC professional military education (PME). (27)

Incorporate above principles into MCCRES mission performance standards for MAGTF command elements. (27)

State requirement in Joint Mission Essential Task List System (JMETLS) to conduct training in shipboard decontamination of MAGTF equipment during JCS exercises. (2)

State requirements in Joint Mission Essential Task List System (JMETLS) to incorporate deployment and buildup of MEBs into JCS exercises. (12)

Category 2

Develop concepts and planning guidelines for merging and expanding MAGTFs, include in formal schools POIs. (26)

Provide resources to include realistic obstacle clearance operations in training exercises. (29)

Develop wargames and simulators which incorporate logistics/CSS constraints. (4)

Establish means to train MAGTFs within realistic logistics constraints. (4)

Identify MOS skill requirements to conduct seabased operations to include: Joint staff designations, combat cargo, amphibious embarkation, landing support, and air operations. (16)

Develop and integrate seabasing instruction into the curricula of appropriate schools. (16)

Evaluate present curricula at LFTCs to determine if new course development or current curricula modifications are required. (16)

Develop and implement course of instruction for riverine assault craft crewmen. (21)

Develop and implement course of instruction for riverine assault craft maintenance support personnel. (21)

Develop a training syllabus for fire support personnel in the Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC). (46)

Train Bridge Company personnel in the engineer support battalion (ESB) on assault bridging in order to provide GCE with a surge bridging capability. (48)

Provide resources and obtain/schedule land and airspace to enable each MEF to conduct at least one exercise per year requiring the establishment and operation of remote forward sites. (7)

Revise MCCRES mission performance standards for electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) practices based on new doctrine, equipment, and techniques. (30)

Incorporate task organized Marine aviation command and control systems (MACCS) elements supporting MAGTFs smaller than MEFs in training exercises. (40)

Develop a comprehensive RAS training program for CE, CSSE, and ACE personnel (e.g., preparation of defensive positions, patrolling, fire support employment, and employment of crew-served weapons). (46)

Develop Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System (MCCRES) mission performance standards for rapid planning and conduct of OTH amphibious raids similar to the current MEU(SOC) training standards. (1)

Incorporate rapid planning, "playbook" development, and no-rehearsal raid techniques into professional military education (PME). (1, 14)

Improve basic and skill progression training and regional skills of intelligence analysts in formal schools. (11)

Incorporate CSS instruction into PME, to include tactical employment methods at night and in adverse conditions. (4, 41)

Establish MOUs/MOAs with other Service facilities for the use of selected training areas. (5, 18)

Develop training standards for breaching. (29)

Incorporate new CSS standards into MCCRES. (4)

Provide resources for increased raid training in each MEF using free play exercises with battlefield engagement simulators. (1)

Category 3

Expand security scenarios in exercises to include infiltration, sabotage, etc. (24)

Develop and execute mission-profile training tracks for all elements of the war-ready MEB. (12)

Develop mission performance standards for MAGTFs/units conducting seabased operations. (16)

Develop an MCI course on seabased operations. (16)

Develop an MCI course on MAGTF riverine operations. (21)

Develop MCCRES mission performance standards for riverine assault craft units. (21)

Develop MCCRES mission performance standards for MAGTF units conducting riverine operations. (21)

Identify and assign specific training responsibilities to bases/facilities that offer contingency/operations plan climatic and/or geographical conditions. (18)

Standardize Equipment Density Lists (EDL) for Special Training Equipment. (18)

Cross-train, where applicable, CSSE with Marine wing support squadron (MWSS) personnel, to assist the ACE in onload and offload of associated equipment. (36)

Use dissimilar aircraft in force-on-force exercises to effectively simulate air threats to all elements of the MAGTF. (42)

Identify training requirements that are unique to counternarcotics operations. (32,43)

Exercise CSSE civil affairs in combined training exercises. (44)

Develop MCCRES mission performance standards for rear area security (RAS). (46)

Integrate target intelligence into field exercises to elicit more counterfire training. (28)

Expand MCCRES mission performance standards to incorporate security measures for aviation units. (24)

Include tactical reconnaissance (TACRECCE) training using freeplay exercises with sufficiently large OPFORs and/or TEECG simulation of large and changing target arrays. (9)

Institute MCCRES mission performance standards for SIGINT as an integrated MAGTF intelligence function. (11)

Prepare and publish SOC skills training guides. (13)

Develop standards/criteria for identification and recording of special skill (i.e., mountain warfare, jungle, desert, cold weather) identifiers in JUMPS/MMS. (18)

Standardize all POIs for environmental training at SOTG/LFTC/Training Centers. (18)

Incorporate a series of phased OTH performance objectives in MEF campaign plans. (8)

Incorporate a series of phased deception performance objectives in MEF campaign plans. (31)

Evaluate tactical deception in freeplay exercises and incorporate results in Marine Corps Lessons Learned System (MCLLS). (31)

Develop Marine Corps-wide training management instruction program to certify mobile training teams (MTTs) to train external agencies. (32)

Develop memorandums of understanding and agreement (MOU/MOA) with DEA, FBI, and other law enforcement agencies as appropriate. (32)

Provide resources for language-qualified personnel to remain current. (35)

Structure exercises such that MACCS is not emplaced until after H-Hour. (40)

Provide resources to conduct interagency counternarcotics training exercises without using funds required to support conventional mission training. (43)

Include civil affairs CSS considerations in unit training, PME POI, and logistics MCI courses. (44)

Develop an MCI course on RAS. (46)

Revise MCI courses on terrorism counteraction. (24)

Develop formal instruction or obtain other Service formal school quotas for tactical military deception (TAC-D) planners. (31)

Develop a standardized training package on initial terminal guidance (ITG) ("pathfinder") techniques. (47)

Incorporate ECCM experiences from exercises and operations into Marine Corps Lessons Learned System (MCLLS). (30)

Develop foreign area specialists through programs other than the traditional foreign area officer (FAO) program. (33)

Participate in crisis action exercises with non-DOD agencies. (39)

Include instruction on crisis action planning and operations with non-DOD agencies in PME. (39)

Incorporate use of digital communications terminals (DCT) to exploit burst transmission capability. (41)

Increase Marine quotas for Army civil affairs schools. (44)

Identify unique combined action program (CAP) training requirements. (45)

Increase Marine quotas for Army PSYOPs schools. (50)

IV. ACTIONS: ORGANIZATION

The actions listed below involve a wide variety of issues to include managing Tables of Organization (T/O) and Tables of Equipment (T/E); activating, staffing, and manning specific units, personnel assignments, and MMS program development. Responsibility for implementation varies depending on the action. The numbers in parentheses after each action refer to capabilities listed in chapter 7 that require the action. Annex B lists the implementing actions for each capability.

Category 1

Determine personnel requirements to support water storage sites. (2)

Establish an Assault Bridge Platoon in combat engineer battalion (CEB), using existing assets, in conjunction with fielding an assault bridge. (48)

Man radio battalion and interrogator-translator units (ITU) T/Os with sufficient numbers and variety of linguists based on operational commitments. (11, 35)

Study organizational combinations for optimum mix of cannon/rocket artillery in G/S and D/S battalions to meet current/anticipated threat. (28)

Man the 4th Rifle Company in all infantry battalions. (10, 23)

Develop T/O for riverine assault craft crew/platoon/company. (21)

Develop T/O for riverine assault craft maintenance support unit. (21)

Establish a program within MMS to identify and track Marines with foreign area/language expertise gained through means other than military training. (33, 35)

Category 2

Assign the engineer staff officer as a special staff section under the cognizance of the Chief of Staff in MAGTFs, and under cognizance of the G-3 in divisions. (29)

Refine Marine air control group (MACG) unit T/Os and T/Es to simplify task organizing to support MEBs and MEUs. (40)

Develop MOUs/MOAs with the DEA, FBI, and other non-DOD agencies with which USMC units/assets will be used to assist in counternarcotic operations. (43)

Identify T/O modifications to sustain or expand seabased operations. (16)

Develop structure requirements for seabased operations. (16)

Identify structure modifications in order to allow tier 2 manning level for riverine assault craft crew/platoon/company and maintenance support unit. (21)

Establish MTTs for security training/evaluations. (24)

Identify operational and intelligence billets on JTFs for Marine support to counternarcotics operations. (43)

Establish foreign area officer (FAO) billets in the MAFC of intelligence company. (45)

Evaluate MEF command element (CE) T/O based on analysis of functions. (27)

Study quantity of officer and enlisted area specialist billets required by region/country and where best to utilize foreign area specialists in FMF. (33)

Establish MEF CE civil affairs billet (primary) and MEB CE civil affairs billet (additional duty). (44)

Staff MEF CE psychological operations (PSYOPs) officer billet. (50)

Determine Marine Corps Wargaming and Assessment Center (MCWAC) staffing needed to develop and support MAGTF simulation/gaming programs. (22)

V. ACTIONS: EQUIPMENT

The actions listed below involve a wide variety of equipment improvement, development, acquisition, and support issues. Although some actions are specific, implementation must be flexible to accommodate technological or fiscal opportunities. Responsibility for implementation varies depending on the action. The numbers in parentheses after each action refer to capabilities listed in chapter 7 that require the action. Annex B lists the implementing actions for each capability.

Category 1

Field individual chemical agent detector (ICAD). (2)

Field hand-held chemical agent monitor (CAM). (2)

Field M21 remote sensor chemical agent alarm (RSCAAL). (2)

Field Global Positioning System (GPS) to FMF units. (4, 5, 25)

Develop frequency agile laser protection devices to protect personnel and equipment from the effects of tuneable battlefield lasers. (8)

Equip medium lift assault support aircraft with complete night operating capability including NVG, FLIR, and cockpit lighting mods. (10)

Field medium lift assault support aircraft with no less than 200 mile combat radius and complete night operating capability (with aerial refueling capability). (1, 5, 8, 36)

Field vehicle navigation system for LAVs, AAVs, and tanks. (5)

Field sufficient numbers of heavy lift helicopters (with aerial refueling capability). (4, 5, 8, 16, 28, 36)

Field a common (type/model) VTOL/STOVL aircraft to accomplish the utility, close-in fire-support (CIFS), escort, and observation missions. (5)

Field advanced assault amphibian (AAA). (1, 5, 8)

Develop and field a light tank to complement the main battle tank. (23)

Field Portable Collective Protection System (PCPS). (2)

Field extended wear NBC equipment for individuals, to include aircrews and vehicle operators, that is compatible with C2 equipment, individual and crew-served weapons, NVDs, vehicles, and aircraft. (2)

Field Advanced Antiarmor Weapon System-Medium (AAWS-M). (23)

Field adequate quantities of night vision devices (NVDs) throughout the MEFs. Quantity should support full use in training. (1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 13, 29)

Field M291 decontamination kit. (2)

Field AV-8B night improvement modifications. (7)

Field mobile, easily deployable, standardized, secondary imagery dissemination system (SIDS) equipment for connectivity both within and external to the MAGTF. (6)

Support USN development of shallow water mine-clearing capability (Navy Funded). (8)

Field Stinger night sight. (8, 42)

Develop extended range, man-portable antiarmor weapon to replace AT4 and the Dragon (SRAW). (23)

Field an NBC reconnaissance system (NBCRS). (2)

Equip all aircraft with countermeasures systems (1, 37)

Field M40/42 series of field protective masks. (2)

Field Systems Planning Engineering and Evaluation Device (SPEED). (20)

Field adequate numbers of aircraft night target acquisition devices. (3)

Field short-span arresting gear. (7)

Field AAV7A1(PI). (5)

Upgrade CH-46E with extended range tanks. (5)

Field a large scale decontamination system for deliberate decontamination. (2)

Field extended range man-portable AT weapon. (23)

Field OAS/AAW capability in a STOVL aircraft. (7)

Field a rapid ground refueling capability internally carried in assault support aircraft. (1, 4, 5, 7)

Field expeditionary digital imagery reconnaissance capability which includes portable ground processing equipment. (3, 6, 9, 17)

Field real-time/near real-time multi-sensor tactical aerial reconnaissance system that is compatible with current and future aircraft. (3, 9)

Field improved remote sensor system. (24)

Field a riverine assault craft. (21)

Field 3-shot line charge. (29)

Field an all-weather attack capability in the F/A-18 aircraft. (1, 8, 37)

Category 2

Field muzzle-launched ordnance (e.g., Bullet Trap Rifle Grenade). (10)

Field adequate quantities of ammo and ordnance to support enhanced mission profile training while maintaining adequate PWR. (12)

Field digital burst transmission reception and integration capability for all attack aircraft. (25)

Field VTOL/STOVL aircraft with AEW capabilities. (3, 37)

Field improved water and fuel distribution equipment. (4, 7)

Field a general support rocket system. (28)

Equip all aircraft with air-to-air and air-to-ground self-defense weapons. (37)

Field a lightweight mobile surface-to-air weapon system which includes an anti-tactical ballistic missile (ATBM) capability. (42)

Field lightweight (9000 lbs or less) 155 mm howitzer. (28)

Field appropriate quantities of AAV mineplows. (8)

Field Avenger. (42)

Field terrain avoidance radar for assault support aircraft. (1, 13)

Field a shipboard system interoperable with SINCGARS in the frequency-hopping mode (Navy Funded). (30)

Field passive precision navigation equipment for all aircraft and surface craft. (1, 8, 9, 10)

Field passive precision navigation equipment for all aircraft. (37)

Identify requirement for reparable, component parts, and consumable pre-expended bin (PEB) items to maintain MAGTF T/E in riverine environment. (21)

Field short range, antiarmor system capable of soft launch employment (i.e., inside of buildings). (10)

Field a secure UHF/VHF-FM radio system with ECCM capability (HAVEQUICK, SINCGARS (Imbedded communications security (ICOM))). (20, 30)

Support USN development of an OTH C2 capability (Navy Funded). (8)

Field sufficient numbers and types of organic artillery unit vehicles to support validated ammo allowances. (28)

Field improved fuel-air explosive (FAE) that is readily deployable aboard amphibious shipping. (29)

Field the Navy Key Distribution System (Navy Funded). (30)

Field high speed data communications terminal equipment to transport large volumes of CSS information over VHF and HF systems. (16, 41)

Provide adequate communication assets for air defense units in support of the GCE. (42)

Field anti-personnel obstacle breaching system (APOBS). (1, 29)

Field long-range communications equipment for all collectors of information (recon, forward observers, scout observers, etc.). (3)

Field additional ground tactical lift equipment (e.g., HMMWV trailer). (23)

Field sufficient transportation (CSS vehicles) to sustain future ammunition expenditure rates. (28)

Field Tactical Bulk Fuel Dispensing System. (4)

Field secure, hand-held radios that are interoperable with current and planned VHF-FM tactical radios. (10, 24, 46)

Field COMINT, ELINT, IMINT collection suites and EW packages in Helicopters and STOVL platforms. (7)

Provide adequate quantities of NOMEX cold weather clothing, cranials, fuel-handling gloves, and boots to TAP. (18)

Field adequate ground de-icing capability for aircraft and support equipment. (18)

Support USN initiatives to field navigation system for LCAC. (8)

Support USN initiatives to field OTH communication system for LCAC. (8)

Support USN development of surface fire support for OTH assault (Navy Funded). (8, 28)

Study the requirement for a heavy mortar for infantry support. (23)

Field medical oxygen generator. (12)

Field an EA-6B real-time data link with tactical electronic reconnaissance processing and evaluation system (TERPES). (3, 11)

Field lightweight matting. (7)

Field rough terrain ordnance loading capability. (7)

Study options for increasing MPF flexibility to support CAMs/DFMs. (15)

Expand MPF troop berthing capacity and provide a landing force operations center with an enhanced communications capability. (15)

Provide RO/RO Discharge facility (RRDF) for each ship to support seabased special purpose and logistic operations. (15)

Modify RRDF to ensure compatibility with LCAC and conventional landing craft. (15)

Implement procedures and modifications to enhance ship survivability. (15)

Field an improved narrow-band crypto for HF radios (Navy Funded). (20, 30)

Field a VTOL/STOVL C2 aircraft (with aerial refueling capability). (36, 37, 42)

Field an armored combat excavator. (29)

Field an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and aircraft retransmission payloads with single channel ground and airborne radio system (SINCGARS) VHF/HAVEQUICK UHF compatible retransmission capability. (1, 8, 10, 20)

Field deployable aircraft shelters for hot/cold weather deployments. (18)

Field infantry load-bearing equipment (LBE), footwear, and individual water purification resulting in an integrated suite of infantry equipment. (23)

Field a system to digitally connect fielded automated fire support systems to facilitate fire support request processing (FDC) and coordination (FSSC). (28)

Identify and correct current shortfalls in communications equipment in the FSSG. (41)

Field appropriate individual and crew-served weapons for RAS. (46)

Product-improve the Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge (AVLB) to class 70. (48)

Field expeditionary shelter system for BAS/RAS/field hospital. (12)

Field SIGINT collection suites (including DF) in helo, STOVL, and UAV platforms. (3, 11)

Field easily transportable earthmoving equipment for hasty hardening of positions. (24)

Field EW equipment for improved assault support aircraft. (19)

Field multi-band jammers for UAVs. (19)

Field the Marine Corps Digital Backbone System (able to incorporate single channel radio). (20)

Field an expeditionary terminal guidance system (night vision device compatible). (4)

Reduce the types of critical consumables such as ammunition (powder, fuzes) and fuel (i.e., all vehicles/equipment utilizing common fuel). (28)

Field digitized, logistics-related message set package for the Digital Communications Terminal (DCT). (4)

Modify selected aircraft to incorporate target designation capabilities. (37)

Field portable mission planning systems for aviation and MACCS. (37)

Field a Narrow-Gap Assault Crossing System (NGACS). (48)

Product improve HF radio equipment to incorporate ECCM and high-speed data transmission capability. (20)

Field tactical receive equipment/prototype analysis workstation (TRE/PAWS). (11)

Product improve technical control and analysis center (TCAC). (11)

Field sufficient numbers of satellite communications terminals to equip aircraft and MACCS elements. (8, 13)

Field extreme cold weather sleeping system. (18)

Field ski/march boot system(boot gaitor/overboot). (18)

Support USN development of amphibious ship lighting that is compatible with NVDs (Navy Funded). (8)

Field system to produce resuscitative fluids from available water sources. (12)

Field a lightweight weapons/C2/ammo vehicle that fits inside current and future rotary wing aircraft. (1, 23)

Field rapid runway repair capability. (7)

Field multi-mode marking round for ground and aviation application for all geographical and climatic conditions. (18, 25)

Field a SIGINT payload for UAVs with near real-time data link capability. (19)

Develop jamming equipment to counter frequency hopping radios. (19)

Field command and control mobility enhancements (e.g., wireless remotes and telescopic antenna systems). (20, 27)

Field an improved UHF man-pack satellite terminal. (20, 30)

Field a portable, self-contained electronics deception device to emulate radar cross-sections of USMC equipment and emissions of USMC radars. (31)

Field a lightweight, man-portable designator/rangefinder, with night observation device. (25, 28)

Field UAVs with target designating capability. (25, 28, 37)

Field stand-off minefield detection capability. (29)

Field MK17 with self-loading crane to ensure LAI/Tank/AAV units have adequate SIXCON handling capability. (4)

Field MAGTF II/LOG AIS. (4, 12, 16, 41)

Support joint development of advanced families of stand-off, self-designating air-deliverable munitions. (37)

Field ribbon bridge. (48)

Provide passive and active aircraft detection capability over all elements of the MAGTF. (42)

Field communications control facilities to manage and control digital networks and frequency-hopping radios. (20)

Field a surrogate satellite system. (20)

Field the Intelligence Analysis System (IAS) Block II upgrade. (6, 17, 38)

Field magnetic countermine system (MACS). (29)

Category 3

Product improve current HF radios with electronic counter-counter measures (ECCM) capability and near vertical incidence skywave (NVIS) antennas. (1, 3, 20)

Field a close range, battalion-level UAV with a remote, man-transportable video relay. (10)

Field improved equipment for tactical special intelligence communications (SPINTCOMM) termination. (11)

Field large internal frame pack. (18)

Develop surf zone marking system. (8)

Field the appropriate combinations of standard integrated command post systems (SICPS) and rigid shelters for MEF, MEB, and MEU CPs. (27)

Participate in Interim J-TIDS Message Specifications (IJMS). (34)

Continue to procure required TRI-TAC equipment. (34)

Continue to participate in Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS) development. (34)

Identify unique Combined Action Program (CAP) equipment requirements. (45)

Field man-portable SOC demolitions and special purpose munitions. (1, 13)

Field UAV multi-sensor platform. (3, 8, 9)

Field an automated fire support system that expedites the processing of fire support requests. (3)

Develop shipboard-compatible, data transfer capable, PC-based automated information systems (AISs) for processing logistics data during seabased operations. AISs must be capable of being transferred ashore. (16)

Field automated collection management equipment which is compatible with the enhanced intelligence analysis system (IAS). (6, 17)

Field enhanced gun camera record capability for all aircraft with internal guns (primarily AH-1). (9)

Field expeditionary modular MACCS equipment which is transportable by assault support aircraft. (12, 40, 42)

Field a digital mapping capability to each MAGTF to assist in rapid planning of SOC-type operations. (13, 14)

Field heaters and chillers for bulk water equipment. (18)

Field a light, transportable battery recharger. (20)

Field pre-loaded, throw-away magazines for infantry individual and crew-served weapons. (23)

Field the Portable Heliport Lighting System (PHLS) as a replacement for Glide Angle Indicator Lights (GAIL). (47)

Field a more mobile target acquisition system capable of passing target information in real-time. (3, 28)

Field cleared lane marking set (CLAMS). (29)

Field MK18 Ribbon Bridge/Container Transport to reduce MHE requirements. (4)

Incorporate Maritime Prepositioning Ships Decision Support System/Logistics Marking and Reading Symbology (MDSS/LOGMARS) type advances into logistic tracking, locating, accounting, and distributing materiel at MEF level (rear area dumps, etc.). (4)

Field a UAV with SEAD capabilities. (37)

Field an automated weaponeering system (automated JMEMS). (37)

Field JTIDS and implement TADIL-J. (20)

Improve the LAV mortar. (23)

Product improve the Fleet Broadcast UHF satellite system and field an interoperable MILSTAR capability. (20)

Field an improved Tactical Communications Center. (20)

Product improve Position Locating and Reporting System (PLRS) with GPS interface units and PLARS communication enhancement, and downsize the master station. (5, 20)

Field an aircraft simulator device to replicate the signature of USMC aircraft in flight. (31)

Explore development of an individual directed energy weapon combat rifle. (23)

Field man-portable tactical initial terminal guidance (ITG) device compatible with both aircraft and surface craft. (1, 8, 47)

Field additional Ban Vagens (BV) to support sustainability/training requirements. (18)

Field a wheeled/skid "Blundetto" type trailer. (18)

Field a man-portable sound system to replicate the sounds associated with vehicles and human activity. (31)

Field multispectral decoys to emulate key weapons and equipment. (31, 42)

Provide MAGTF organizations a deployable, easily updated computer system that graphically portrays potential areas of employment. (22)

Field a more compact and lighter version of the M16A2 service rifle. (23)

Field software for micro-computers at unit level to facilitate ECCM planning. (30)

Field motorcycles in FSSG units for messenger/inspector tasks. (41)

Upgrade x-ray equipment. (12)

Upgrade laboratory capability. (12)

Field ground ELINT collection capability. (11)

Upgrade equipment allowance pool and special training allowance pool (EAP) and (STAP) specialized equipment items. (18)

Procure commercial snowplow attachments for 5 ton trucks for STAP. (18)

Field soil load-bearing test equipment which measures the soil characteristics of potential VTOL sites/STOVL facilities. (18)

Field automated wargaming software to each MEF, suitable for shipboard use on standard FMF micro-computers. System should accept digitized maps. (22)

Field a remotely delivered communications deception system for use on the threat side of the FEBA. (31)

Field adequate, standardized riot control equipment (masks, batons, shields). (24)

Field man-transportable SIGINT intercept equipment. (11)

Field ski/NATO M102 binding system. (18)

Field low probability of intercept (LPI) and low probability of detection (LPD), man-portable radio equipment. (13)

Field expendable jammers. (19)

Field a programmable, unattended device to emulate radio communications of C2 facilities. (31)

Identify and obtain suite of equipment required for operations with non-DOD agencies. (39)

Field equipment to automate intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) product preparation. (17)

Field a single individual shelter system that replaces the shelter half, poncho, poncho liner, 3-season sleeping bag, and accessories. (23)

Improve capabilities in assault fueling, bulk liquid distribution, bridging, and vehicular assets to support the MAGTF. (5)

Field an expeditionary electronic meteorological system. (28)

VI. ACTIONS: FACILITIES

Category 1

Upgrade training center (MWTC, JWC, CAX, ARTC) facilities to accommodate MAGTF CSSE movement out of cantonment. (18)

Provide common training areas and associated airspace in which a MEB can realistically exercise force-on-force. (5, 42)

Develop/upgrade training ranges on both coasts, and Okinawa, to enhance/practice breaching skills. (29)

Category 2

Identify and utilize existing bases that provide suitable contingency OPLAN climatic/geographic conditions for training deployments. (18)

Upgrade equipment allowance pool (EAP) and special training allowance pool (STAP) facilities for equipment storage. (18)

Develop target arrays and obtain airspace to allow MAGTF level tasking, employment, dissemination, and analysis of TACRECCE assets (e.g., fly from Yuma, obtain imagery at 29 Palms, provide to MEF G-2 at 29 Palms). (9)

Field moving target attack scoring systems for aviation training. (37)

Develop training sites (gap/obstacle) on both coasts and Okinawa to improve cross-training of skills between Division Engineers and Bridge Company. (48)

Procure or schedule large training areas and airspace to train over extended distances. (5, 42)

VII. ACTIONS: OTHER

Category 1

Review the configuration of MPF equipment. Reconfigure ships' loads to support selective off-load in support of expanded operational requirements. (15)

Develop coordinated capability sets to expand employment options while reducing response time and improving interoperability between MPSRONS. (15)

Develop standard load plans which support selective off-load of forces and capabilities less than a heavy MEB. (15)

Validate assault/sustained ammunition allowances. (28)

Study means to improve ammunition distribution to permit DS rates of fire to be sustained with 155 mm ammunition. (28)

Study sufficiency of assault refueling, bulk liquid distribution, bridging, and vehicular assets to keep up with and support the maneuver of the GCE. (4)

Category 2

Institute and fund 5 year exercise program to evaluate all aspects of flexible MPF. Goals and standards should be centrally determined and include in-stream offloads, pre-D-Day cross deck of personnel, delivery of capability sets, etc. (15, 16)

Study ways to capitalize on containerization for support of seabased operations. (15, 16)

Study the feasibility of creating organizations in the supporting establishment/reserve to assume the non-expeditionary functions of the MAGTF. (4)

Modify the MMS to allow identification of Marines with specific skills by group, skill level, geographical location, etc., throughout the USMC and at each MAGTF echelon. (49)

Incorporate a system for tracking the current proficiency of Marines in these skills into MMS. (49)