

ORGANIZATION OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS

References:

- a) MCRP 1-10.1, *Organization of the United States Marine Corps* (30 Mar 2019)
- b) MCRP 1- 10.2, *Marine Corps Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms* (10 Sept 2020)
- c) MCDP 1-0 w/Change 3, *Marine Corps Operations* (26 Jul 2017)
- d) *Commandant's Planning Guidance* (Jul 2019)
- e) CMC, *Force Design 2030* (Mar 2020)
- f) *Tentative Manual for Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations* (February 2021)
- g) *A Concept for Stand-In Forces* (Dec 2021)

1. Introduction

The United States Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy (DoN), is organized as a conventional force in readiness to support national needs. Deploying for combat as combined arms Marine air-ground task forces (MAGTFs), the Marine Corps provides the president and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with a responsive force that can conduct operations across the range of military operations. Recent events continue to highlight the Navy-Marine Corps team's key national security role. Marine Corps forces are able to be tailored through task organization and equipped to meet the combatant commander's (CCDR) needs in the conduct of expeditionary operations. This task organization provides versatility, flexibility, expandability, rapid deployability, and sustainability for military operations.

a. Chain of Command

Two parallel chains of command, Service and operational, exist within the Department of Defense (DoD). The Service chain begins with the President of the United States of America (U.S.), through SecDef, through the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), and to Marine Corps units not assigned or allocated to the CCDRs (the majority of these units are within the three Marine Expeditionary Forces and the Marine Corps Reserve). The operational chain runs from the president, through SecDef, and directly to commanders of combatant commands for missions and forces allocated to their commands. Marine Corps component commanders provide Marine Corps operating forces to commanders of combatant commands and other operational commanders as directed.

b. Staff Functions

An individual commander's staff within the Marine Corps is organized under a basic structure. This construct allows for units to mirror similar functions and create a unity of effort when performing duties laterally throughout the staff. General staffs are designated G-1 through G-10 while staffs of other commanders are designated S-1 through S-10. The numbers assigned to staff sections are nominal in nature and do not indicate a hierarchy of importance. These like functions are grouped into staff areas:

- G-1/S-1 personnel.
- G-2/S-2 intelligence.

- G-3/S-3 operations and training.
- G-4/S-4 logistics.
- G-5/S-5 plans.
- G-6/S-6 communications.
- G-7/S-7 information operations.
- G-8/S-8 finance/resource management.
- G-9/S-9 civil affairs.
- G-10/S-10 force preservation.

c. Organization

The Marine Corps is organized into three categories:

- Headquarters, United States Marine Corps (HQMC) and supporting activities.
- Supporting establishment.
- Fleet Marine Forces.

(1) Headquarters, United States Marine Corps and Supporting Activities

Headquarters, United States Marine Corps consists of the CMC, the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps (ACMC), deputy commandants (DCs), Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) to the CMC, directors, other members of the Navy and Marine Corps assigned or detailed to HQMC, and civilian employees in the DoN assigned or detailed to HQMC. Headquarters, United States Marine Corps is located at the Pentagon; Henderson Hall; Marine Barracks Washington DC; Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico, Virginia; and the Washington Navy Yard.

In accordance with *The Marine Corps Manual*, under the authority, direction, and control of the SECNAV through the CMC, HQMC shall prepare for such employment of the Marine Corps and for such recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping (including research and development), training, servicing, mobilizing, demobilizing, administering, and maintaining of the Marine Corps, and will assist in the execution of any power, duty, or function of the Secretary or the CMC. The function, composition, and general duties of HQMC are defined in Title 10, U.S. Code, Subtitle C, Part I, Chapter 506, *Headquarters, Marine Corps*.

Supporting activities include, but are not limited to, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM), Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC), and Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity (MCOTEA). Most supporting activities report to the CMC or the ACMC; however, MARCORSYSCOM reports directly to the assistant SECNAV, Research, Development, and Acquisition.

Marine Corps Embassy Security Forces (MCESF) are under the control of the Secretary of State and provide security and services or perform other special duties for agencies other than the DoN. Assignment of the missions of these forces and the personnel to them are specified by the supported agency and approved by the CMC.

External Marine Corps support to other activities and agencies includes individual manpower provided to joint, DoD, U.S. Navy, and other activities as required. Additionally, organizations, such as Marine Corps Embassy Security Group forces and Marine Cryptologic Support Battalion

(MCSB) forces, are organized by the CMC for missions directed by the Secretary of State or the heads of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS).

(2) Supporting Establishment

The Marine Corps supporting establishment consists of those personnel, bases, and activities that support the Marine Corps operating forces. This infrastructure consists primarily of 16 major bases and stations in the U.S. and Japan and all the personnel, equipment, and facilities required to operate them (approximately 30,000 Marines). Additionally, the supporting establishment includes those civilian activities and agencies that provide support to Marine Corps operating forces. In keeping with the Marine Corps' expeditionary nature, these installations that support the operating forces are strategically located near aerial ports and seaports of embarkation and are serviced by major truck routes and railheads to allow for the rapid and efficient movement of Marines and equipment.

(3) Fleet Marine Forces

Marine Corps operating forces are those combined arms forces and the integral supporting elements thereof whose primary missions are to participate in combat and other operations as lawfully assigned or allocated. Operating forces include the Marine Corps Reserve, Marine Corps security forces at Navy shore activities, Marine Corps integral supporting elements, and Marine Corps combat forces not otherwise assigned or allocated. These forces are normally task-organized as a Service component under a CCDR or as Marine air-ground task forces (MAGTFs). MAGTFs will be discussed in detail in the follow-on lesson, *Marine Air-Ground Task Forces*.

Note: Per MCRP 1-10.2, CMC guidance, and MARADMIN 305/20, the term "Fleet Marine Forces (FMF)" replaces "Marine Corps operating forces" and "operating forces" as related to commands and units at and below the Marine Expeditionary Force level.

(a) Marine Corps Service Components. The president establishes unified combatant commands to execute broad and continuing missions at the strategic level using forces of two or more Military Departments. Combatant commands typically have geographic (e.g., U.S. Indo-Pacific Command) or functional (e.g., U.S. Transportation Command) responsibilities. The CCDR exercises combatant command (command authority) over assigned and allocated forces. Marine Corps operating forces are generally assigned to combatant commands by the SECNAV (with the disestablishment of U.S. Joint Forces Command, some operational forces are Service retained, such as MARFORCOM). The CCDRs coordinate with their assigned Service component commanders to organize forces to accomplish their assigned mission. The Marine Corps component commander functions at the operational level of war and is responsible to accomplish the assigned mission, provide forces, and accomplish operational-level administrative and logistic tasks to assigned or attached Marine Corps forces.

Component commands normally exercise operational control of forces assigned or attached to their CCDR or they may be limited to tactical control of these forces. Since the individual Services are organized, trained, equipped, and employed using each Service's doctrine, this arrangement fully exploits the capabilities and experience the individual Services can bring to a joint command. Exercising operational control of Marine Corps forces allows the Marine Corps

component commander to take full advantage of the Marines' established lines of command and standing operating procedures. It enables Marine Corps forces to function as they were designed: as a MAGTF.

Note: In his *Commandant's Planning Guidance*, the CMC expressed a desire to modify the way the Marine Corps uses its Service components within the combatant commands to better align with U.S. Navy components. This modification may have significant implications for the entire force.

The Marine Corps Service components are:

- Marine Forces Command (Service retained). MARFORCOM consists of a staff with various divisions and special staff necessary to execute global force management for the Marine Corps and to command and control assigned forces. Commanding General (CG), MARFORCOM also serves as the CG, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, commanding all embarked Marine Corps forces when not employed in another CCDR's AOR. MARFORCOM's subordinate organizations include II MEF, the Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF), and the Marine Corps Security Forces Regiment (MCSFR).
- Marine Forces Pacific. The MARFORPAC headquarters consists of a staff of various divisions and special staff necessary to function as the Marine Corps Service component headquarters for Commander, USINDOPACOM and as the nucleus of a Joint Task Force (JTF) headquarters. CG, MARFORPAC also serves as CG, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. MARFORPAC's subordinate organizations include I MEF and III MEF.
- Marine Forces Central Command (MARCENT).
- Marine Forces European Command (MARFOREUR).
- Marine Forces Southern Command (MARFORSOUTH).
- Marine Forces Northern Command (MARFORNORTH).
- Marine Forces Africa Command (MARFOR AFRICOM).
- Marine Forces Korea (MARFOR-K). MARFOR-K serves as the Marine Corps component commander for the Commander, U.S. Forces Korea.
- Marine Forces Strategic Command (MARFORSTRAT).
- Marine Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC).
- Marine Forces Cyber Command (MARFORCYBER). MARFORCYBER's subordinate organizations are Marine Corps Cyberspace Warfare Group (MCCYWG) and Marine Corps Cyberspace Operations Group (MCCOG).
- Marine Forces Space Command (MARFORSPACE)

(b) Marine Expeditionary Forces. MAGTFs are normally drawn from the three standing Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF). Each MEF consists of a permanent headquarters and associated information group, one Marine division (MARDIV), one Marine aircraft wing (MAW), and one Marine logistics group (MLG).

d. Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES)

The MARFORRES, composed of the Reserve Component of the Marine Corps total force, has a mission to augment and reinforce the Active Component with trained units and qualified individuals in a time of war, national emergency, or contingency operations; provide personnel

and operational tempo relief for the active forces in peacetime; and provide service to the community.

The Marine Corps Reserve Component complements Active Component force structure and capabilities. Charged with providing the means for rapid expansion of the Marine Corps during national emergency, the Marine Corps Reserve Component provides the added capability, flexibility, and depth that are the foundation for sustainment at any level of recall or mobilization. Total force integration is the dominant theme for all Reserve planning, training, and administration. The Marine Corps Reserve Component is made up of the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve.

2. Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters

The mission of the MEF headquarters is to deploy and be employed by a CDR as a standalone headquarters or, with appropriate augmentation, as the core element of a JTF headquarters in support of a joint, combined, or multinational contingency response in order to:

- Command and control three or more organic major subordinate commands (MSC) and other attached units during amphibious or expeditionary operations and exercises.
- Direct, plan, and coordinate Marine Corps-level air, ground, and logistical operations of assigned forces, normally consisting of one or more MARDIV, MAF, MLG, and other separate units.
- Plan and direct the employment of firepower with assigned forces across its assigned area of operations (AO), project offensive power ashore, and conduct sustained combat operations.
- Prepare and deploy combat ready MAGTFs to support CDR contingency response or war, conduct presence and crisis response, and support Service and CDR initiatives, as required.
- Augment the supporting establishment with air, ground, and logistic forces to operate garrison infrastructure necessary to ensure operating forces are organized, trained, equipped, and ready for prompt and effective employment in any climate or terrain.

The MEF headquarters consists of a commanding general and the staff necessary to provide command and control of assigned forces. A MEF headquarters can be task-organized and augmented and/or assigned additional command and control and intelligence capabilities from national and theater assets, force reconnaissance assets, and/or a force fires coordination center. Additionally, a MEF headquarters can employ additional MSCs, such as the force artillery headquarters, naval construction regiments, and U.S. Army maneuver or engineering units. The MEF headquarters (with augmentation) is capable of conducting corps-sized operations across a range of military operations (command and control of four to five Marine, joint, or multinational maneuver divisions, along with other major subordinate aviation and combat logistics elements and other commands). It can deploy not only with its own MSCs, but also with units from the other standing MEFs, the Marine Corps Reserves, other Services and commands, and, during multinational operations, with foreign forces assigned or attached. The MEF headquarters can exercise command and control of a JTF from the sea or ashore and function as a JTF headquarters, providing command and control over all six major warfighting functions.

There are three MEF headquarters: I MEF located at Camp Pendleton, California; II MEF located at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; and III MEF located at Camp Courtney, Okinawa, Japan.

3. Marine Expeditionary Force Information Group (MIG)

The commander of the MIG reports directly to the MEF CG. The organization coordinates, integrates, and employs information warfare capabilities in order to ensure the MAGTF commander's ability to facilitate friendly forces and maneuver and to deny the enemy freedom of action in the information environment. The MIGs subordinate battalions provide general support and critical MEF enablers and support deploying MAGTFs (e.g., communications, signals intelligence, law enforcement, etc.).

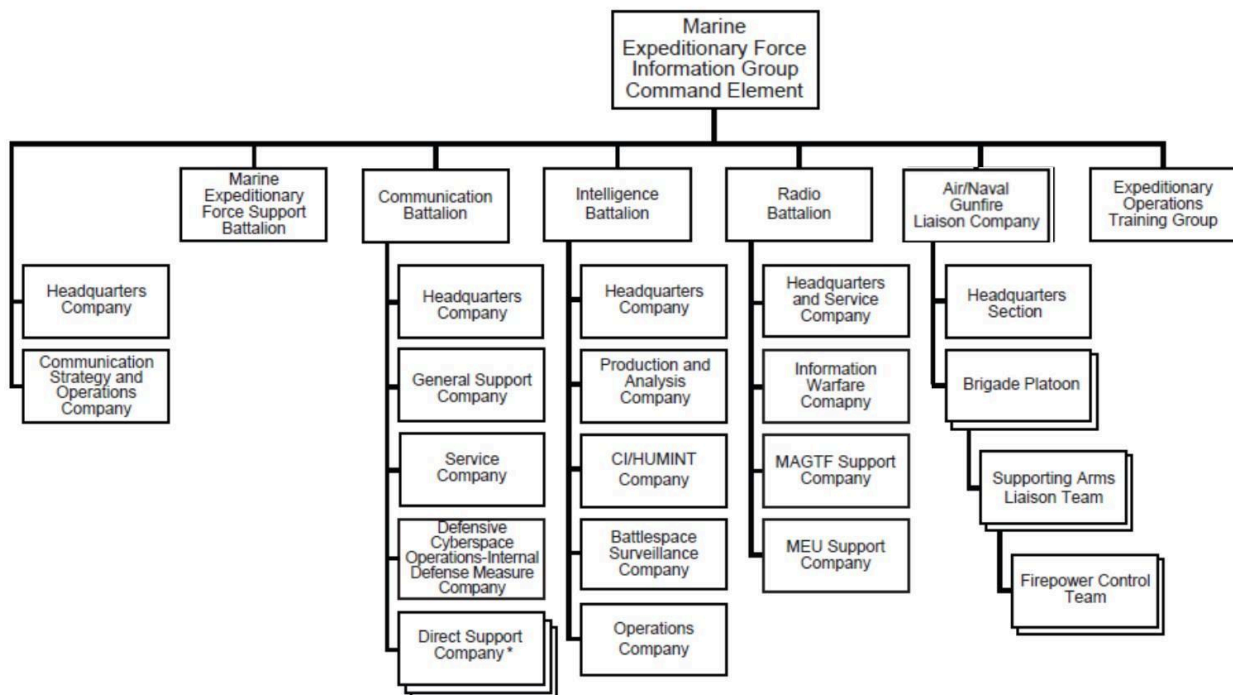


Figure 1: MEF Information Group.

Each MEF has one MIG. The MIG headquarters consists of a headquarters company, communication strategy and operations company, and special staff. Command of these subordinate battalions is retained by the MEF CG, as exercised through the MEF headquarters staff. The MIG headquarters provides administrative and logistic support for the MEF support battalion (MSB), communication battalion, intelligence battalion, radio battalion (RADBN), air/naval gunfire liaison company (ANGLICO), law enforcement battalion, communication strategy and operations company, and the expeditionary operations training group (EOTG).

a. MEF Support Battalion

The mission of the MSB is to provide and coordinate combat service support and administrative, training, and logistical support to the MEF headquarters, standing Marine Expeditionary Brigade

(MEB) headquarters, MIG headquarters, and to subordinate MIG units. It provides higher headquarters support for MIG units to enable the MEF headquarters to perform their command and control functions effectively.

b. Communication Battalion

The mission of the communication battalion is to establish, maintain, and defend communication networks in support of MAGTF command elements (CE) (MEB or larger), Marine component headquarters, or combined/JTF headquarters in order to facilitate effective command and control of assigned forces. It provides communication detachments and teams as required to install, operate, and maintain beyond line of sight wideband transmission systems, tactical network services, cyberspace security, and telephone services in support of designated battalion direct support communication detachments and MEU headquarters.

Each MEF has an organic communication battalion: 9th Communication Battalion (I MEF), 8th Communication Battalion (II MEF), and 7th Communication Battalion (III MEF). Each communication battalion consists of a headquarters company, a general support company, defensive cyberspace operations-internal defense measures company, direct support companies (one at 7th Communication Battalion and three at 8th and 9th Communication Battalions), and a service company. The communication battalion is under the command of the MEF CG, as exercised through the MEF Assistant Chief of Staff G-6.

Elements of the battalion are organized to provide general support or direct support of the Marine Corps component commander or MAGTF headquarters. The MAGTF CE G-6/S-6 exercises staff cognizance over MAGTF communications to facilitate system planning and engineering and the communication battalion conducts concurrent planning with the MAGTF G-6/S-6. Elements of the communication battalion may be employed separately as task-organized units to support organizations smaller than a MEF CE, or the entire battalion may be employed to support larger MAGTF CEs. The communication battalion will normally deploy as a task-organized unit or will deploy task-organized detachments in support of Marine forces headquarters and MAGTF CEs. In support of a MEF CE, the battalion in total will task-organize to support the deployment. Upon notification, and before deployment of a smaller MAGTF CE or a Marine forces headquarters, a direct support communication company will be task-organized to support the deployment. The headquarters company includes the structure necessary to provide detachments to support the MEUs.



Figure 2: Communications Battalion.

c. Intelligence Battalion

The mission of the intelligence battalion is to plan, direct, collect, process, produce, and disseminate intelligence and to provide counterintelligence support to the MEF headquarters, MEF MSCs, subordinate MAGTFs, and other commands, as directed. Each MEF has an intelligence battalion: 1st Intelligence Battalion (I MEF), 2d Intelligence Battalion (II MEF), and 3d Intelligence Battalion (III MEF). Each Intelligence Battalion is configured with like capabilities, consisting of a battalion headquarters in the headquarters company, a counterintelligence/human intelligence company, a battlespace surveillance company, an operations company, and a direct support company. The intelligence battalion is responsible for organizing, training, and equipping task-organized detachments from the intelligence battalion for service with deploying MAGTFs. The intelligence battalion, as the intelligence support coordinator, is responsible for collections, analysis and production, and dissemination to the MEF. It coordinates MEF intelligence collection and dissemination, as prioritized and directed by the MEF Assistant Chief of Staff G-2.

d. Radio Battalion

The mission of the RADBN is to provide signals intelligence (SIGINT), electronic warfare, limited cyberspace operations, and special intelligence communications support to the MAGTF and joint force commander. Radio battalion consists of a battalion headquarters in the headquarters and service (H&S) company and designated operational companies. The operational companies task-organize to form the operations control and analysis center, operational control elements, and SIGINT support teams. The RADBN supports the MEF and task-organizes detachments to support other size MAGTFs, as required. During operations, the radio battalion centrally plans and directs all SIGINT, electronic warfare, limited cyberspace, and special intelligence communications operations throughout the MAGTF AO. The MAGTF G-2/S-2 tasks the radio battalion for SIGINT operations, while the G-3/S-3 tasks the battalion for electronic warfare and limited cyberspace operations. All radio battalion operations require

high-bandwidth, low latency, and persistent special intelligence communications and are normally conducted from sensitive compartmentalized information facilities.



Figure 3: Mobile Electronic Warfare Support System (LAV-MEWSS).

e. Air/Naval Gunfire Liaison Company

The mission of ANGLICO is to provide the MAGTF commander with a liaison capability to plan, coordinate, employ, and conduct control of fires in support of joint, allied, and coalition forces. The ANGLICO consists of a headquarters section and two brigade air-naval gunfire platoons for the Active Component and three brigade air-naval gunfire platoons for the Reserve Component. Each brigade platoon consists of a headquarters element and two supporting arms liaison teams (SALTs). Each SALT consists of one headquarters element and two firepower control teams (FCTs). The ANGLICO is organized to support MAGTF, joint, allied, or coalition forces up to the division level. The headquarters section is designed to collocate with the supported division headquarters and the brigade platoons are organized to support brigade- or regiment-sized units. A SALT supports battalion-sized units, while FCTs support company-sized units within the supported battalion. A MAGTF commander employs ANGLICO elements to provide a liaison capability between the MAGTF headquarters and subordinate or adjacent joint, allied, or coalition units with a focus on fire support coordination and execution of ground and aviation fire support assets. The level of support required is determined by the capability of the supported unit. Less capable coalition foreign military forces may require more support than joint or allied forces operating with the MAGTF.



Figure 4: ANGLICO Marine Conducting Fire Support Training with Canadian Army.

f. Expeditionary Operations Training Group

The mission of the EOTG is to provide training in select special skills. It conducts and evaluates collective training in order to prepare MEUs and other designated forces to support CCDR requirements. The EOTG executes MEF training requirements, as directed. The EOTG is organized to plan, coordinate, conduct, evaluate, and supervise specified training for the MEF and is organized into branches and sections by function and associated training sets. The branches and sections are organized into cadres of instructors, special skills instructors, and support personnel. Instructors are organized around closely associated skills. The EOTG is employed by branch, section, and cadre to accomplish the specified training mission. Selected members of the branches, sections, and cadres are task-organized to accomplish the supported commander's and CCDR's directed missions.

4. Marine Division

The mission of the MARDIV is to provide forces for amphibious assaults or to execute other operations as may be directed. The MARDIV must be able to provide the ground amphibious forcible-entry capability to an amphibious task force and conduct subsequent land operations in any operational environment. The division commander fights by using combined arms tactics and tailors the force to the demands of each mission.

The MARDIV depends on the MLG as its primary source of logistic support. However, the organic capability of the division must be fully understood and used before requesting support from the MLG. In the areas of combat engineer support and motor transport support, the division possesses the significant capabilities of the combat engineer battalion (CEB) and the truck company of the headquarters battalion.

There are three active component and one reserve component MARDIVs. 1st MARDIV is assigned to I MEF and is located at Camp Pendleton, California; 2d MARDIV is assigned to II MEF and is located at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; 3d MARDIV is assigned to III MEF and is located at Camp Courtney, Okinawa, Japan. 4th MARDIV is assigned to Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) and the headquarters is located in New Orleans, Louisiana.

a. Headquarters Battalion, Marine Division

The primary mission of the headquarters battalion is to exercise command, control, and administration of the MARDIV. The headquarters battalion contains the division headquarters, an H&S company, a communication company, the division band, a truck company, a special security communications team, and three direct support intelligence teams. Headquarters Battalion, 3d MARDIV is unique from the other two Marine divisions as it has only two direct support teams and it has a Jungle Warfare Training Center utilizing the Northern Training Area facility located at Okinawa.

b. Infantry Regiment, Marine Division

The primary mission of the infantry regiment is to locate, close with, and destroy the enemy by fire and maneuver or to repel an enemy's assault by fire and close combat. The infantry regiment is the major element of close combat power of the MARDIV. The regiment, with appropriate attachments, is capable of independent, sustained operations. The infantry regiment consists of a

headquarters company and two or more infantry battalions (normally three infantry battalions). Infantry battalions are the basic tactical units with which the regiment accomplishes its mission.

The headquarters company of the infantry regiment contains a regimental headquarters. Command and staff functions for the regiment are exercised through a compact, operational command group that consists of the commander and an executive staff. The staff is capable of integrating the efforts of attached units with those of supporting units and it can support a tactical, main, and rear command echelon during displacement. The basic means of ground mobility of the regiment is by foot, supplemented by small, lightweight vehicles for transportation of electronic equipment, weapons, and limited amounts of ammunition and supplies.

All elements are helicopter and/or tiltrotor transportable and compatible with other means of transportation (e.g., amphibious assault vehicle, motor transport, fixed-wing aircraft, ships, etc.). When combined with other combat support (e.g., artillery, amphibious assault vehicles, light armored reconnaissance, reconnaissance, combat engineers, etc.) and combat service support units (e.g., a direct support combat logistics battalion), it will form a regimental landing team (RLT) or a regimental combat team (RCT).

The composition of the divisions, except 3d MARDIV, is relatively stable. Thus, a Marine regiment need only be identified by its numerical designation, without mentioning the division designation (or whether the regiment is infantry or artillery). For example, the 6th Marine Infantry Regiment, 2d Marine Division is simply called or written 6th Marines (or abbreviated 6th Mar).

There are six active component and two reserve component Marine infantry regiments. Within 1st MARDIV are 1st, 5th, and 7th Marines. Within 2d MARDIV are 2d and 6th Marines. Within 3d MARDIV is 4th Marines. The 4th Marines, headquartered in Camp Schwab, Okinawa, have only a permanent headquarters staff. The battalions rotate through on a six-month basis on the Unit Deployment Program (UDP). Within 4th MARDIV are 23d and 25th Marines.

Note: 3d Marines, within 3d MARDIV, has been reorganized and redesignated as 3d Marine Littoral Regiment (MLR).

c. Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment

The primary mission of the infantry battalion is to locate, close with, and destroy the enemy by fire and maneuver or to repel an enemy's assault by fire and close combat. The infantry battalion consists of an H&S company, a weapons company, and three rifle companies. Rifle companies are the basic tactical units with which the battalion accomplishes its mission. When the battalion is combined with combat support (e.g., artillery, combat engineers) and combat service support units, it forms a battalion landing team (BLT).

The battalion is the basic tactical unit of ground combat power and the nucleus of the BLT. As a balanced firepower and maneuver team, the battalion attacks and destroys all targets in the assigned AO. The battalion, with appropriate attachments is capable of independent, sustained

operations as permitted by combat conditions. It is capable of conducting a coordinated, deliberate defense.

Each infantry regiment typically has three battalions (1st, 2d, and 3d Battalion). 1st, 5th, and 7th Marines have one additional battalion each from 4th Marines (i.e., 1st Battalion, 4th Marines; 2d Battalion, 4th Marines; and 3d Battalion, 4th Marines respectively). 2d and 6th Marines have one additional battalion from 8th Marines after deactivation (i.e., 2d Battalion, 8th Marines and 1st Battalion, 8th Marines respectively). Similarly, 1st Battalion, 24th Marines and 2d Battalion, 24th Marines are assigned to 23d and 25th Marines respectively (Headquarters, 24th Marines has been deactivated).

The names of infantry battalions are usually abbreviated in conversation to the numerical designation of the battalion and its original regiment (e.g., 1st Battalion, 1st Marines is "1/1" while 1st Battalion, 4th Marines - also assigned to 1st Marines - is "1/4")

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Infantry Battalion

The mission of the H&S company, infantry battalion is to provide the infantry battalion commander with the means to command and control subordinate and attached units effectively in the conduct of ground operations and direct the sustainment of the battalion and attached units. The H&S company consists of the battalion headquarters, company headquarters, service (e.g., supply, maintenance, motor transport), communication, medical, and scout-sniper platoons. The H&S company is primarily employed to provide and coordinate security for command and control functions of the battalion headquarters and assist in coordinating combat service support. The battalion headquarters, communication, medical, service, and scout-sniper platoons are used to support the entire battalion. The H&S company provides the Marine and equipment to form (normally two) combat trains and a field train, and the various command posts (e.g., "jump," tactical, forward, main, etc.). The scout-sniper platoon may be in the H&S company or in the weapons company based on the commander's needs.

(2) Weapons Company, Infantry Battalion

The mission of the weapons company, infantry battalion is to provide medium mortar, antiarmor, and heavy machine gun support, as well as fire support coordination in order to support the infantry battalion's scheme of maneuver. The weapons company consists of the company headquarters, 81mm mortar platoon, heavy machinegun platoon, and anti-armor platoon. The weapons company's platoons are employed in general support of the battalion, direct support of infantry companies or their subordinates, or attached to rifle companies. Selected members, to include the company headquarters, are assigned to staff the infantry battalion's fire support coordination center (FSCC). The weapons company is normally task-organized into a company headquarters, forward and main FSCCs, a small combat train, two sections of 81mm mortars (that may be employed separately or as a platoon), three or more 81mm mortar forward observer (FO) teams, and two Combined Anti-Armor Teams (CAAT platoons). The Javelin section may be employed in various ways (in teams attached to the rifle companies, integrated into the CAAT platoons, or formed into an additional stand-alone (motorized or foot-mobile) platoon or section.



Figure 5: Battalion-Level FSCC.

(a) 81mm Mortar Platoon. The 81mm mortar platoon has over 80 Marines. It is frequently used to form two provisional rifle platoons during operations when indirect fires are not used.



Figure 6: M252 81mm Mortar System.

(b) CAAT Platoons. CAAT Platoons are task-organized units; they are organized as the commander designates and they may be called various names (e.g., Mobile Assault Platoons, Strike Platoons, etc.). They are normally organized by cross-attaching half of each of the heavy machinegun platoon and the anti-armor platoon. This results in two platoons (with commissioned and staff noncommissioned officer leadership) of two four-vehicle sections each.



Figure 7: CAAT Platoon Vehicle with BGM-71 TOW/M41A4 Saber.



Figure 8: FGM-148 Javelin.

(3) Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion

The mission of the rifle company is to defeat the enemy by fire, maneuver, and close combat and to conduct other operations as directed across the range of military operations. The rifle company consists of a company headquarters, a weapons platoon, and three rifle platoons. The rifle company normally operates as a maneuver element of the infantry battalion; although, when appropriately reinforced and augmented, employment to conduct semi-independent actions for various lengths of time is appropriate. The company is the base unit for creating mission-oriented task elements, employable across a range of military operations, through the attachment of command and control, combat support, and combat service support.



Figure 9: Rifle Squad.



Figure 10: M3 Carl Gustav System.



Figure 11: M224 60mm Mortar System.



Figure 12: MRZR.

Infantry companies are named in accordance with which battalion they are in. Companies A, B, and C are always in the 1st battalion; companies E, F, and G are always in the 2d battalion; and companies I, K, and L are always in the 3d battalion. Companies D, H, and M are contingency units, to be manned on special directive only. Notice that the letter "J" is not used (this avoids any confusion between "I" and "J." For weapons and headquarters and services companies, "Weapons" is usually said in full, and the term "H&S" is used. While using operational graphics, the battalion number is omitted and only the company and regiment are annotated (the exceptions to this are the H&S and weapons companies - their graphics include the battalion abbreviation, e.g., 3/1").

d. Artillery Regiment, Marine Division

The mission of artillery in the MARDIV is to furnish close and continuous fire support by neutralizing, destroying, or suppressing targets that threaten the success of the supported unit. All artillery regiments have a headquarters battery. There are two artillery battalions in the 10th Marine Regiment, three artillery battalions and one High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) battalion in 11th Marine Regiment, and one artillery battalion in 12th Marine Regiment. Through Force Design initiatives, the distribution of towed artillery and HIMARS will change. Each of these battalions is capable of performing the responsibilities associated with any of the four standard artillery tactical missions: direct support, reinforcing, general support-reinforcing, and general support. Artillery regimental functions are discharged through a command group, which consists of the commander and executive staff, augmented by technical personnel.

The staff is capable of integrating the efforts of any attached, reinforcing, or supporting units. It can support a tactical, main, and rear command echelon during displacements and, when augmented, can operate as an alternate division combat operations center (COC) for short periods of time. The basic means of ground mobility is organic vehicular transportation. All artillery headquarters and some fire support assets are helicopter transportable.

The artillery regiment is the primary source of fire support for the MARDIV and provides fire support expertise across the division to assist with planning, fire support coordination, and mission execution. Its operations and actions are closely integrated with those of the infantry to be responsive to rapidly changing tactical situations. The artillery regiment provides a fire support coordination section to assist in establishing and operating an FSOC at the division COC. Each regiment is equipped with a counterbattery radar platoon that is capable of locating enemy indirect fire weapons within the division's sector.

There are three active component and one reserve component artillery regiments. 11th Marines is assigned to 1st MARDIV; 10th Marines is assigned to 2d MARDIV; 12th Marines is assigned to 3d MARDIV; and 14th Marines is assigned to 4th MARDIV.

e. Headquarters Battery, Artillery Regiment

The mission of the headquarters battery is to provide the regimental commander with the means to command and control the artillery regiment effectively, to coordinate the fires of other supporting arms, and to provide administrative and logistical support for the headquarters battery. The tasks of the headquarters battery include:

- Planning, coordinating, and directing the operations of the entire regiment, including attached and reinforcing units.
- Detaching survey, engineer, civil affairs, artillery electronics maintenance, and meteorological elements as well as the target acquisition platoon in support of subordinate units as required.
- Planning, coordinating, and directing the sustainment of the entire regiment, including attachments.



Figure 13: AN/TPQ-49 Light Counter-Fire Radar.

The headquarters battery consists of the battery headquarters element and the regimental headquarters in order to maintain command and control functions of the regiment. The headquarters battery, artillery regiment is employed as a unit and detaches personnel and equipment to support the division headquarters as well as subordinate units of the regiment, as required. The target acquisition platoon is capable of task-organizing in a netted sensor environment to support all MAGTF operational concepts, performing both counterfire detection and force protection.

f. Artillery Battalion, Artillery Regiment

The mission of the artillery battalion in the MARDIV is to furnish close and continuous fire support by neutralizing, destroying, or suppressing targets that threaten the success of the supported unit. An artillery battalion consists of a headquarters battery and artillery batteries. The headquarters battery provides the equipment and personnel to assist the battalion commander in controlling and supporting the battalion. Like the regiment, the battalion headquarters may be employed in a main or rear echelon configuration. Artillery battalions have three to five artillery batteries of six howitzers. The artillery battalion is the basic tactical unit of the artillery. It has enough firing units to mass its fires effectively and to engage several targets simultaneously. The battalion is normally employed as a unit to meet the fire support requirements that are defined by its assigned tactical mission. The artillery battalion also provides fire support expertise across the infantry regiment to assist with planning, fire support coordination, and mission execution. The artillery battalion maintains communications with its batteries and any attachments, the supported/reinforced units, and the artillery regiment, as appropriate. When an artillery battalion deploys independently, it is augmented with appropriate support from the regiment (e.g., the meteorological section).

There are seven active component and two reserve component artillery battalions. 10th Marines, 12th Marines, and 14th Marines have two battalions each (1st and 2d, 1st and 3d, and 3d and 5th, respectively). 11th Marines has three (1st, 2d, and 3d).

(1) Headquarters Battery, Artillery Battalion

The mission of the headquarters battery is to provide the battalion commander with the means to command and control battalion operations effectively and to coordinate the sustainment of subordinate and attached units to enable the artillery battalion to support ground combat operations. The headquarters battery consists of the battalion headquarters, operations platoon, fire support liaison, service platoon (e.g., supply, maintenance, motor transport), communication platoon, and battery headquarters. The headquarters provides regimental, battalion, and company fire support teams to the supported maneuver unit. Except when personnel are attached to subordinate artillery batteries, headquarters battery operates under centralized battalion control.

(2) Artillery Battery, Artillery Battalion

The mission of the artillery battery, normally as part of an artillery battalion, is to provide fires to suppress, neutralize, or destroy the enemy. The artillery battery consists of a battery headquarters and two cannon platoons with three artillery pieces each. Artillery smallest employment unit is

the cannon platoon. When properly augmented, the battery is capable of being independently deployed as a part of the BLT within a MEU.



Figure 14: M777A2 Light-Weight Howitzer.

g. HIMARS Battalion, Artillery Regiment

The mission of the HIMARS battalion is to provide the MAGTF with timely and accurate rocket and missile fires in general support, general support-reinforcing, and reinforcing roles in order to suppress, neutralize, or destroy the enemy. The HIMARS battalion consists of a headquarters battery and four rocket batteries. The battalion will normally be employed as part of an artillery regiment supporting a MARDIV. The HIMARS batteries can be attached to other artillery battalions and are capable of platoon-level operations in support of distributed operations.

There are one active component and one reserve component HIMARS battalions: 5th Battalion, 11th Marines and 2d Battalion, 14th Marines.

(1) Headquarters Battery, HIMARS Battalion

The mission of the headquarters battery, HIMARS battalion is to provide the battalion commanding officer with the means for effective command and control of the HIMARS battalion, as well as administrative and logistical support for the battalion and attached units. The headquarters battery consists of a battalion headquarters, operations platoon, service platoon, and communication platoon. The headquarters battery, HIMARS battalion operates as a unit and detaches personnel and equipment to support the division headquarters as well as other elements of the battalion, as required.

The following tasks will be performed by the headquarters battery:

- Plan, coordinate, and direct the operations of the entire battalion, including attached and reinforcing units.
- Plan, coordinate, and execute artillery rocket fires to support ground combat operations, as directed, across the range of military operations in any expeditionary environment.
- Provide artillery liaison teams to supported units as directed.
- Plan, coordinate, and execute the sustainment of the entire battalion including attachments.

- Provide survey support to the subordinate and attached HIMARS batteries.

(2) HIMARS Battery, HIMARS Battalion

The mission of the HIMARS battery, normally as part of a HIMARS battalion, is to provide general support, general support-reinforcing, and limited reinforcing fires to support a MAGTF conducting combat operations. The HIMARS battery consists of a battery headquarters, ammunition platoon, and two firing platoons with three launchers. The organic firepower of the battery consists of six HIMARS launchers, medium and heavy machine guns, grenade launchers, and individual weapons. The following tasks will be performed by the HIMARS battery:

- Provide command and control for the operations of the firing and ammunition platoons.
- Plan, coordinate, and execute artillery rocket fires to support ground combat operations, as directed, across the range of military operations in any expeditionary environment.
- Provide precision, long-range fires and reactive counterfire to the MAGTF across the range of military operations.
- Plan and execute the sustainment of the battery.



Figure 15: M142 HIMARS.

The HIMARS battery normally will operate as an integral firing element of the HIMARS battalion. When properly augmented, the battery can employ the launchers by platoon and battery, and, for limited periods, it can do so autonomously. Self-protection and the ability to conduct 24-hour operations are critical organic capabilities of the battery.



Figure 16: Firing HIMARS from the Deck of the *USS Anchorage* (LPD-23)

Naming and operational graphics annotations of artillery and HIMARS batteries are similar to that of infantry companies. Batteries A, B, and C are found in the 1st battalion; batteries E, F, and G are found in the 2d battalion; batteries K, L, and I are found in the 3d battalion; and batteries R, S, and T are found in the 5th battalion.

h. Assault Amphibian Battalion, Marine Division

The mission of the assault amphibian battalion is to train, maintain, and prepare an assault amphibian battalion capable of conducting amphibious and mechanized operations in order to support the MARDIV with maneuver, fires, force protection, command and control, and logistics. When appropriately resourced, be prepared to train partner nation forces, conduct provisional infantry operations, and conduct route security. Tasks performed by the assault amphibian battalion and subordinate units include:

- Providing task-organized forces to transport assault elements, selected equipment, and supplies ashore in mechanized ship-to-shore movement and other combat support operations.
- Conducting amphibious operations, including participating in the planning, coordination, and execution of ship-to-shore, shore-to-shore, riverine, and other operations, as directed.
- Supporting the breaching of barriers and obstacles during both amphibious and subsequent operations ashore.
- Conducting offensive and defensive mechanized operations to support embarked infantry with armor-protected firepower, communication assets, and mobility.

As a separate battalion organic to the MARDIV, the assault amphibian battalion possesses the assets to mechanize one infantry regiment or parts of multiple regiments. The assault amphibian battalion commander serves as a special staff officer to the CG of the MARDIV and directs the maintenance and logistic efforts of the battalion to support operations and on-order missions. The battalion and/or its subordinate units are attached to, or placed in support of, a commander to provide ship-to-shore lift of the surface assault elements of the landing force. Once ashore, the battalion provides tactical mobility and communications to the supported force. The assault amphibian battalion augments the assault amphibian company's organic logistic capability by providing personnel, medical, resupply, and field-level maintenance.

Although primarily employed to mechanize the surface assault elements of an RLT, assault amphibian battalion elements may be employed in a combat service support role in the forward edge of the battle area or in the beach support area. Given appropriate augmentation, the assault amphibian battalion has the ability to plan and execute operations as a maneuver control headquarters.

The battalion and its subordinate units are assigned to, or in support of, a MAGTF to provide ship-to-shore movement capability during amphibious operations. During operations ashore, the battalion elements provide mobility equal to that of tanks to the assaulting elements of the MAGTF. Amphibious assault vehicles are primarily used to transport personnel in tactical operations. If assets permit, they may be used as cargo carriers. There are two active component and one reserve component assault amphibian battalions.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Assault Amphibian Battalion

The mission of the H&S company is to provide the battalion commander the means to train, maintain, prepare, and sustain subordinate units in order to support the GCE with maneuver, fires, force protection, command and control, and logistics. Through its subordinate platoons and sections, the H&S company provides maintenance, communications, administrative, medical, supply, and other service support functions to the assault amphibian battalion. The tasks of the H&S company include:

- Conducting combat service support operations in support of the assault amphibian battalion.
- Providing higher echelon support of maintenance to the assault amphibian companies.
- Providing C2 infrastructure for the assault amphibian battalion staff.
- Conducting rear area security for the assault amphibian battalion support area.
- Conducting operations in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment.
- Participating in convoy operations.

The H&S company consists of the company headquarters, mobility/counter-mobility platoon, general support platoon, command and control section, operations section, logistic section, and maintenance section, all of which are used in support of the entire battalion. The company headquarters is primarily employed to provide and coordinate security for command and control functions of the battalion headquarters and assist in coordinating combat service support. The battalion headquarters; communication, motor transport, supply, and medical sections; and the maintenance platoon are used in support of the entire battalion. The employment of the general support platoon and mobility/counter-mobility platoons are based on mission and commander's intent.

(2) Assault Amphibian Company, Assault Amphibian Battalion

The mission of the assault amphibian company is to land the surface assault elements of the landing force and their equipment in the initial waves of an amphibious operation to inland objectives and to conduct mechanized operations and related combat support in subsequent mechanized operations ashore. The tasks of the assault amphibian company include:

- Transporting assault elements of the landing force during the ship-to-shore movement.
- Transporting selected equipment and supplies of the landing force during ship-to-shore movement.
- Transporting assault elements, equipment, and supplies in mechanized or other combat operations during subsequent operations ashore.
- Participating in the planning and coordination of mechanized operations, amphibious operations, and riverine operations.
- Providing direct and indirect fire support, as required, within the capability of the organic weapon systems during mechanized operations ashore.
- Transporting other supplies and equipment as required by assault units during ship-to-shore movement.
- Executing the missions associated with assault amphibian special mission kits.

The assault amphibian company consists of three line platoons, a headquarters platoon, and a maintenance section. Each line platoon has 18 Amphibious Combat Vehicles (ACV). The company headquarters provides administrative and logistic support to the assault amphibian

company. This support includes ACVs in the general support section, the command and control section that supplies ACV command and control (C2) variant assets to the supported unit, and the general support section that provides tactical mobility and logistic train assets to the company. The maintenance section provides the assault amphibian company with an organizational field maintenance capability and is made up of the ACV maintenance section, communication section, and recovery teams equipped with an ACV recovery variant. The assault amphibian company is a compact organization capable of deployment and being removed from the battalion for limited periods of time. Like the assault amphibian battalion, the assault amphibian company possesses the assets to mechanize one infantry battalion or parts of multiple battalions. Additionally, when the assault amphibian company is either in support of another organization or given a mission, its commander works directly for the commanding officer of the supported unit and becomes a special staff officer to the supported infantry commander. The assault amphibian company commander's primary duties include simultaneously directing the maintenance and logistic support organic to the assault amphibian company and advising the supported commander on the employment of ACVs.



Figure 17: Amphibious Combat Vehicle.

i. Combat Engineer Battalion, Marine Division

The mission of the CEB is to enhance mobility, counter-mobility, and survivability support and to provide the limited general engineering support that is required for the functioning of the MARDIV. The CEB provides close combat support and limited general engineer support for the division through task-organized combat engineer elements for GCE units. Operation of those elements supporting forward units is generally decentralized. Engineer support requirements to the rear of forward elements will be performed under centralized engineer battalion control. The tasks of the CEB include:

- Conducting engineer reconnaissance and supporting intelligence collection within the division zone or sector. In areas not under division control, support will be required when conducting this reconnaissance.
- Providing personnel to augment other division elements conducting reconnaissance missions that include requirements for engineer intelligence.
- Planning, organizing, and conducting the assault breaching of explosive and nonexplosive obstacles from the high-water mark inland.
- Employing assault bridge systems. When augmented, employ other standard bridge systems.
- Providing expedient repair and reinforcement of existing bridges.
- Constructing expedient, short-span bridges from local materials in support of ground combat operations.

- Providing temporary repair of existing roads and limited new construction of combat roads and trails, including the maintenance that is necessary to support combat operations of the division.
- Providing technical assistance and the necessary equipment for the development of temporary protective positions for personnel and equipment.
- Providing essential temporary construction support designed to meet minimum combat requirements.
- Providing utility support, including mobile electric power equipment and equipment operation and maintenance requirements.
- Constructing and improving expedient vertical takeoff and landing sites in support of division operations.

The CEB consists of an H&S company, an engineer support company, three combat engineer companies, and one mobility assault company (MAC). There are two active component and one reserve component CEBs.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Combat Engineer Battalion

The mission of the H&S company, CEB is to provide command, control, and administrative elements to supervise the operations of the battalion, including the provision of supply, food services, communications, chaplain services, administration, and medical support. The H&S company consists of the battalion headquarters, which contains a headquarters section, an adjutant section, an intelligence section, an operations section, and a logistic section. It also comprises a supply platoon, a mess section, a communication platoon, a medical section, a chaplain section, and a company headquarters. The company decentralizes support functions in the area of supply, messing, communications, medical, and chaplain services to the extent necessary to meet battalion operational requirements. It provides internal supply, communications, medical, and messing support to subordinate elements of the battalion.

(2) Engineer Support Company, Combat Engineer Battalion

The mission of the engineer support company is to provide engineer equipment, motor transportation, and utilities capabilities in support of operational requirements of the battalion and other elements of the MARDIV. The tasks of the engineer support company include providing:

- Construction, materials handling and lifting equipment, and operators that support other battalion elements or separate mission assignments within the battalion.
- Electrical power to division organizations that are not authorized generators and backup power to the division, as required.
- Motor transport equipment and operations, as required, to support all battalion elements.

The engineer support company consists of a company headquarters, an engineer equipment platoon, a motor transport platoon, and a utilities platoon. The functional support requirements of the company are provided by the three platoons, which are structured to permit task organization of the equipment and personnel as required. The engineer support company provides assistance in the accomplishment of essential engineer support functions in rear areas of the division. It also augments companies with motor transport vehicles, heavy equipment, utilities equipment operators, and support personnel when required by specific missions. When this occurs, control

of the augmentation elements passes to the company requiring such assistance. The company provides motor transport for the H&S company and for operation of battalion headquarters. The desired company employment is under centralized control of the battalion commanding officer. The company provides specialist personnel for service as individuals or for task elements tailored for specific missions. The utilities platoon provides limited electrical power generation and distribution in support of command and control of the MARDIV.

(3) Combat Engineer Company, Combat Engineer Battalion

The mission of the combat engineer company, CEB is to provide close combat support of an engineering nature as necessary to meet the essential requirements of an infantry regiment and other division elements in combat operations. The tasks of the combat engineer company include:

- Providing engineer reconnaissance, as required.
- Providing assistance for the cross-country movement of tracked and light wheeled vehicles.
- Erecting temporary engineer-type structures to assist in the movement of light vehicles and personnel across dry and wet gaps, subject to the availability of local materials.
- Constructing and operating light rafts, subject to the availability of materials.
- Reinforcing and repairing existing bridges with local materials for the passage of light vehicles.
- Improving existing terrain for use as helicopter terminal points.
- Furnishing technical assistance in the fabrication and positioning of light obstacles.
- Supervising the emplacement of minefields and boobytraps.
- Furnishing technical and mechanical assistance in the installation of temporary cut-and-cover type field fortifications.
- Performing specialized demolition missions that are beyond the capability of the infantry Marine.
- Providing specialized assistance in breaching obstacles, including mines, from the high-water mark inland.
- Supervising extensive or sensitive minefield clearance.
- Performing any combat engineer related tasks when augmented with the necessary elements of the engineer support company.

The combat engineer company consists of a company headquarters and three combat engineer platoons. The company provides direct combat engineer support to infantry task groupings for operations. It can provide one combat engineer platoon for close support of each infantry battalion and associated task elements. A combat engineer company is generally in direct support of an infantry regiment for operations. Although the company may operate under the centralized control of the company commander, it may more frequently operate under the control of the platoon leaders in widely dispersed areas, with the company commander acting as an advisor to the infantry regimental commander. One combat engineer company is provided for support of division elements to the rear of forward areas and to augment the combat engineer companies in forward areas, as required. The combat engineer company has limited construction equipment, some of which is helicopter transportable. Equipment augmentation with operators is furnished as necessary from the engineer support company. In all such cases, control of augmenting elements is generally passed to the combat engineer company requiring such assistance.

(4) Mobility Assault Company, Combat Engineer Battalion

The mission of the MAC is to provide mobile route reconnaissance and clearing capabilities in order to enhance the mobility of the MARDIV. The tasks of the MAC include:

- Planning, organizing, and conducting mobile route clearance operations that detect explosive and nonexplosive obstacles within the division AO.
- Planning, organizing, and conducting engineer reconnaissance within the division AO.
- Conducting specialized demolition missions beyond the capability of infantry Marines.
- Planning, organizing, and conducting hasty obstacle construction within the division AO.
- Providing limited horizontal and vertical construction support that is temporary in nature and is designed to meet minimum combat requirements.
- Planning, organizing, and conducting limited survivability operations within the division AO.

The MAC commander may either report to the CEB commander when operating in general support or will report to a regimental commander when the company is in direct support or attached to a regiment. The MAC may provide task-organized obstacle clearing detachments to combat engineer units supporting combined arms teams.

j. Reconnaissance Battalion, Marine Division

The primary mission of the reconnaissance battalions, or elements thereof, is to conduct advanced force operations, battlespace shaping, amphibious reconnaissance, underwater reconnaissance, and ground reconnaissance or surveillance to observe, identify, and report intelligence information on the enemy, weather, and terrain. The reconnaissance battalions are composed of three organic subordinate organizations: the H&S company, reconnaissance companies, and force reconnaissance company. The reconnaissance battalion plans, coordinates, and conducts ground combat operations and associated operations, as directed. The battalion, in consonance with the MARDIV, plans, coordinates, and directs the reconnaissance actions of teams, platoons, and companies.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Reconnaissance Battalion

The mission of the H&S company is to provide the reconnaissance battalion commander with the means to command and control and coordinate the sustainment of subordinate and attached units effectively in order to enable the battalion to conduct amphibious and ground reconnaissance operations. The H&S company consists of the battalion headquarters, an adjutant section, an intelligence section, an operations section, a logistic section, a motor transport section, a communications section, and a medical section. The H&S company is primarily employed to provide and coordinate security for C2 functions of the battalion headquarters and assist in coordinating combat service support. The battalion headquarters, communication section, and service support sections support the entire battalion. Selected billets within the H&S company maintain the capability for insertion by static line and military free fall parachuting. There are three active component and one reserve component reconnaissance battalions.

(2) Reconnaissance Company, Reconnaissance Battalion

The mission of the reconnaissance company is to conduct advanced force operations, amphibious reconnaissance, underwater reconnaissance, ground reconnaissance, surveillance, battlespace

shaping, and specialized limited scale raids in support of the MARDIV and its subordinate elements. The tasks of the reconnaissance company include:

- Planning, coordinating, and exercising command and control over subordinate and attached forces.
- Planning, coordinating, and conducting amphibious reconnaissance to collect and report information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary or information concerning the hydrographic characteristics of a particular area.
- Planning, coordinating, and conducting ground reconnaissance to collect and report information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary or information concerning the meteorological and/or geographic characteristics of a particular area.
- Designating and engaging selected targets with organic weapons and force fires to support battlespace shaping. This includes designation and terminal guidance of precision guided munitions.
- Conducting direct action operations to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets.
- Conducting specialized insertion and extraction of organic and attached forces in order to infiltrate and exfiltrate mission areas.

Specialized insertion and extraction methods include, but are not limited to:

- Small boat operations.
- Combatant diving.
- Scout swimming.
- Helicopter insertion/extraction.
- Static-line, high-altitude, high-opening parachuting.
- Military free fall, high-altitude, high-opening parachuting.
- Helicopter rope suspension techniques.
- Helocasting operations.

The reconnaissance company typically employs teams conducting reconnaissance to satisfy supported unit's information requirements. The company can be employed as an element of the reconnaissance battalion in general support or direct support or attached to a maneuver element. The company headquarters section will establish and maintain a reconnaissance operations center (ROC) with connectivity to the supported unit's COC to conduct command and control functions of subordinate units. Platoons can be task-organized and attached to maneuver elements of the MARDIV. Under such employment, the platoon headquarters will establish and maintain an ROC with connectivity to the supported unit's COC. The company headquarters section, in consonance with the supported unit, plans, coordinates, and directs the reconnaissance actions of teams and platoons. When task-organized, the company headquarters section provides the organic capability to maintain an ROC with connectivity to the supported unit's COC to function as the operations, information, and coordination center for all reconnaissance units during sustained operations. The company headquarters section can be utilized to augment personnel from the H&S company, reconnaissance battalion to maintain an ROC at the supported unit's COC during sustained operations. If the unit deploys with a higher headquarters command group that uses a surveillance and reconnaissance center (SARC), the ROC will either provide

liaison to, or integrate with, the SARC. When task-organized, platoon headquarters, augmented by personnel and equipment of the battalion headquarters, provides the organic capability to maintain a limited capability ROC with the COC of the supported unit during sustained operations.

(3) Force Reconnaissance Company, Reconnaissance Battalion

The primary mission of the force reconnaissance company, or elements thereof, is employed to observe, identify, and report intelligence information on the enemy, weather, and terrain, for the tasks of the force reconnaissance company are similar to those of the reconnaissance company. The force reconnaissance company is organized into a company headquarters and four reconnaissance platoons. The company typically employs teams conducting reconnaissance to satisfy the supported unit's information requirements. The company can be employed in direct support to the MEF headquarters or in direct support or attached to a subordinate unit of the MEF or the Marine component of a joint force. The MEF commander retains primary authority for mission tasking of the company. The company headquarters will establish and maintain an ROC with connectivity to the MEF or supported unit's COC to conduct command and control functions of subordinate units. Platoons can be task-organized and attached to subordinate units of the MEF or the Marine component of a joint force. Under such employment, the platoon headquarters will establish and maintain an ROC with connectivity to the supported unit's COC. The company headquarters, in consonance with the supported unit, plans, coordinates, and directs the reconnaissance actions of teams and platoons. When deployed in general support of the MEF or in direct support of a subordinate unit of the MEF, the company provides the organic capability to maintain an ROC with connectivity to the MEF's or supported unit's COC in order to function as the operations, information, and coordination center for all ground reconnaissance units during sustained operations. If the unit deploys with a higher headquarters command group that uses a SARC, the ROC will either provide liaison to or integrate with the SARC. When task-organized and augmented by personnel and equipment of the company headquarters, the platoon headquarters provides the organic capability to maintain a limited capability ROC with the COC of the supported unit during sustained operations.

k. Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, Marine Division

The mission of the LAR battalion is to conduct reconnaissance, security, and economy of force operations and, within capabilities, conduct limited offensive or delaying operations that exploit the unit's mobility and firepower. The LAR battalion consists of an H&S company and four LAR companies. The LAR battalion and its subordinate companies are capable of being employed separately or as part of a GCE. Speed and firepower, combined with maneuver, are used to exploit the offense in all types of combat operations. The LAR battalion assets emphasize the mobility and firepower that are characteristic of light armored vehicles. There are three active component and one reserve component LAR battalions (1st MARDIV has 1st and 3d LAR).

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, LAR Battalion

This mission of the H&S company, LAR battalion is to provide the LAR battalion commander with the means to command and control subordinate and attached units effectively in the conduct of ground combat operations and direct the sustainment of the battalion and attached units. The H&S company, LAR battalion consists of the battalion headquarters, company headquarters, communication platoon, maintenance platoon, service platoon, motor transport platoon, and

medical platoon. The company headquarters is primarily employed to provide and coordinate security for the command and control functions of the battalion headquarters and assist in coordinating combat service support.

(2) Light Armored Reconnaissance Company, LAR Battalion

The mission of the LAR company is to conduct reconnaissance, security, and economy of force operations and, within its capabilities, to conduct limited offensive and delaying operations that exploit the unit's mobility and firepower in order to support the supported unit's scheme of maneuver. An LAR company, with its organic assets, is the smallest LAR unit capable of conducting sustained independent operations. The LAR company consists of a company headquarters (two LAV-25, one LAV-C2), logistic section (three LAV-L), 81mm mortar section (two LAV-M), antitank section (four LAV-AT), and three LAR platoons (four LAV-25 each with scouts). The LAR company is flexible, agile, and mobile and primarily oriented offensively as a fire and maneuver unit. Speed and maneuver combined with firepower are used to exploit the offense in all types of combat operations. The LAR company can operate as a maneuver element within the LAR battalion or can be task-organized to support infantry battalions and regiments.



Figure 18: LAV Variants.

5. Marine Aircraft Wing

Marine Corps aviation is organized, trained, and equipped to provide a task-organized ACE for any size MAGTF. The ACE is not a formal command. The term "ACE" categorizes the functionality of specific forces within the MAGTF. For any MAGTF, the ACE is composed of task-organized Marine aviation forces under a single commander. The ACE commander is the MAGTF commander's principal advisor and subject matter expert on all aviation activities.

The ACE is postured to operate from a variety of sea- and shore-based facilities to support all phases of MAGTF, joint, and multinational expeditionary operations. The primary focus of the ACE is to support the MAGTF during the assault landing phase and subsequent operations ashore. Air support is furnished by Marine aircraft squadrons operating from forward operating

bases (FOBs), amphibious shipping, or by aircraft operating from aircraft carriers that are within striking distance of the amphibious objective area.

a. Marine Aircraft Wing Functions and Organization

The MAW is organized to provide flexible and balanced aviation organizations that provide the full range of aviation operations. The MAW provides personnel and equipment for a MAGTF ACE. Operationally, an ACE task-organizes with various resources from within the MAW to complete the ACE's assigned mission using a MAW's inherent capability of performing all of the six functions of Marine aviation: offensive air support (OAS), antiair warfare (AAW), assault support, air reconnaissance, electronic warfare (EW), and control of aircraft and missiles. Marine aviation organizations that are smaller than a MAW provide the requisite functions through scaled task organization.

(1) Offensive Air Support

OAS is air operations against enemy installations, facilities, and personnel to assist the accomplishment of MAGTF objectives by the destruction of enemy resources or the isolation of the enemy force. Offensive air support includes the categories of close air support (CAS) and deep air support (DAS).

(a) Close Air Support. CAS is air action by manned or unmanned fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. This detailed integration is accomplished using positive control. Positive control is provided by terminal controllers.

(b) Deep Air Support. DAS is air action against enemy targets at such a distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each mission with fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. Deep air support missions are flown on either side of the fire support coordination line; the lack of a requirement for close coordination with the fire and movement of friendly forces is the qualifying factor. Deep air support missions include air interdiction, armed reconnaissance (AR), and strike coordination and reconnaissance (SCAR).

- **Air Interdiction Missions.** Air operations conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives that are conducted at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. These missions respond to known targets briefed in advance.
- **Armed Reconnaissance Missions.** The AR missions locate and attack targets of opportunity (i.e., enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities) in assigned areas. Armed reconnaissance differs from air interdiction because AR target's locations are not known or briefed in advance. Armed reconnaissance provides the MAGTF commander an economy of force to cover and defend terrain not suited to other forces.
- **Strike Coordination and Reconnaissance Missions.** The SCAR missions are closely linked with AR missions. The SCAR missions detect, report, and coordinate or perform attack or reconnaissance of targets. The SCAR aircraft may discover enemy targets and

provide a target mark or talk-on for other AR missions or accurately locate targets for air interdiction missions. The SCAR missions can be flown by any AR aircraft that has been assigned an area to coordinate the attacks of other deep air support flights.

(2) Antiair Warfare

AAW integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority and protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch to ensure friendly freedom of action, provide protection, and deny enemy freedom of action. Antiair operations may use the range of military capabilities to neutralize or destroy enemy aircraft, missiles, and launchers before and after launch. Generally, offensive counterair operations seek to dominate enemy airspace and prevent the launch of threats, while defensive counterair operations defeat enemy air and missile threats attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace.

(3) Assault Support

Assault support is the use of aircraft to provide tactical mobility and logistic support for the MAGTF, the movement of high-priority cargo and personnel within the immediate AO, in-flight refueling, and evacuation of personnel and cargo. The tasks of assault support fall within the following seven categories:

- Combat assault transport.
- Air delivery.
- Air refueling.
- Air evacuation.
- Tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel.
- Air logistical support.
- Battlefield illumination.

(4) Air Reconnaissance

Air reconnaissance is operations undertaken to obtain information, by visual observation or other detection methods, about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary via air vehicles.

(5) Electronic Warfare

EW is military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum and/or to attack enemy forces.

(6) Control of Aircraft and Missiles

The control of aircraft and missiles function serves to integrate the activities of the other five functions of Marine aviation into a coordinated employment effort of facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel that allows the ACE commander to plan, direct, and control the efforts of the ACE in support of MAGTF's mission. Control of aircraft and missiles is executed through the Marine air command and control system (MACCS).

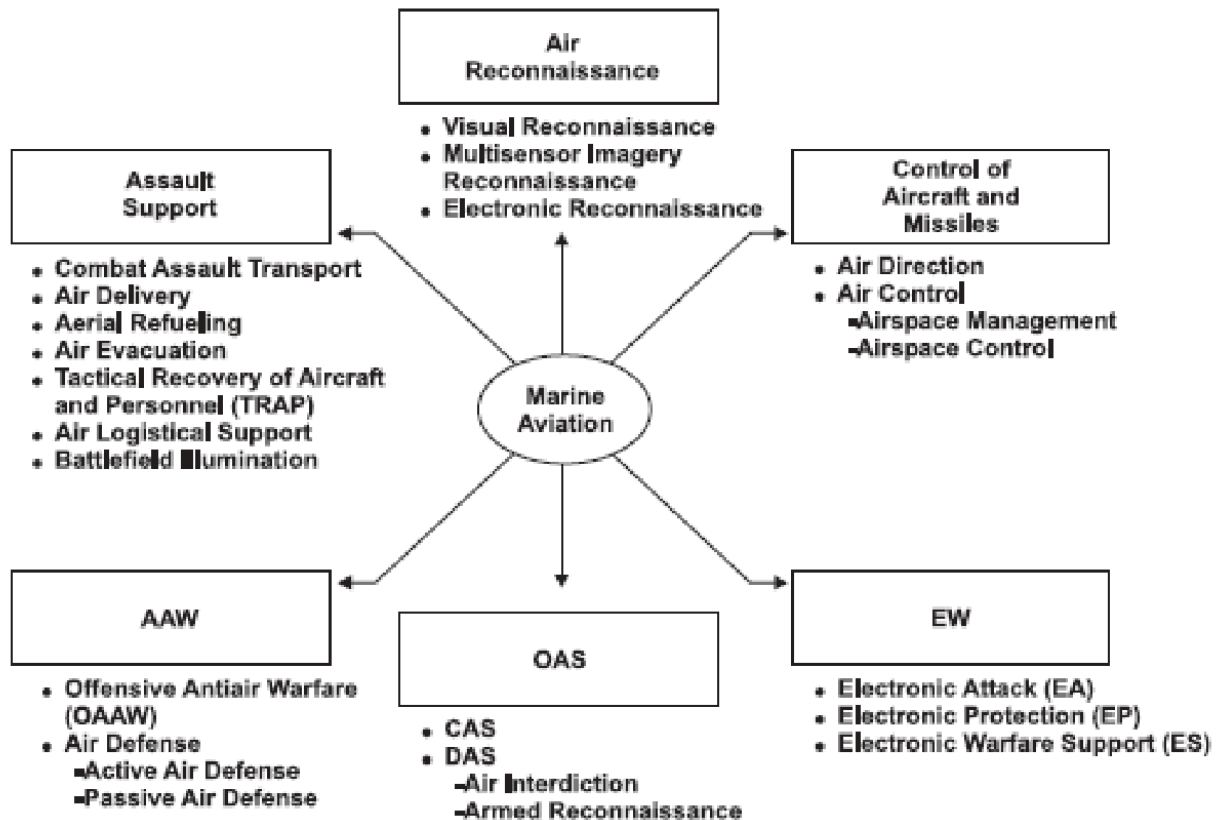


Figure 19: The Six Functions of Marine Aviation.

A MAW is composed of Marine wing headquarters squadron (MWHS), a Marine air control group (MACG), and several Marine Aircraft Groups (MAG).

b. Marine Aircraft Wing Headquarters

The MAW headquarters directs and coordinates the operations of the MAW, and it is organized into individual departments capable of performing the broad range of required staff functions. The MAW headquarters will be employed with the ACE where it may function in either a senior or subordinate staff role and can be task-organized as the ACE headquarters of a MEF to provide all functions of Marine aviation.

There are three active component and one reserve component MAW headquarters. 1st MAW is assigned to III MEF, and its headquarters is located in Okinawa, Japan. 2d MAW is assigned to II MEF, and its headquarters is located at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point, North Carolina. 3d MAW is assigned to I MEF, and its headquarters is located at MCAS Miramar, California. 4th MAW is assigned to MARFORRES, and its headquarters is located in New Orleans, Louisiana.

c. Marine Wing Headquarters Squadron

A MWHS provides command and control, administrative, and supply support for each MAW headquarters. The MWHS, which will normally function as an integral unit structured

subordinately to the MAW headquarters, provides administrative and staff support for wing headquarters

d. Marine Air Control Group

The MACG provides, operates, and maintains the MACCS. The MACG contains subordinate units that provide the major agencies of the MACCS. The MACG normally consists of a Marine tactical air command squadron (MTACS), a Marine air support squadron (MASS), a Marine air control squadron (MACS), a low altitude air defense (LAAD) battalion, and a Marine wing communications squadron (MWCS). The Marine tactical air command center (TACC), which is furnished by MTACS, is the senior air command and control agency. Through Force Design, MTACS will be deactivated, and the TACC functionality will be assumed by the MACG. The other major air control agencies are the tactical air operations center (TAOC), furnished by MACS, and the direct air support center (DASC), furnished by MASS. Additionally, the MACS provides air traffic control (ATC) facilities and the LAAD battalion provides the MAGTF's organic surface-to-air weapons.

There are three active component and one reserve component MACGs. MACGs and their subordinate squadrons have a two-digit numerical designator. The first number is the parent MAW, and the second number is "8," designating Marine air control. MACG 18 is located at MCAS Futenma, Okinawa, Japan. MACG 28 is located at MCAS Cherry Point, North Carolina. MACG 38 is located at MCAS Miramar, California. MACG 48 is located at Naval Air Station (NAS) Great Lakes, Illinois.

(1) Marine Air Control Group Headquarters

The MACG headquarters coordinates all aspects of air command and control and air defense within the MAW and provide the command and staff functions for the MACG commander when deployed as part of the MAGTF ACE. The MACG headquarters is organized into departments commensurate with command and staff functions. It is employed with the combined assets of the MACG as a component of the ACE, normally at the MEF or MEB level. Before establishing a MEF, in conjunction with MAGTF task organization, specific MACG headquarters personnel may be required to augment the MTACS.

(2) Marine Tactical Air Command Squadron

The MTACS is structured as an organic unit subordinate to the MACG that provides equipment, and maintenance, as well as installs and maintains associated automated systems for the Marine TACC. Specifically, MTACS equips, staffs, operates, and maintains the Marine TACC current operations section and provides and maintains future operations and future planning facilities. The MTACS can furnish a Marine TACC capability of up to the size that supports a MEF-level ACE to meet operational requirements deemed necessary by the MAGTF commander. The TACC functionality will move to the MACG HQ as MTACS are deactivated in support of Force Design Initiatives.

(3) Marine Air Support Squadron

The MASS is structured as an organic unit subordinate to the MACG that provides equipment, and maintenance, as well as installs and maintains associated automated systems for the ACE Direct Air Support Center (DASC). The DASC provides control and coordination capabilities of

fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft operating in direct support of MAGTF forces. It supports, controls, coordinates, and integrates direct air support operations in support of naval expeditionary, joint, and multinational operations.



Figure 20: DASC.

(4) Marine Air Control Squadron

The MACS is structured as an organic unit subordinate to the MACG that provides equipment, and maintenance, as well as installs and maintains associated automated systems for the ACE Tactical Air Operations Center (TAOC). It provides air surveillance and control of aircraft and surface-to-air weapons as well as continuous all-weather radar and nonradar ATC services. The MACS consists of a squadron headquarters, a TAOC detachment, at least two ATC detachments, and an early warning/control (EW/C) detachment. The MACS is organized and equipped for employment in the ACE. The TAOC, ATC, and EW/C detachments, when augmented by the appropriate headquarters elements, may be deployed separately to provide air control, ATC, and EW/C support for vital areas of a MAGTF.

(5) Low Altitude Air Defense Battalion

Primarily, the LAAD battalion provides close-in, low-altitude, surface-to-air weapons fires in defense of MAGTF assets. It defends forward combat areas, maneuver forces, vital areas, installations, and/or units engaged in special/independent operations. Subordinately, the LAAD provides task-organized ground security forces in defense of MAGTF air sites. The LAAD battalion consists of a battalion headquarters, an H&S battery, and two firing batteries. A third firing battery is planned for in Force Design. The H&S battery is divided into an H&S battery (minus) and an H&S battery detachment. Additionally, the H&S battery facilitates the logistical support of separately deployed firing batteries. The LAAD battalion is normally employed within the MEF's integrated air defense system.



Figure 21: LAAD Gunner Firing the FIM-92 Stinger Missile.

There are two active component LAAD battalions. 2d LAAD Battalion is assigned to MACG-28 and 3d LAAD Battalion is assigned to MACG-38.

(6) Marine Wing Communications Squadron

The mission of the MWCS is to provide expeditionary communications for the ACE of a MEF, including the phased deployment of task-organized elements. The MWCS consists of a headquarters element and at least two MWCS detachments. It is employed in order to provide communications support for the ACE headquarters and Marine Tactical Air Command Center (TACC). Each MWCS detachment may be independently deployed to provide external communications for up to two airfields and four forward operating bases (FOBs).

e. Marine Aircraft Group

The mission of the MAG is to provide the staff support necessary for the effective command of subordinate squadrons of the MAG. In garrison, it is usually composed of functionally similar aircraft squadrons and their support units. The two types of MAGs are rotary-wing (RW), which includes tiltrotor aircraft, and fixed-wing (FW). During expeditionary operations MAGs may be composited to include all type, model, and series (T/M/S) aircraft.

The primary mission of the RW MAG is to provide assault support. Normally, RW MAGs include the following:

- Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadrons (HMLA).
- Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadrons (VMM).
- Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadrons (HMH).
- A Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron (MALS) RW.

The primary missions of a FW MAG are to conduct AAW and OAS operations from advance bases, FOBs, and aircraft carriers. Fixed-wing MAGs may consist of any combination of the following:

- Marine Attack Squadrons (VMA).
- Marine fighter/attack squadron (VMFA).
- Marine fighter/attack (all-weather) squadron (VMFA[AW]).
- Marine aerial refueler transport squadron (VMGR).
- Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron (VMU).
- MALS FW.

Aircraft squadrons are named for their T/M/S and a three-digit numeric designator.

- V - fixed-wing.
- H - rotary-wing (helicopter).
- M - U.S. Marine Corps (if there is no “M,” then it is a U.S. Navy squadron).
- H - heavy.
- M - medium.
- L - light.
- A - attack (capable of ground strike).
- F - fighter (air-to-air)
- AW - all-weather
- U - unmanned
- G - refueler
- R - transport

The MAG is scaled, tailored, and task-organized for its assigned mission within the MAGTF. The MAG is the smallest aviation unit that is designed for independent operations with no outside assistance except access to a source of supply.

Type of Aviation Unit	AAW	Assault Support	OAS	EW	Air Reconnaissance	Control of Aircraft and Missiles
MAW	X	X	X	X	X	X
MACG	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	X
MTACS						TACC
MASS		DASC	DASC		DASC	DASC
MACS	TAOC ATC	ATC	TAOC ATC	ATC	TAOC ATC	TAOC ATC
LAAD	X	Support			Support	X
MWCS						Communications
MWSG	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support
MAG FW	X	X	X	X	X	Support
MALS FW	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support
VMGR	Support	X	Support	Support	Support	DASC(A)
VMU	Support	Support	Support	Support	X	Support
VMFA	X	Escort	X	X	X	Support
VMFA(AW)	X	Escort	X	Support	X	FAC(A)/TAC(A)
VMA	X	Escort	X	Support	X	Support
MAG RW	X		X	Support	X	Support
VMM	Self-defense	X	Support	Support	Support	Airborne C&C
MALS RW	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support
HMH	Self-defense	X	Support	Support	Support	Airborne C&C
VMM	Self-defense	X	Support	Support	Support	Airborne C&C
HMLA Utility	Self-defense	X	Support	X	Support	Airborne C&C
HMLA Attack	X	X	X	Support	X	Airborne C&C

X - The unit performs that function of Marine aviation as part of its primary mission. However, all Marine aircraft are specifically designed to be multi-mission capable and provide significant support for multiple functions.

Support - The unit provides general support for that function in varying degrees based on equipment capabilities and the situation.

C&C - Control and Coordination

Specifically indicated support (armed reconnaissance, DASC, escort, etc.) - Many units perform a specific type of support for one or more of the six functions of Marine aviation. The ability to provide this type of support is often dependent on equipment and/or aircraft mission configuration or specialized personnel training, and it must be specifically requested. For MACG units, the MACCS agency provided by the unit is indicated.

Figure 22: Marine Aviation Units and Functions.

MAGs have a two-digit numerical designator. There are eleven active component and two reserve component MAG headquarters.

(a) 1st MAW

- MAG-12 (MCAS Iwakuni, Japan - FW)
- MAG-24 (MCAS Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii - RW)
- MAG-36 (MCAS Futenma, Okinawa, Japan - RW)

(b) 2d MAW

- MAG-14 (MCAS Cherry Point North Carolina - FW)
- MAG-26 (MCAS New River, North Carolina - RW)
- MAG-29 (MCAS New River, North Carolina - RW)
- MAG-31 (MCAS Beaufort, South Carolina - FW)

(c) 3d MAW

- MAG-11 (MCAS Miramar, California - FW)
- MAG-13 (MCAS Yuma, Arizona - FW)
- MAG-16 (MCAS Miramar, California - RW)
- MAG-39 (MCAS Camp Pendleton, California - RW)

(d) 4th MAW

- MAG-41 (Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, Texas - FW/RW)
- MAG-49 (Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey - FW/RW)

f. Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron Fixed-Wing/Rotary-Wing

The mission of a MALS is to provide aviation logistic support, guidance, and direction to MAG squadrons on behalf of the commanding officer and logistic support for Navy-funded equipment in the supporting MACG and MAW. The MALS is organized as a core unit that is supplemented by aircraft-specific and MACS augmentees. This concept allows the squadron to provide logistical support to the MAG's aircraft squadrons and MACGs in garrison or as a task-organized ACE. The MALS is employed as an integral unit of a MAG within an ACE or can provide elements/support packages to another MALS that is supporting a MAGTF ACE.

MALS have a two-digit designator that corresponds to their parent MAG (e.g., MALS-11 is assigned to MAG-11).

g. Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron

The mission of the VMGR is to provide air refueling service in support of air operations and assault air transport of personnel, equipment, and supplies. The VMGR can function as an integral unit or as separate detachments. Two detachments within the squadron organization provide the capability to conduct dual-site operations and support simultaneous contingencies. The VMGR is normally employed in general support as directed by the MAGTF commander. The unit may be employed as an entire squadron or as a headquarters unit and two detachments capable of operations in three separate locations simultaneously.



Figure 23: KC-130J.

There are three active component (one in each MAW) and two reserve component VMGRs.

h. Marine Fighter/Attack Squadron

The mission of the VMFA is to intercept and destroy enemy aircraft under all-weather conditions and attack and destroy surface targets. Each VMFA normally functions as an integral unit and is structured to operate as a subordinate unit of an ACE.



Figure 24: F-35B.

i. Marine Fighter/Attack (All-Weather) Squadron

A VMFA(AW) attacks surface targets, day or night, under adverse weather conditions, conduct multi-sensor imagery reconnaissance, provide supporting arms coordination, and intercept and destroy enemy aircraft under all-weather conditions. The VMFA(AW) normally functions as an integral unit that is structured to operate as a subordinate unit of an ACE. VMFA(AW) squadrons are being transitioned to VMFAs.



Figure 25: F/A-18D.

j. Marine Attack Squadron

A VMA attacks surface targets under day and night visual meteorological conditions and provide helicopter escort. Each VMA is normally employed as an integral unit of an ACE. It may be employed as a complete squadron or as a squadron (minus). VMAs are being transitioned to VMFAs.



Figure 26: AV-8B.

k. Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron

An HMH provides assault support transport of heavy weapons, equipment, and supplies (including bulk fuel through the Rapid Ground Refueler program) during expeditionary, joint, or multinational operations. Normally, the HMH (or its separate detachments) functions as an integral unit of the ACE or as a squadron (minus) with one or two separate four-plane detachments. This concept of organization facilitates multiple site operations, provides for the support of simultaneous contingencies, and allows for the fulfillment of continuous UDP requirements.



Figure 27: CH-53E Refueling while Conducting External Transport.

l. Marine Medium Tiltrotor Squadron

A VMM provides assault support transport of combat troops, supplies, and equipment during expeditionary, joint, or multinational operations. The VMM normally functions as the nucleus of the ACE of a MEU. It can also operate as a squadron (minus) with a separate autonomous detachment, each structured to operate as a MAG subordinate unit. This concept of organization facilitates multiple site operations, provides for the support of simultaneous contingencies, and allows for the fulfillment of continuous UDP requirements.



Figure 28: MV-22.

m. Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron

An HMLA provides OAS, utility support, armed escort, and airborne supporting arms coordination during expeditionary, joint, or multinational operations. An HMLA can function as an integral unit or as a squadron (minus) with separate aircraft composite detachments. This concept of organization facilitates multiple site operations, provides support to simultaneous contingencies, and fulfills continuous UDP requirements. Normally, an HMLA is employed as an integral unit of an ACE. The squadron may deploy as a complete unit or in three detachments.

**AH-1Z****UH-1Y****Figure 29: HMLA.****o. Marine Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Squadron**

The mission of the VMU is to operate and maintain unmanned aerial systems (UAS) in order to provide unmanned aircraft reconnaissance support to the MAGTF. The VMU is organic to the MAW and subordinate to the MAG. The VMU is organized into various sections, which enable it to operate and maintain UAS and associated support equipment. The VMU supports any size or variety of MAGTF as an integral unit of the ACE that is capable of limited independent operations.

Note: The Marine Corps plans to expand Group 5 UAS capability within VMUs.

p. Marine Wing Support Squadron

An MWSS provides all essential aviation ground support requirements to a designated ACE component and to all supporting or attached MACG elements. The MWSS consists of a headquarters and service company, airfield operations company, engineer company, and motor transport company. The engineer company consists of combat engineer platoon, utilities platoon, and heavy-equipment (dozers and fork-lifts) platoon. A bulk-fuel platoon and the EOD section are located within the airfield operations company. MWSS will normally function as an integral unit which is structured to operate as a MAG subordinate unit. Each MWSS functions as an integral unit of the ACE.

6. Marine Logistics Group

The MLG is responsible for providing tactical logistics above the organic capability of supported units to all elements of the MEF. In addition, the MLG provides supply chain management and a link to operational- and theater-level logistic agencies capable of supporting the MEF. In this respect, it is structured to support, in garrison or deployed, a one-division/one-wing configured MEF. All elements of the MLG are structured to provide permanently organized sub-elements to support independently deployed battalions, regiments, MEUs (e.g., task-organized groups to provide support, as required and preplanned), or geographically separated units in garrison.

The most significant attribute of the MLG is that it is a permanently organized command charged with the responsibility of providing all major tactical logistic functions for the MEF beyond the organic capabilities of the supported units/organizations. Thus, it is staffed and equipped by tables of organization and tables of equipment to support a one-division/one-wing MEF and/or three MEUs simultaneously.

The mission of the MLG is to provide sustained tactical-level logistic support above the organic capabilities of supported elements of the MEF. The tasks of the MLG include:

- Providing command, control, and coordination of MLG operations in support of the MEF.
- Providing direct support motor transport, intermediate-level supply coordination and limited support in the areas of field-level maintenance, landing support, general engineering, and forward resuscitative health care capability to the MARDIV.
- Providing general support ground supply support, field-level maintenance support, and motor transport support beyond supported units' organic capabilities to the MEF and designated MEBs.
- Providing authorized overflow crew/operator maintenance for Marine Corps-furnished ground equipment of the MEF to include calibration, repair, modification, reclamation, recovery, and evacuation assistance.
- Coordinating transportation and throughput support, beyond the supported units' organic capabilities for the deployment and employment of the MEF to include transportation, landing support, port and terminal operations, air delivery, and materials handling equipment (MHE). Providing general engineering support to the MEF to include reconnaissance, construction of roads, combat service support installations and other support facilities, vertical construction and maintenance of encampment and other personnel support facilities, demolition and obstacle removal, and augmentation for tasks beyond the organic engineering capabilities of supported units. Requirements for emplacement of standard and nonstandard bridging and rafting will be globally sourced as required to support this function.
- Providing comprehensive explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support to the MEF.
- Providing health services (medical and dental) support to the MEF beyond the supported units' organic capabilities to include first responder and forward resuscitative health care capabilities, patient regulating, patient collection and treatment, patient evacuation, medical intelligence, medical surveillance, preventive medicine, combat stress, and a dental support program.
- Coordinating service support beyond supported units' organic capabilities for the MEF to include postal, disbursing, food services, exchange services, and legal services. Requirements for personnel recovery and processing will be globally sourced.

The MLG provides direct support to the MARDIV and sustained tactical logistics to each element of the MEF in the functional areas of logistics beyond the organic capabilities of supported units. The MLG also provides general support to designated MEBs and LCEs of smaller MAGTFs, which may be permanently organized or task-organized for specific missions. When supporting a task-organized force greater than the combined assets of one division and one MAW, the MLG may require augmentation for requirements beyond its organic capabilities. In order to provide the necessary throughput support to the MEF, the MLG establishes beach support areas, landing zone support areas, combat service support areas (CSSAs), and force

CSSAs commensurate with the level of operations to ensure responsive, timely support for the sustainment of the MEF. The MLG provides direct support to the MEF GCE and general tactical logistic support above the organic capabilities of supported elements of the MEF.

When manned and equipped at full table of organization and table of equipment levels, the MLG can simultaneously support a MEF and enduring home station requirements. The MLG includes a headquarters for command and control, a headquarters regiment, two or more combat logistics regiments, an independent engineer support battalion (ESB), a medical battalion, and a dental battalion that provide multifunctional and functional tactical logistic support. Within the limits of their responsibilities, each regiment and its separate battalions provide personnel and equipment to source task-organized units to support MAGTFs.

There are three active component and one reserve component MLGs. 1st MLG is assigned to I MEF and is located at Camp Pendleton, California; 2d MLG is assigned to II MEF and is located at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; 3d MLG is assigned to III MEF and is located at Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan. 4th MLG is assigned to Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) and the headquarters is located in New Orleans, Louisiana.

a. Marine Logistics Group Headquarters

The mission of the MLG headquarters is to provide command, control, and command support functions for the employment of the MLG for operations conducted by the MLG in support of MEF operations. The MLG headquarters is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions for the MLG headquarters in support of MEF operations. The MLG headquarters is employed as a unit and is structured to facilitate command and control for operations conducted by the MLG in support of MEF operations.

b. Headquarters Regiment, Marine Logistics Group

The mission of headquarters regiment is to provide command and control, administration, communications, food services, and services support to the MLG. The headquarters regiment provides services support beyond supported units' organic capabilities to the MEF or smaller MAGTFs. The headquarters regiment provides the organizations to conduct combat service support for MEUs. The headquarters regiment is organized to provide command and control and command support functions for the MLG and headquarters regiment, MLG and to provide appropriate support in tactical logistic functional areas for the deployment and employment of MAGTFs.

Subordinate units of the headquarters regiment, under centralized control of the regimental commander, are capable of responsive, adaptable task organization to meet the particular support requirements to establish and sustain the relative combat power of the MEF and/or MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. Subordinate units under decentralized control of the headquarters regiment can be task-organized to provide both general and direct support tactical-level logistics to MAGTFs smaller than a MEF.

(1) Headquarters Company, Headquarters Regiment

The mission of headquarters company, headquarters regiment is to provide command and control and command support functions for the headquarters regiment. The headquarters company is

organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions for the headquarters regiment in support of MAGTF operations. The company is employed as a unit and is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the headquarters regiment, in support of MAGTF operations.

(2) Communication Company, Headquarters Regiment

The mission of the communication company, headquarters regiment is to provide communications support to the headquarters of the MLG and subordinates beyond their organic communications capabilities in support of MAGTF operations. The company is structured to provide communications support to the MLG headquarters in MEF operations and task-organized detachments to the headquarters of MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. The company provides the primary communications support for the MLG headquarters and may reinforce other headquarters.

(3) Service Company, Headquarters Regiment

The mission of service company, headquarters regiment is to provide general support services support in the areas of disbursing, postal, exchange, and legal services for the MEF. The service company is organized in general support platoons to provide support to the MEF and smaller MAGTFs and provides general support services support to the MEF and smaller MAGTFs.

(4) Food Service Company, Headquarters Regiment

The mission of food service company, headquarters regiment is to provide general support field food services support to MEF units (excluding the MAW) exceeding their organic capability. The food service company is organized in general support platoons to provide support to the MEF, excluding the MAW, and smaller MAGTFs.

c. Marine Expeditionary Unit, Combat Logistics Battalion (CLB), Headquarters Regiment

The mission of the MEU CLB is to provide general and sustained tactical-level logistic support above the organic capabilities of supported elements of the MEU. The tasks of the MEU CLB include:

- Providing command and control and command support functions for the MEU CLB.
- Providing bulk liquid distribution, medium- and heavy-lift motor transport, and MHE support to the MEU.
- Providing overflow crew/operator and limited field-level maintenance for ordnance, motor transport, engineering, and communications-electronics equipment of the MEU on end items by means of component/subassembly replacement or repair.
- Providing intermediate-level ground supply coordination to the MEU.
- Providing general engineering support to the MEU to include augmentation for tasks beyond the organic engineering capabilities of supported units.
- Providing health services (medical and dental) support beyond the supported units' organic capabilities to the MEU.
- Providing or coordinating ground vehicle recovery and evacuation beyond the organic capabilities of the supported unit.
- Providing landing support to the MEU to include aerial delivery and helicopter/tiltrotor support teams.

- Providing an evacuation control center and conducting foreign humanitarian assistance for civilians threatened by violence.
- Coordinating service support beyond supported units' organic capabilities to include postal and disbursing.
- Providing comprehensive EOD support to the MEU to include the full capability to detect/locate, access, diagnose, render safe/neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of unexploded explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices, and weapons of mass destruction.

The MEU CLB includes a headquarters section for command and control, a communication platoon for internal and external communications, and functional platoons to provide supply, maintenance, distribution, engineering, EOD, and health services support to the MEU. Smaller, task-organized detachments may be formed for specific missions.

MEU CLBs have a two-digit numeric designator that is the same as their supported MEU (e.g., CLB-11 supports the 11th MEU).

d. Combat Logistics Regiment (Direct Support), Marine Logistics Group

A CLR designated by a single number, such as CLR 1, is one that is organized to provide direct tactical logistics or direct support (DS) to the Marine infantry division beyond its organic capabilities. The DS CLR provides landing support, terminal operations, and medium- and heavy-lift ground transportation support to the MEF or smaller MAGTFs. It serves as the LCE headquarters for a MEB-sized MAGTF. The tasks of the DS CLR include:

- Providing command and control and command support functions for the CLR in support of MARDIV operations.
- Providing limited field-level maintenance for ordnance, motor transport, engineer, and communications-electronics equipment of the MARDIV by means of component/subassembly replacement or repair beyond the supported unit's organic capabilities.
- Providing bulk liquids distribution, medium- and heavy-lift motor transport in support of MAGTF operations.
- Providing limited general engineering support to the MARDIV.
- Providing landing support and port and terminal operations in support of MAGTF operations.
- Providing, when augmented, direct support forward resuscitative health care capability to the MARDIV.
- Providing comprehensive EOD support when augmented with EOD personnel.
- Coordinating additional support requirements from the MLG as required.

The DS CLR is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the direct support operations of the regiment. It is structured to facilitate habitual relationships with the MARDIV and infantry regiments and for operations in direct support to infantry regiments. Additionally, via the transportation battalions, the DS CLRs plan, coordinate, and supervise the throughput and distribution functions in support of MEF operations. The DS CLR coordinates and provides direct support tactical logistics to the MARDIV beyond its organic capabilities and provides

general support landing and throughput support to the MEF. The CLBs and/or detachments may be task-organized to support a specific operation or unit.

The mission of the headquarters company, DS CLR is to provide C2 and command support functions for the DS CLR in support of the MARDIV. The company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions for the regiment in support of the MARDIV. The company is employed as a unit and provides the necessary command, control, and command support functions to plan, coordinate, and supervise operations of the DS CLR.

Each MLG has one DS CLR.

e. DS Combat Logistics Battalion, DS CLR

The mission of the DS CLB is to provide tactical logistics to an infantry regiment beyond its organic capabilities in the areas of transportation, intermediate-level supply, field-level maintenance, general engineering, and landing support. The tasks of the DS CLB include:

- Providing command and control and command support functions for the DS CLB in support of regimental operations.
- Providing bulk liquids distribution, medium- and heavy-lift motor transport, and MHE in support of regimental operations.
- Providing limited, field-level maintenance for ordnance, motor transport, engineer, and communications-electronics equipment of the infantry regiment.
- Providing intermediate-level supply coordination to the infantry regiment.
- Providing general engineering support to the infantry regiment.
- Providing, when augmented, forward resuscitative health care capability to the infantry regiment.
- Providing or coordinating ground vehicle recovery and evacuation beyond the organic capabilities of the supported unit.
- Providing landing support, port, and terminal operations in support of regimental operations.
- Coordinating additional support requirements as required.

The battalion is organized to plan, coordinate, and execute tactical logistic support to the infantry regiment. It is structured to facilitate habitual relationships with infantry units and task-organizing required capabilities to support the infantry regiment's mission. The battalion coordinates and provides tactical logistics to an infantry regiment beyond its organic capabilities. The battalion is normally employed as a complete organization in direct support to the infantry regiment under the control of the battalion commander. Companies and/or detachments may be task-organized to support a specific operation or unit.

DS CLBs have a one- or two-digit designator that corresponds with the infantry regiment they habitually support (e.g., CLB-2 frequently provides direct support to 2d Marines, CLB-25 supports 25th Marines). This naming convention does not restrict a DS CLB being assigned a support mission for an infantry regiment it does not habitually support (e.g., CLB-1 providing direct support to 6th Marines in Afghanistan).

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, DS CLB

The mission of H&S company is to provide command and control and command support functions for a DS CLB in support of an infantry regiment. The company's engineer support platoon provides general engineering support to the infantry regiment. The company's maintenance platoon provides field-level maintenance support for the engineer, ordnance, communications-electronics, and motor transport equipment of the infantry regiment on end items by means of component/subassembly replacement or repair beyond the supported unit's organic capabilities. The tasks of the H&S company, DS CLB include:

- Providing command support functions to include internal communications support for the battalion.
- Providing limited general administration and tactical logistic support for the battalion.
- Conducting engineer route reconnaissance.
- Constructing, repairing, and maintaining lines of communications and main supply routes to include general detection and clearance of mines.
- Providing vertical construction to include concrete work, construction of prefabricated buildings, towers, and hangers.
- Constructing, improving, and maintaining encampments, CSSAs, and other support facilities required by the infantry regiment.
- Establishing expedient landing zones.
- Providing survivability enhancements to include field fortifications and fighting vehicle defensive positions.
- Conducting counter-mobility operations to include emplacement of obstacles, minefields, and barriers.
- Conducting mobility operations to include obstacle reduction and breaching, route and area clearance, and specialized demolition tasks.
- Providing field-level maintenance for ordnance, motor transport, engineer, and communications-electronics equipment of the infantry regiment.
- Providing field-level maintenance for organic ground equipment of the battalion.

The company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions for the battalion in support of regimental operations as well as engineer support functions. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the DS CLB in direct support of infantry regiment operations and provides field-level maintenance to the supported unit and the battalion.

The company provides the necessary command, control, and support functions to plan, coordinate, and supervise the operations conducted by the battalion. The company's engineer support platoon normally operates under the centralized control of the DS CLB in direct support of infantry regiment operations. The company's maintenance platoon is employed as a unit and provides field-level maintenance support for the infantry regiment's engineer, ordnance, communications-electronics, and motor transport equipment.

(2) Motor Transport Company, DS CLB

The mission of the motor transport company, DS CLB is to provide medium and heavy-lift motor transport support for an infantry regiment beyond its organic capabilities. The company is employed as a unit to transport supplies, equipment, and/or personnel and to provide vehicle recovery for an infantry regiment.

f. Transportation Battalion, DS CLR

The mission of the transportation battalion is to provide direct medium-lift and heavy-lift transportation support for the Marine Division and general support to the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), including motor transport support to the MLG for its support mission.

The battalion is equipped and organized to provide medium lift, heavy lift, and bulk fuel transportation support. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF and smaller MAGTFs.

There is a transportation battalion in each of the three active component DS CLR.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Transportation Battalion

The mission of the H&S company is to provide command and control, administration, and command support functions for the battalion. The H&S company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions for the battalion. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of MAGTFs.

(2) Transportation Company, Transportation Battalion

The mission of the transportation company is to provide medium- and heavy-lift ground transportation support for throughput and sustainment operations in support of MEF operations beyond the organic capabilities of major subordinate commands. The tasks of the transportation company include providing:

- Line haul, unit, and supply point distribution of bulk water and bulk fuel for the MEF.
- Medium- and heavy-lift transport for the movement of bulk and containerized dry cargo, class ground ammunition, and heavy equipment for the MEF.
- Personnel lift capability to the MEF.

The transportation company provides medium- through heavy-lift motor transport and bulk liquid distribution support to the MEF and MAGTFs smaller than a MEF in sustained operations. It transports cargo, equipment, fuel, water, and/or personnel over extended distances for sustained periods of time.

g. Landing Support Battalion, DS CLR

The mission of the Landing Support Battalion (LSB) is to provide tactical throughput support and associated command and control for the MAGTF to facilitate the throughput of supplies, equipment, and personnel by air, ground, and sea. The battalion is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the landing support and throughput functions of the battalion in support of the MEF. The LSB provides the initial source for centralized Combat Service Support (CSS) and logistics support management for the MEF during amphibious operations. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF or any combination of smaller MAGTFs.

There is an LSB in each of the three active component DS CLR.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, LSB

The mission of the H&S company is to provide command and control, administration, and command support functions for the LSB. The H&S company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the landing support and throughput operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF.

(2) Beach and Terminal Operations Company, LSB

The mission of the Beach and Terminal Operations Company is to provide general transportation support to coordinate throughput operations of the MEF. It provides management and operation of ports, airheads, railheads, and other cargo/passenger terminal operations, and air delivery support operations. The company assumes responsibility for throughput operations after control of beaches, ports, and terminals is passed to the Logistics Combat Element. It provides air delivery support and, when augmented by other elements of the MLG, controls air terminals in support of MEF operations, including conducting arrival airfield control group/departure airfield control group operations.

(3) Landing Support Company, LSB

The mission of the Landing Support Company is to provide direct support for landing and throughput operations in support of MAGTFs at designated helicopter landing zones, assault beaches, and airfields. The company provides general landing support to the MEF and MAGTFs smaller than a MEF in support of amphibious and helicopter borne operations. When reinforced with battalion assets, it provides the nucleus for the Shore Party Group and Arrival and Assembly Operations Group which provides initial sustainment for the MAGTF.

(4) Landing Support Equipment Company, LSB

The mission of the Landing Support Equipment Company is to provide Material Handling Equipment (MHE) and container-handling support, as well as maintenance support for throughput support equipment (engineer and motor transport assets) of the battalion in support of MAGTF throughput operations. The company
Normally operates under the centralized control of the LSB in support of the MEF.

h. Maintenance Battalion

The mission of the maintenance battalion is to provide general support and intermediate maintenance support for Marine Corps-furnished tactical ordnance, engineering, motor transport, communications-electronics, and general support equipment of the MEF. The tasks of the maintenance battalion include providing:

- Intermediate maintenance on end items by means of component/subassembly replacement or repair.
- Intermediate maintenance in support of the secondary repairable program, including repairing and rebuilding components and subassemblies of end items.
- A tracked vehicle evacuation capability.
- Calibration services for electronic and mechanical test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment.
- Organizational and intermediate maintenance on end items.
- Technical assistance and overflow organizational maintenance for supported units as directed by higher headquarters.
- Intermediate maintenance and modification applications on in-stock equipment.

- Technical inspection services, as required, in support of equipment maintenance programs of the MEF.

The maintenance battalion is structured to provide command and control for centralized coordination and decentralized execution of maintenance efforts to sustain the combat power of the MEF. Subordinate companies are organized along functional area lines to provide maintenance support in commodity areas that are critical to the warfighting capability of the MEF. The maintenance battalion establishes and operates direct and general support intermediate maintenance facilities in support of the MEF or any combination of smaller MAGTFs. Depending on the tactical situation, decentralized execution of maintenance support is provided through task-oriented maintenance support teams that can provide on-site repair support. When maintenance needs exceed the capability of the maintenance support teams, unserviceable components normally are evacuated for rebuilding at an established repair facility. The battalion (minus) provides intermediate maintenance for residual MEF units, within its remaining organic capability.

There is one maintenance battalion in each MLG.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Maintenance Battalion

The mission of the H&S company is to provide command and control, administration, and command support functions for the maintenance battalion. The H&S company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the logistic/combat service support functions of the subordinate elements of the battalion with assistance from the battalion supply and motor transport sections. It is structured to facilitate task organization for maintenance operations in support of the MEF or any combination of smaller MAGTFs. The H&S company deploys under the centralized control of the maintenance battalion and operates from a CSSA to provide command and administrative facilities for the battalion.

(2) Ordnance Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion

The mission of the ordnance maintenance company is to provide intermediate maintenance support of the Marine Corps-furnished ordnance equipment of a MEF. The ordnance maintenance company's tasks include providing:

- Task-organized maintenance support teams to affect on-site repairs of ordnance equipment as feasible, including tracked-vehicle evacuation.
- End-item maintenance at established repair facilities when maintenance requirements exceed the capability of maintenance support teams to conduct repairs.
- Technical assistance and overflow organizational maintenance for supported units as directed by higher headquarters.
- Required maintenance on stored ordnance equipment before use.
- Technical inspection services in support of MEF commanders' equipment maintenance programs.
- Heavy recovery for a MEF or MAGTF.

The ordnance maintenance company is structured to provide the appropriate technical and supervisory personnel and equipment, plus ordnance maintenance support, for a MEF or MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. It is organized to facilitate the task organization of ordnance

maintenance assets for support of a MEF or up to four MEUs deployed in widely separated geographical areas. The primary method of employment of the ordnance maintenance company is decentralized execution of maintenance support provided through task-oriented maintenance support teams to affect on-site repairs that exceed the organic maintenance capabilities of supported units. When repairs cannot be accomplished on site, disabled/unserviceable equipment is evacuated to company repair facilities.

(3) Engineer Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion

The mission of the engineer maintenance company is to provide intermediate maintenance support for Marine Corps-furnished engineering equipment of a MEF. The engineer maintenance company's tasks include providing:

- Task-oriented maintenance support teams to affect on-site repairs of engineering equipment as feasible, including the Marine Corps-furnished engineering equipment of a MEF.
- End-item maintenance at established repair facilities when maintenance requirements exceed the capabilities of maintenance support teams to conduct repairs.
- Technical assistance and overflow organizational maintenance for supported units as directed by higher headquarters.
- Required maintenance on stored engineering equipment before issue.
- Technical inspection services in support of MEF commanders' equipment maintenance programs.

The engineer maintenance company is structured to provide the appropriate technical and supervisory personnel and equipment to provide engineering maintenance support for a MEF or MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. It is organized to facilitate the task organization of engineering maintenance assets for support of a MEF. The primary method of employment of the engineer maintenance company is decentralized execution of maintenance support provided through task-oriented maintenance support teams to affect on-site repairs that exceed the organic maintenance capabilities of supported units. When repairs cannot be accomplished on site, disabled/unserviceable equipment is evacuated to company repair facilities.

(4) Electronics Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion

The mission of the electronics maintenance company (ELMACO) is to provide intermediate maintenance support for the Marine Corps-furnished ground communications-electronics equipment of a MEF. The electronics maintenance company's tasks include providing:

- A repair capability for ground-common communications-electronics equipment of the MEF.
- Task-oriented maintenance support teams to affect on-site repairs of ground communications-electronics equipment as feasible.
- End-item maintenance at established repair facilities when maintenance requirements exceed the capabilities of maintenance support teams to conduct repairs.
- Technical assistance and overflow organizational maintenance for supported units as directed by higher headquarters.
- Technical inspection services in support of MEF commanders' equipment maintenance programs.

- Calibration services for Marine Corps-furnished test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment that is organic to the MEF.
- Technical assistance on stored communications-electronics equipment before issue.
- Computer repair support within capabilities.



Figure 30: ELMACO Marine.

The ELMACO is structured to provide the appropriate technical and supervisory personnel and equipment to provide communications-electronics maintenance support for a MEF or MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. It is organized to facilitate the task organization of communications-electronics maintenance assets for support of a MEF. The primary method of employment of the electronics maintenance company is decentralized execution of maintenance support provided through task-oriented maintenance support teams to affect on-site repairs that exceed the organic maintenance capabilities of supported units. When repairs cannot be accomplished on site, disabled/unserviceable equipment is evacuated to company repair facilities.

(5) Motor Transport Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion

The mission of the motor transport maintenance company is to provide intermediate maintenance support for the motor transport equipment of the MEF. The motor transport maintenance company's tasks include providing:

- Task-oriented maintenance support teams to affect on-site repairs of motor transport equipment, as feasible.
- End-item maintenance at established repair facilities when maintenance requirements exceed the capabilities of maintenance support teams to conduct repairs.
- Technical assistance and overflow organizational maintenance for supported units as directed by higher headquarters.
- Required maintenance on stored motor transport equipment before issue.
- Technical inspection services in support of MEF commanders' equipment maintenance programs.

The motor transport maintenance company is structured to provide the appropriate technical and supervisory personnel and equipment to provide motor transport maintenance support for a MEF or MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. It is organized to facilitate the task organization of motor transport maintenance assets for support of a MEF. The primary method of employment of the

motor transport maintenance company is decentralized execution of maintenance support provided through task-oriented maintenance support teams to affect on-site repairs that exceed the organic maintenance capabilities of supported units. When repairs cannot be accomplished on site, disabled/unserviceable equipment is evacuated to company repair facilities.

(6) General Support Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion

The mission of the general support maintenance company is to provide general support intermediate maintenance support, including component rebuilding for Marine Corps-furnished ground equipment of a MEF, except for communications-electronics equipment and fire control components. General support maintenance company's tasks include:

- Providing intermediate maintenance on secondary repairables from the repairable issue point.
- Providing body and fender maintenance and machine shop facilities for the accomplishment of intermediate maintenance.
- Preparing in-stock items for issue.

The general support maintenance company is structured to provide the appropriate technical and supervisory personnel and equipment to provide general support maintenance support for a MEF or MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. It is organized to facilitate the task organization of general support maintenance assets for support of a MEF. The general support maintenance company operates general support intermediate maintenance repair facilities for the repair of Marine Corps-furnished ground equipment of the MEF, except for communications-electronics equipment.

i. Supply Battalion

The mission of the supply battalion is to provide general support supply support, except for bulk fuel and Navy-funded stock/programs, for sustaining MAGTF operations. The supply battalion is organized to provide commodity-oriented, task-organized detachments for the sustainment of MAGTF operations. The supply battalion consolidates the intermediate supply capabilities of the MLG. Commodity-oriented detachments are task-organized to support MAGTF requirements. When supporting the entire MEF, supply management and control are centralized in the supply management unit, which is part of the supply company of the supply battalion.

There is one supply battalion in each MLG.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Supply Battalion. The mission of the H&S company of the supply battalion is to provide command and control, administration, and command support functions for the supply battalion and general subsistence supply support to the MEF. The H&S company's tasks include providing:

- Direct support supply support for the battalion.
- Direct support transportation support, within capabilities, for the internal transportation requirements of the battalion.
- A packing, preservation, and packaging capability, as required, for MAGTFs.
- Subsistence support to the MEF, including operation of class I subsistence dumps and storage, issue, and accounting for subsistence items.

The H&S company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions of the battalion and to provide specified general support supply functions for MAGTFs. It is structured to facilitate task organization of detachments for operations conducted by the battalion in support of MAGTF operations. The H&S company is structured to provide task-organized detachments in support of MAGTF operations.

(2) Supply Company, Supply Battalion

The mission of the supply company is to provide general support supply support, including supply management and control, to sustain the operations of the MEF. The tasks of the company include providing:

- Supply support management and control for the MEF through the supply management unit.
- Intermediate-level supply support to the intermediate maintenance activities of the MLG.
- Procurement services for items decentralized by the item manager.
- Civilian contracting and cross-servicing functional support for deployed units.
- The accounting for classes of supplies and authorized levels of war reserves.
- Medium bin and bulk storage of identified general account operating stocks.
- Supply locator services for storage functions.
- Total receipt, storage, and issue support for general account operating stocks.
- Warehousing capability for deployed CLBs.
- Receipt, storage, and forwarding of packaged supplies to MAGTF elements.
- Supply expediter and an emergency supply operations center capability to elements of the MEF.
- Deployment blocks for CLBs deploying in support of a MAGTF.
- Continuous, sustaining supply support to deployed CLBs.
- Technical interface with deployed elements for the transmission and processing of supply status and mechanized records.
- Cross-support procedures for deployed CLBs.
- Technical control over the mechanized supply support system.
- Accounting and distribution for classes of supply that are force fed to the MEF.

The supply company is organized to facilitate the task organization of detachments that are capable of providing control and management of supply support elements of the MEF or MAGTFs smaller than the MEF. The supply company is structured to provide centralized supply control and management for the supply battalion of the MLG and the MEF through the supply management unit, which is capable of accounting for all classes of supply. The officer in charge of the supply management unit directs and controls external supply support and internal supply management unit operations.

(3) Ammunition Company, Supply Battalion

The mission of the ammunition company is to provide general support ammunition support to the MEF. The ammunition company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise ammunition support functions. It is structured to facilitate task organization of detachments for operations conducted by the supply battalion in support of the MEF and any combination of smaller MAGTFs, and to provide ammunition support to the MEF or MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. The

company is capable of organizing and operating one or more ammunition supply points in one or more CSSAs in support of MEF operations.

(4) Medical Logistics Company, Supply Battalion

The mission of the medical logistics company is to provide general supply and maintenance support for medical materiel of the MEF. The medical logistics company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions of the battalion. It is structured to facilitate task organization of detachments in support of MAGTF operations and to provide a centralized supply and maintenance facility for medical supplies and equipment. The supply platoons are capable of centralized operations under the medical logistics company or decentralized operations in support of a MEF or MAGTFs smaller than a MEF. The equipment repair platoon is capable of in-store maintenance of medical and dental equipment of the MEF and of operating in a centralized repair site and/or through decentralized, on-site maintenance support teams.

j. Engineer Support Battalion, Marine Logistics Group

The mission of the ESB is to provide general engineering support of an expeditionary nature to the MEF to include counter-mobility and mobility enhancements, survivability, and EOD. The ESB also provides general supply support incident to the handling, storage, and distribution of bulk fluids. The tasks of ESB include:

- Coordinating engineer reconnaissance necessary in support of the battalion's mission or other engineering needs of the MEF.
- Constructing and improving airfields to include those of an expeditionary nature.
- Constructing, improving, and maintaining encampments, CSSAs, and other support facilities required by the MEF using available materiel or pre-engineered structures.
- Conducting mobility enhancement operations to include the construction, improvement, and maintenance of lines of communication and main supply routes.
- Providing bulk fuel support to include receipt, storage, and distribution of bulk fuel products.
- Providing utilities support to include mobile electric power beyond supported units' capabilities as well as electrical power distribution within camps and CSSAs.
- Providing water purification and bulk water storage and supply point distribution for the MLG and other elements of the MEF when requirements exceed supported units' capabilities.
- Providing survivability enhancements to include construction of protective structures.
- Providing hygiene services beyond supported units' capabilities.
- Providing comprehensive EOD support including the ability to render safe, neutralize, and destroy explosive ordnance; improvised explosive devices; and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) devices.
- Conducting counter-mobility operations through installation of obstacles and barriers to include explosive and nonexplosive obstacles.
- Conducting mobility operations to include breaching, reducing, and clearing routes and areas.
- Providing specialized demolition operations beyond supported unit's capabilities.

The ESB is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the general engineering and supply support functions of the battalion. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF or combinations of smaller MAGTFs. The ESB is normally employed as a complete organization in general support of the MEF. Subordinate companies or task-organized elements may operate in support of a specific operation or unit.

There is one ESB in each MLG (7th ESB in 1st MLG, 8th ESB in 2nd MLG, 9th ESB in 3rd MLG, and 6th ESB in 4th MLG).

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, ESB

The mission of H&S company, ESB is to provide command and control and command support functions for ESB. The H&S company, ESB is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions of the battalion and to provide specified general support supply functions for MAGTFs. It is structured to facilitate task organization to support operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF and smaller MAGTFs. The H&S company provides the necessary command, control, and command support functions for battalion operations.

(2) Engineer Support Company, ESB

The mission of engineer support company, ESB is to provide maintenance, transportation, engineering, and services support to the battalion. As required, it augments the engineer companies of the battalion to provide general engineering support to MEF operations. The tasks of the engineer support company, ESB include providing:

- Maintenance support for motor transport and engineer equipment of the battalion.
- Transportation support to elements of the battalion, as required.
- Hygiene services, water supply, and mobile electric power to the MEF beyond supported MSC organic capability.
- Equipment and operator augmentation to the engineer company, as required to include heavy engineer, utilities, and motor transport support.

The engineer support company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions for the company and to facilitate task organization for engineer maintenance support for operations conducted by the battalion in support of MAGTF operations. The engineer support company provides maintenance support for organic equipment of the battalion, less communications-electronics, ordnance, and bulk fuel equipment held by ESB, MLG. It augments other companies of the battalion with engineer equipment, operators, and motor transport assets, as required. It may also reinforce the engineer companies with water supply and electrical utilities equipment.

(3) Bulk Fuel Company, ESB

The mission of bulk fuel company, ESB is to provide general support, bulk fuel support to the MEF to include distribution to, but not within, air bases in support of MEF operations. The tasks of bulk fuel company, ESB include:

- Performing those supply functions relating to the receipt, storage, and distribution of bulk fuel supplies for the MEF.
- Providing coordination with the MAW for custody transfer of bulk fuel to the MAW.



Figure 31: Bulk Fuel Transfer.

The bulk fuel company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the bulk fuel support functions of the battalion. It is structured to facilitate task organization for bulk fuel operations, conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF and smaller MAGTFs. The bulk fuel company normally operates in general support of the MEF, under the centralized control of the ESB commander or an engineer company commander, to provide bulk fuel support to the MEF. Detachments may be formed to support LCEs.

(4) Explosive Ordnance Disposal Company, ESB

The mission of EOD company, ESB is to support the MEF by locating, accessing, identifying, rendering safe, neutralizing, and disposing of hazards from foreign and domestic CBRNE, unexploded explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices, and weapons of mass destruction that present a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel. The EOD company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise all EOD support to the MEF and its MSCs. It is structured to facilitate task organization in support of MAGTF operations. The EOD platoon can break down into three sections of nine Marines per section. All EOD sections can be either reinforced or divided into task-organized elements for specific missions. A response element will normally consist of not less than two EOD technicians. The EOD company, ESB provides the necessary command, control, and command support functions for EOD operations throughout the MAGTF. In general, each platoon is manned and equipped to support a regimental-sized element and each section is capable of supporting a battalion-sized element. However, depending on the size of the battlespace, the EOD capacity requirements could be significantly increased.



Figure 32: EOD.

(5) Engineer Company, ESB

The mission of engineer company, ESB is to provide general engineering support to the MEF.

The tasks of engineer company, ESB include:

- Conducting engineer reconnaissance.
- Constructing and improving airfields to include those of an expeditionary nature.
- Constructing, repairing, and maintaining lines of communication and main supply routes to include general detection and clearance of mines.
- Providing vertical construction to include concrete work and erection of prefabricated buildings, towers, and hangers.
- Constructing, improving, and maintaining encampments, CSSAs, and other support facilities required by the MEF.
- Establishing expedient landing zones.
- Conducting bridging operations with augmentation from ESB, MLG, and/or supported units of the MEF.
- Providing survivability enhancements to include field fortifications and fighting vehicle defensive positions.
- Conducting counter-mobility operations to include emplacement of obstacles, minefields, and barriers.
- Conducting mobility operations to include obstacle reduction and breaching, route and area clearance, and specialized demolition tasks.

The engineer company is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise engineer support functions and is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF or MAGTF operations. The engineer company normally operates under the centralized control of ESB, MLG, in general support of MEF operations.

k. Medical Battalion, Marine Logistics Group

The mission of the medical battalion is to provide direct support and general support medical support to the MEF. The tasks of medical battalion include providing:

- Health services support to the MEF through the forward resuscitative health care capability to include initial resuscitative care, resuscitative surgery, and temporary holding of casualties.
- Medical regulating services to the MEF.
- Preventive medicine support to the MEF.
- Assistance in collection, analysis, and dissemination of medical intelligence.
- Medical elements for the establishment of casualty decontamination and treatment stations.
- Medical support for management of mass casualties and combat stress casualties.
- Coordination of patient evacuation.
- Medical support to personnel of other Services and nations as provided in applicable regulations and agreements and humanitarian care as required by international law.

The medical battalion is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the medical support functions of the MEF. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF or smaller MAGTFs. It provides direct and general medical

support to the MEF. The surgical companies provide direct medical support to an infantry regiment and the H&S company provides general medical support to the MEF and command support functions to the battalion.



Figure 33: Surgical Company.

There is one medical battalion in each MLG.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Medical Battalion

The mission of H&S company, medical battalion is to provide general medical support to the MEF and command, control, and command support functions for medical battalion, MLG. The tasks of H&S company, medical battalion include providing:

- Medical regulating and medical data coordination.
- Medical augmentation to the companies of the battalion.
- Limited general mental health services and support.

The H&S company, medical battalion is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions for the battalion and to provide general medical support to the MEF. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF or smaller MAGTFs. The H&S company, medical battalion is employed with the battalion to provide command and control, facilities administrative support, and medical support. Detachments from the company headquarters sections and platoons may be assigned to provide direct support or general support and/or augment adjacent companies.

(2) Surgical Company, Medical Battalion

The mission of surgical company, medical battalion is to provide direct medical support to the infantry regiment, including medical treatment facilities for medical and surgical care and temporary casualty holding. The tasks of surgical company, medical battalion include:

- Establishing medical treatment facilities for resuscitative medical care and/or surgery, medical treatment, and temporary holding of casualties.
- Being prepared to receive casualties from the next forward medical treatment echelon in the evacuation chain.
- Establishing medical treatment facilities for resuscitative medical care and/or surgery, medical treatment, and temporary holding of casualties from the infantry regiment.
- Preparing for rapid evacuation of casualties whose medical requirements exceed the established theater evacuation policy.

- Providing and coordinating medical evacuation for the infantry regiment.

The surgical company, medical battalion is organized to plan, coordinate, and conduct direct medical support for the infantry regiment. It is under the control of a CLB within the CLR, MLG, and it may be task-organized to provide mobile medical support to sub-elements of the regiment. The surgical company is employed as a unit and provides direct medical support to the infantry regiment.

I. Dental Battalion, Marine Logistics Group

The mission of dental battalion, MLG is to provide general support dental health services to the MEF and to assist medical service in the treatment of casualties. The tasks of dental battalion include:

- Coordinating MEF dental support requirements.
- Providing dental detachments to support MAGTFs smaller than a MEF.
- Supervising implementation of dental health care delivery programs for the MEF.
- Providing personnel augmentation to medical battalion in support of casualty care overload.

The dental battalion is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise dental services for the MEF. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF. Since each dental company is capable of supporting an MSC of the MEF, companies and/or detachments may be task-organized to support a specific operation or MAGTF.

There is one dental battalion in each MLG.

(1) Headquarters and Service Company, Dental Battalion

The mission of H&S company, dental battalion is to provide command, control, and command support functions for dental battalion operations. The tasks of dental battalion include providing command support functions for the operation of the battalion. The H&S company, dental battalion is organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise the command support functions for the battalion. It is structured to facilitate task organization for operations conducted by the battalion in support of the MEF. The H&S company provides command and control facilities and administrative support for dental battalion operations.

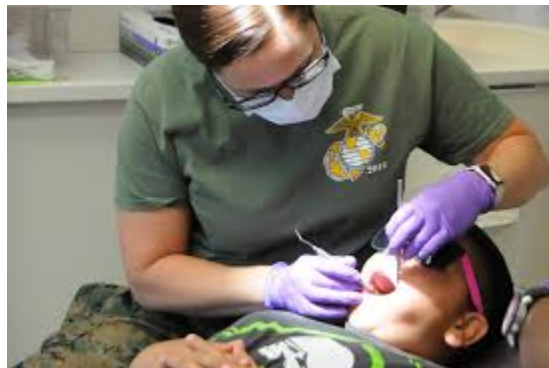


Figure 34: Dental Company.

(2) Dental Company, Dental Battalion

The mission of dental company, dental battalion is to provide general support dental support to the MEF. The tasks of dental company, dental battalion include:

- Maintaining MEF units in an acceptable state of dental readiness.
- Providing a comprehensive dental program for the MEF to include emergency dental treatment; maxillofacial surgery; restorative, endodontic, and preventive dental treatment; and limited repair of dental prostheses.
- Providing diagnostic treatment.

Dental companies are organized to provide support to the MSCs of the MEF. Task-organized dental services detachments can be employed to support any element of the MEF or to reinforce other dental and/or medical units. They can also be employed to render necessary assistance in the care and evacuation of mass casualties, in collecting and clearing efforts, and surgical support efforts in support of the medical and dental battalions.

m. Combat Logistics Company, Marine Logistics Group

Combat logistics companies (CLC) have locally produced mission statements that vary widely from CLC to CLC depending on why and where a particular CLC was formed in support of MCASs. They all share some common elements to include intermediate maintenance of ground equipment, supply support in the form of repair parts and secondary repairable maintenance float parts, and services to the supported air station (legal, postal, traffic management office). A sample “mission” for CLC-36 in Iwakuni, Japan, is as follows: “Provide sustained combat logistics, in the form of command and control, intermediate maintenance, and intermediate supply and services, to III MEF units at MCAS Iwakuni and other geographic locations as directed by the CG, 3d MLG.”

7. Marine Forces Cyberspace Command

Headquarters, MARFOR CYBERCOM prepares to use and, when directed, does use specialized staff to coordinate operational, training, administrative, and logistical matters as required in the execution of Marine Corps tasks, which include the following:

- Conduct full-spectrum cyberspace operations to include Department of Defense information network (DODIN) operations, DCO, DCO-internal defense measures, and, when directed, OCO in support of the Commander, USCYBERCOM.
- Direct and coordinate all actions needed to operate and defend the MCEN in accordance with authorities directed by the Commander, USCYBERCOM.
- Conduct positive communication and coordination of actions taken on the MCEN with DC for Information (command, control, communications, and computers [C4]) at the earliest practical time.
- Coordinate follow-on actions with the DC for Information (C4) and other applicable Marine Corps organizations to update MCEN configuration and security baseline after network actions are complete.
- Provide process ownership and process management for the enterprise information technology service management, service operations, and service transition domains, including process development, detailed documentation of enterprise-wide standing operating procedures, role assignments, implementation, and enforcement.

- Identify and accept temporary risk variances to ongoing cyberspace operations from predefined enterprise risk decision/levels. In support of this responsibility, authorize the temporary installation or disconnection of a network and/or system and assume resulting risk in support of ongoing cyberspace operations.
- Be responsible for installation, configuration, patching, and day-to-day operation of wide area network infrastructure equipment in all Marine Corps data centers.
- Enforce and comply with Service-level agreements published by DC for Information (C4).
- Build, configure, and sustain certified solutions using existing hardware and software capabilities, up to and including version upgrades/enhancements inherent in fielded or purchased hardware and software solutions and associated support, in accordance with MCEN governance processes.

a. Marine Corps Cyberspace Operations Group

The MCCOG executes MCEN operations and DCO in order to enhance freedom of action across warfighting domains while denying adversarial efforts to degrade or disrupt this advantage through cyber-space. The MCCOG's tasks include the following:

- Provide global network operations and DCO of the MCEN in order to facilitate seamless information exchange in support of Marine Corps and joint forces operating worldwide.
- Provide technical leadership for Service-wide initiatives that utilize the enterprise capabilities delivered by the MCEN.
- Provide cyberspace operations development, support, training, and technical leadership to the MAGTF in order to establish and maintain operationally capable command and control.
- Act as the Marine Corps cybersecurity service provider, directing a full spectrum of protect, detect, respond, and sustain services for MCEN subscribers.
- Plan and direct MCEN strategy, design, transition, and operations, including applications management, systems version control, hardware technical refresh authority, information assurance, MCEN trans-unit secure communications, and secure communication interoperability with the Navy and the DODIN.
- Plan and direct DCO, including malware and sensor signature analysis and vulnerability management, in protection and response to threats against the MCEN.

(1) Network Battalions and Network Activities. The MCEN command and control modernization plan creates organizations under MCCOG that will ensure a resilient network that enables mission execution in the face of persistent cyber threats. These units will conduct Department of Defense Information Network operations and defensive cyberspace operations in general support of Fleet Marine Forces and supporting establishment units in order to enhance freedom of action across warfighting domains, while denying the efforts of adversaries to degrade or disrupt this advantage through cyberspace. 1st Network Battalion is located at Camp Pendleton; 2nd Network Battalion is located at Camp Lejeune; and 3rd Network Battalion is in Okinawa, Japan. Network Activities were established for the National Capital Region and Europe/Africa Region, and a Network Activity is planned for MARFORRES in New Orleans.

b. Marine Corps Cyberspace Warfare Group

The MCCYWG organizes, trains, equips, provides administrative support to, and manages readiness of assigned forces. Additionally, the MCCYWG recommends certification and presentation of cyberspace mission force teams to USCYBERCOM. The MCCYWG plans and conducts full-spectrum cyberspace operations as directed by MARFOR CYBERCOM in support of Service, combatant command, joint, and coalition requirements. The MCCYWG's tasks include the following:

- Conduct personnel management to ensure operational readiness of cyberspace mission force teams.
- Ensure all personnel are trained in accordance with USCYBERCOM joint cyberspace training and certification standards and equipped to perform all duties and tasks outlined in MARFOR CYBERCOM's mission-essential task list.
- Plan for and, when authorized, conduct OCO, including cyberspace exploitation; cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and operational preparation of the environment.
- Plan and conduct designated DCO in response to threats against the MCEN, supported combatant command-designated networks, and the DODIN.
- Advise the Commander, MARFOR CYBERCOM on force employment considerations.
- Provide the subject matter expertise for operational planning requirements.

8. Marine Forces Special Operations Command

Marine Forces Special Operations Command is the Marine Corps component of USSOCOM. As such, MARFORSOC recruits, organizes, trains, equips, and, when directed by the Commander, USSOCOM, deploys task-organized and scalable expeditionary MARSOF worldwide to accomplish special operations missions assigned by Commander, USSOCOM and/or the GCC employing SOF. In addition to serving as a component commander to USSOCOM, the Commander, MARFORSOC commands attached forces.

Headquarters, MARFORSOC consists of a specific staff with various divisions and special staff necessary to function as the Marine Corps component headquarters for Commander, USSOCOM and to command and control its subordinate organizations. Marine Forces Special Operations Command consists of a headquarters, a Marine Raider Regiment, a Marine Raider Support Group, and a Marine Raider Training Center.

Headquarters, MARFORSOC, located at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, coordinates with USSOCOM, Service headquarters, Marine forces, other Service SOF components, Theater SOC (TSOC), the Marine Corps supporting establishment, lateral US Navy headquarters, and operating forces. Such coordination enables headquarters to convey a single Marine Corps position to Commander, USSOCOM and to identify and assist to shape special operations opportunities on behalf of the Marine Corps. Headquarters, MARFORSOC does not deploy; rather, personnel perform temporary duties in the coordination of operations, training, administration, and logistic issues. As required, selected headquarters personnel augment USSOCOM or TSOC staffs in support of CCDRs. Headquarters, MARFORSOC conducts the necessary staff actions to command and control detachments deployed in support of USSOCOM assigned missions.

Note: The Marine Corps has consolidated all MARFORSOC units aboard Camp Lejeune.

a. Marine Raider Regiment

The mission of the Marine Raider Regiment is to train, sustain, maintain the combat readiness of, and deploy task-organized and scalable expeditionary MARSOF worldwide to accomplish the full range of special operations missions assigned to Commander, MARFORSOC in support of Commander, USSOCOM and/ or the GCCs employing SOF.

(1) Concept of Organization

(a) Marine Raider Regiment. The Marine Raider Regiment commanding officer reports directly to the Commander, MARFORSOC. The Marine Raider Regiment consists of a headquarters company and three like-organized and like-capable Marine Raider battalions (MRBs). The headquarters company consists of a special staff with various sections necessary to function as a regimental headquarters and to coordinate combat service support for deployed organic forces.

(b) Marine Raider Battalion. An MRB consists of a headquarters company and four like-organized and like-capable Marine special operations companies (MSOCs). The headquarters company consists of a staff with various sections necessary to function as battalion headquarters for the four MSOCs and coordinate combat service support for organic forces.

(c) Marine Special Operations Company. A MSOC consists of a headquarters section and four like-organized and like-capable Marine special operations teams (MSOTs). The MSOC headquarters section consists of specific personnel necessary to function as company headquarters for the four MSOTs, conducting command and control and coordinating combat service support for organic and attached forces. The MSOT is the base unit within the MSOC for the execution of special operations missions. It can be task-organized and enabled with combat support and combat service support attachments to provide enhanced capabilities for the execution of such missions.

(2) Concept of Employment

(a) Marine Raider Regiment. The MRB headquarters provides employment and training of the force support, provides command and control, and assists in coordinating combat service support for deployed companies and teams. When directed, Headquarters, Marine Raider Regiment is capable of forming the nucleus of a combined/joint special operations task force (SOTF), directing the employment and coordinating support for subordinate units conducting operations across the full range of SOF missions.

(b) Marine Raider Battalion. The MRB headquarters provides command and control of assigned forces and coordinates with the Marine Raider Regiment for the employment and training of assigned forces, as well as coordinating combat service support for deployed companies and teams. Headquarters, MRB, when directed, forms the nucleus of a SOTF, directing the employment and coordinating support for subordinate units that conduct operations across the full range of SOF missions. When an MRB headquarters is designated to deploy as a SOTF, identified as an MRB-deployable, the MRB is task-organized with additional combat support and

combat service support force structure that enables the MRB-deployable to perform tasks associated with serving as a SOTF. Tasks performed by the SOTF may include operating an operations center, support center, and signals center. The additional force structure is attached to the MRB-deployable with sufficient time to prepare, deploy, and redeploy as a SOTF.

(c) *Marine Special Operations Company.* The headquarters of each MSOC, as directed by commander, MRB, deploys task-organized, scalable, and expeditionary MARSOF worldwide to accomplish the full range of special operations missions as directed by the Commander, MARFORSOC. When an MSOC headquarters is designated to deploy as a company-level special operations headquarters (known as MSOC-deployable) the MSOC will be task-organized and enabled with additional force structure as provided by Commander, MARFORSOC. Such structure enables the MSOC to perform the requirements to command and control SOF in the execution of special operations missions across a range of military operations. This additional force structure includes a communications support team, a direct (intelligence) support team, a cultural engagement team, and other combat support and combat service support attachments as determined by mission analysis for a scheduled deployment. These attachments are provided to the MSOC at the first opportunity to enable the MSOC-deployable to train and operate as an operational headquarters in preparation for deployment.

b. Marine Raider Support Group

The mission of Marine Raider Support Group is to train, sustain, and maintain combat readiness and to provide specially qualified Marine combat support and combat service support forces to support MARSOF worldwide in the execution of special operations, as directed by Commander, MARFORSOC. Further, it provides garrison support functions for MARFORSOC, as required.

The Marine Raider Support Group consists of a headquarters company and three support battalions. The headquarters company consists of the staff sections necessary to function as a regimental headquarters for the Marine Raider Support Group and is located at Camp Lejeune. Each support battalion consists of a headquarters company, a logistic company, an intelligence company, and a communication company.

Headquarters, Marine Raider Support Group provides administrative support to assigned personnel and provides combat support and combat service support in support of MARSOF and USSOCOM training and exercises. It trains, equips, sustains, and maintains combat readiness of specially qualified combat support and combat service support Marines to provide such personnel in support of worldwide special operations as directed by Commander, MARFORSOC. Elements of the Marine Raider Support Group are task-organized and attached to MRB-deployable and MSOC-deployable in support of assigned missions.

c. Marine Raider Training Center

The mission of the Marine Raider Training Center is to train and educate personnel for assignment as MARSOF operators; provide basic and advanced individual special operations training; and validate MARSOF tactics, techniques, and procedures in order to produce basically trained Marine special operators and develop advanced special operations skills for the force. Located at Camp Lejeune, the training center consists of a headquarters company; a survival,

evasion, and resistance education branch; a special operations training branch; a language branch; and a medical branch.

Marine Raider Training Center conducts basic and advanced training to MARSOB through resident SOF training courses and mobile training teams, as directed by Commander, MARFORSOC. When directed, Marine Raider Training Center provides personnel to augment deployed MARSOB in the execution of special operations missions.

9. Special Purpose Units

a. Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force

The mission of CBIRF is to forward-deploy and/or respond with minimal warning to a CBRNE threat or event in order to assist local, state, or federal agencies and the GCCs in the conduct of CBRNE response or consequence management operations, providing capabilities for command and control; agent detection and identification; search, rescue, and decontamination; and emergency medical care for contaminated personnel. The CBIRF is structured as a standing unit, organized to deploy forces rapidly in support of significant events of national interest.

Additionally, as a rapid response force, CBIRF is capable of operating in both field and urban environments in support of domestic and expeditionary operations. In the event of a deployment to a nuclear response and as a result of radiation exposure, CBIRF may require augmentation and/or relief by active and reserve forces or individual augmentation by the MARFORRES. The CBIRF is an organized force capable of responding to a no-notice, weapons of mass destruction incident. Its response capabilities are optimized when forward deployed.

b. Marine Corps Security Forces

(1) Marine Corps Security Forces Regiment

The mission of the Marine Corps security forces (MCSF) is to organize, train, equip, and provide expeditionary antiterrorism and security forces in support of CCDRs and naval commanders in order to conduct expeditionary security operations and provide security for strategic weapons and vital national assets. The MCSF also conducts other limited duration missions as directed. A unique regiment, assigned to MARFORCOM, the MCSFR is the only dedicated military antiterrorism organization in existence with the Active Component of the DoN. It consists of a headquarters company, a training company, two MCSF battalions (one battalion is located at Kings Bay, Georgia, and the other is located at Bangor, Washington), three fleet antiterrorism security team (FAST) companies permanently assigned within the U.S., three FAST companies forward deployed in support of GCCs, and one MCSF company permanently located at Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The regiment also provides an internal ready alert FAST platoon, designated as an alert contingency platoon prepared to deploy worldwide within 96-hours of notification. The commanding officer of the MCSFR exercises administrative control over all forces assigned to the organization and operational control over headquarters company, training company, and the three FAST companies when not deployed. The MCSF Battalion, Kings Bay and MCSF Battalion, Bangor are assigned forces in and are in direct support to the commanding officers of Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic (SWFLANT) and Strategic Weapons Facility Pacific (SWFPAC) for the purpose of providing security to vital national and strategic systems at

these locations. In the event of a contingency or national mobilization, the MCSFR may require individual augmentation by the Marine Corps Reserve.

(2) Marine Corps Security Forces Battalions

The MCSF Battalion, Bangor and MCSF Battalion, Kings Bay secure strategic assets within SWFPAC/ SWFLANT AORs in order to prevent unauthorized access or loss of control. Further, the battalions are prepared to conduct recapture or recovery operations in order to regain control of compromised strategic assets. Both MCSF battalions consist of three companies: an H&S company, company A, and company B. The H&S companies comprise various staff and support functions necessary to serve as a battalion headquarters and are in general support of the battalion. Elements of a recapture tactics platoon and a harbor security boats/military working dog section are attached in direct support roles to the battalion's main effort companies. Companies A and B are organized to support accomplishment of battalion's mission essential tasks. They provide security to vital national and strategic systems at these locations, meeting the responsibilities of the CMC to the Chief of Naval Operations. Sailors man all fixed posts within the MCSF battalion's AO, while Marines provide roving patrols, convoy security, quick reaction forces, and the recapture/recovery capability.

(3) Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team Company

The mission of the FAST company is to conduct rapid response expeditionary antiterrorism and security operations in order to protect vital national and naval assets. There are six FAST companies within the MCSF, and each is structured with the necessary headquarters staff to man, train, equip and employ expeditionary security and antiterrorism forces, as directed by the MCSFR. The FAST Companies A, B, and C provide rapidly deployable, highly trained expeditionary security antiterrorism and/or quick reaction forces for limited duration requirements in support of GCC, naval component commanders, and installation commanders, as directed by the Commander, MARFORCOM. Further, the companies provide rotational FAST platoons in support of FAST Company Europe, FAST Company Central, and FAST Company Pacific. Two FAST platoons are forward deployed on 210-day temporary rotations from U.S.-based FAST companies.

(4) Marine Corps Security Forces Training Company

The mission of the MCSF Training Company is to train and qualify Marines in the guards and close quarters battle team members for service with the MCSF battalions, FAST companies, and Marine Barracks, Washington, DC. Marine Corps Security Forces Training Company is made up of a headquarters section, basic security guard section, close quarters battle section, nonlethal weapons section, designated marksmanship section, and a rifle detachment. The MCSF Training Company provides training to support expeditionary site security, antiterrorism forces, and permanent security for strategic weapons assets.

10. Organization Concepts

a. Tentative Manual for Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations (EABO). The Marine Corps is moving forward to meet the demands of future operating environments with a full understanding of the heavy burdens placed on the nation's Naval Service which calls for significant adaptation in posture and approach. Rather than a force designed to fight its way into

a contested area, the Marine Corps is building a force capable of persisting and operating forward as a critical component of a naval campaign. EABO are a form of expeditionary warfare that involves the employment of mobile, low-signature, persistent, and relatively easy to maintain and sustain naval expeditionary forces from a series of austere, temporary locations ashore or inshore within a contested or potentially contested maritime area in order to conduct sea denial, support sea control, or enable fleet sustainment.

EABO support the projection of naval power by integrating with and supporting the larger naval campaign. Expeditionary operations imply austere conditions, forward deployment, and projection of power. EABO are distinct from other expeditionary operations in that forces conducting them combine various forms of operations to persist within the reach of adversary lethal and nonlethal effects. It is critical that the composition, distribution, and disposition of forces executing EABO limit the adversary's ability to target them, engage them with fires and other effects, and otherwise influence their activities.

EABO require units designed primarily for EABO while retaining the flexibility to conduct other missions. Additionally, the FMF, as a whole, will be capable of EABO rather than designed exclusively for EABO.

Some of these organizational changes are already underway with the activation of 3rd Marine Littoral Regiment (MLR) and elements of its subordinate units.

b. Marine Littoral Regiment. The Marine Littoral Regiment (MLR) will maneuver and persist inside a contested maritime environment and conduct sea-denial operations as part of the naval expeditionary force to enable fleet operations. It must be designed to:

- Conduct surveillance and reconnaissance
- Conduct Operations in the Information Environment
- Conduct screen/guard/cover
- Deny or control key maritime terrain
- Conduct surface warfare operations
- Conduct air and missile defense
- Conduct strike operations
- Conduct sustainment operations
- Conduct FARP operations

The MLR will be composed of a headquarters with fires (lethal and nonlethal), a littoral combat team, littoral logistics battalion, and littoral antiair battalion.

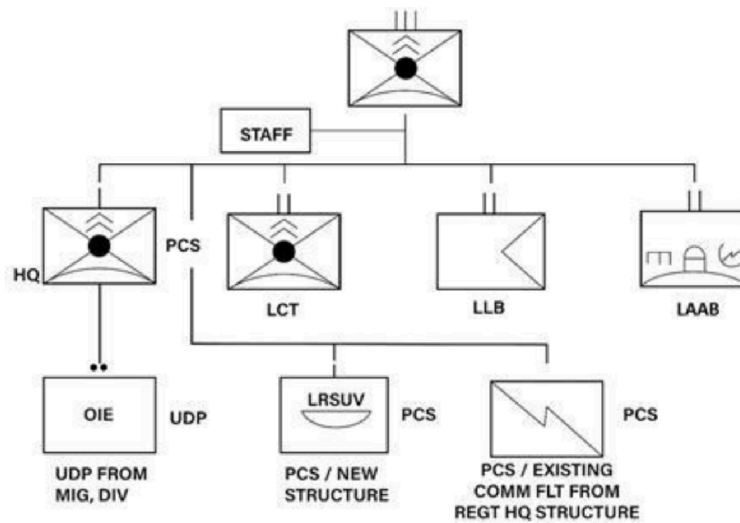


Figure 35: Organization of the 2030 MLR.

(1) Littoral Combat Team

The Littoral Combat Team (LCT) will be employed as a task-organized maritime littoral unit, capable of commanding and controlling distributed EABs that are conducting sustained operations to enable fleet operations via sea denial. The proposed 2030 infantry formations from team to battalion will generate infantry units to support various missions via infantry core mission essential tasks (MET). These formations will provide the core forces for BLTs and LCTs, while preserving infantry battalions proficient in core METs for conventional major combat operations. The LCT will be formed on the foundation of an infantry battalion with attached fires elements. It will be task-organized to provide an MLR commander the capability to operate multiple EABs, including fires EABs, FARP EABs, or combination of these, all operating under the C2 of the LCT headquarters.

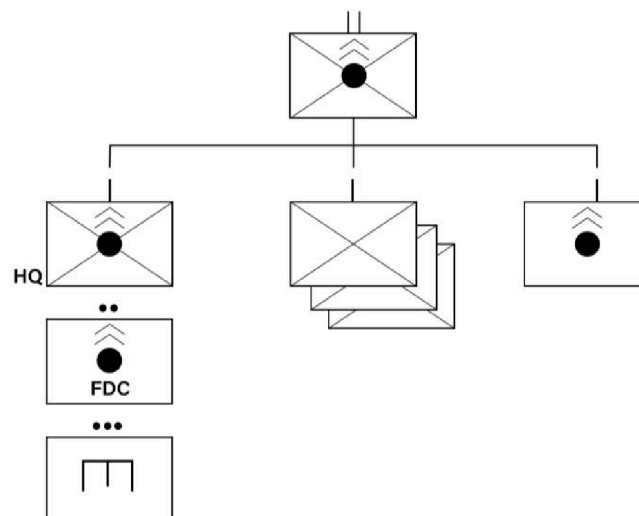


Figure 36: Organization of the LCT.

(2) Littoral Logistics Battalion

The Littoral Logistics Battalion (LLB) will provide the MLR tactical logistic support beyond organic capabilities by supporting EABs, managing cache sites, and connecting to

operational-level logistics. The LLB's decisive logistic capability will be distribution via a combination of organic and contracted trucks and manned/unmanned systems. Essential capabilities must also include expanded purchasing authorities, supply distribution, field-level maintenance, and limited Role II medical support.

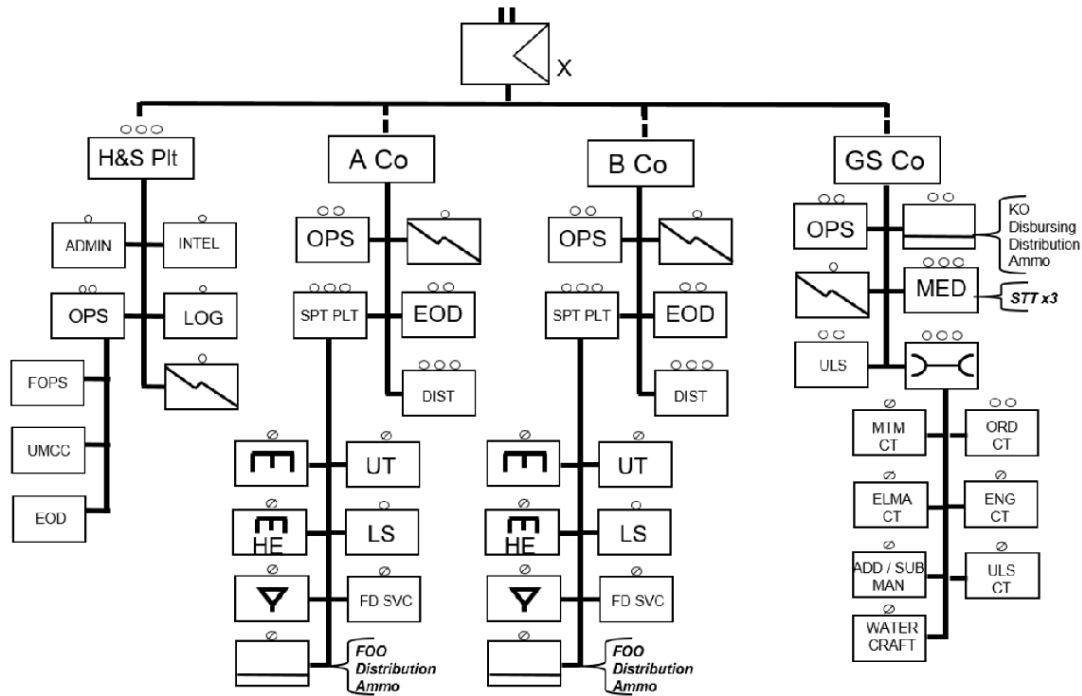


Figure 37: Organization of the LLB.

Note: Information published after the Tentative Manual for EABO indicates the LLB may retain the CLB designation.

(3) Littoral Antiair Battalion

The Littoral Antiair Battalion (LAAB) will be a composite battalion, sourced from the Marine air wing, that includes elements from the Marine wing support squadron, Marine wing communications squadron, Marine air support squadron, Marine air control squadron, and ground-based air defense.

