



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

**TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN
(TFMDP)**

VOLUMES 1-3

**COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
(DEPUTY COMMANDANT PLANS, POLICIES AND OPERATIONS)**



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
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MARINE CORPS ORDER 3061.1

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
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Subj: MARINE CORPS TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

Ref: (a) SECNAV Notice 5210
(b) SECNAV M-5210.1
(c) MCO 5210.11F
(d) 5 U.S.C. 552a
(e) SECNAVINST 5211.5E

Encl: (1) Executive Summary
(2) Listing of Volumes

1. Situation. This Order prescribes consolidated Service policy, procedures, and responsibilities governing Marine Corps Total Force mobilization, deployment planning and execution. This Order supports contingency planning, crisis action planning, and sustained operations, including Reserve Component (RC) augmentation and reinforcement to the Active Component (AC). This Order is organized into volumes to provide a command and control architecture over existing policy that generates unity of effort during Total Force mobilization and deployment.

2. Mission. The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) mobilizes, deploys, and provides Marine Forces to Combatant Commanders in order to support their operations.

3. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. Deputy Commandants (DC) and Commanders will understand command relationships and their roles/responsibilities in the mobilization and deployment processes.

(2) Concept of Operations. CMC exercises control of the mobilization and deployment process through the Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies and Operations (DC PP&O). DC PP&O is responsible to CMC for implementation of mobilization and deployment policy, plans, and effectiveness during execution. This Order further provides tasks to Marine Corps commands and Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) agencies.

b. End State. The Marine Corps Total Force is postured to rapidly mobilize, deploy, and sustain forces globally during planned deployments, crisis response, and contingencies.

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c. Tasks. A consolidated Task List is incorporated in Appendix A, Volume 1.

4. Administration and Logistics

a. Records Management. Records created as a result of this Order shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration approved dispositions per references (a) and (b) to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility, and preservation regardless of format or medium. Refer to reference (c) for Marine Corps records management policy and procedures.

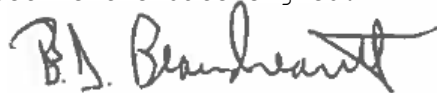
b. Privacy Act. Any misuse or unauthorized disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) may result in both civil and criminal penalties. The Department of the Navy (DON) recognizes that the privacy of an individual is a personal and fundamental right that shall be respected and protected. The DON's need to collect, use, maintain, or disseminate PII about individuals for purposes of discharging its statutory responsibilities will be balanced against the individuals' right to be protected against unwarranted invasion of privacy. All collection, use, maintenance, or dissemination of PII will be in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (reference (d)) and implemented per reference (e).

c. MCO 3000.18B (Marine Corps Force Deployment Planning and Execution Manual (Short Title: FDP&E Manual)) will serve as Volume 2 until its next revision. When MCO 3000.18B is revised, it will be reformatted and incorporated as Volume 2. MCO 3000.19B (Marine Corps Total Force Mobilization, Activation, Integration, and Deactivation Plan (Short Title: MAID-P)) will serve as Volume 3 until its next revision. When MCO 3000.19B is revised, it will be reformatted and incorporated as Volume 3.

5. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.



B. D. BEAUDREULT
Deputy Commandant,
Plans, Policies and Operations

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Executive Summary

The Marine Corps TFMDP promulgates Service mobilization and deployment policy, planning guidance, and responsibilities. It assigns responsibilities to Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC), the Supporting Establishment and the Operating Forces. The TFMDP establishes processes and procedures to ensure rapid force synchronization, force generation, deployment, sustainment, redeployment, and reconstitution.

The TFMDP establishes Total Force mobilization and deployment policy and defines the role of the Marine Corps Reserve to augment and reinforce the Active Component. The Active Component, as the Nation's most ready force, has primary responsibility for the full range of military operations ranging from forward presence to large-scale major theater warfare. The Reserve Component supports large-scale commitments of forces and sustained operations. In its wartime role, the Marine Corps Reserve augments and reinforces the Active Component creating a Total Force capable of sustained combat in a major theater of war.

The planning guidance contained in the TFMDP provides a framework for rapid and efficient mobilization and deployment of the personnel and materiel. The policies and procedures ensure rapid augmentation to fulfill Combatant Commanders' requirements. The guidance is designed to produce efficiency without the loss of flexibility.

Volume 1, Command and Control, provides command and control governance and a summary of tasks that support the process. Volume 2 is MCO 3000.18B (Marine Corps Force Deployment Planning and Execution Manual (Short Title: FDP&E Manual.)). It provides guidance on the FDP&E process. When MCO 3000.18B is revised, it will be reformatted and incorporated as Volume 2. Volume 3 is MCO 3000.19B (Marine Corps Total Force Mobilization, Activation, Integration, and Deactivation Plan (Short Title: MAID-P)). It provides guidance on Reserve Component augmentation and reinforcement. When MCO 3000.19B is revised, it will be reformatted and incorporated as Volume 3.

Each function and task is critical to successful planning and execution. Generating a fully mission capable force is the mobilization and deployment system's focus of effort. It is critical that the Marine Component Commander's operational requirements drive the force generation and deployment process.

Once Global Force Management decisions are made, the execution of mobilization, deployment, and sustainment is largely a manpower and logistical effort. Logistics and manpower actions are intertwined. Often a manpower action generates a logistics requirement. Recognizing unity of effort is critical to generating combat power when and where needed. The TFMDP establishes a framework for DC PP&O to direct and coordinate Service unity of effort.

All of the deployment actions directed in the TFMDP are focused on supporting the Marine Component Commander's mission. Marine Corps mobilization processes and procedures are designed to effectively respond to any level of conflict using a variety of deployment and employment options.

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Listing of Volumes

VOLUME	TITLE
1	Command and Control
	Appendix A Task List
	Appendix B Mobilization and Deployment Cell
2	Force Deployment Planning and Execution (FDP&E)
3	Reserve Activation, Integration and Deactivation
	Appendix A Concept of Logistical Support
	Appendix B Concept of Unit/Deatchment Administration
	Appendix C Concept of Fiscal Management
	Appendix D Title 10 Voluntary and Involuntary Activation Authorities
	Acronyms
	Glossary

VOLUME 1 “COMMAND AND CONTROL” SUMMARY OF VOLUME 1 CHANGES Hyperlinks are denoted by <i><u>bold, italic, blue and underlined font.</u></i> The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted. The date denoted by <i>blue font</i> (left header) will reflect the date this Volume was last updated. All Volume changes denoted in <i>blue font</i> will reset to black font upon a <u>full revision</u> of this Volume.			
VOLUME VERSION	SUMMARY OF CHANGE	ORIGINATION DATE	DATE OF CHANGES
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 3000 Marine Corps Pentagon
 Washington, DC 20350-3000

VOLUME 1: COMMAND AND CONTROL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REFERENCES.....	REF-1
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW	1-1
0101 MOBILIZATION.....	1-3
0102 GENERAL.....	1-3
0103 ADAPTIVE PLANNING AND EXECUTION	1-4
0104 CONTINGENCY RESPONSE.....	1-5
0105 GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT	1-6
0106 FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION.....	1-6
0107 TOTAL FORCE AUGMENTATION AND REINFORCEMENT.....	1-7
0108 COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS	1-8
0109 HQMC STAFF COORDINATION CONCEPT FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT	1-8
FIGURE 1-1: FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION PROCESS	1-7
FIGURE 1-2: HQMC STAFF COORDINATION CONCEPT FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT	1-9
CHAPTER 2: ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING.....	2-1
0201 ORGANIZATION	2-3
020101 TOTAL FORCE STRUCTURE	2-3
020102 TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT (TO&E).....	2-3
020103 DEPLOYMENT SUPPORT ORGANIZATION (DSO).....	2-3
020104 NAVY MOBILIZATION PLANNING.....	2-4
020105 CASUALTY PLANNING	2-4
020106 MAJOR CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTS (IA)	2-4
020107 FLEET ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FAP).....	2-5

020108 TRAINING AND EDUCATION	2-6
0202 KEY RESOURCE AREAS TO BE CONSIDERED IN PLANNING	2-7
020201 LEGAL AUTHORITIES	2-7
020202 FUNDING.....	2-8
020203 ENVIRONMENT	2-8
020204 MANPOWER	2-9
020204 ACTIVE COMPONENT (AC).....	2-9
020204 RESERVE COMPONENT (RC).....	2-9
020204 NAVY MANPOWER MANAGEMENT IN SUPPORT OF MARINE CORPS UNITS	2-9
020204 CIVILIAN WORK FORCE.....	2-10
020205 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIEL.....	2-10
020206 TRANSPORTATION.....	2-11
020207 INSTALLATION AND FACILITIES SUPPORT	2-12
020208 INDUSTRIAL BASE	2-12
020209 TRAINING BASE	2-13
020210 HEALTH SERVICES.....	2-13
020211 COMMUNICATIONS.....	2-13
020212 HOST-NATION SUPPORT [HNS]	2-13
FIGURE 2-1: LEVELS OF MOBILIZATION.....	2-8
CHAPTER 3: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	3-1
0301 GENERAL	3-3
030101 OPERATIONAL ADVISORY GROUPS AND BOARDS	3-3
0302 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, PLANS, POLICIES AND OPERATIONS.	3-4
0303 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS.	3-4

030301	COMMANDING GENERAL MARINE CORPS RECRUITING COMMAND.....	3-4
0304	COMMANDER U.S. FLEET FORCES COMMAND (USFFC).....	3-4
0305	DEPUTY COMMANDANT, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS.	3-4
030501	COMMANDER MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS COMMAND	3-5
030502	COMMANDING GENERAL MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS COMMAND	3-5
0306	DEPUTY COMMANDANT, AVIATION.....	3-5
0307	DEPUTY COMMANDANT, COMBAT DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION.....	3-5
0308	COMMANDING GENERAL MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND.....	3-5
030801	COMMANDING GENERAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION COMMAND	3-5
0309	DEPUTY COMMANDANT, INFORMATION	3-6
030901	DIRECTOR COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTER	3-6
0310	DEPUTY COMMANDANT, PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES.....	3-6
0311	DIRECTOR HEALTH SERVICES.....	3-6
0312	COMMANDER MARINE FORCES COMMAND	3-6
0313	COMMANDER MARINE FORCES PACIFIC	3-6
0314	COMMANDER MARINE FORCES RESERVE.....	3-6
0315	COMMANDERS MARINE FORCES COMPONENT COMMANDS.....	3-7

VOLUME 1: COMMAND AND CONTROL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

A	TASK LIST	A-1
B	MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT CELL	B-1

REFERENCES

- (a) National Defense Strategy 2018
- (b) Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.)
- (c) Global Force Management Implementation Guidance
- (d) Joint Publication 4-05, "Joint Mobilization Planning," 21 February 2014
- (e) Joint Strategic Campaign Plan
- (f) Marine Corps Bulletin 3120
- (g) MCO 1000.8
- (h) Title 47, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 606
- (i) MCO 4400.39

VOLUME 1: CHAPTER 1

“OVERVIEW”

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

Hyperlinks are denoted by ***bold, italic, blue and underlined font.***

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

0101 MOBILIZATION

Mobilization is the process of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. Mobilization includes assembling and organizing personnel and materiel, activating the Reserve Component (RC), extending terms of service, surging and mobilizing the industrial base and training bases, and bringing the Armed Forces to a state of readiness for war or another national emergency. The Marine Corps Total Force Mobilization and Deployment Plan (TFMDP) establishes policies and procedures to maximize mobilization efficiency and consolidates tasks and responsibilities for commands and agencies. The TFMDP provides the linkage between national policies, federal regulations and Marine Corps actions required to support mobilization of the Total Force.

0102 GENERAL

This Volume prescribes the mobilization concept of operations and the Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) staff coordination process for mobilization and deployment. Volumes 2 and 3 prescribe procedures for conducting Total Force deployment planning and execution (FDP&E), and procedures for RC activation, augmentation and reinforcement of the Active Component (AC). Mobilization of the Marine Corps Reserve provides a means for rapidly increasing AC readiness levels, whether in response to an immediate threat to national security or to keep pace with resurgent global threats. In either case, the "mechanics" of mobilization are the same. Command and control (C2) authorities, organization, roles and responsibilities must be well understood, practiced and tested for application to be prepared for wartime mobilization or other national emergencies.

010201. Strategic and Operational Context

A. Summary of the 2018 National Defense Strategy

The main objective of reference (a), the National Defense Strategy (NDS), is to build a more lethal force. The NDS states that the surest way to prevent war is to be prepared to win one. This demands a competitive approach to force development and a consistent, multiyear investment to restore and maintain warfighting readiness. The Marine Corps' ability to rapidly mobilize units, detachments and individual augments is critical to augmenting the Joint Force under the Global Operating Model. The U.S. must field sufficient, capable forces to defeat enemies and achieve sustainable outcomes that protect the American people and our vital interests. Our aim is a Joint Force that possesses decisive advantages for any likely conflict, while remaining proficient across the entire spectrum of conflict. Achieving peace through strength requires the Joint Force to deter conflict through preparedness for war. During normal day-to-day operations, the Joint Force will sustainably compete to: deter aggression in three key regions—the Indo-Pacific, Europe, and Middle East; degrade terrorist and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats; and defend U.S. interests from challenges below the level of armed conflict. In wartime, the fully mobilized Joint Force will be capable of: defeating aggression by a major power; deterring opportunistic aggression elsewhere; and disrupting imminent terrorist and WMD threats. During peace or in war, the Joint Force will

deter nuclear and non-nuclear strategic attacks and defend the homeland. To support these missions, the Joint Force must gain and maintain information superiority; and develop, strengthen, and sustain U.S. security relationships.

B. Joint Strategic Planning System

The Joint Strategic Planning System is the primary method by which the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff fulfills reference (b), Title 10 USC, responsibilities, maintains global perspective, and provides military advice to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the President.

C. Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG)

The Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessments, Joint Staff J-8 is responsible for developing, staffing, reviewing, and preparing reference (c), the Global Force Management Implementation Guidance (GFMIG), for the Chairman's review and the SecDef's approval twice per year. GFMIG represents the Chairman's advice on the global assignment, allocation, and apportionment of the Joint Force to meet transregional, multi-functional challenges across all domains. When approved by the SecDef, the GFMIG provides SecDef's direction for all aspects of Global Force Management.

D. Joint Publication 4-05 Joint Mobilization Planning

Reference (d), Joint Publication 4-05 Joint Mobilization Planning, provides fundamental principles and guidance for the planning and conduct of joint military mobilization and demobilization.

0103 ADAPTIVE PLANNING AND EXECUTION

Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) is a Department of Defense (DoD) enterprise of joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures, supported by communications and information technology, that is used by the joint planning and execution community to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities.

010301. Planning

Planning translates strategic guidance and direction into campaign plans, contingency plans, and operation orders. Joint planning may be based on defined tasks identified in reference (e), the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP). Alternatively, joint planning may be based on the need for a military response to an unforeseen current event, emergency, or time-sensitive crisis. Planning for contingencies is normally tasked in the JSCP. Planners derive assumptions needed to continue planning and reference the force apportionment tables to provide the number of forces reasonably expected to be available. Planning for crises is initiated to respond to an unforeseen current event, emergency, or time-sensitive crisis. It is based on planning guidance, typically communicated in orders (e.g., alert order [ALERTORD], warning order [WARNORD], planning order [PLANORD]), and actual circumstances. The Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies and Operations (DC PP&O) is the Marine Corps focal point for the planning processes. The Commander U.S. Marine Forces

Command (COMMARFORCOM) executes force sourcing synchronization through coordination with the Commanders Marine Force Component Commands (COMMARFORs), the Supporting Establishment (SE), and HQMC to collect, collate, and maintain global visibility of all Marine Corps forces in order to develop and provide force and individual sourcing recommendations to DC PP&O.

010302. Execution

Execution begins when the President or SecDef authorizes the initiation of a military operation. An execute order, or other authorizing directive, is issued by the Commander Joint Task Force (CJCS) at the direction of the President or SecDef to conduct military operations. DC PP&O monitors the deployment, employment, and redeployment of forces; the activation, integration and deactivation of RC forces and acts to resolve issues. COMMARFORCOM provides recommendations to DC PP&O for the deployment and redeployment of forces, and activation, integration and deactivation of RC forces.

0104. CONTINGENCY RESPONSE

010401. Contingency Response

A Declaration of National Emergency may trigger a mobilization to provide sufficient capabilities and capacity to respond to the national emergency.

010402. Mobilization and Deployment Cell

DC PP&O establishes a Mobilization and Deployment Cell in the National Capital Region (NCR) to plan, direct and execute mobilization activities. Key GFM stakeholders that comprise the force synchronization community include, but are not limited to: PP&O, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA), Combat Development and Integration (CD&I), Installations and Logistics (I&L), Aviation (AVN), Programs and Resources (P&R), Information (INFO), MARFORCOM, and the supported MARFOR. GFM actions are coordinated across the Service to accelerate the transition from plans to execution.

010403. Mobilization Concept of Operations

A. Concept of Operations

The concept of operation for Service mobilization falls within three overarching activities that involve simultaneous actions from HQMC, the AC Operating Forces (OPFOR), the RC OPFOR, and the SE. The three activities are: (1) Force Generation, (2) Force Deployment, and (3) Redeployment/Retrograde/Reset and Reconstitution (R4). DC PP&O provides direction and oversight of the mobilization activities.

1. The first activity, Force Generation, focuses the efforts of HQMC, the SE and the OPFOR towards preparing Marine Corps units for deployment. Specifically, the force generation process consists of identifying requirements, synchronization, notification, stabilization, training plan execution and certification. Force Generation may include activation of the RC.

2. The second activity, Force Deployment, focuses on the coordination, management, scheduling and oversight of the deployment actions for Marine Corps forces.

3. The third activity, R4 focuses on the management of redeploying the force and force rotation base scheduling. It focuses on resetting and reconstituting the force for future operations. Unless required for another purpose, RC forces are deactivated.

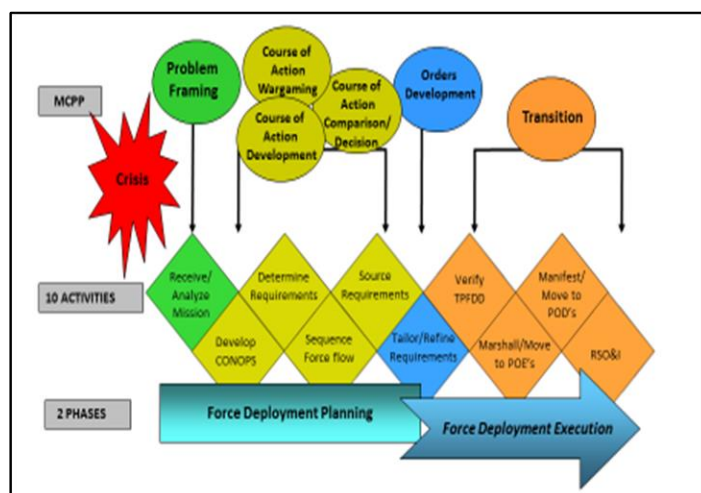
B. Mobilization is a Total Force Initiative. Activation and integration of the RC to augment the AC nests under the three mobilization activities.

0105 GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT

Marine Corps Force Synchronization facilitates the Service's participation in GFM while concurrently enabling force generation and sustainment planning and execution. Under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy (SecNav), the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) supports GFM by nominating available Marine Corps units, personnel, equipment, and other resources for employment via respective Combatant Commanders (CCDRs). CMC also approves the allocation of Marine Corps forces in support of Title 10 and other institutional responsibilities (training, exercises, and experimentation). In accordance with GFM policies, CMC recommends to the SecDef the assignment, apportionment, and allocation of Marine Corps forces (units/detachments and individual augments) from both the OPFOR and SE to fulfill Joint and Service requirements. In execution of these responsibilities, CMC directs and employs the Marine Corps Force Synchronization Conferences and Force Management Summits to develop informed force allocation recommendations and decisions. The output from these forums produce reference (f), Marine Corps Bulletin 3120, which aligns specific units/detachments and individual augments to validated CCDR and Service requirements. The Force Synchronization process facilitates Service coordination and alignment of force generation actions in support of Title 10 responsibilities, resulting in proper manning, training, and equipping of nominated forces for forward deployment and employment.

0106 FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION (FDP&E)

FDP&E is the Marine Corps process for developing force deployment and redeployment plans and executing the deployment and redeployment of forces to support the commander's concept of employment. This is a Joint and Service process for management, scheduling, and oversight of deployment and redeployment actions for Marine Corps forces in support of Joint and Service force flow requirements. FDP&E activities are undertaken in concert with the Marine Corps Force Synchronization phases. As depicted in Figure 1-1, the FDP&E process nests under the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP) and consists of ten activities inside two phases: (1) Force Deployment Planning (FDP), and (2) Force Deployment Execution (FDE). FDP&E contains eight functional areas.



- MAGTF plans/JOPES
- Global Force Management (GFM) process
- Mobility/Embarkation
- Distribution
- Supply/Sustainment
- War Reserve Program
- Prepositioning
- Personnel

Figure 1-1.--Force Deployment Planning and Execution Process

0107 TOTAL FORCE AUGMENTATION AND REINFORCEMENT

During time of crisis, the RC may augment and reinforce AC forces to meet global challenges and major combat operations requirements. RC activation, integration, deployment, employment, redeployment and deactivation actions are part of the Marine Corps GFM and FDP&E processes; and as such, is an integral part of APEX. The RC maintains additional Total Force capabilities needed to support CCDR and Service requirements through augmentation and reinforcement of the AC. Although RC forces fulfill validated geographical combatant command (GCC) requirements during sustained annual operations and exercises, this Volume focuses on Total Force augmentation and reinforcement during crisis and major contingency.

010701. Augmentation

Augmentation is the assignment of trained and equipped units, detachments and/or qualified individual augments to AC or RC commands to meet individual manpower requirements not on an approved Table of Organization (T/O) or to fill a vacant chargeable T/O structure space.

010702. Reinforcement

Reinforcement is the assignment of trained and equipped reserve units, detachments and individual augments to both AC and RC commands to provide increased depth or additional capabilities required for an operational mission, national emergency, or in time of war.

0108 COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

The success of mobilization will rely on effective supporting/supported relationships to enable the processing, training, and deployment of the force. Establishing unity of command is critical to

achieving effective C2. This Volume focuses on C2 relationships during planning and execution of enterprise-level mobilization and deployment for crisis and contingency. Deployment planning and execution presents a paradigm in which the SE will require support from the Operating Force.

010801. Command Relationships and Support Relationships during Mobilization, Deployment, and Redeployment

Mobilization, deployment and redeployment circumstances may call for unique command and support relationships. Large portions of the AC may have already deployed to the operating area while RC units move to their Intermediate Location (ILOC) for predeployment training and preparations. Remaining AC units or SE units may be assigned uncommon command or support relationships in order to enable the onward movement and integration or subsequent redeployment of OPFOR.

010802. Command Relationships for Activated Reserve Component (RC) Units

Commander Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES) exercises command over MARFORRES units prior to activation and upon activation until CMC transfers the unit to COMMARFORCOM. COMMARFORCOM may delegate command or Administration Control (ADCON) to best facilitate integration and predeployment preparations. Upon deployment, COMMARFORCOM transfers the unit in accordance with the command relationship specified by SecDef. Upon redeployment, the COMMARFOR transfers the unit to COMMARFORCOM for post deployment processing. Upon arrival at the Redeployment Intermediate Location or Home Training Center for units, or at the parent command for individual augments, COMMARFORCOM relinquishes command of activated SMCR units/individuals and COMMARFORRES resumes command. COMMARFORRES conducts actions necessary to deactivate SMCR units and return them to a reserve duty status.

0109 HEADQUARTER MARINE CORPS (HQMC) STAFF COORDINATION CONCEPT FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

010901. Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies and Operations (DC PP&O)

DC PP&O is (1) the Marine Corps Global Force Manager, (2) the Marine Corps FDP&E Process Owner, and (3) the Marine Corps Reserve Mobilization Activation, Integration and Deactivation (MAID) Process Owner. DC PP&O implements the guidance and direction received from CMC. DC PP&O coordinates GFM, FDP&E, and Reserve MAID issues with the SecNav Staff, Joint Staff, OPNAV staff, other Deputy Commandants and HQMC departments and offices, the SE and the OPFOR. DC PP&O is the focal point and decision authority in the numerous GFM, FDP&E, and Reserve MAID processes.

010902. Commander Marine Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM)

COMMARFORCOM is the Coordinating Authority for all force synchronization planning and execution. COMMARFORCOM conducts force sourcing synchronization to provide force and individual sourcing recommendations to DC PP&O. Upon DC PP&O decision,

COMMARFORCOM coordinates with the Joint Staff, U.S. Fleet Forces Command, HQMC, the SE and the OPFOR.

010903. Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (DC M&RA)

DC M&RA provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning manpower issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces. DC M&RA coordinates all individual augment manpower requirements.

010904. Other Deputy Commandants, Directors, Commanding Generals, Commanders and COMMARFORs

Other Deputy Commandants, Directors, Commanding Generals, Commanders and COMMARFORs provide advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinate with COMMARFORCOM and DC M&RA concerning issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

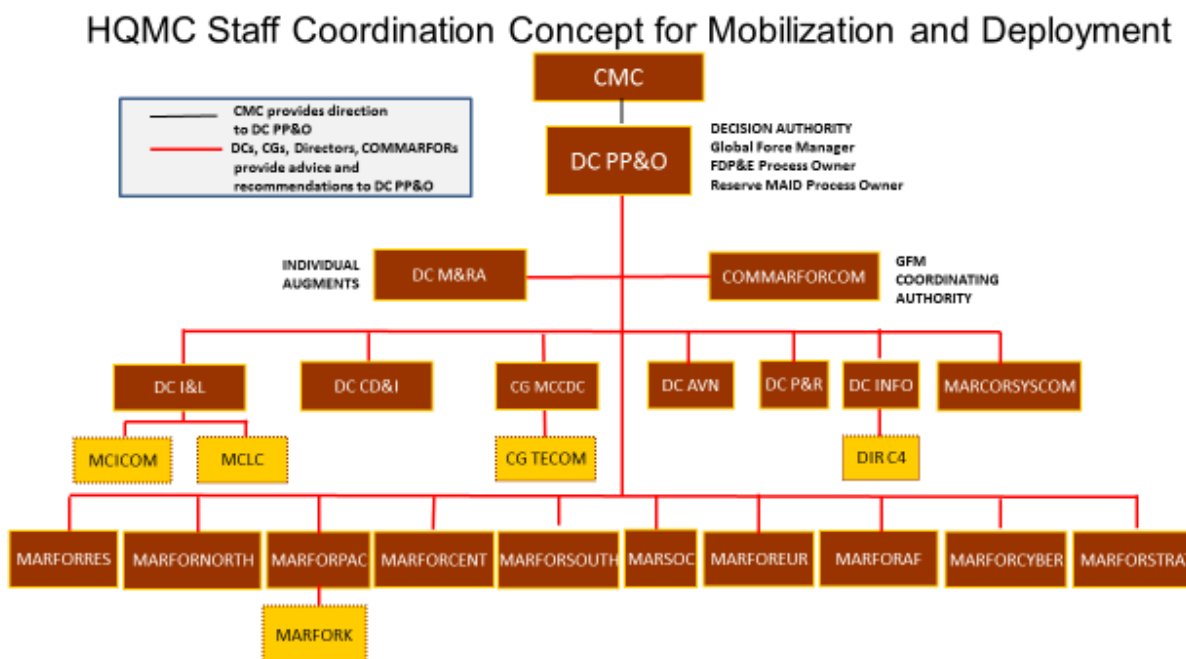


Figure 1-2.--HQMC Staff Coordination Concept for Mobilization and Deployment

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VOLUME 1: CHAPTER 2

“ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING”

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

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CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

0201 ORGANIZATION

020101. Total Force Structure

DC CD&I is the Total Force Structure Process (TFSP) Owner. The Marine Corps Total Force is defined as all units, billets (Marine, Navy, and civilian) and equipment resident in the AC, RC and the civilian workforce. The DC CD&I plans and implements future force structure changes to build capability based organizations. The TFSP is a dynamic, non-linear process which transforms strategic guidance, policy constraints, and commander-generated recommendations into the integrated capabilities required to execute Marine Corps missions. The TFSP does not change in a mobilization scenario, but may accelerate as needed.

020102. Table of Organization and Equipment (T/O&E)

The Table of Organization and Equipment (T/O&E) details a unit's total force structure requirement consistent with the capability required to accomplish its assigned mission essential tasks (MET). Each unit with a Unit Identification Code has an assigned T/O&E and is allocated manning in accordance with the manning precedence level. Total Force mobilization may require adjusting manning, training and equipping priorities based on requirements.

020103. Deployment Support Organization (DSO)

A. Deployment Support Organization (DSO) is a task-organized unit that supports deploying and redeploying Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF) units, and/or sustains critical installation functions.

B. During the OPLAN deliberate planning process, the COMMARFOR, in coordination with the MEF and installation commands, will determine the resources required to accomplish the deployment support mission. The COMMARFOR will identify those requirements to DC PP&O for each of the major OPLANs. DC PP&O will validate the requirement and forward to COMMARFORCOM for planning.

C. When sufficient resources to support mobilization, deployment, sustainment, and redeployment operations are not available, the MEF commander, in coordination with the installation commanders, submits a request via the COMMARFOR to DC PP&O to establish the DSO. In coordination with the COMMARFOR, DC PP&O validates the request and directs COMMARFORCOM to coordinate sourcing the DSO.

020104. Navy Mobilization Planning

The mobilization requirements for Navy personnel in support of mobilization will exhaust limited AC medical and religious ministry resources. Navy manpower management for mobilization will be essential to maintain capabilities across the Total Force. A collaborative effort between

PP&O, MARFORCOM, CD&I, M&RA, MARFORRES and Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC) on the status of Navy manning levels across the OPFOR will be critical in the Service reallocation of Navy resources and in forecasting collective shortfalls to the Navy.

020105. Casualty Planning

A. M&RA provides a Service-approved casualty modeling tool to assist in forecasting manpower requirements relating to operational demands. Casualty planning is determined as part of the operational plan and will drive resourcing. The Service's casualty replacement model that assists with this process is the Medical Planners Toolkit (MPTk). The MPTk is DoD approved and funded and is mandated for use by all Combatant Commands. Upon validation and prioritization by DC PP&O, DC M&RA will identify the manpower solution that best meets the requirement for casualty replacement.

B. During deliberate and/or crisis action planning, the supported COMMARFOR (MAGTF) utilizes the MPTk system to determine casualty estimates based on the concept of operations. Those estimates, broken out by phase, grade, and military occupational specialty (MOS), are provided to DC PP&O (PO) during course of action (COA) development to validate and prioritize. Once validated and prioritized, DC PP&O submits the IA requirements to DC M&RA (MM/MP) for Total Force sourcing.

C. The Combat Replacement Pool (CRP) is an administrative grouping of Marines to facilitate processing and training of large numbers of replacements. CRPs shall be comprised of AC/RC Marines whose grades and MOSs are most likely needed to support the contingency. In conjunction with establishing the combat replacement flow, DC PP&O (PO) coordinates with the gaining COMMARFOR to define the refresher training requirement for individuals reentering the Service.

D. Catastrophic loss of capability/combat effectiveness will be determined by the supported commander or the COMMARFOR. Unit replacement will be at the company and platoon or equivalent with aviation units replacing down to the aircrew level.

020106. Major Categories of Individual Augments (IA)

A Total Force mobilization will increase demand for manpower. The Service and Joint Staff will register manpower shortfalls to fill emerging requirements. The sourcing of individual augments will be identified from across the Total Force (AC, RC, civilian, retired recall, etc.). PP&O will validate and prioritize IA requirements. The skill sets required, duration of the assignment, urgency of filling the requirement, and impact on the command filling the requirement will be considered. M&RA will source IAs in accordance with the prioritization set by PP&O.

A. Joint Individual Augment (JIA) Requirements. JIAs are individuals designated to support Commander Joint Task Force (CJTF) Joint Manning Document (JMD) requirements or Joint Request for Forces (Joint RFFs). CJTF/JTF JMD or Joint RFF requirements will be referred to collectively as JIA requirements.

1. Joint Manning Document (JMD). JMDs are SecDef ordered Joint IAs in support of COCOM requirements.

2. Joint Request For Forces (RFF). Joint RFFs can be filled by either units/detachments or IAs.

B. Service Individual Augments (IA) Requirements. These are unstructured positions at permanent organizations and DC PP&O-validated manning requirements internal to the Marine Corps.

1. Service Augment (SA). A SA is an Individual Augment billet internal to the Marine Corps that is an individual manpower requirement not on a T/O or manning document. Staff augmentation may be assigned to both non-deploying staffs and the deploying MAGTF.

2. Request for Forces (RFF). Requests for Forces are in support of Marine Corps OPFOR. RFF may be sourced entirely by IAs or if sourced by units and there are shortfalls within a unit, those shortfalls may be sourced by IAs. MAGTF Augmentation, Enablers, Casualty Replacements and Staff Augments falls under the RFF category.

3. Individual Mobilization Augment (IMA). An IMA is an individual Reservist that is preassigned to an AC billet that is filled upon mobilization. IMA billets are generally in support of operational and supporting command mobilization requirements. If they are deployed to fill a JIA and are not filling their IMA Billet Identification Code (BIC), they will be counted as IAs until they return from their Joint assignment to their assigned BIC.

020107. Fleet Assistance Program (FAP)

The Fleet Assistance Program provides manpower from tenant commands to the installation to facilitate the day-to-day operations of the installation. Without FAP Marines, installation functions are severely impacted and limited in the capacity to support the OPFOR, tenant, and transient commands.

A. Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) is the largest recipient of FAP Marines and is responsible to maintain day-to-day operations of installations. In the event of mobilization, installation operations become more critical to the training, deployment, and sustainability support provided to the OPFOR and tenants.

B. During mobilization, I&L (via MCICOM G5) registers shortfall requirements with DC PP&O. DC PP&O validates and prioritizes the shortfall IAs and then tasks DC M&RA (MM) to provide sourcing solutions based on timing and priority. Backfills will come from across the Total Force and include individuals and unit sourcing solutions.

C. MCICOM G5 prioritizes FAP billets into three levels – Mission Critical, Mission Essential, and Non-Mission Essential. This prioritization should not be confused with Categories I-III of FAP Marines as defined in reference (g).

1. Mission Critical. Billets identified as Mission Critical cannot be gapped due to a high risk-to-mission accomplishment. If a Marine serving in this billet priority is recalled without an immediate replacement, critical base operations such as protection, airfield operations, and range support will not be able to function. Specific installations may have additional critical functions based on its role and responsibilities to other government agencies tenant organizations. Due to the intricate roles of these billets, sufficient turnover is required to sustain normal operations. For Mission Critical billets, MCICOM will initially attempt to source backfills internally. MCICOM does not have the authority to send FAP Marines TAD from one location to another. The majority of Mission Critical billets are rank/MOS specific, which further complicates the ability to backfill billets within MCICOM.

2. Mission Essential. Billets in the Mission Essential category can be sustained at predetermined minimum manning levels in support of essential operations. Minimal staffing will require a determination for an acceptable level of risk-to-mission by the installation commander. In a mobilization scenario, installation commanders will immediately develop accepted levels of risk, and plan to operate each mission at a degraded level for a temporary period.

3. Non-Mission Essential: Base functions for billets identified as Non-Mission Essential will be sustained at degraded levels. Degraded staffing will require a determination for an acceptable level of risk-to-mission by the installation commander. The installation commander will make the determination as to what base functions are turned off indefinitely until Non-Mission Essential Marines are sourced. Installations will operate at a degraded capacity.

020108. Training and Education

A. Entry Level Training

When directed, Marine Corps Recruit Depots, School of Infantry, Officer Candidate School, the Basic School and all Training Command MOS producing schools will increase throughput to support the increase in manpower demand. Increase throughput will be accomplished by reducing training days and course length and/or increasing course capacity which will require additional resources (funding, personnel, equipment, and facilities). The risks associated with these solutions are potential decrease in the quality of training and resource deficiencies which could compound when operating for sustained periods of time. Requirement shortfalls will be identified for sourcing.

B. Education

1. Professional Military Education (PME). PME courses such as Expeditionary Warfare School, Command and Staff College, Marine Corps War College, Staff Academy, and other formal Training and Education Command (TECOM) courses will continue unless directed by DC PP&O to suspend some or all courses to fulfill OPFOR manpower requirements. The risk associated with suspending education is the institutional reduction of knowledge, leadership development, warfighting skills, staff operations abilities, and effectiveness in joint, interagency, intergovernmental and multinational environments.

2. Service-Sponsored Training. Unit training requirements to support assigned METs or environmental conditions (e.g. Mountain and Cold Weather) training will be supported by TECOM. The demand for simulations, virtual training, and Mobilized Training Team support will increase.

C. Service Level Training Events (SLTEs). Battle Staff Training Program, Integrated Training Exercise (ITX), Mountain Training Exercise, TALON Exercise, and Large Scale exercise are SLTEs. Additionally, the Enhanced Integrated Training Exercise (EITX) may expand to support the Mission Rehearsal Exercise (MRX) and MET-based assessment. TECOM in conjunction with MARFORCOM will synchronize, prioritize, and schedule units to participate in SLTEs and/or EITXs. Identified manpower and equipment shortfalls must be sourced in order to increase the number of events. The risk associated in conducting these events without fulfilling the shortfalls is the inability to provide quality training.

D. Resource Coordination. To execute mobilization, TECOM will require the reinforcement of personnel and increase in facility support to meet increased training demands. TECOM will identify resource shortfalls to DC PP&O via the MAGTF Augmentation process. Once validated and prioritized, DC PP&O submits the requirements to DC M&RA (MM) and DC I&L for Total Force sourcing. The risk associated in operating without additional resources is degraded and limited training.

0202 KEY RESOURCE AREAS TO BE CONSIDERED IN PLANNING

Mobilization requires the assembly and organization of resources from interdependent resource areas (legal authorities, funding, environment, manpower, materiel and equipment, transportation, installation and facilities support, industrial base, training base, health services, communications, host-nation support). Commanders and mobilization planners should understand the activities occurring in any one area may have an influence on each of the others. As an example, activating additional manpower may generate requirements for additional industrial production, training base capacity, health services, communications support, and host nation support (HNS).

020201. Legal Authorities

Requests to mobilize personnel generally require the identification of a specific level of emergency to trigger the applicable authority. Statutes providing emergency authority specify the level of emergency at which they can be implemented. Once implemented, the President may delegate his authority to lower levels.

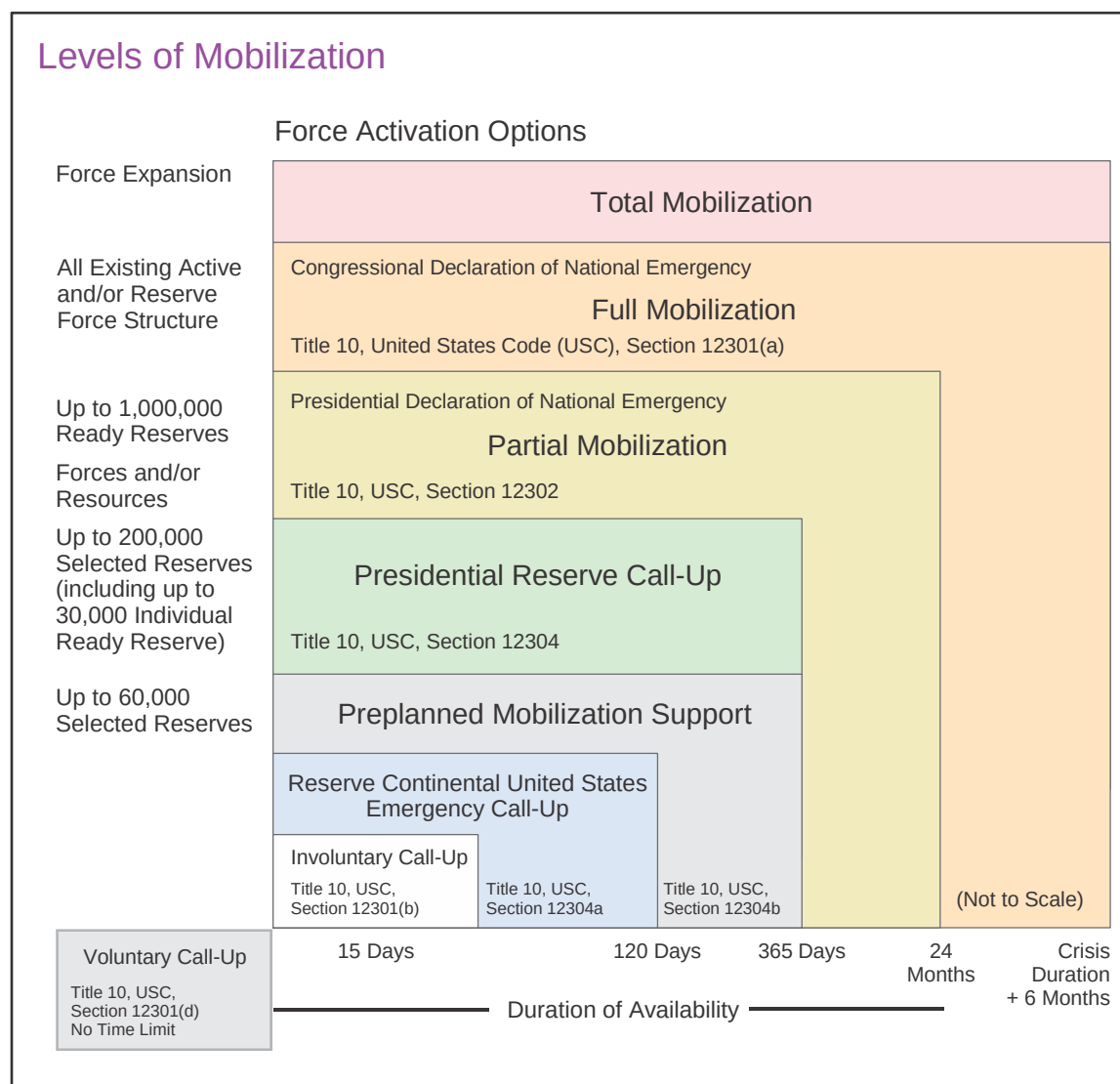


Figure 2-1.--Levels of Mobilization

020202. Funding

Commands need to request sufficient funding for known obligations and need to provide justification for emergent requirements. Supplemental funding requests should include all costs of training and equipping the force.

020203. Environment

Mobilization planners must consider four categories of environmental statutes: compliance, clean-up, conservation, and impact analysis. The potential impact mobilization might have upon the environment should be identified and if compliance may not be possible, legal counsel should be engaged to determine possible options: negotiations, exemptions, waivers.

020204. Manpower

The sources of military and civilian manpower for mobilization are: AC, RC, Navy manpower, and civilian work force.

A. Active Component (AC)

To stabilize the Total Force during a contingency or war-time scenario, Stop Loss and/or Stop Move may be implemented. Stop Loss is a manpower tool that stabilizes unit personnel to support operations. When requested by CMC, the SecNav may authorize Stop Loss which involuntarily extends the date of separation. To further stabilize the Total Force, Stop Move puts permanent change of station moves in abeyance. Additionally, internal redistribution actions can ensure adequate resources for the mobilization.

B. Reserve Component (RC)

The RC is comprised of the following three categories that are subject to statutory constraints specific to their respective category and the authority under which mobilization occurs. DC PP&O (PO) coordinates with the gaining COMMARFOR, COMMARFORRES, DC M&RA, COMMARFORCOM and CG TECOM to define the refresher training requirement for individuals reentering the Service.

1. Ready Reserve. The Ready Reserve consists of the Selected Reserve (SELRES) and Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). The SELRES consists of Reserve units, Individual Mobilization Augment (IMA) and Active Reserve (AR) Marines. IRR Marines are an M&RA manpower asset managed by the Marine Corps Individual Reserve Support Activity. Generally, if the RC is utilized to source a requirement, the sourcing solution will come from the Ready Reserve.

2. Standby Reserve. The Standby Reserve is composed of members other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve. These members are subject to involuntary recall to active duty (other than training) only when the Ready Reserve is insufficient to support contingency operations.

3. Retired Reserve. The Retired Reserve includes retired Marines who may be recalled to active duty.

C. Navy Manpower Management in support of Marine Corps Units

During Total Force mobilization, the Marine Corps will experience increased stressors on Navy personnel integration. A HQMC-managed effort is required to synchronize Navy manpower in support of Marine Corps operational requirements. The following categories are detailed for planning considerations:

1. Navy Medical Augmentation Program (NMAP). NMAP billets may exist on a unit's T/O or can be reallocated from another unit's T/O. NMAP billets are for contingency purposes only and are not meant to be used as part of remain behind elements or nonoperational purposes. NMAP requests are for medical support to the OPFOR.

2. Individual Augments (IA). Individual Augments support requirements in excess of approved T/O structure or for specialties that do not exist as NMAP billets

3. Temporary Additional Duty (TEMADD). TEMADD requests are for personnel needed for a period of less than 180 days for non-deployment purposes such as exercises, surge processing support, DoD Defense Support to Civil Authorities or humanitarian assistance/disaster relief (HA/DR) missions.

4. Naval Reserve Program 9. Naval Reserve Program 9 addresses Navy Reserve personnel that are specifically assigned to billets that support Marine Corps AC/RC Forces. The Marine Corps typically uses this program to request Reserve corpsman support for Marine Corps Reserve units.

5. Navy personnel currently assigned to Marine units. DC PP&O validates Navy personnel requirements. COMMARFORCOM coordinates and monitors Navy personnel requirement requests. DC M&RA directs personnel actions and implements plans and policies to staff and maintain the Marine Corps Total Force.

D. Civilian Work Force

The civilian work force is one of the pools of resources to satisfy individual augment or capability shortfall requirements. The MARFORs will identify the requirements through the normal GFM process. Department of Navy, Office of Civilian Human Resources maintains program oversight for civilian requirements designated through the GFM process. During mobilization, the civilian work force may require expansion to support all the actions associated with mobilization. Contractors are not part of the DoD civilian work force. However, contractors may be required to provide specialized skills (e.g., supply operations, transportation, training range management, law enforcement, etc.) that may not be available in the civilian work force. Deployment to the operating area may require: specialized clothing, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense equipment and training; passports and visas; housing and subsistence; transportation; basic combat skills training; and health services. The use of DoD civilian and contractor personnel or local nationals frees military personnel to perform operational vice ancillary supporting tasks.

020205. Equipment and Materiel

Equipment and materiel includes all classes of supply the OPFOR have on hand, prepositioned equipment, In-stores inventory (to include War Reserve, MARFORRES Table of Equipment (T/E) and Training Allowance (T/A) differences, and the Depot Maintenance Float Activity), and the Defense Industrial Base (DIB). Specific Total Force mobilization considerations for equipment and materiel are listed below.

A. Equipment

1. Sourcing Equipment Requirements. Crisis/contingency planning, execution and mobilization actions must account for the materiel readiness of forces to be deployed. Service, MARFOR, and MAGTF planners must comprehensively address force equipment requirements through the allocation and distribution of equipment across all sources. From strategic-

level sources such as war reserves, the Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) and other prepositioned stocks, to internal equipment cross-leveling and redistribution of initial Remain Behind Equipment (RBE), supported and supporting commanders must plan and coordinate equipment distribution and redistribution down to the unit level. This requires close supervision during execution in order to prevent loss of accountability and to maximize the readiness of the forces to be deployed.

2. Reserve Component Equipment. RC forces pose a challenge as they generally do not hold full T/E allowances of Type 1 equipment. RC unit on-hand quantities are considered T/A. MARCORLOGCOM provides long term storage, management, and maintenance for a portion of MARFORRES Type 1 equipment in excess of established T/A. This equipment is intended to bring MARFORRES units to their full T/E. However, due to persistent resource constraints, actual inventories of such equipment may be insufficient to fully source MARFORRES T/Es. This deficiency may require redistribution, cross leveling, and/or Service-wide sourcing.

B. Materiel

Supported commanders must identify all classes of supply requirements needed for sustained MAGTF operations for all forces to be employed, including activated RC forces. In the case of OPLANs, these requirements are registered as War Reserve Withdrawal Plans (WRWP) with MARCORLOGCOM. During execution of a WRWP, sourcing of these requirements will draw from force held, prepositioned and in-store stocks, as well as other sources of supply such as Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) or sister services.

020206. Transportation

A. Joint Force and civilian managed transportation resources are required to support mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization operations. Mobilization activities involve apportionment and employment planning, joint requirement registration, and management of execution of allocated force level transportation resources.

B. A total mobilization will stress the strategic mobility triad (airlift, sealift, and intermodal continental – trucking and rail) and prepositioned stocks (both afloat and ashore). The Defense Transportation System (DTS) is required to support commanders and planners in mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization operations. Due to limited DoD resources, planning considerations are of the utmost importance in achieving efficiencies while utilizing defense (organic), commercial (nonorganic), and HN transportation assets. As a subset of the Defense Transportation System, global transportation management is the conduit for establishing a unity of effort and working relationships to enhance planning, programming, and executing processes when using both DoD and civilian transportation systems to project military power worldwide.

C. Transportation requirements will utilize standard mobility procedures such as global force visibility; integrated employment and deployment planning; effective execution of pre-deployment actions; and movement execution supported by networked operation planning, deployment, and transportation information systems. Information flow is critical in supporting the commander's concept of logistics while developing and implementing the phases of FDP&E. The

timely identification of accurate movement requirements will optimize the effective use of the various modes of transportation used during the mobilization of the Total Force.

020207. Installation and Facilities Support

Installation and facilities are used to house, train, equip, and support Marines, as well as for storage space, equipment maintenance, and the conduct of operations. In the context of mobilization planning, facilities serve as critical locations supporting the greater Total Force mobilization plan and they are the deployment platforms from where the Total Force originates. Planning should also validate policies for the use of facilities to be used by civilians, contractors, and other non-DoD agencies.

020208. Industrial Base

Planners must consider the need for and impacts of industrial base expansion and accelerated production. Options at the DoD level include expanding the industrial base, implementing the Defense Production Act, and obtaining allied production support. Additional legal authorities, environmental impacts, and funding may be required.

A. In support of a Total Force mobilization, planners must consider the need and impacts of Defense Industrial Base (DIB) employment. The defense industrial base is defined as the public and private skills, knowledge, processes, facilities, materiel and equipment needed to design, develop, manufacture, repair, and support DoD products. DoD must consider the impact on both the public and private components of the DIB when considering its employment and maintenance. It is noted that Defense Industrial Base interface is normally maintained at the strategic logistics planning level, typically through the Service, the Joint Staff, and/or DoD. At its lowest end of the tactical through strategic level of logistics planning, DIB will be employed by MARFOR G4s, firmly within the operational level.

B. The DIB is generally divided into two sectors: acquisition and sustainment. The DoD definition for the sustainment sector of the DIB is: the “package of support functions required to maintain the readiness and operational capability of weapon systems, subsystems, software and support systems.” Below is a small sampling of planning considerations:

1. Defense Sustainment Business. The defense sustainment business operates within budgetary and oversight requirements of the Congress, making the DoD a unique customer for companies capable of producing precision manufactured parts. The military often requires specialized products that have little utility to other consumers or may even be prohibited by law from being exported to other markets. These specialized products or services are also often required in comparatively small quantities, usually just enough to meet short term needs. The military normally orders small quantities and when an item is needed again, the military will return to the industry for more. The rapidity that these products and services are needed also stresses this process/capability. Finally, DoD funding is not long-term in nature. It is often difficult for the DIB to determine what level of commitment is really being made, driving a commensurate level of capital investment/preparedness.

2. Core Logistic Capabilities. U.S. Code, Title 10, Section 2464, forces the DoD to identify the core logistics capabilities and the workload needed to “maintain and repair weapon systems and other military equipment.” This ensures that the logistics capabilities deemed critical to warfighting be maintained within the government.

3. Depot Level Maintenance. U.S. Code, Title 10, Section 2466, places limitations on the performance of depot-level maintenance of materiel; not more than 50 percent of the funds made available in a fiscal year to a military department for depot-level maintenance and repair workload may be used to contract non-federal government personnel for the given workload.

020209. Training Base

Planners must identify the requirement to expand the training base for non-prior Service personnel and reclassification and refresher training. This will additionally affect manpower, materiel and equipment, facilities, health services, and funding resource areas.

020210. Health Services

Theater required medical support, patient evacuation, and force health protection policies must be identified. Military mobilization plans should include provisions for activating RC health services professionals for theater medical support and hospital beds to meet additional health care requirements. Options include RC backfill and expanding the CONUS health services base.

020211. Communications

The Department of Homeland Security monitors and provides recommendations for the use of communications resources, and maintains liaison with commercial providers. The President can take immediate measures to ensure the continuous operation and security of telecommunications systems per reference (h).

020212. Host Nation Support (HNS)

A. Global security threats create ambiguous situations that make it necessary to establish agreements with Host Nations. Total Force mobilization will necessitate attention in determining support outside of organic capabilities as early as possible. Coordination and clearly defined agreements with allies and partners, and their corresponding commercial markets, are key in the development of concepts of logistical support and defense cooperation during the entire range of military operations. Host-nation support, negotiated through bilateral or multilateral agreements, provides for a nation to either accept responsibility for a function within its borders (e.g., aerial ports of debarkation cargo clearance) or designate civilian and/or military resources to be used in that capacity under military control.

B. This network may be overlaid on existing host nation infrastructure and is shared with the host nation and civilian, and multinational forces participating in the same operation. Combinations of U.S. military, DoD civilian, host nation, multinational, and contractor organizations provide services, and operate the nodes and modes of transportation that distribute the forces and sustainment assets.

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VOLUME 1: CHAPTER 3

“ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES”

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

Hyperlinks are denoted by **bold, italic, blue and underlined font.**

The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted.

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CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

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CHAPTER 3

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

0301 GENERAL

Roles and responsibilities are broad conceptual statements outlining the functions that a Deputy Commandant/Commander is responsible for. Tasks address specific actions that the Deputy Commandant/Commander takes to fulfill the role/responsibility. As an example, DC PP&O has the role/responsibility of Marine Corps Global Force Manager. To fulfill that role/responsibility, DC PP&O accomplishes the task of adjudicating divergent positions on force allocation, equipment and manpower sourcing, and establishes the Marine Corps position.

030101. Operational Advisory Group (OAG) and Boards

Operational Advisory Groups (OAGs) and Boards provide a forum for interface between the OPFOR, HQMC and the SE. They normally serve as a vehicle for identifying and recommending prioritization of issues and solutions that directly impact a specific area of operational capability. OAGs associated with mobilization and deployment include:

A. Mobilization and Deployment Operational Advisory Group (MDOAG)

The Mobilization and Deployment Operational Advisory Group is a forum for establishing mobilization and deployment policy, planning guidance and responsibilities. The MDOAG coordinates input from the Operating Forces, HQMC and Supporting Establishment and provides input to various HQMC decision making processes.

B. Transportation and Distribution Operational Advisory Group (OAG)

The Transportation and Distribution OAG within the DC I&L Installations and Logistics Advocacy process provides a forum for logistics stakeholders from the OPFOR, SE, and HQMC, to address logistics issues including mobilization, deployment, redeployment, distribution, and reconstitution.

C. Prepositioning Operational Advisory Group (OAG)

The Prepositioning OAG is a forum for stakeholders to disseminate information on emerging prepositioning program concepts, doctrine, policy, and integration as well as discuss and provide recommendations concerning current and forecasted issues.

D. Installation Advisory Group

The Installation Advisory Group within the DC I&L Installations and Logistics Advocacy process provides a forum for logistics stakeholders from the OPFOR and HQMC. To address the installation and Supporting Establishment planning considerations and challenges associated with Total Force mobilization and deployment reception, staging, onward

movement/deployment, safe guarding, training, and sustainment, to include required enabler augmentation sourced from the OPFOR.

0302 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, PLANS, POLICIES AND OPERATIONS

DC PP&O maintains direction and oversight of the varying processes of mobilization on behalf of CMC. As such, DC PP&O is the focal point and decision authority for the GFM, FDP&E, and Reserve MAID processes. DC PP&O is the Marine Corps GFM Manager, the Marine Corps FDP&E Process Owner, and the Marine Corps Reserve MAID Process Owner. DC PP&O coordinates issues with the SecNav Staff, Joint Staff, OPNAV staff, other Deputy Commandants, HQMC departments and offices, the SE and the OPFOR.

0303 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS

The DC M&RA provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning manpower issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces. DC M&RA coordinates all individual augment manpower requirements. DC M&RA directs personal actions and implements plans and policies to staff and maintain the Marine Corps Total Force.

030301. Commanding General Marine Corps Recruiting Command

When directed by DC M&RA, Commanding General Marine Corps Recruiting Command provides assistance utilizing Prior Service Recruiters to solicit volunteers from the Individual Ready Reserve to source individual augment billets.

0304 COMMANDER U.S. FLEET FORCES COMMAND (USFFC)

Requests to activate Navy Reserve personnel assigned to Selected Marine Corps Reserve units are submitted to DC PP&O. Upon SecNav approval, Commander U.S. Fleet Forces Command (N1) coordinates the activation of Navy Reserve personnel.

0305 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

The DC I&L provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning installation and logistics functions associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, equipping, deployment, sustainment and redeployment of Marine forces. DC I&L further coordinates with the supported COMMARFORs while overseeing and directing Commander Marine Corps Installations Command (COMMCICOM) and CG MARCORLOGCOM support to those commands; and coordinates with US Transportation Command, DLA, Joint Staff J-4, and the other Services on strategic level logistic support of large-scale mobilization efforts.

030501. Commander Marine Corps Installations Command (COMMCICOM)

COMMCICOM provides advice and recommendations to DC I&L, DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM for the installations and infrastructure support to enable Marine Corps forces to develop sustain and optimize operational readiness.

030502. Commanding General Marine Corps Logistics Command

Commanding General Marine Corps Logistics Command (CG MARCORLOGCOM) serves as the Service-level strategic/operational distribution manager responsible for Enterprise Distribution in support of Marine forces. As the Ground Equipment Inventory Manager for the Marine Corps, CG MARCORLOGCOM provides advice and recommendations to DC I&L, DC PP&O, and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning ground weapon systems, equipment, and Marine Corps-managed reparable and selected consumable items associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces

0306 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, AVIATION

DC Aviation provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning aviation issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine aviation forces.

0307 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, COMBAT DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION

DC CD&I is the TFSP Owner. DC CD&I provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and DC M&RA, and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning Total Force structure issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

0308 COMMANDING GENERAL MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

Commanding General Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG MCCDC) provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning training and education issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

030801 Commanding General Training and Education Command

Commanding General Training and Education Command (CG TECOM) is the Marine Corps Executive Agent for training and education. TECOM is a subordinate command of MCCDC and provides training and education from the individual Marine to Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) level forces. TECOM's responsibilities include: developing, coordinating, executing, and maintaining a Service-level MAGTF training and assessment program; and providing home-station training enablers to ensure the OPFOR can function as MAGTFs in joint environments.

0309 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, INFORMATION

DC Information provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning information related issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

030901 Director Command, Control, Communications and Computer

Director Command, Control, Communications and Computer provides advice and recommendations to DC I, DC PP&O, and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning communications and information technology issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

0310 DEPUTY COMMANDANT, PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM and DC M&RA concerning fiscal resources associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

0311 DIRECTOR HEALTH SERVICES

Director Health Services provides advice and recommendations to DC I&L and DC PP&O, and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning medical advice and health service support issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

0312 COMMANDER MARINE FORCES COMMAND

COMMARFORCOM is the Coordinating Authority for all force synchronization planning and execution. COMMARFORCOM conducts force synchronization to provide force sourcing recommendations to DC PP&O, and JIA/IA recommendations to DC M&RA. Upon DC PP&O decision, COMMARFORCOM coordinates with the Joint Staff, U.S. Fleet Forces Command, HQMC, the SE and the OPFOR.

0313 COMMANDER MARINE FORCES PACIFIC (COMMARFORPAC)

Commander Marine Forces Pacific Command (COMMARFORPAC) provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM concerning allocation issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

0314 COMMANDER MARINE FORCES RESERVE

COMMARFORRES provides advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinates with COMMARFORCOM and DC M&RA concerning RC issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

0315 COMMANDERS MARINE FORCES COMPONENT COMMANDS

Commanders Marine Forces Component Commands provide advice and recommendations to DC PP&O and coordinate with COMMARFORCOM concerning issues associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment and redeployment of Marine forces.

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VOLUME 1: APPENDIX A

“TASK LIST”

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

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APPENDIX A

TASK LIST

	Total Force Mobilization and Deployment Plan	
	Marine Corps Force Deployment Planning & Execution Manual (Short Title: FDP&E Manual)	MCO 3000.18B
	Marine Corps Total Force Mobilization, Activation, Integration and Deactivation Plan (Short Title: MAID-P)	MCO 3000.19B
	Marine Corps Global Force Management (GFM) & Force Synchronization	MCO 3120.12
	Marine Corps Force Generation Process	MCO 3502.6A
Staff / Command	Task	REF
DC AVN	Review aviation specific FDP&E portions of contingency plans in order to assess appropriate aviation support packages and force flow phasing/requirements.	MCO 3000.18B
DC AVN	Ensure that Navy systems, procedures, and processes support the deployment, employment, and sustainment of Marine aviation.	MCO 3000.18B
DC AVN	Provide aviation logistical planning in (enable) support of the Marine Aviation Logistics Support Program (MALSP) which provides the means to rapidly task organize and deploy aviation logistics assets to support the MAGTF Aviation Combat Element (ACE).	MCO 3000.18B
DC CD&I	Participate as a voting member of the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG.	MCO 3000.19B
DC I&L	Interface with the strategic level distribution pipeline for sustainment from external sources to POD.	MCO 3000.18B
DC I&L	Develop, coordinate and synchronize Marine Corps unit move deployment and strategic mobility policy and procedures and facilitates joint wartime transportation. Manage enterprise level inventory of System 463L Pallets and Nets and coordinate with Air Mobility Command to identify operational and WRM stockage levels to support transportation requirements.	MCO 3000.18B
DC I&L	Provide oversight and guidance in the recovery and redistribution of Total Force equipment.	MCO 3000.19B
DC I&L	Provide oversight and guidance to deploying forces concept of support.	MCO 3000.19B
DC I&L	Manage the unit move portfolio (Sea Service Deployment Module) and serve as functional manager for joint transportation systems (Integrated Computerized Deployment System) providing service level functional oversight, budget execution, and advocacy for unit move AIT and AIS.	MCO 3000.18B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

DC I&L	In conjunction with PP&O, execute Marine Corps policy, oversight, and provide logistical planning in support of MPF and Marine Corps Prepositioning Program – Norway (MCPN) programs.	MCO 3000.18B
DC I&L	Participate as a voting member of the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to ensure timely logistics support to the MAID-P process. Serve as a member of the ESC.	MCO 3000.19B
DC I&L	Provide logistics, equipment, and installation analyses in support of Force Synchronization/Force Generation planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12
DC I&L	When supported MARFOR EDL requirement exceeds supporting MARFOR capability or capacity, in conjunction with (ICW) MARFORCOM and supported MARFORs, make recommendations regarding ground equipment global sourcing solutions to DC PP&O for approval. Upon approval, facilitate equipment sourcing actions.	MCO 3120.12
DC I&L	Recommend installations and logistics resource allocation prioritization to DC PP&O in order to support Force Synchronization/Force Generation planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12
DC I&L	Provide logistical/supply chain management policy direction and guidance for MARFORs development of concept of support.	MCO 3000.19B
DC I&L	Serve as the Marine Corps mobility advocate and Office of Primary Responsibility; as such, ensure enterprise wide appropriate, timely, and consistent mobility-related actions and inspections IOT maintain persistent force mobilization readiness.	
DC I&L	Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate materiel and installations support for the equipment and sustainment resourcing of deploying units, task organized forces, and standing crisis response forces with COMMARFORCOM; sourcing/ supported COMMARFORs; Commander, Marine Corps Installations Command (COMMCICOM); Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Command (MCLC); and Commander , MARCORSYSCOM.	MCO 3502.6A
DC I&L	Participate in the force generation process to advocate for the force generation, readiness, and employment of Logistics Combat Element	MCO 3502.6A
DC I&L	As the common headquarters for MCICOM and MCLC, participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate materiel and installations support for the equipment and sustainment resourcing of deploying units, task organized forces, and standing crisis response forces with COMMARFORCOM; sourcing/ supported COMMARFORs, and Commander, MARCORSYSCOM.	MCO 3502.6A
DC M&RA	Direct personnel actions and implement plans and policies to staff and maintain the Total Force.	
DC M&RA	Establish Service policy for the personnel management and administration governing the process and staffing of all validated requirements (units, Dets, and IAs)	
DC M&RA	Establish and manage Service personnel policy, procedures, and guidance affecting manpower capacity and personnel readiness	

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

DC M&RA	Provide assessment of deployable capacity and risk prior to DC PP&O validation/approval of GFM/manpower requirements. MARFORCOM is in direct support of this action ICW the Joint Staff.	
DC M&RA	Provide manpower Requirements/sourcing information on JIAs to the JS via MARFORCOM. Coordinate Marine Corps sourcing responses with DC PP&O for service input to the JS J3/5S/J1.	
DC M&RA	Oversee the DoD Expeditionary Civilians and establish policies and procedures for the utilization of the workforce during a Total Force mobilization deployment.	
DC M&RA	Establish staffing priorities to support DC PP&O's GFM staffing solutions.	MCO 3120.12
DC M&RA	Coordinate with Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) for the appropriate structure, assignment and sourcing of manning to the Installation Personnel Administration Centers (IPAC). Provide technical direction (TECHDIR) to the IPACs as required.	
DC M&RA	Publish administrative guidance to facilitate the processing of Reserve Marines to active duty.	
DC M&RA	Coordinate and provide technical direction (TECHDIR) to COMMARFORRES, in execution of the notification and processing of IRR recall and SMCR activation. Provide TECHDIR to the DSSs as required.	MCO 3000.19B
DC M&RA	Coordinate authorization for individual IMA and IRR activation.	MCO 3000.19B
DC M&RA	Support casualty estimation planning.	MCO 3000.19B
DC M&RA	Provide support to the service augmentation validation board (SAVB) process and has oversight of SA requirement administration and oversight of the approved SA.	MCO 3000.19B
DC P&R	Provide fiscal estimates of supportability to DC PP&O and MARFORCOM in order to support Force Synchronization/Force Generation planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12
DC P&R	Oversee the Marine Corps Programming, Budgeting and Execution portions of the PPBE process, and Program Objective Memorandum (POM) development and submission process to support Force Synchronization and Force Generation processes.	MCO 3120.12
DC P&R	Publish fiscal guidance that includes and supports activation and deployment ISO contingencies, crisis operations, and RC support to CCDR requirements.	MCO 3000.19B
DC P&R	Provide appropriation data to COMMARFORRES for RSU/NMPS contingency operations.	MCO 3000.19B
DC P&R	Assist in developing and establishing budget requirements for purchasing identified critical MARFORRES equipment shortfalls.	MCO 3000.19B
DC P&R	Prepare and refine service supplemental budget requests to Congress.	MCO 3000.19B
DC P&R	Capture, record, and calculate Total Force manpower and equipment funding requirements during all contingencies and report to the DoD Comptroller.	MCO 3000.19B
DC P&R	Establish Military Personnel Marine Corps and Operations and Maintenance Marine Corps funding line in order to support Commander, Marine Corps	MCO 3000.19B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

	Installation Command (COMMCICOM) and COMMARFORRES in activating, processing, and equipping RC Marines recalled to active duty.	
DC P&R	Coordinate with DC PP&O in submission of budget requests related to involuntary activation of Reserve capabilities ISO non-contingency CCDR operational requirements pursuant to 10 USC 12304b.	MCO 3000.19B
DC P&R	Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate support for the financial resourcing of deploying unite, task-organized forces, and standing crisis response forces with COMMARFORCOM and sourcing/ supported COMMARFORs.	MCO 3502.6A
DC P&R	Establish supplemental funding line in order to support Commander, Marine Corps Installation Command (COMMCICOM) and COMMARFORRES in activating, processing, and equipping RC Marines and units recalled to active duty.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Report Marine force deployment and redeployment execution to CMC.	MCO 3000.18B
DC PP&O	Direct, coordinate, and synchronize RC integration IOT augment and reinforce the total force.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Monitor the deactivation process to ensure that support directed in redeployment and deactivation messages is being provided.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Participate in supported CCDR and COMMARFOR force deployment/redeployment planning and ensure CMC planning guidance is incorporated into FDP&E when needed.	MCO 3000.18B
DC PP&O	Release Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBUL) 3120 that identifies CMC-approved force sourcing solutions supporting CCDR and Service operational requirements, and enable final force sourcing refinement of the TPFDD.	MCO 3000.18B
DC PP&O	Responsible for management of HQMC (NCR) TPFDD deployment requirements to the supported COMMARFOR, and manage the deployment of these requirements from origin to POD; i.e., sourcing, coordinating, verification, manifest/reporting of carriers, etc.	MCO 3000.18B
DC PP&O	Direct command relationships for service retained forces total force mobilization.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Represent CMC at Operations Deputies Tanks and GFMBs, and conduct SecDef Operations Book staffing.	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Formally staff and approve MARFOR-validated requirements, and provide Service positions on GFM related issues.	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	In conjunction with M&RA, I&L, MARFORCOM and all stakeholders, assess the risk associated with sourcing recommendations.	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Adjudicate divergent force allocation, equipping and individual augment positions.	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Provide coordinated CMC prioritization for force allocation in support of CCDR and Service requirements.	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Provide representation to the Force Synchronization Conferences and Co-chair Operations Summit with MARFORCOM.	MCO 3120.12

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

DC PP&O	Publish MCBUL 3120.	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Serve as the Marine Corps Reserve Mobilization, Activation, Integration and Deactivation Process Owner.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Coordinate, develop, and monitor the execution of USMC plans and policies supporting activation, deployment and employment of Reserve forces.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Sponsor and chair the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to identify and resolve issues related to RC mobilization/ demobilization and integration with the active component.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Direct appropriate Report for Planning (RFP) relationships through the COMMARFORs.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Prioritize IA and validate SA billet requirements by convening the SAVB as requested by DC M&RA.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Coordinate with USD (P&R), Joint Staff (J-4), ASN (M&RA), and supported COMMARFOR to ensure Marine Corps RC requirements are identified, sourced, and supported.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Direct command relationships with the issuance of activation or deactivation guidance to SMCR units.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Coordinate Navy personnel requirements, sourcing, and guidance with OPNAV (N3/N5)) to ensure earliest Navy integration with deploying Marine Corps forces.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Monitor the activation process to ensure that support directed in the activation message is being provided.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Monitor status of RC integration and force deployment, employment, and redeployment.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Monitor the deactivation process to ensure that support directed in redeployment and deactivation messages is being provided.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Coordinate, develop, and monitor the execution of Marine Corps plans and policies supporting the deactivation process.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Monitor Marine Corps Lessons Learned System for unit and individual after action reports and incorporate lessons learned into this Order to ensure continued process improvement.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Assist Marine Corps Communication Directorate and MARFORRES in the execution of the Public Affairs Plan addressing activations/deactivations of the Marine Corps Reserve.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Coordinate identification of the missions/forces and submission of budget requests related to involuntary activation of Reserve capabilities ISO non-contingency CCDR operational requirements	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Manage Service-level policy and procedures for the readiness reporting throughout the force generation process.	MCO 3502.6A
DC PP&O	Upon M-Day, or at prior date agreed upon, PL to support PO execution to include, but not limited to: Reserve Integrator, planner, MAGTF Planners (0511) ISO Mobilization and Execution Order.	New Task

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

DC PP&O	Serve as the Marine Corps Global Force Manager. (PO)	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Execute Marine Corps Force Synchronization, Force Generation, and allocation approval authority.	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Formally staff and approve MARFOR-validated requirements, and provide Service positions on GFM related issues. (PO)	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	In conjunction with M&RA, I&L, MARFORCOM and all stakeholders assess the risk associated with sourcing recommendations. (PO)	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Adjudicate divergent force allocation, equipping and individual augment positions with risk-to-mission, risk-to-force.	MCO 3120.12
DC PP&O	Serve as the Marine Corps Reserve Mobilization, Activation, Integration and Deactivation Process Owner. - PP&O = Units/Dets - M&RA = Individuals	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Execute Service Mobilization under Involuntary Mobilization Authorities.	
DC PP&O	Coordinate, develop, and monitor the execution of USMC plans and policies supporting deployment (to include activation) and employment of RC.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Chair the Mobilization and Demobilization Operational Advisory Group (OAG) to identify and resolve issues related to RC mobilization/demobilization and integration with the active component.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Prioritize IA and validate SA billet requirements by convening the Service Augmentation Validation Board (SAVB) as requested by DC M&RA.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Direct command relationships with the issuance of activation or deactivation guidance to SMCR units.	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Coordinate Navy requirements ISO GFM/OPLAN, with USFFC to ensure earliest integration with deploying Marine Corps forces (AC/RC).	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Coordinate, develop, and monitor the execution of Marine Corps plans and policies supporting the deactivation process. PO	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Communications Directorate (CD) and MARFORRES in the execution of the Public Affairs Plan addressing activations/ deactivations of the Marine Corps Reserve. OMCC	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Oversee programming and identification of the RC missions/forces and submission of budget requests related to activation of Reserve capabilities (units/dets/individuals).	MCO 3000.19B
DC PP&O	Monitor readiness reporting throughout the force generation process. PO	MCO 3502.6A
GAINING FORCE CMD	Conduct planning and coordination for reserve force integration with activating RC forces, supported/supporting MARFORs and MEFs, supported MAGTF commander, and SE.	MCO 3000.19B
GAINING FORCE CMD	Assume command/ADCON of activated SMCR units and individuals when directed.	MCO 3000.19B
GAINING FORCE CMD	Identify DST requirements to COMMARFORRES.	MCO 3000.19B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

GAINING FORCE CMD	Perform all responsibilities associated with command/ADCON of gained RC forces at ILOC as detailed in Chapter 3 of MCO 3000.19B and MCO 3502.6A (reference (w)).	MCO 3000.19B
GAINING FORCE CMD	Prepare and certify SMCR units in order to deploy ISO CCCR operational requirements.	MCO 3000.19B
GAINING FORCE CMD	Upon redeployment and at the direction of the gaining COMMARFOR, resume command/ADCON of reserve units and individuals until such time that the command authority is returned to COMMARFORRES/CMC.	MCO 3000.19B
IGMC	Incorporate requirements of this Order within the scope of the Marine Corps Readiness and Inspections Program.	MCO 3502.6A
MARCORLOGCOM	Monitor the DTS and provide advocacy at strategic throughput nodes where MARFOR/MAGTF presence is not established.	MCO 3000.18B
MARCORLOGCOM	ICW MARCORSYSCOM and the supported COMMARFOR, plan and coordinate PEI replacement/rotation.	MCO 3000.18B
MARCORLOGCOM	As required, manage/assign USMC freight expeditors Distribution Process Advocates (DPA) at Air and Sea Port of Embarkation (POE)/PODs.	
MARCORLOGCOM	Provide a forward footprint in theater..." means, specifically, noting tasks and endstate. Recommend: "In coordination with MARFOR and/or service operational logistics planners, plan for and be prepared to provide a forward positioned element in order to manage the inventory and distribution of equipment and sustainment to theater forces as a supporting effort to MARFOR organic capabilities."	
MARCORLOGCOM	Plan and coordinate WRMRI requirements with the supported COMMARFOR and supporting MEFs, and is responsible for the sourcing and deployment of TPFDD requirements.	MCO 3000.18B
MARCORLOGCOM	Verify deployment TPFDD requirements for LOGCOM-sourced equipment.	
MARCORLOGCOM	Plan and coordinate distribution of on-hand stocks and release requisition to item managers for procurement and shipment to PODs.	MCO 3000.18B
MARCORLOGCOM	Serve as the Service level strategic/operational distribution manager for the Marine Corps.	
MARCORLOGCOM	The Marine Corps distribution process owner responsible for providing worldwide, integrated logistics and supply chain distribution management, maintenance management, and strategic prepositioning capability in support of the operating force. Main FDP&E roles include:	MCO 3000.18B
MARCORLOGCOM	Maintain enterprise-level asset visibility and ability to expedite on demand changes from origin to final destination.	MCO 3000.18B
MARCORLOGCOM	Manage and operate the Air Clearance Authority (ACA) for the Marine Corps for sustainment requirements.	MCO 3000.18B
MARCORLOGCOM	Blount Island Command (BICmd). Manage and maintain MCPP-N and MPF equipment and materiel (Prepositioning Objective - (PO)) before deployment in support of exercises or contingency operations. Report readiness and coordinate equipment, sustainment and loading requirements with the MARFORs in order to support future operations and force requirements.	MCO 3000.18B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARCORLOGCOM	Review the supported COMMARFOR's changes that deviate from T/E, provide feasibility of support by assessing global equipment availability, and coordinate sourcing and deployment/distribution upon sourcing approval.	MCO 3000.18B
MARCORLOGCOM	Identify projected supported MARFOR sustainment shortfalls to DC I&L and DLA to develop potential sourcing options to support CCDR OPLANs.	MCO 3000.19B
MARCORLOGCOM	Review and be prepared to confirm sustainment requirements from each registered MEF's WRWP.	MCO 3000.19B
MARCORLOGCOM	Source identified SMCR unit UTR T/A deficiencies as directed by DC I&L.	MCO 3000.19B
MARCORLOGCOM	Confirm sustainment requirements from each registered MEF WRWP ISO relevant execution orders, and provide sourcing information to appropriate MARFORs during execution.	MCO 3000.19B
MARCORLOGCOM	Recover activated SMCR unit UTR – T/A equipment sourced for deployment to return as required to in-stores.	MCO 3000.19B
MARCORLOGCOM	Reconstitute SMCR units T/A equipment identified by COMMARFORRES.	MCO 3000.19B
MARCORLOGCOM	Review, prepare, and confirm sustainment requirements from each registered MEF's WRWP ISO relevant OPLANs.	MCO 3000.19B
MARCORLOGCOM	ISO initial equipping actions, source identified SMCR unit T/E deficiencies as directed by DC I&L.	MCO 3000.19B
MARCORLOGCOM	No later than 60 days after the first deployment of forces, determine the disposition of Remain Behind Equipment reported by the owning MARFOR and advise the MARFOR Commander of disposition actions.	MCO 4400.39
MARCORLOGCOM	Support R4 planning, and execute assigned R4 tasks IOT reset and reconstitute MPF, In-Stores, WRMRI unit T/E and/or equipment requirements, including SMCR T/As.	
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Provide MARFORCOM with force and individual commitment, readiness, availability, and deployment and redeployment information for assigned and allocated forces in support of the force synchronization process and sourcing solution development.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW Fleet/Navy Force commands (NAVFORS) and supporting MEFs, publish MEU TPFDD LOIs in order to promulgate guidance on MEU TPFDD preparation and deployment execution.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW DC I&L, DC Aviation, MARCORSYSCOM, MARCORLOGCOM, plan and coordinate PEI replacement/rotation with the MAGTF.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW the MAGTF, DC I&L (LPO) and the supporting establishment, responsible for developing the R3 plan IAW CCDR operational requirements and Service reset strategy.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Conduct intra-MARFOR cross leveling of equipment to fill deploying unit shortfalls, provide feasibility to source Service equipment shortfalls, and coordinate sourcing of remaining MARFOR and Service shortfalls.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW Marine Corps Installations and MEFs, responsible for the identification, accountability, custody, and management of RBE during the first 60 days after the deployment of forces.	MCO 3000.18B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFOR COMPONENTS	"Supported" COMMARFOR. COMMARFOR assigned to a CCDR that has primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the JSCP, or other joint operation planning authority (i.e., the CCDR tasked to prepare operations plans/orders in response to CJCS requirements).	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Assigned to each combatant command, the primary responsibility of the COMMARFOR is as a force provider and sustainer of Marine forces to the CCDR. Provides Service specific administrative and logistical support to assigned or attached Marine forces. Set the conditions for MAGTF operations, advise their CCDRs on force capabilities, appropriateness of specific tasks assigned to Marine Corps forces, and direct and coordinate movement and sustainment of Marine forces to/within/from the AOR. Marine Corps components to combatant commands include: MARFORPAC, Marine Forces Korea (MARFORK), Marine Forces Europe (MARFOREUR), Marine Forces Africa (MARFORAF), Marine Forces South (MARFORSOUTH), Marine Forces North (MARFORNORTH), Marine Forces Special Operations Command (MARFORSOC), Marine Forces Central (MARFORCENT), Marine Forces Strategic (MARFORSTRAT), and Marine Forces Cyberspace (MARFORCYBER).	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	"Supporting" COMMARFOR. Provide augmentation forces or other support to the supported CCDR when directed.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Plan and coordinate MARFOR distribution operations with DoD, Service and theater level commands/agencies in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment and employment of the force.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	In coordination with MARFORCOM, conduct ILOC coordination to determine ILOC requirements.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Plan and execute casualty replacement movement to theater as required.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW the MAGTF, provide oversight and coordinate inter-theater lift requirements with USTRANSCOM and intratheater lift with the CCDR's JDDOC to ensure effective force closure of Marine forces during deployment and redeployment.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Identify RBE and transfer mission essential RBE to SMCR units, IAW with MCO 3000.18B and MCO 4400.39, in order to mitigate SMCR units' equipment shortfalls. (COMMARFORCOM/COMMARFORPAC).	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW the supported CCDR and MAGTF, develop and validate the MAGTF force list in order to enable CMC approval, sourcing and deployment planning.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Coordinate/establish initial force deployment and redeployment guidance for Marine forces and equipment in order to facilitate Service and supporting COMMARFOR force deployment/ redeployment planning.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	MARFORs identify any anticipated new CCDR requirements for USMC forces and individuals (i.e., as early as the requirement is known) to PP&O, M&RA, and MARFORCOM respectively, prior to CCDR submission to JS in order to determine potential Marine Corps support and anticipated sourcing actions. Known rotational and enduring requirements are considered steady state and do not	MCO 3120.12

	require a separate submission beyond the annual geographic CCDR requests for forces.	
MARFOR COMPONENTS	MARFORs submit GFM force requirements to their respective CCDR in accordance with published JS annual GFM FY planning guidance. Emergent requirements that fall outside of the annual GFM FY cycle shall be submitted at the earliest opportunity in order to facilitate force sourcing actions.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	MARFORs, MEFs, and the SE provide MARFORCOM with force and individual commitment, readiness, availability, and deployment and redeployment information in support of the force synchronization process and sourcing solution development.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW the MEF, provide oversight and coordinate inter-theater lift requirements with USTRANSCOM to ensure effective force closure of forces during deployment.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate CCDR capability requirements and unit METL development with COMMARFORCOM during Phase I force generation planning; provide manning and equipping resourcing guidance and theater-specific training requirements to inform Phase II and Phase III force generation planning for Marine Corps forces in support of CCDR.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Publish MARFOR deployment and redeployment TPFDD guidance.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Conduct Marine Corps TPFDD coordination in order to develop Marine force deployment and redeployment TPFDDs.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Plan and refine sustainment requirements for Marine Corps forces.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Source & refine and manage the MARFOR force requirements (assigned and/or augmenting forces, combat replacements, individual/Service augments) within the supported CCDR's deployment TPFDD.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Participate as a voting member of the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Verify deployment requirements to the supported COMMARFOR (via supporting CCDR), and oversee the deployment of forces from origin to POD.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW MARFORCOM, the supported CCDR, and DC, PP&O, identify new force requirements within the CCDR's deployment TPFDD and coordinate sourcing and deployment with force providers when approved.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW MARCORLOGCOM (BICmd), monitor MPF equipment and sustainment readiness, and review/recommend changes to equipment lists and load plans to support future deployments in support of exercises or operations.	MCO 3000.18B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFOR COMPONENTS	Identify MPF requirements within the CCDR deployment TPFDD, and ICW the MAGTF, develop the MPF (PO & Fly In Echelon (FIE)) employment, arrival/assembly, deployment, and distribution plans in order to support MAGTF employment and Identify MPF requirements within the CCDR deployment TPFDD, and ICW the MAGTF, develop the MPF (PO & Fly In Echelon (FIE)) employment, arrival/assembly, deployment, and distribution plans in order to support MAGTF employment and operations. BPT and ICW the MAGTF and MARCORLOGCOM (BICmd), conduct MPF reconstitution and redeployment planning and operations at conclusion of the mission.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Submit annual force allocation requirements to respective Geographic CCDR for compilation and submission to the JS J-35N (JOD-GFM).	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Staff, and respond to all force synchronization and GFMAP actions.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Advise respective CCDRs on the proper employment of Marine Corps forces.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Provide command representatives to Force Synchronization conferences and Operations Summits to support force synchronization/force generation planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Coordinate response development to DC PP&O directed, MARFORCOM sponsored FOS requests for forces and capabilities.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	MARFORs identify any anticipated new CCDR requirements for USMC forces and individuals (i.e., as early as the requirement is known) to PP&O, M&RA, and MARFORCOM respectively, prior to CCDR submission to JS in order to determine potential Marine Corps support and anticipated sourcing actions. Known rotational and enduring requirements are considered steady state and do not require a separate submission beyond the annual geographic CCDR requests for forces.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	MARFORs submit GFM force requirements to their respective CCDR in accordance with published JS annual GFM FY planning guidance. Emergent requirements that fall outside of the annual GFM FY cycle shall be submitted at the earliest opportunity in order to facilitate force sourcing actions.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	MARFOR POM submissions will include funding requirements for known and anticipated events to ensure operational requirements are included in the Service budget baseline.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	MARFORs, MEFs, and the SE provide MARFORCOM with force and individual commitment, readiness, availability, and deployment and redeployment information in support of the force synchronization process and sourcing solution development.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Submit to PP&O future requirements for approval during requirement identification phase.	MCO 3120.12
MARFOR COMPONENTS	As directed by DC PP&O, coordinate general activation and integration requirements of allocated reserve forces with COMMARFORRES and COMMARFORCOM.	MCO 3000.19B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFOR COMPONENTS	ICW MARFORCOM, Identify RBE and transfer mission essential RBE to SMCR units, IAW with MCO 3000.18B and MCO 4400.39, in order to mitigate SMCR units' equipment shortfalls. (COMMARFORCOM/COMMARFORPAC)	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Report in the Defense Readiness Reporting System - Marine Corps (DRRS-MC), status on all gained AC/RC units.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Plan and refine sustainment requirements for Marine Corps AC/RC forces.	MCO 3000.19B

MARFOR COMPONENTS	Receive and integrate equipment to mitigate SMCR Unit Table of Equipment Requirements (UTR) deficiency equipment shortfalls.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	As required, monitor planning and execution of OCONUS redeployment operations for activated SMCR units in order to enable R-ILOC actions.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	As required, identify retrograde and repair requirements for SMCR units.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Recover weapons and individual equipment to assigned IA, SA and IMAs, as required.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	When appropriate, participate as a voting member of the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	BPT establish General Support Teams (GST) to prepare attached activated SMCR units for deployment. GSTs work directly with the MARFORRES DSTs and are critical in managing activated SMCR unit requirements while at the ILOC.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	BPT request DSTs from COMMARFORRES.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Coordinate support actions between the supporting and supported MARFORs/Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), GFCs, SE, and SMCR units. (Phases I and III* (*if needed for redeployment))	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	BPT convene an ILOC coordination conference in order to determine ILOC requirements.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Coordinate with activated SMCR unit/det CO/OIC and submit R-ILOC support request message to GFC and SE via COMMARFORCOM.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate CCDR capability requirements and unit METL development with COMMARFORCOM during Phase I force generation planning; provide manning and equipping resourcing guidance and theater-specific training requirements to inform Phase II and Phase III force generation planning for Marine Corps forces in support of CCDR.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Provide recommended changes to force generation policies and procedures, based on operational lessons learned by forces deployed in support of CCDR, to COMMARFORCOM to improve force generation planning.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Assist the supported CCDR in providing an operational impact assessment of equipment shortages.	

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFOR COMPONENTS	As part of the R2/R4 and as required, identify retrograde and redeployment requirements for allocated units, including SMCR.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFOR COMPONENTS	Coordinate with activated SMCR unit/det CO/OIC and submit R-ILOC support request message to ALCON via COMMARFORCOM.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Collect, collate and maintain global visibility of all USMC forces in order to develop and provide Service force/individual sourcing recommendations. Develop and management of the Service Force Synchronization Playbook that provides recommended and/or approved sourcing solutions to enable TPFDD sourcing actions.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFORCOM	When directed by DC PP&O, and ICW with the J31 and supported COMMARFOR, conducts contingency sourcing/JCCA actions.	MCO 3000.18B

MARFORCOM	Manage/coordinates the Commercial Ticket Program (CTP) with the supported COMMARFOR and JS J7 for all CJCS directed exercises.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFORCOM	Assist the supported CCDR in providing an operational impact assessment of equipment shortages.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Command Service retained active component operating forces and activated reserve forces; serve as Marine Corps Coordinating Authority for GFM.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFORCOM	Issue an initiating directive to SMCR units, the GFC, and SE agencies as appropriate. The initiating directive is intended to identify tasks and responsibilities IOT enable the forming, organizing, training, certification, and deployment of activated SMCR units not integrating with an AC MAGTF and being employed as an independent capability.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Participate in the force generation process to coordinate force allocation planning of assigned units: provide estimates of supportability in the capability and capacity of assigned forces to meet operational commitments during Phase force generation planning; support the Phase II and Phase III force generation of assigned and task-organized forces for operational deployments and standing crisis response forces.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORCOM	Provide funding oversight of activated SMCR units IAW Appendix P. Commander, Naval Air Reserve Force (COMNAVAIRESFOR) funds activated 4th Marine Aircraft Wing Squadrons.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Recommend changes to force generation policies and procedures, based upon operational lessons learned and post-deployment reports of assigned, task organized, and standing crisis response forces, to improve force generation planning.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORCOM	Transfer RBE that is mission essential to SMCR units to mitigate SMCR units' mission driven equipment shortfalls IAW with MCO 4400.39.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	When units are activated report SMCR unit equipment shortfalls and operational impact to DC I&L.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Maintain force and individual readiness, availability, deployment, and redeployment information for all Marine Corps conventional forces (Active Component (AC) and RC).	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	In coordination with HQMC, MARFORPAC, and Marine Corps Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), provide coordinated Marine Corps force and individual sourcing recommendations with associated risks and impacts in support of validated CCDR and Service requirements.	MCO 3120.12

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFORCOM	Direct Service retained operating forces to conduct deployment planning and execution when needed in support of CCDR and Service requirements. Verify Service retained force requirements to the supported CCDR, via the supported COMMARFOR during FDE.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFORCOM	Conduct force synchronization to develop sourcing solutions and force generation actions in support of validated CCDR and Service requirements and provide force shortfall mitigation options. Nest Deployment planning, ILOC coordination, training, equipping, and manning, including Navy.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Participate as a voting member of the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Serve as the Marine Corps coordinating authority for all Force Synchronization planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Conduct force synchronization conferences to develop sourcing solutions and force generation actions in support of validated CCDR and Service requirements and provide force shortfall mitigation options.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Coordinate all Marine Corps sourcing responses with DC PP&O (and DC M&RA as needed) for Service input to the JS J-35S/J-1.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Maintain force and individual commitment, readiness, availability, deployment, and redeployment information for all Marine Corps conventional forces (Active Component (AC) and RC).	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Coordinate with Service headquarters, geographic CCDR (GCC) staffs, other Service force providers and regional MARFORs to capture, refine, and clarify rotational force demands.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Collect and manage approved requirements and solutions to the individual level and inform Service estimates of supportability, documenting manpower costs.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Submit Marine Corps sourcing recommendations via a draft MCBUL 3120 to DC PP&O for approval.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	In conjunction with MARFORRES, submit RC requests for activation/mobilization to DC PP&O for all RC capabilities to be allocated against operational requirements.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	If shortfalls result from a recommended sourcing solution, develop sourcing recommendations from other USMC Operating Forces, USMCR, or personnel and units assigned to Marine Corps bases and stations, and forward respective unsourced requirements to DC PP&O and DC M&RA for potential global sourcing actions.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Maintain and update the USMC Force Synchronization Playbook.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Maintain and update the USMC Slider database to enable force analysis and support force synchronization processes.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Determine feasibility of support for Service-retained forces and capabilities.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	Provide assessment of deployable capacity and risk in support of PP&O review prior to approval/validation of requirements.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORCOM	As directed by DC PP&O, facilitate planning relationships between activating RC forces, GFCs, SE, supported/supporting MARFORs, and the supported commander to plan and coordinate reserve force integration activities.	MCO 3000.19B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFORCOM	Issue an initiating directive to SMCR units, the GFC, and SE agencies as appropriate. The initiating directive is intended to identify tasks and responsibilities IOT enable the forming, organizing, training, certification, and deployment of activated SMCR units not integrating with an AC MAGTF and being employed as an independent capability.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Issue movement, transfer orders and Deployment Orders (DEPORD) to activated SMCR units.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	BPT assume command of activated SMCR units from COMMARFORRES and prepare these units for deployment.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Verify activated SMCR units' Timed-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) requirements and monitor force flow per MCO 3000.18B	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Be prepared to identify RBE IAW MCO 3000.18B and MCO 4400.39.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Monitor activated SMCR units' redeployment TPFDD.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Conduct deactivation responsibilities as outlined in JP 4-05 and MCO 3000.18B.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Participate as a voting member of the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	BPT convene an ILOC coordination conference in order to determine ILOC requirements and coordinate support actions between the supporting and supported MARFORs/MEFs, GFCs, SE, and SMCR units.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORCOM	Function as coordinating authority for conventional force allocation planning and synchronization across the Total Force In the Marine Corps force generation process.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORCOM	Execute force sourcing synchronization through coordination with COMMARFORs, the supporting establishment, and HQMC to collect, collate, and maintain global visibility of all Marine Corps forces in order to develop and provide force and individual sourcing recommendations to DC PP&O.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORCOM	Convene force synchronization conferences and working groups to conduct detailed planning and coordinate efforts across the five phases of the force generation process.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORCOM	Coordinate with DC M&RA operational data requirements in force sourcing solutions development IOT enable appropriate analysis of structure, inventory, and deployable capacity.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORCOM	Participate in the force generation process to coordinate force allocation planning of assigned units: provide estimates of supportability in the capability and capacity of assigned forces to meet operational commitments during Phase force generation planning; support the Phase II and Phase III force generation of assigned and task-organized forces for operational deployments and standing crisis response forces.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORCOM	Identify RBE and transfer mission essential RBE to SMCR units, IAW with MCO 3000.18B and MCO 4400.39, in order to mitigate units equipment shortfalls. (COMMARFORCOM/COMMARFORPAC)	
MARFORCOM	BPT develop sourcing recommendations from other USMC Operating Forces, USMCR, or personnel and units assigned to Marine Corps bases and stations, and forward respective unsourced requirements to DC PP&O and DC M&RA for potential global sourcing actions.	MCO 3120.12

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFORPAC	Provide MARFORCOM with force and individual commitment, readiness, availability, deployment and redeployment information, for assigned U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) Marine conventional forces.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORPAC	Submit annual force allocation requirements to Commander, USPACOM for compilation and submission to JS J-35N (JOD-GFM).	MCO 3120.12
MARFORPAC	Receive, staff, and respond to all force synchronization and GFMAP actions.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORPAC	Provide sourcing recommendations from USPACOM-assigned forces. Identify risks/impacts if sourcing conflicts with USPACOM theater treaty obligations/Operational Plan (OPLAN)/Concept Plan (CONPLAN)/Phase 0 engagement operations/exercises/TSC events.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORPAC	Coordinate response development to DC PP&O-directed, MARFORCOM-sponsored FOS requests for forces and capabilities for USPACOM assigned Marine Corps conventional forces and capabilities.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORPAC	Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate force allocation planning of assigned units with COMMARFORCOM: provide estimates of supportability in the capability and capacity of assigned forces to meet operational commitments during Phase I force generation planning; support the Phase II and Phase III force generation of assigned and task-organized forces for operational deployments and standing crisis response forces.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORPAC	Provide MARFORCOM recommendation changes to force generation policies and procedures, based on operational lessons learned and post deployment reports of assigned, task organized, and standing crisis response forces, IOT improve force generation planning.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORPAC	ICW MARFORCOM, arrange an ILOC coordination conference in order to determine ILOC requirements.	
MARFORPAC	Identify RBE and transfer mission essential RBE to units, including SMCR, IAW with MCO 3000.18B and MCO 4400.39, in order to mitigate units equipment shortfalls. (COMMARFORCOM/COMMARFORPAC)	
MARFORRES	ICW the Supported command, form DSTs to enable integration, as required.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Verify TPFDD deployment requirements to COMMARFORCOM, and manage movement/deployment of forces from origin to POD or ILOC. COMMARFORRES coordinate redeployment planning and execution with the supported COMMARFOR.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFORRES	ICW COMMARFORCOM, conduct intra-MARFORRES cross leveling of equipment to fill deploying unit shortfalls when needed, participate in the force sync to provide feasibility to source Service equipment shortfalls, and coordinate sourcing of remaining COMMARFORRES and Service shortfalls.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFORRES	As directed by DC PP&O and DC M&RA, conduct RSU and NMPS operations supporting processing, training, equipping, and other associated activities for SMCR units, AC/RC IAs, SAs, casualty replacements, and civilian DoD employees (i.e., civil service and contractors).	MCO 3000.19B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFORRES	COMMARFORRES command Service retained Reserve Forces as directed by CMC under Title 10 responsibilities to organize, train, and equip Reserve Forces. COMMARFORRES transfer command of activated reserve units to COMMARFORCOM to integrate activated reserve forces with the AC (per guidance contained in reference g). Reserve Forces are primarily used to augment and reinforce the AC as required in support of contingency planning, exercises, and service/CCDR requirements.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFORRES	Conduct IRR muster and screening to ensure IRR availability for activation as directed by DC, M&RA.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Coordinate response development to DC PP&O-directed, MARFORCOM-sponsored FOS requests for USMCR forces and capabilities.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORRES	Identify and prioritize UTR deficiencies by Table of Allowance Materiel Control Number, in support of all regional CCDR planning requirements to COMMARFORCOM.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Identify Navy personnel requirements to COMMARFORCOM and DC PP&O for submission to U.S. Fleet Forces Command (USFFC), Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), and BUPERS.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Provide command representation to Force Synchronization conferences and Operations Summits to support Force Synchronization/Force Generation planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORRES	Rehearse policies and processes to activate and task organize SMCR units when directed by DC PP&O.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	BPT transfer activated units to COMMARFORCOM once the conditions specified in the COMMARFORRES activation message are met.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	ICW COMMARFORCOM and MARCORLOGCOM, plan and coordinate distribution requirements in order to enable effective distribution of supplies and sustainment to support the deployment and employment of the COMMARFORRES units.	MCO 3000.18B
MARFORRES	Participate as a voting member of the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to ensure timely support of the MAID-P process.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Provide MARFORCOM with force and individual commitment, readiness, availability, deployment and redeployment information for all Marine Forces Reserve units.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORRES	Staff and respond to all force synchronization and GFMAP actions.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORRES	Provide sourcing recommendations from RC forces. Identify risk/impacts if sourcing conflicts with RC training, boots on the ground (BOG)-to dwell ratios, or activation/mobilization timelines.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORRES	Submit mobilization data to MARFORCOM for reserve forces allocated against operational requirements.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORRES	Execute planning responsibilities in MCO3000.18B.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Conduct Force Readiness Assessment and Assistance Program (FRAAP) inspections to ensure SMCR unit readiness for activation.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	As directed by DC M&RA, conduct notification and deliver orders to IRR/IMA personnel identified for involuntary mobilization.	MCO 3000.19B

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MARFORRES	Receive and implement training and readiness guidance from DC PP&O to prepare SMCR forces to accomplish operational missions and tasks required by supported CCDRs.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Activate SMCR units, as directed by DC PP&O.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Ensure activated SMCR units depart the HTC with required infantry combat equipment (ICE).	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Capture, record, and report funding requirements.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Identify RBE IAW references MCO 3000.18B and MCO 4400.39.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Transfer RBE that is mission essential to SMCR units to mitigate SMCR unit equipment shortfalls, per reference (i), MCO 4400.39	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	When requested, establish DSTs to plan and coordinate pre/post-deployment actions with the GFC (GSTs) and SE.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Conduct deactivation responsibilities outlined in JP 4-05 and when directed by CMC.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	As directed by DC M&RA, authenticate orders modifications initiated by M&RA (MMIB-2) for IRR/IMA Marines.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Participate as a voting member of the Mobilization and Demobilization OAG to ensure timely support of the MAID-P process.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Fund the RSU/NMPS contingency operations, when required.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	As directed by DC PP&O and DC M&RA, conduct RSU and NMPS operations supporting processing, training, equipping, and other associated activities for SMCR units, AC/RC IAs, SAs, casualty replacements, and civilian DoD employees (i.e., civil service and contractors).	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	As directed by DC M&RA (MP) and RSUs, submit monthly throughput reports of AC/RC IAs, Navy RC personnel and DoD Civilians processed.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Manage and maintain the RC Mobilization Plan (RC Mob Plan) ICW DC P&R to ensure fiscal accountability in support of Contingency Operations.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Assist HQMC (Communication Directorate) in the creation and execution of the Public Affairs Plan addressing Units, IMA and IRR involuntary activations.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate force allocation planning of assigned units with COMMARFORCOM; provide estimates of supportability in the capability and capacity of assigned forces to meet operational commitments during Phase I force generation planning; support the Phase II and Phase III force generation of assigned forces for operational deployments.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORRES	Recommend changes to force generation policies and procedures, based upon operational lessons learned and post-deployment reports of assigned forces to COMMARFORCOM to improve force generation planning.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORRES	Coordinate Phase I through Phase III force generation planning, execution, and activation requirements with employing force commanders in accordance with MCO	MCO 3502.6A

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

	3000.19B, Marine Corps plan for Total Force mobilization, activation, integration, and deactivation.	
MARFORRES	Identify T/E deficiencies by Table of Allowance Materiel Control Number, in support of all regional CCDR planning requirements to COMMARFORCOM.	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORRES	Ensure activated SMCR units depart HTC's with required individual combat clothing equipment (ICCE).	MCO 3000.19B
MARFORSOC	Advise U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) on the proper employment of Marine Corps forces.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORSOC	Advise DC PP&O on potential requirements for conventional Marine Corps forces in support of USSOCOM requirements prior to submission to the JS.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORSOC	Provide command representation to Force Synchronization conferences to support Force Synchronization/Force Generation planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12
MARFORSOC	Participate in the Special Operations force generation process to facilitate sourcing of MARFORSOC force requirements per MCBul 3120 Marine Corps Force Allocation Schedule.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORSOC	Inform the Marine Corps force generation process through COMMARFORCOM and DC PP&O.	MCO 3502.6A
MARFORSOC	Identify and synchronize potential integration points between MARFORSOC and MEFS/MARFORRES deployed forces through the Marine Corps force generation process.	MCO 3502.6A
MC RECRUITING CMD	As directed by DC M&RA, solicit volunteers to source IA/SA requirements from the IRR ISO contingency operations.	MCO 3000.19B
MC RECRUITING CMD	As directed by DC M&RA, source IRR volunteers IOT support the activation of SMCR units and IMA detachments to support contingency operations.	MCO 3000.19B
MCCDC	Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate support for the Service-level training resourcing of deploying units, task-organized forces, and standing crisis response forces with COMMARFORCOM and sourcing/ supported COMMARFORs.	MCO 3502.6A
MCCDC	Provide Service training venues to support the MRX for deploying units, task organized forces, and standing crisis response forces; provide direct support to deploying units, task-organized forces, and standing crisis response forces in conducting predeployment MET training proficiency assessments.	MCO 3502.6A
MCCDC	Recommend training resource allocation prioritization to DC PP&O in order to support Force Synchronization planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12
MCCDC	BPT provide training for IRR Marines returning to active service based on requirements determined by the Force Deployment Planning and Execution Working Group (FDP&E WG) as part of the FDP&E Operational Advisory Group (OAG).	
MCCDC	BPT support/expand Service-level training resourcing of deploying units, task-organized forces, and standing crisis response forces with COMMARFORCOM and sourcing/ supported COMMARFORs.	MCO 3502.6A

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 1, Appendix A **MCO 3061.1 – V1**
09 JAN 2019

MCICOM	Provide capable installations and infrastructure and prioritizes resources to enable Marine Corps forces to develop, sustain, and optimize operational readiness, support the deployment/redeployment of the force, and augment the MAGTF as needed.	
MCICOM	Provide installation management functions to OPFOR, tenants, and families including Marine, Family, and Community Support; Facilities; Protection; Command and Staff; Installation Information Technology Services Management; Logistics; and Training and Operations.	
MCICOM	ICW subordinate HQs, monitor redeployment force flow and manage force closure of base/station requirements from the POD to final destination.	MCO 3000.18B
MCICOM	ICW the supporting COMMARFOR and MEF, provide base/station support to enable unit marshalling, staging and movement to POE during deployment and from POD to final destination during redeployment.	MCO 3000.18B
MCICOM	ICW the supporting COMMARFOR and MEF, provide for the identification, accountability, custody, and management of RBE during the first 60 days after the deployment of forces.	MCO 3000.18B
MCICOM	Coordinate with MARFORRES (RSU) in support of civilian DoD employees (i.e., civil service and contractors) processing as required.	MCO 3000.19B
MCICOM	Provide IPAC support to activated individuals and unit/detachment Marines attached or joined to supported units.	MCO 3000.19B
MCICOM	Provide travel claim support, via IPAC, for all interim travel claims.	MCO 3000.19B
MCICOM	Recommend changes to force generation policies and procedures, based upon operational lessons learned and post-deployment reports of assigned forces, to COMMARFORCOM to improve force generation planning. Coordinate Phase I through Phase III force generation planning and execution requirements with employing force commanders.	MCO 3502.6A
MCICOM	Coordinate with MARFORCOM and gaining MEF for planning and execution of ILOC requirements.	
MCICOM	Coordinate with MARFORPAC and MARFORCOM for command FDP&E requirements.	
MCICOM	BPT resource RSU Quantico IOT support admin processing and training individual augments (IAs) in contingency operations.	
MCICOM	Provide installation and infrastructure to enable Marine Corps forces to develop and sustain operational readiness, support the deployment of the force and provide capabilities to augment the MAGTF when needed.	
MEFs	For non-standard or ad hoc capabilities, be prepared to provide information, coordinated via the report for planning relationship with gaining commands, related to construct of requirements and consumption of force/individual manpower reflecting requirement, source of manpower (OMCC, Grade, MOS), and duration.	MCO 3120.12
MEFs	Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate development of unit assigned METLs, required resourcing, and training.	MCO 3502.6A
MEFs	Provide command representation to the Force Synchronization conferences and Force Management Summits. Support Force Synchronization/Force Generation planning and execution.	MCO 3120.12

MEFs	As Force Provider and/or GFC of RC formations provide MRX assessments of deploying units, task-organized forces, and standing crisis response forces to CG, TECOM for training-related trend analysis.	
MEFs	Provide sourcing recommendations from assigned forces. Identify risk/impacts and provide binning data if command non-concurs to source a requirement.	MCO 3120.12
MEFs	Receive, staff, and respond to all force synchronization and GFMAP actions.	MCO 3120.12
MEFs	Recommend changes to force generation policies and procedures based upon operational lessons learned and post-deployment reports of assigned, task-organized, and standing crisis response forces, to COMMARFORCOM (via COMMARFORPAC for I and III MEF) to improve force generation planning.	MCO 3502.6A
MEFs	As necessary, establish a DSO to support the preparation, deployment and redeployment of Active and Reserve Forces.	

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VOLUME 1: APPENDIX B “MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT CELL” SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES Hyperlinks are denoted by <i><u>bold, italic, blue and underlined font.</u></i> The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted. All Volume changes denoted in <i>blue font</i> will reset to black font upon a full revision of this Volume.			
CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

APPENDIX B

MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT CELL

(To be published separately)

VOLUME 3

“RESERVE ACTIVATION, INTEGRATION AND DEACTIVATION”

SUMMARY OF VOLUME 3 CHANGES

Hyperlinks are denoted by **bold, italic, blue and underlined font**.

The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted.

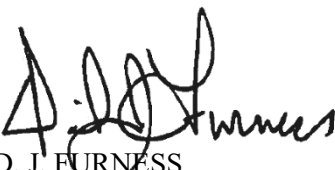
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VOLUME VERSION	SUMMARY OF CHANGE	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF CHANGES
ORIGINAL VOLUME	New Volume	01 Jun 2022	N/A

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VOLUME 3: RESERVE ACTIVATION, INTEGRATION AND DEACTIVATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REFERENCES.....	REF-1
CHAPTER 1: RESERVE CATEGORIES AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES.....	1-1
0101 SCOPE.....	1-2
0102 CATEGORIES OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE.....	1-2
FIGURE 1-1: CATEGORIES OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE... ..	1-3
0103 LEGAL AUTHORITIES.....	1-5
FIGURE 1-2: MOST COMMONLY USED ACTIVATION AUTHORITIES.....	1-5
FIGURE 1-3: PARTIAL LIST OF VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY ACTIVATION AUTHORITIES... ..	1-6
FIGURE 1-4: INVOLUNTARY ACTIVATIONS - APPROVAL OF ACTIVATION TO ACTIVATION DATE TIMELINE.....	1-10
0104 MANPOWER SOURCING FOR SMCR UNIT/DETACHMENTS.....	1-12
CHAPTER 2: UNIT/DETACHMENT ACTIVATION – DEACTIVATION PROCESS.....	2-1
0201 GENERAL.....	2-2
0202 PHASE 1: PREACTIVATION.....	2-2
0203 PHASE 2: ACTIVATION AND MOVEMENT	2-3
FIGURE 2-1: PHASE 2 – ACTIVATION AND MOVEMENT	2-4
0204 PHASE 3: FORCE INTEGRATION AND PREDEPLOYMENT PREPARATIONS	2-4
0205 PHASE 4: DEPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	2-5
FIGURE 2-2: PHASE 4 – DEPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	2-5
0206 PHASE 5: REDEPLOYMENT	2-5

FIGURE 2-3: PHASE 5 – REDEPLOYMENT	2-6
0207 PHASE 6: DEACTIVATION.....	2-6
FIGURE 2-4: PHASE 6 – DEACTIVATION	2-7
0208 COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS	2-7
FIGURE 2-5: COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS	2-8
0209 PREDEPLOYMENT TRAINING PLAN AND CERTIFICATION	2-9
0210 ACTIVATION FOR DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA).....	2-10
0211 NAVY MANPOWER IN SUPPORT OF THE MARINE CORPS (NMISOMC).....	2-10
0212 RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS (TOT) AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL (TOP) FUNDING AND EXECUTION	2-12
0213 CONCEPTS OF SUPPORT	2-12
CHAPTER 3: INDIVIDUAL ACTIVATION – DEACTIVATION PROCESS	3-1
0301 GENERAL.....	3-2
0302 OVERVIEW	3-2
0303 INDIVIDUAL ACTIVATION – DEACTIVATION PROCESS.....	3-3
FIGURE 3-1: CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTS	3-7
FIGURE 3-2: TOTAL FORCE SOURCING OVERVIEW.....	3-8
FIGURE 3-3: JIA/SERVICE AUGMENTS SOURCING MATRIX.....	3-9
FIGURE 3-4: PHASES OF ACTIVATION – DEACTIVATION FOR INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTS.....	3-10
FIGURE 3-5: PHASE 1 – PREACTIVATION (IRR)	3-12
FIGURE 3-6a: PHASE 2 – ACTIVATION AND MOVEMENT (SMCR/IMA).....	3-13

FIGURE 3-6b: PHASE 2 – ACTIVATION AND MOVEMENT (IRR).....	3-14
FIGURE 3-7a: PHASE 6 – DEACTIVATION (SMCR).....	3-17
FIGURE 3-7b: PHASE 6 – DEACTIVATION (IMA/IRR)	3-17

APPENDICES

A CONCEPT OF LOGISTICAL SUPPORT	A-1
FIGURE A-1: CLASSES OF SUPPLY	A-3
B CONCEPT OF UNIT/DETACHMENT ADMINISTRATION.....	B-1
FIGURE B-1: ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES BY PHASE	B-9
FIGURE B-2: SAMPLE ADMINISTRATIVE TASK CHECKLIST	B-11
C CONCEPT OF FISCAL MANAGEMENT	C-1
D TITLE 10 VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY ACTIVATION AUTHORITIES	D-1
FIGURE D-1: TITLE 10 VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY ACTIVATIONS AUTHORITIES	D-9

REFERENCES

- (a) Title 10, United States Code
- (b) DoD Instruction 1235.12 “Accessing the Reserve Components (RC),” February 28, 2017
- (c) MCO 1553.3B
- (d) MCO 3502.6A
- (e) MCO 3440.7C
- (f) Memorandum of Agreement between Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Marine Corps “Navy Manpower in Support of the Marine Corps (NOTAL),” 19 Jun 2020
- (g) OPNAVINST 3060.7C
- (h) DoD Instruction 1235.13 w/CH 1, “Administration and Management of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and the Inactive National Guard (ING),” April 30, 2020
- (i) DoD Instruction 1235.11, “Management of Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs),” July 10, 2015
- (j) MCO 1001.62C
- (k) CJCSI 1301.01F, “Joint Individual Augmentation Procedures,” November 17, 2014
- (l) MCO 1001.61A
- (m) MCO 1800.11A
- (n) MARADMIN 622/09
- (o) MCO 3120.12A
- (p) DoD Instruction 6490.03, “Deployment Health”, June 19, 2019
- (q) MCO 1754.9B
- (r) MARADMIN 368/20
- (s) MCO 4400.201
- (t) MCO 4400.16H
- (u) MCO 1610.7A
- (v) MARADMIN 505/20
- (w) SecNav M-1650.1
- (x) MCO P1400.32D
- (y) MCO 1050.3J
- (z) MCO 1700.31
- (aa) MARADMIN 632/19
- (ab) DoD Instruction 1352.01, “Management of Regular and Reserve Retired Military Members,” December 8, 2016
- (ac) SECNAVINST 1001.32D, “Management and Mobilization of the Standby Reserve,” 24 January 2019
- (ad) MCO 1001R.1L w/CH 1

VOLUME 3: CHAPTER 1

“RESERVE CATEGORIES AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES”

SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES

Hyperlinks are denoted by *bold, italic, blue and underlined font*.

The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted.

All Volume changes denoted in *blue font* will reset to black font upon a full revision of this Volume.

CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

CHAPTER 1

RESERVE CATEGORIES AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES

0101 SCOPE

This Volume establishes Service policy and outlines procedures to conduct Reserve Component (RC) activation, integration, and deactivation. This Volume supports contingency planning and sustained operations leading to the augmentation and/or reinforcement of the Active Component (AC). It does not provide detailed “how to” procedures for various administrative, logistical, fiscal and medical/ dental issues. Detailed “how to” procedures are found in other Marine Corps directives. Separate fiscal and administrative guidance will be provided for major contingency operations or declaration of war/national emergency. A consolidated list of tasks is found in MCO 3061.1, Volume 1, Appendix A, Task List. This Volume acknowledges that activation is a sub-component of manpower which is one of the twelve resource areas of mobilization.

010101 Terminology

This Volume rescinds and replaces some of the terminology used in MCO 3000.19B. The term “Gaining Force Command” is rescinded and replaced with “command exercising administrative control” (ADCON). The command exercising ADCON is the command that CMC has directed to exercise administrative control over the unit/detachment (det). The term “Employing Force Command” is rescinded and replaced with “supported MARFOR”. The supported MARFOR is the Marine component of the combatant command that exercises operational control (OPCON) of the unit/det. Additionally, the term “transfer of authority” is not applicable for Reserve activation, integration, and deactivation. For Reserve units/dets, there is a “transfer of command” from Commander Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES) to Commander Marine Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM) and a subsequent transfer of command from COMMARFORCOM back to COMMARFORRES.

0102 CATEGORIES OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

This Section describes the categories and subcategories of the Marine Corps Reserve.

010201. Marine Corps Reserve Categories

The Marine Corps Reserve is comprised of three categories: the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve. These three categories are reflected in Figure 1-1.

Marine Corps Reserve									
Ready Reserve					Standby Reserve		Retired Reserve		
Selected Reserve(SelRes)				Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)	Active Status List (ASL)	Inactive Status List (ISL)	Retired List	Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (FMCRR)	Retired Reserve Awaiting Pay
Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR)	Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA)	Active Reserve (AR)	Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT)						

Figure 1-1: Categories of the Marine Corps Reserve

A. Ready Reserve

The Ready Reserve consists of the Selected Reserve (SelRes) and the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Members of the Ready Reserve are subject to activation during times of war, national emergency or in support of global force management (GFM) requirements.

1. Selected Reserve (SelRes). The SelRes consists of Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) units, Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA), Active Reserve (AR) Marines, and Reserve Marines serving on Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT).

a. Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) Units. The SMCR is comprised of four Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs): 4th Marine Division, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, 4th Marine Logistics Group, and Force Headquarters Group (FHG). Each command is comprised of multiple subordinate units which are geographically dispersed throughout the United States. All SMCR units are under the command of COMMARFORRES until the units are transferred after activation.

b. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA). IMAs are SelRes Marines assigned to the IMA structure of AC staffs. IMA Marines augment and reinforce Active Component (AC) staffs of the Marine Corps, Department of Defense (DoD) entities, and other U.S. Government departments or agencies having IMA structure on their Tables of Organization with trained and qualified members of the SelRes.

c. Active Reserve (AR). ARs are SelRes Marines on full time active duty under Reference (a) Sections 10211, 12301(d) or 12310 for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing or training the RC. AR personnel are not assigned to backfill AC shortfalls.

d. Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT). Reserve Marines undergoing initial accession pipeline training.

2. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). The IRR is a Service manpower pool, comprised primarily of individuals who have completed training, have served previously in the AC or SelRes, and are available for activation. IRR Marines have either not completed their Military Service Obligation (MSO) or have completed their MSO, and desire to maintain their Service affiliation without being assigned to a SelRes billet thereby assuming a mandatory participation requirement. IRR Marines are a manpower asset administratively managed by MARFORRES (FHG/Marine Corps Individual

Reserve Support Activity (MCIRSA) and under the control of Deputy Commandant (DC) Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA). The IRR consists of those Marines of the Ready Reserve not in the SelRes.

B. Standby Reserve

The Standby Reserve consists of the Active Status List and Inactive Status List. These individuals are not required to train and are not members of units; however, they may be activated as needed to fill manpower requirements for specific skills. In time of emergency, no unit in the Standby Reserve organized to serve as a unit or any member thereof may be ordered to active duty under section 12301(a) of Reference (a), unless the SecNav, with the approval of the SecDef, determines that there are not enough of the required kinds of units in the Ready Reserve that are readily available, and, notwithstanding section 12301(a) of Reference (a), no other member in the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty as an individual under section 12306 of Reference (a), without his consent, unless the SecNav, with the approval of the SecDef, determines that there are not enough qualified members in the Ready Reserve in the required category who are readily available. There are two sub-categories of the Standby Reserve:

1. Active Status List. Reserve Marines in this category are in an active status for purposes of promotion, and are eligible to participate in reserve training programs for retirement point credit only. They may not receive pay, allowances, or travel allowances.

2. Inactive Status List. Marines in this category are not eligible to participate, receive pay or retirement point credit, are not eligible for promotion or promotion consideration, and are not accountable for purposes of end strength or controlled grades.

C. Retired Reserve

The SecNav may order to active duty, Marines in the Retired Reserve at any time. The SecNav may order a retired member in the Retired Reserve to active duty for the duration of a congressionally declared war and for 6 months after on the basis of required skills, provided the SecNav determines that there are not enough qualified Reserves in an active status. References (ab) and (ac) sets forth further requirements for accessing the Retired Reserve, and must be consulted before making any recommendations to ordering a Retired Reserve Marine to active duty.

1. Retired List. The Retired List consists of officers who have completed at least 20 years of active service for retirement pay and enlisted Marines who have completed a total of 30 years of combined active and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (FMCR) service.

2. Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (FMCR). The FMCR consists of enlisted Marines of the Regular Marine Corps or the Marine Corps Reserve who completed 20 or more years of active service, but less than 30 years of active service. After 30 years of service and upon SecNav approval, Marines of the FMCR are transferred to the Retired List.

3. Retired Reserve Awaiting Pay. Reserve Marines (Enlisted, Warrant Officers and Commissioned Officers) who have completed at least 20 years of qualifying service, and are awaiting

retirement pay at age 60 or reduced age retirement eligibility. Retired Reserve Marines may be recalled to active duty.

0103 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

010301. Summary of Most Commonly Used Activation Authorities

Figure 1-2 provides a graphic of the most commonly used authorities that allow for increasing levels of activation in response to various crisis and national emergencies. Figure 1-3 provides a partial list of voluntary and involuntary activation authorities. Appendix D provides the verbiage of the Title 10 authorities.

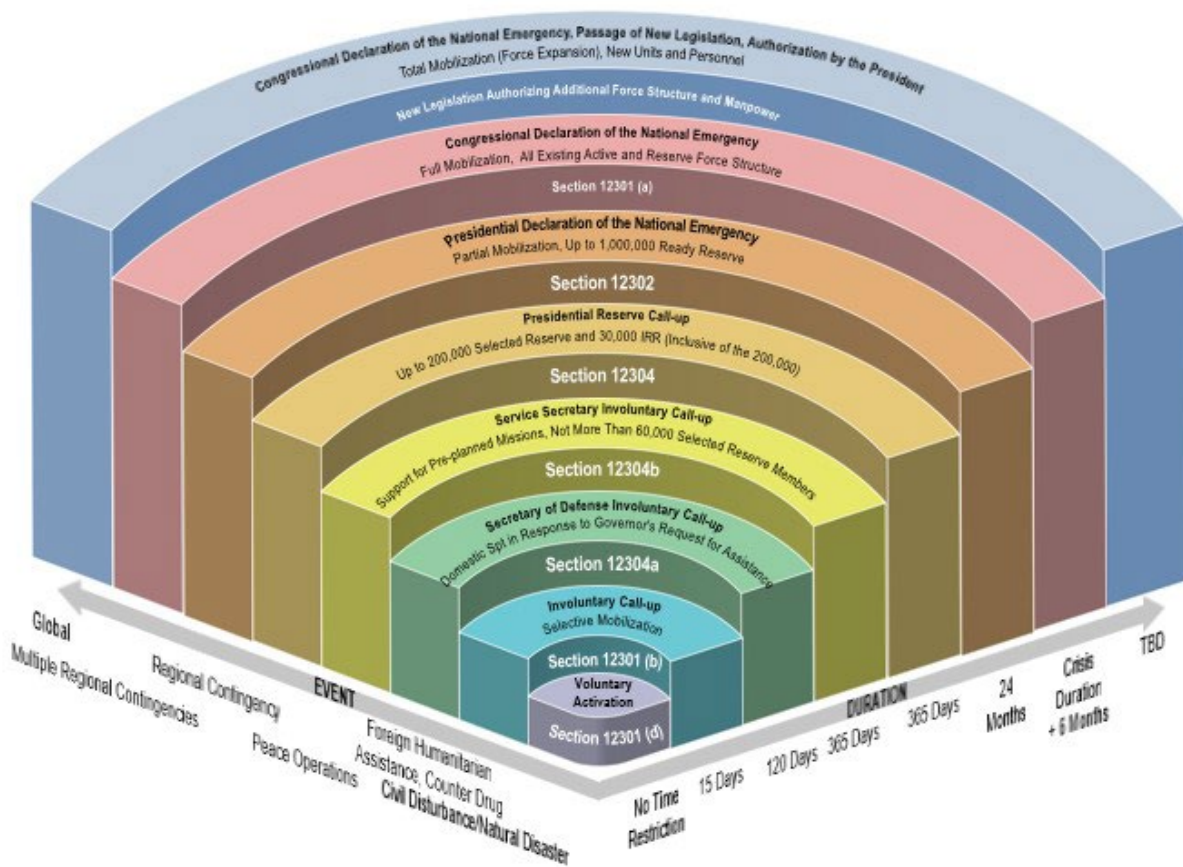


Figure 1-2: Most Commonly Used Activation Authorities

Statute	Utilization Process	Intended Use/Historical Examples	Requirements
Involuntary			
Total Mobilization	No existing legislation. Requires Congressional and Presidential action	Force Expansion, Mobilization of the nation, World War II	-Duration of the emergency plus some period of time
Section 12301(a) Full Mobilization	Congressional Declaration of War or National Emergency	Rapid expansion of Military Services to meet an external threat to national Security	-No personnel limitation -Duration of war or national emergency plus 6 months -Applicable to all Reservists (including inactive and retired)
Section 12302 Partial Mobilization	Presidential Declaration of National Emergency	Manpower required to meet external threat to national security or domestic emergency	-Maximum 1,000,000 Ready Reservists on active duty -Not more than 24 consecutive months
Section 12304 Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up	President determines RC augmentation is required other than during war or national emergency	Augment the Active Component (AC) for any named operational mission, or to provide assistance for responding to an emergency involving the use or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction, or a terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States that could result in significant loss of life or property	-Maximum 200,000 members of Selected Reserve/Individual Ready Reserve (SelRes/IRR) on active duty -May include up to 30,000 IRR -Limited to 365 consecutive days active duty -Prohibited for support of federal government or a State during a domestic serious natural or manmade disaster, accident or catastrophe -Prohibited for use in repelling invasions; suppressing insurrections, rebellions, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies; or executing U.S. laws
Section 12304a Secretary of Defense Reserve Emergency Call Up	SecDef authority in response to Governor's request for federal assistance. Presidential determination of major disaster or emergency required	Manpower required for response to a major disaster or emergency in the United States and its territories	-No personnel limitation -Limited to continuous period of not more than 120 days -SecNav may approve 12304a activations provided the orders are 30 days or less in duration.
Section 12304b Reserve Preplanned Call Up	SecNav authority to order any unit of the SelRes to active duty for preplanned and prebudgeted missions	Augment AC for any preplanned missions in support of Combatant Command (CCMD) requirements	-Maximum 60,000 on active duty at any one time -Limited to 365 consecutive days -Manpower and costs are specifically included and identified in the submitted defense budget for anticipated demand. -Budget information includes description of the mission and the anticipated length of time

			for involuntary order to active duty. -SecNav must submit to Congress a written report detailing circumstances of the call-up
Section 12301(b) 15 Day Statute	SecNav authority to order to active duty without consent of persons affected	Annual training or operational mission	15 days active duty once per year;
Voluntary			
Section 12301(d)	SecNav may order a RC member to active duty with consent of the member	Active duty in excess of annual training requirements. May be used for training, special work, operational support, etc.	-No set duration

Figure 1-3: Partial List of Voluntary and Involuntary Activation Authorities

010302. DoD and Marine Corps Policies and Procedures

Reference (b) establishes DoD policies and procedures for ordering RC units and individual members to active duty. Among the policies and procedures established are:

A. Activation Limits

1. The Secretary of Defense (SecDef) will approve, or be notified of, all RC activations under sections 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12304a, and 12304b depending on the situation.

2. Additionally, the SecDef

a. Will designate the effective date of any activation authority that is based on Presidential or congressional action vice activations authority under sections 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12304a, and 12304b.

b. May designate a maximum number of RC Marines to be activated under each authority within the statutory limits.

3. Within the statutory limits, the SecDef may specify the maximum duration of RC service for operational activations or mobilization. The Secretary of the Navy (SecNav), in consultation with the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), will determine the length of service for RC members within those limits.

4. An order to active duty pursuant to section 12304a will not exceed

30 days without SecDef approval, and will not exceed 120 days, including any training required for the anticipated mission duties and accrued leave.

5. In accordance with (IAW) Reference (b), units/dets and individual Marines involuntarily ordered to active duty will be kept on active duty no longer than operationally necessary. IAW Reference (a), RC Marines activated under 12301(d) may be retained on active duty for the duration of their orders with consent of the member.

B. Unit Integrity

Unit activation orders are applicable to all assigned members, unless granted delay, deferment or exemption status. Unit members undergoing initial active duty for training (IADT) will complete IADT before being activated with their units. Members on active duty for training at the time their unit is activated will be subsequently ordered to active duty with their assigned units.

C. Advance Notice of Pending Activation

Advance notification may occur up to 24 months in advance of activation and may encompass but is not limited to: an alert order, an official notification of sourcing message, ready mobilization pool list, verbal notification, or other verifiable communication to an RC unit or member that they have been identified for a potential order to active duty.

D. Formal Activation Approval and Notification Guidelines

For activations under involuntary activation authorities, formal approval and notification occurs when the SecDef approves the Secretary of Defense Orders Book (SDOB) or the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD (P&R)) approves the Notification Matrix. The Joint Staff Directorate for Operations will notify stakeholders by publishing the approved SDOB. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs or Assistant Secretary of Defense for Readiness will notify the Marine Corps of USD (P&R) approval of the Notification Matrix by distributing the approved Notification Matrix.

1. The Marine Corps (PP&O/M&RA) will seek formal activation approval as early as operationally feasible and prudent to provide as much advance notice as possible to affected RC units, members, family, and employers. PP&O/M&RA will:

a. Forward all activation orders under involuntary activation authorities to the CJCS and ASD (R) for staffing and inclusion in the SecDef Notification Matrix of Service Secretary Approved Actions (e.g., Notification Matrix) or SDOB, as appropriate.

b. Provide explanatory documentation for all RC activation actions in the SDOB or the Notification Matrix. Specific justification will be provided for all activation requests requiring SecDef approval.

2. The DoD standard for approval of an activation order under involuntary activation authorities is at least 180 days before the activation date in support of Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) requirements, and 120 days before the activation date for standard emergent requirements, in accordance with Reference (b).

a. SecNav may approve involuntary activations in support of base GFMAP requirements and standard emergent requirements if the approval date is 120 or more days before the activation date, in accordance with Reference (b).

b. SecDef must approve involuntary activations in support of GFMAP and standard emergent requirements if the approval date will occur less than 120 days before the activation date, in accordance with Reference (b).

3. The DoD and Marine Corps standard for approval of an activation order under involuntary activation authorities in support of time critical emergent requirements is as soon as possible. In such cases, SecNav may approve the activation if the approval date is 30 or more days before the activation date. SecDef must approve if the approval date is less than 30 days before the activation date, in accordance with Reference (b).

a. Section 12304a of Reference (a) is the only authority that, if invoked, does not require SecDef approval for the minimum 30 day notification or waiver, provided the activation is for a period less than 30 days

b. In the event of an emergency or major disaster requiring immediate involuntary activations, the Marine Corps will consider speed of deployment in conjunction with readiness when determining resourcing solutions.

4. In certain situations RC forces may be required immediately. Most RC forces will be given at least 30 days formal notification to prepare for activation, pursuant to section 515 of Public Law 110-181. However, should the operational situation warrant it, and upon approval of the SecDef, an RC Marine may be ordered to active duty on the same day his or her orders are approved and issued.

Involuntary Activations: Approval of Activation to Activation Date Timeline							
Days	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
Basis of Requirement*	Approval of Activation						Date of Activation
GFMAP	DoD Standard is at least 180 days						
Standard Emergent	SecNav <u>may</u> approve if 120 days or more						
Standard Emergent	SecDef <u>must</u> approve if less 120 days						
Time Critical Emergent	SecNav <u>may</u> approve if 30 days or more						
Time Critical Emergent	SecDef <u>must</u> approve if less than 30 days						
*Emergent requirement is a request for forces submitted after GFMAP approval. Standard = 120 days or more from SDOB approval to activation date. Time critical = less than 120 days from SDOB approval to activation date							

Figure 1-4: Involuntary Activations - Approval of Activation to Activation Date Timeline

E. Mobilization to Dwell (M2D) Ratio

SecDef approval is required for activation requests pursuant to sections 12301(a), 12302, 12304, and 12304b when the unit or member dwell ratio is less than 1 to 4. USD(P&R) may approve activation requests for units with M2D ratios less than 1:4 when all the affected members are being involuntarily activated for the first time, provided all other SecDef guidelines are met. SecNav may approve the activation if the Marine waives the dwell requirements. Mobilization to dwell ratio will not be used as a force structure shaping tool.

F. Orders

MARFORRES or M&RA will issue orders to active duty to their affected RC Marines as soon as possible after SecDef approval of the SDOB or USD (P&R) approval of the Notification Matrix.

G. Marines Reporting to Active Duty

RC Marines who consent to duty under section 12301(d) or notified of involuntary activation must report to active duty as ordered unless it is physically impossible or would clearly be a

threat to the health, welfare, or safety of others to do so. MARFORRES/M&RA, IAW applicable policy, will verify the circumstances and issue instructions to the RC Marine, including affirmation of original orders, deferment, delay, exemption, transfer to the Standby Reserve or the Retired Reserve, discharge, or other action, as appropriate.

H. Delay Deferment and Exemption (DD&E)

In the event that a RC Marine is involuntary ordered to active duty, other than for training, the Marine has the right to request a delay in reporting, a deferment for reporting for the identified period of activation, or an exemption from being activated under the identified activation authority. RC Marines may request a DD&E decision commencing from the date of their official notification of their involuntary activation through the day prior to their activation date. Once activated, the only requests that may be considered are hardship discharge, humanitarian, or a request for early deactivation. Requests for DD&E will be submitted for adjudication IAW applicable policy to COMMARFORRES for SMCR and IRR Marines, and to M&RA for IMA and Retired Marines.

I. Failure to Report for Active Duty

Marines who fail to report on the report date or within the subsequent 24 hour period are considered in an absent without leave status. Reserve Marines who fail to report will be reported to civilian agencies via the issuance of a DD Form 553 (Deserter/Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces). Commands issuing the DD Form 553 should contact their servicing Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) for review in order to ensure the form was properly completed as well as ensuring that the Marine was properly notified of the involuntary activation.

J. Extension of Activation

Units and RC Marines activated pursuant to sections 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12304a, or 12304b may only be extended on active duty subject to the legal constraints of the Title 10 authority the RC Marine is activated under, and Marine Corps policies.

1. Requests to extend the activation of a unit/det for a period of 30 or fewer days will be submitted via the chain of command to PP&O for SECNAV approval. Requests to extend the activation of a unit/det for a period in excess of 30-days will be submitted via the chain of command to PP&O for SDOB approval. All extension requests within 30 days of the original redeployment date or end of operational mission will be submitted via the chain of command to PP&O for SDOB approval.

2. Requests to extend SMCR unit/det Marines for the purpose of taking accumulated leave and/or Post Deployment/Mobilization Respite Absence (PDMRA) will be submitted NLT during Phase 5 via the command exercising ADCON to MARFORRES (G3/5) for adjudication.

3. Requests to extend an individual augment will be submitted via the chain of command to M&RA (MMIB-2) for adjudication.

K. Modifying Periods of Activation

The Marine Corps seeks to provide predictability and set expectations for RC Marines activated under involuntary activation authorities. One of those expectations has been that the period of activation will remain constant once approved and issued. This permits the RC Marines, their family, and their employer to plan accordingly for departure and return. If a modification is required, the request will be submitted via the chain of command to PP&O (POC) and PP&O (South) for units/dets and to M&RA (MMIB-2) for individual augments.

010303. Stop Loss

In accordance with section 12305 of Reference (a) and under a delegation of the President's authority in Executive Order 12728, the SecDef may suspend any law relating to promotions, retirement, or separation of any member of the Military Services deemed essential to the national security of the United States. RC members, including those on active duty pursuant to sections 12301(a), 12302, and 12304, may be subject to stop loss.

0104 MANPOWER SOURCING FOR SMCR UNIT/DETACHMENTS

Manpower policy guidance previously published in MCO 3000.19B Mobilization, Activation, Integration, and Deactivation Plan (MAID-P) Appendix E falls under the authority of M&RA and will be published in the revision of MCO 1001R.1L Marine Corps Reserve Administrative Management Manual (MCRAMM) (Reference (ad)). Until the revised MCRAMM is published, this section provides interim guidance on the sourcing of SMCR unit/dets whose manning does not meet established CMC planning guidance.

010401. MARFORRES will seek to fill unit requirements through other existing manpower sources. These sources may include volunteers from the IRR, other SMCR units, or the involuntary activation of the IRR when authorized by DC M&RA.

A. Planning Considerations

1. Cross-Leveling IMA Volunteers. IMA Marines may not volunteer to cross-level to fill a requirement with a designated unit and remain a member of the IMA. IMA Marines may fill a requirement with a designated SMCR unit if one of the two below actions occur:

a. An IMA volunteer must execute an IUT to a SMCR "host unit" within close proximity of their residence. Marines joined to a SMCR unit for cross-leveling will be ran against the following BIC structure "UIC+EX099" and will sign the following Page 11 entry: "I UNDERSTAND THAT I AM BEING JOINED TO AN SMCR UNIT AND ASSIGNED A MOBMCC OF 'XXX' IN ORDER TO FULFILL A REQUIREMENT WITH "NAME OF DESIGNATED UNIT/DET". IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT UPON MY DEACTIVATION I WILL TRANSFERRED TO THE IRR."

b. The IMA Marine voluntarily transfers to the IRR and is then activated as an IRR volunteer.

2. Cross-Leveling IRR Volunteers

a. MCRC (PSR) solicits, screens, and recruits volunteers from the IRR to fill activating SMCR unit/det shortfall requirements. Other agencies with IRR volunteer leads will pass the lead information to MCRC G3 PSR Operations to ensure appropriate action is taken. IRRs volunteering to activate ISO a designated unit are joined to the SMCR unit (host unit) closest to the

member's residence. The only time a volunteering IRR member will be joined directly to the designated unit is when the designated unit is within a 150 mile commuting distance from the Marine's PRA.

b. When presented with a new-join package by PSR, host units will administratively join IRR Marines to a reserve RUC at the site and ran against the following BIC structure "UIC+EX099". IRR volunteers will sign the following page 11 entry: "I UNDERSTAND THAT I AM BEING JOINED TO AN SMCR UNIT AND ASSIGNED A MOBMCC OF 'XXX' IN ORDER TO FULFILL A REQUIREMENT WITH "NAME OF DESIGNATED UNIT/DET". IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT UPON MY DEACTIVATION I WILL BE TRANSFERRED BACK TO THE IRR."

VOLUME 3: CHAPTER 2 “UNIT/DETACHMENT ACTIVATION – DEACTIVATION PROCESS” SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES Hyperlinks are denoted by <i><u>bold, italic, blue and underlined font</u></i>. The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted. All Volume changes denoted in <i>blue font</i> will reset to black font upon a full revision of this Volume.			
CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

CHAPTER 2

UNIT/DETACHMENT ACTIVATION – DEACTIVATION PROCESS

0201 GENERAL

This chapter provides an overview of the six phases of reserve activation, integration, and deactivation for units/dets - Preactivation, Activation and Movement, Force Integration and Predeployment Preparations, Deployment and Employment, Redeployment, and Deactivation. It also discusses command relationships during the phases. The term unit/det includes individuals activating as part of a composite formation. If situations arise that necessitate deviations from the process outlined below, PP&O will provide amplifying instructions. Specific tasks associated with the activation – deactivation process are consolidated in MCO 3061.1, Total Force Mobilization and Deployment Plan, Volume 1, Command and Control, Appendix A, Task List.

0202 PHASE 1: PREACTIVATION

020201. This phase begins when PP&O promulgates the Notification of Intent to Activate (NTA) message directing COMMARFORRES to activate designated units/dets. Prior to promulgating the NTA message, the Marine Corps Service Component identifies force requirements to Plans, Policies and Operations (PP&O). PP&O consults with the supported Marine Force (MARFOR), force providers, the Supporting Establishment (SE), and Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) to provide the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) with Total Force allocation recommendations. PP&O coordinates with HQMC, the Joint Staff, SecNav and Office of the Secretary of Defense for authorities and resources required to activate Reserve forces and develops the Marine Corps input to the GFMAP. Upon SecDef approval of the GFMAP, PP&O promulgates the NTA message. The NTA message will specify any ADCON functions that will be shared by separate commands during the activation. The NTA will also identify any CMC directed mission essential tasks for inclusion in the Unit Readiness Plan IAW Reference (c).

020202. COMMARFORRES then promulgates the Activation and Tasking Order directing the designated units/dets to activate. MARFORRES oversees the development of the Unit Readiness Plan IAW Reference (c). HQMC, the SE, Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM), and the command to exercise ADCON coordinate resources to support the activation and integration of the units/dets. COMMARFORRES is responsible for planning, coordination of funding, and execution of Transportation of Things (TOT) and Transportation of Personnel (TOP) during Phase 1.

020203. This phase ends the day prior to the activation date.

020204. A Marine may request to transfer to the IRR in lieu of activation. The request must be submitted prior to the date that the GFMAP, SDOB or Notification Matrix is signed. If the Marine has not requested voluntary transfer to the IRR prior to the date that the GFMAP, SDOB or Notification Matrix activating the unit is signed, the Marine will activate and deploy or request a Delay,

Deferment, or Exemption (DD&E). Transfer or DD&E requests are subject to the following contractual restrictions:

A. Military Service Obligation (MSO)

Marines enlisted, or appointed in the Armed Forces on or after 1 June 1984, incur an eight year period of obligated service. Any part of the service not served on active duty or active duty for training will be performed in the Ready Reserve.

B. Mandatory Drill Participation Stop Date (MDPSD)

MDPSD is the date in which a Reserve Marine (officer or enlisted) has met their mandatory drilling obligation with an SMCR unit. Contractually binding, this initial minimum period of obligation to affiliate is determined by the member's initial accession program agreement. Once this period of obligated active participation within an SMCR unit has been fulfilled, the remaining MSO may be served in the IRR or as a drilling member in the SelRes.

0203 PHASE 2: ACTIVATION AND MOVEMENT

020301. This phase begins on the activation date. The unit/det reports to the Home Training Center (HTC) for initial screening. COMMARFORRES, in conjunction with (ICW) PP&O and COMMARFORCOM, plans and directs the activation and movement of the unit/det to the Intermediate Location (ILOC). The unit/det's HTC can be designated as the ILOC.

020302. HQMC monitors RC support activities, to include administrative processing of personnel, individual and unit/det equipment sourcing, and coordination of associated training. Supporting commands continue to coordinate required resources to support the activation and integration of units/dets. COMMARFORRES is responsible for planning, coordination of funding and transportation execution of TOT and TOP during Phase 2.

020303. For units/dets that will conduct Phase 3 at a location other than the HTC, movement from the HTC to the ILOC occurs during Phase 2. The Deployment Processing Command/Reserve Support Unit (DPC/RSU) conducts screening and processing as directed by COMMARFORRES.

020304. Prior to CMC directing the transfer of the unit/det, COMMARFORRES will inform CMC (PP&O), COMMARFORCOM, the command to exercise ADCON, and SE stakeholders on the status of manpower, personnel administration, logistical, fiscal, medical/dental, and training readiness. If Phase 2 actions are not completed, PP&O may task MARFORRES to provide support to the command exercising ADCON to complete the actions.

020305. This phase ends the day prior to CMC transferring the unit/det to COMMARFORCOM.

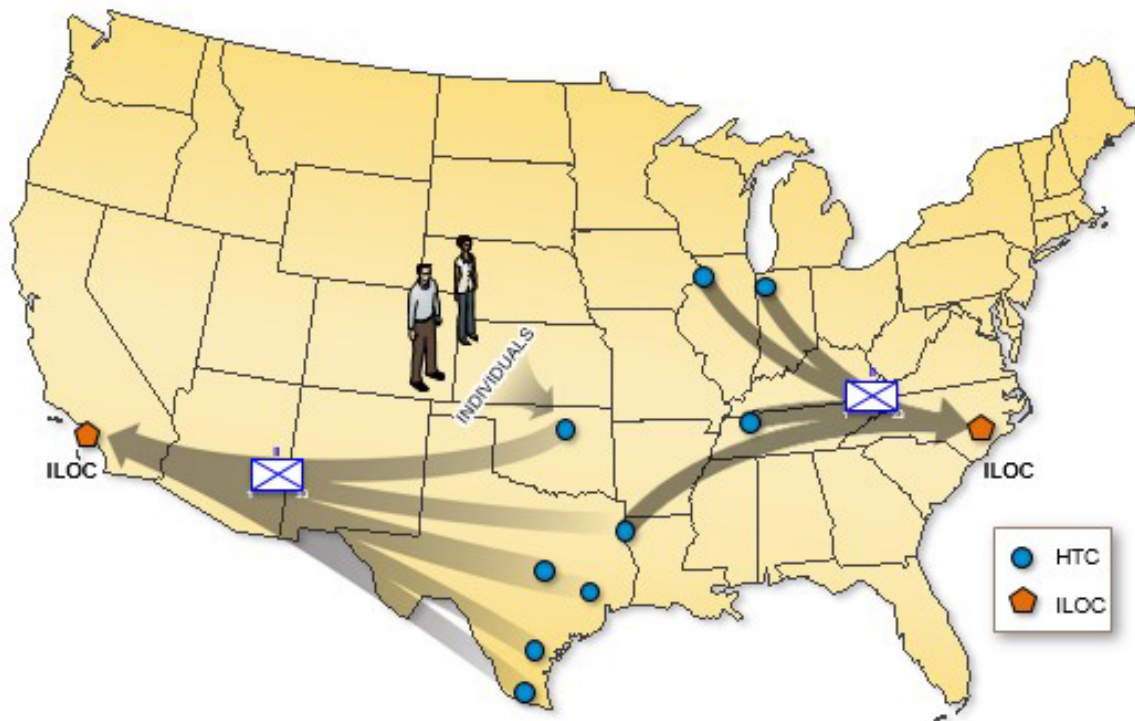


Figure 2-1: Phase 2 - Activation and Movement

0204 PHASE 3: FORCE INTEGRATION AND PREDEPLOYMENT PREPARATIONS

020401. This phase begins when CMC transfers the unit/det to COMMARFORCOM. COMMARFORCOM assumes command of the unit/det and exercises ADCON through an assigned subordinate command or attaches unit/det under ADCON of an adjacent command, as directed CMC to best facilitate integration and predeployment preparations. As required, MARFORRES may provide Deployment Support Teams (DST) to assist predeployment preparations. Supporting commands assist in completion of predeployment preparations and integration.

020402. The command exercising ADCON will designate a subordinate command to act as host unit to administratively attach the SMCR unit/dets regardless of the size of the unit/det. The command exercising ADCON is responsible for planning, coordination of funding and transportation execution of TOT and TOP during Phase 3. The command exercising ADCON verifies completion of integration and preparations and certifies the unit/det is ready to deploy prior to transfer of the unit/det to the supported MARFOR. Reference (d) provides guidance on training and certification prior to deployment.

020403. This phase ends when the unit/det arrives at the in-theater Port of Debarkation (POD).

0205 PHASE 4: DEPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

020501. This phase begins the day after the unit/det arrives at the in-theater POD. The supported Combatant Commander (CCDR) conducts Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSO&I), and movement to Tactical Assembly Areas.

020502. The supported MARFOR exercises OPCON of the unit/det. The supported MARFOR is responsible for planning, coordination of funding and transportation execution of TOT and TOP during Phase 4.

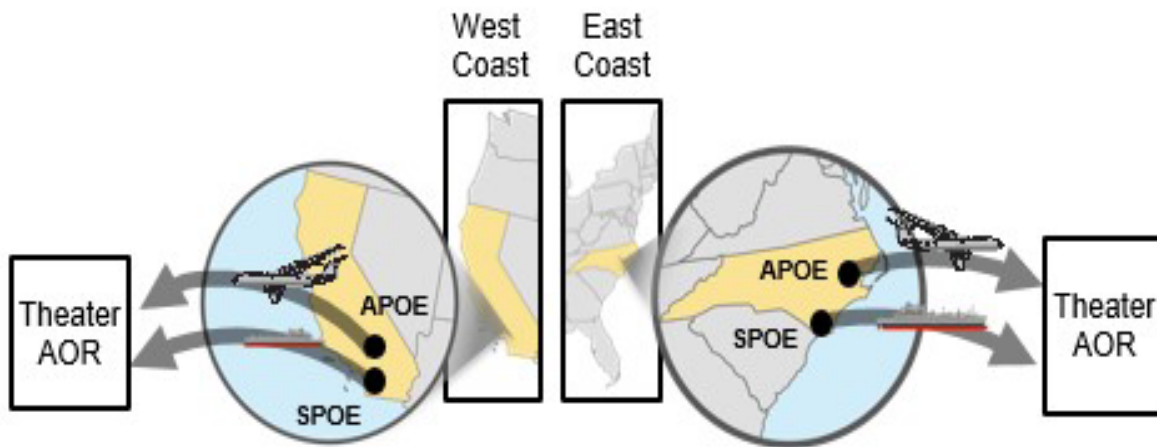


Figure 2-2: Phase 4 - Deployment and Employment

020503. The supported MARFOR is responsible for redeployment planning, scheduling and movement coordination until the unit/det arrives at the POD in another CCDR Area of Responsibility (AOR) or designated POD. At this point, the supported COMMARFOR relinquishes responsibility; COMMARFORCOM resumes command and control of the unit/det if returning to the designated POD for Phase 5. If the unit/det is transferring to a CCDR, SecDef will direct the command relationship the CCDR will exercise.

020504. This phase ends when the unit/det arrives at the designated POD.

0206 PHASE 5: REDEPLOYMENT

020601. This phase begins the day after the unit/det arrives at the designated POD.

020602. COMMARFORCOM exercises ADCON through an assigned subordinate command or attaches unit/det under ADCON of an adjacent command, as directed CMC to best facilitate post deployment processing at the Redeployment ILOC (RILOC). COMMARFORCOM retains command, less ADCON, of unit/det when unit/det attached ADCON to an adjacent command. The unit/det's HTC can be designated as the RILOC. Supporting commands assist in completion of post

deployment processing. The command exercising ADCON is responsible for planning, coordination of funding and transportation execution of TOT and TOP during Phase 5.

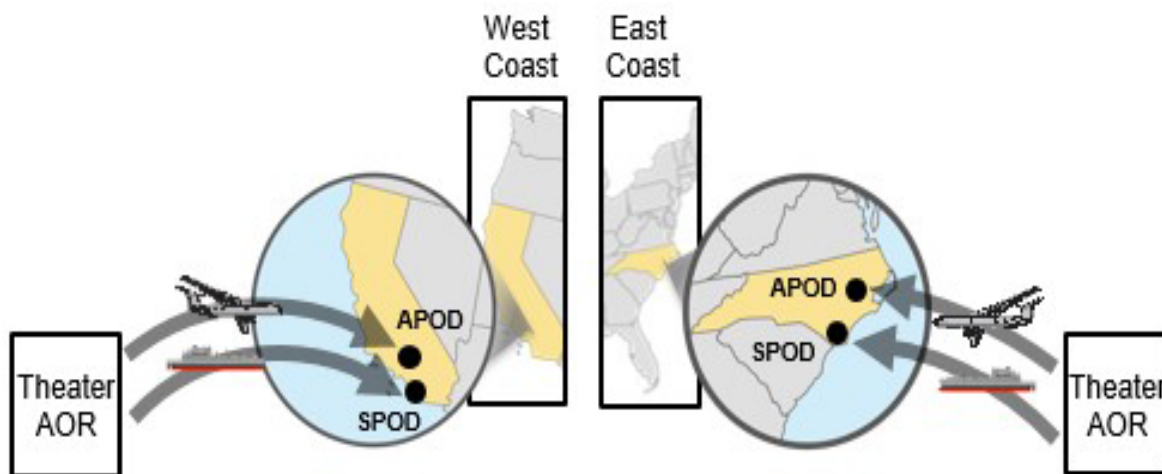


Figure 2-3: Phase 5 – Redeployment

020603. Prior to CMC transferring the unit/det, the command exercising ADCON will inform CMC (PP&O), COMMARFORCOM, COMMARFORRES, info HQMC, and SE stakeholders confirming the status of manpower, personnel administration, logistical, fiscal, medical and training readiness. If Phase 5 actions are not completed, PP&O may task the command exercising ADCON to provide support to MARFORRES to complete the actions.

020604. This phase ends when post deployment processing is complete, the unit/det arrives at HTC and CMC transfers the unit/det to COMMARFORRES for deactivation.

0207 PHASE 6: DEACTIVATION

020701. This phase begins the day after CMC transfers the unit/det to COMMARFORRES.

020702. COMMARFORRES oversees and supports actions necessary to deactivate the unit/det and individual Marines and return them to inactive duty status. COMMARFORRES is responsible for planning, coordination of funding and transportation execution of TOT and TOP during Phase 6.

020703. This phase ends when the unit/det and individual Marines are deactivated and returned to inactive duty status.

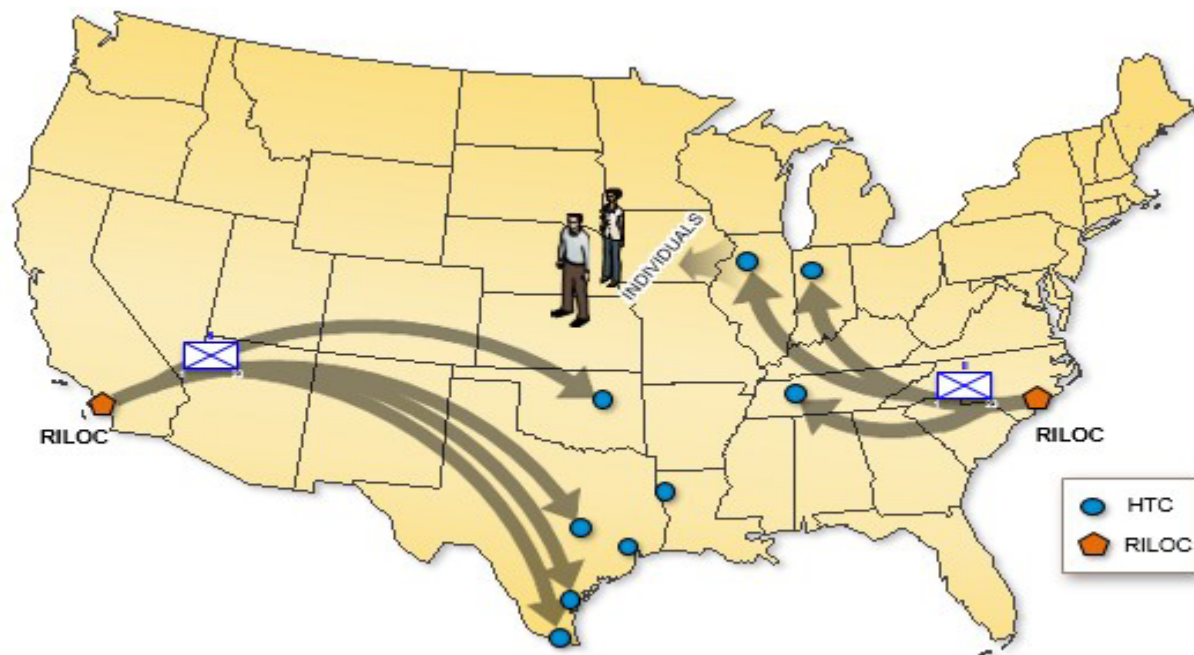


Figure 2-4: Phase 6 - Deactivation

0208 COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

020801. Phase 1: Preactivation

COMMARFORRES exercises command of the unit/det.

020802. Phase 2: Activation and Movement

COMMARFORRES exercises command of the unit/det.

020803. Phase 3: Force Integration and Predeployment Preparations

A. COMMARFORCOM exercises command of the unit/det.

B. COMMARFORCOM assumes command of the unit/det and delegates ADCON through an assigned subordinate command or attaches unit/det under ADCON of an adjacent command, as directed by CMC to best facilitate integration and predeployment preparations.

020804. Phase 4: Deployment and Employment

A. CMC attaches the unit/det to the CCDR with the command relationship specified by SecDef.

B. The CCDR typically exercises OPCON through the supported COMMARFOR.

020805. Phase 5: Redeployment

A. Upon arrival at the designated POD, the supported COMMARFOR relinquishes command; COMMARFORCOM regains command and control.

B. COMMARFORCOM exercises ADCON through an assigned subordinate command or attaches unit/det under ADCON of an adjacent command, as directed by CMC to best facilitate post deployment processing.

C. Upon completion of post deployment processing and arrival at HTC, CMC transfers the unit/det to COMMARFORRES.

020806. Phase 6: Deactivation

COMMARFORRES exercises command of the unit/det.

020807. Figure 2-5 is a summary of the command relationships during each phase.

Phase	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Preactivationivation	Activation and Movement	Force Integration and Predeployment Preparations	Deployment and Employment	Redeployment	Deactivation
Starts	PP&O notifies MARFORRES of intent to activate (NTA msg)	Activation Date	CMC transfers unit/det to COMMAR FORCOM	Day after arrival at in-theater POD	Day after arrive at designated POD	Day after CMC transfers the unit/det to COMMAR FORRES
Ends	Day prior to Activation Date	Day prior to CMC transferring the unit/det to COMMAR FORCOM	Arrive at in-theater POD	Arrive at designated POD	CMC transfers the unit/det to COMMAR FORRES	Unit/det and Marines deactivated, return to Inactive Duty status

Major Actions/ Events During Phase	PP&O GFM Allocation Plan; Initial Coordination HQMC, SE, MFC, MFR; Navy IA Portal process;	Move to ILOC; DPC/ RSU admin, medical screening; Plan/coordinate HQMC, SE, MFR, MFC; Confirmation Msg/Brief	Predeployment prep/ training; Eqpt transfer/issue; MEF Certify Ready; Plan/Coordinate HQMC, SE, MFC, MFR	OPCON CDR/ Supported MARFOR/ MAGTF; RSO&I; Employ	Redeploy to RILOC; Post Deploy Processing complete; Eqpt transfer; MFC, MFR Confirmation Msg/Brief; Arrive at HTC	Deactivation Processing; Deactivated
Command	COMMAR FORRES	COMMAR FORRES	COMMAR FORCOM	COMMAR FORCOM	COMMAR FORCOM	COMMAR FORRES
OPCON				As directed by SecDef: CDR/ Supported MARFOR/ MAGTF		
ADCON			As directed by CMC or COMMAR FORCOM	As directed by CMC or COMMAR FORCOM	As directed by CMC or COMMAR FORCOM	
Fiscal Responsibility	MARFORRES	MARFORRES	As directed by CMC or COMMAR FORCOM	Supported MARFOR	As directed by CMC or COMMAR FORCOM	MARFORRES

Figure 2-5: Command Relationships

0209 PREDEPLOYMENT TRAINING PLAN AND CERTIFICATION

020901. Predeployment Training Plan

A. MARFORRES units/dets face unique challenges that AC units do not share. Limited time on active duty to train, lack of ranges and training areas, units do not possess their complete T/E, and battalion level units are geographically dispersed across several states are all factors that MARFORRES must manage to prepare a unit/det to deploy.

B. Prior to the Force Synchronization Conference, PP&O will task the supported MARFORs to identify any Core/Core Plus/Assigned Mission Essential Tasks (METs) and any special skills requirements (e.g., special licensing/qualification) for any unit/det that will deploy to the supported MARFOR. MARFORRES units/dets designated to support operational deployments will be notified by PP&O of the Core/Core Plus/Assigned METs.

C. MARFORRES will oversee the development of the Unit Readiness Plan IAW Reference (c). The plan will identify which METs and special skills requirements will be completed in Phases 1 and 2, and which METs and special skills requirements will be completed in Phase 3. Prior to the NTA message release, MARFORRES will validate the plan and forward it to MARFORCOM and the command exercising ADCON for review.

D. MARFORCOM and the command exercising ADCON will review the plan. Any concerns with the plan will be addressed with MARFORRES. Unresolved issues will be forwarded to PP&O.

E. The NTA will reconfirm to MARFORRES, MARFORCOM, the command exercising ADCON and the supported MARFOR the METs and special skills requirements that the unit/det is expected to be able to perform. Any additions or deletions to the METs or special skills will be forwarded to PP&O for decision.

020902. Certification

During Phase 3, the command exercising ADCON will conduct a MET- based assessment of the unit/det IAW Reference (d). Results of the assessment will be forwarded to MARFORRES, CG TECOM, the supported MARFOR and PP&O.

0210 ACTIVATION FOR DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)

Reference (e) establishes Marine Corps policy and assigns responsibilities for DSCA. Activation of Reserve units/dets to support DSCA operations (e.g., wild fires, flooding, hurricane recovery, earthquakes, etc.) may occur under Title 10 U.S.C. Section 12304a. Typically units/dets will not move to an ILOC for predeployment preparations. Instead they may deploy directly from the HTC to the operating area. COMMARFORRES, COMMARFORCOM, COMMARFORNORTH, COMMARFORPAC and appropriate stakeholders within HQMC and the SE will coordinate in a timely fashion to meet operational requirements.

0211 NAVY MANPOWER IN SUPPORT OF THE MARINE CORPS (NMISOMC)

021101. Reference (f) establishes a force structure based model for providing NMISOMC. NMISOMC addresses Navy personnel filling individual Navy billets on Marine Corps Tables of Organization (T/O). Navy unit capabilities (ships, Naval Construction Elements to support Maritime Prepositioning Force operations, Expeditionary Medical Facilities, Forward Deployable Preventive Medical Units, etc.) are separate from NMISOMC.

021102. Sourcing Navy Reserve Billets

A. The Navy billets organic to a SMCR unit/det are sourced by the Navy Individual Augment (IA) process using the Navy IA portal. During Phase 1, MARFORRES coordinates with the

MSC that is sourcing the unit/det to determine specific Navy billet requirements. MARFORRES forwards the requirement to CMC PP&O Operations Division (PO) (PP&O (South)). For any requirement in excess of the Navy billets organic to the SMCR unit/det, MARFORRES should identify the requirement to PP&O for validation. PP&O (South) reviews the requirement and forwards it to US Fleet Forces Command (USFFC) N1D. USFFC N1D reviews the requirement and forwards it to OPNAV N1 for validation. OPNAV N1 validates the requirement and returns it to USFFC N1D. USFFC N1D then loads the requirement in the Navy IA portal where specific member information can be filled by MARFORRES.

B. Once loaded into the Navy IA portal, MARFORRES tasks the MSCs to solicit volunteers and validates that the volunteers are fully qualified. The individual's data is submitted into the Navy IA portal. Navy Reserve Forces Command N35 reviews and validates the data. Once validated, the information is collected by USFFC and provided to OPNAV 31 to submit the individuals for SDOB approval. Upon SDOB approval, OPNAV 31 notifies USFFC. Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM) PERS-461 prepares orders for each individual. MARFORCOM coordinates with USFFC N-1D and NAVPERSCOM PERS-461 for specific language in the orders. MARFORRES monitors the status via the Navy IA portal.

021103. Navy Reserve Personnel Reporting to and Detaching from the Unit/Det

A. The individual reports to the Navy Operational Support Center (NOSC) ten days prior to reporting to the Marine unit/det. On a standard mobilization, the individual then reports to the Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (ECRC) Norfolk, VA for in processing, administrative requirements, and medical/dental screening and processing. Upon completing screening and processing, the individual reports to the Marine unit/det at the ILOC.

B. Approximately 120 days prior to the end of the activation period, USFFC coordinates with MARFORCOM to obtain information on the return of the unit/det from deployment and the specific date when Phase 5 will end. MARFORCOM provides the information to USFFC. USFFC N1D coordinates with NAVPERSCOM PERS-461 to prepare demobilization orders. As directed by the demobilization orders, the individual detaches from the Marine unit/det after RILOC medical/dental out processing requirements have been completed and proceeds to the ECRC Norfolk, VA for out processing.

021104. Reference (g) establishes Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM) as type commander and local area coordinator for mobilization. COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM is responsible for providing support via the ECRC to ensure Sailors are properly screened for activation, deployment, redeployment, and deactivation.

021105. COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM, as the local area coordinator for mobilization, is responsible for determining the location of the primary site and the establishment or disestablishment of any additional sites.

021106. For large scale activations in response to emergent requirements, PP&O will coordinate with OPNAV N3/5 to effectively manage the activation of Navy Reserve personnel to support Marine Corps units/dets.

0212 RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS (TOT) AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL (TOP) FUNDING AND EXECUTION

021201. MARFORRES is responsible for planning, coordination of funding and transportation execution of TOT and TOP for SMCR units/dets during Phases 1, 2 and 6.

021202. The command exercising ADCON is responsible for planning, coordination of funding and transportation execution of TOT and TOP for SMCR units/dets during Phases 3 and 5.

021203. The supported MARFOR is responsible for planning, coordination of funding and transportation execution of TOT and TOP for SMCR units/dets during Phase 4.

0213 CONCEPTS OF SUPPORT

Appendix A provides a concept of logistical support. Appendix B is a concept of unit/det administration. Appendix C is concept of fiscal management.

VOLUME 3: CHAPTER 3 “INDIVIDUAL ACTIVATION – DEACTIVATION PROCESS” SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES Hyperlinks are denoted by <i><u>bold, italic, blue and underlined font</u></i>. The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted. All Volume changes denoted in <i>blue font</i> will reset to black font upon a full revision of this Volume.			
CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

CHAPTER 3

INDIVIDUAL ACTIVATION – DEACTIVATION PROCESS

0301 GENERAL

This chapter identifies required actions to process individual Marines to augment, support, and reinforce operations. Marines can be sourced from the AC or RC to support contingency operations. This chapter is primarily focused on the activation, integration, and deactivation of the IRR, IMA, Retired Reserve, and the Standby Reserve.

0302 OVERVIEW

030201. Emergent Requirements

For emergent requirements, SMCR Marines are not normally used to source individual requirements. The emphasis will be for those SMCR Marines to remain with their parent commands because of the likelihood those RC units/dets will be activated. There may be targeted individuals with special military occupational specialty (MOS) skills to fill shortfall individual requirements. For non-emergent requirements, SMCR Marines may be used to fill individual requirements. COMMARFORRES will conduct a risk to mission assessment of allowing SMCR personnel to fill individual requirements. With COMMARFORRES approval, SMCR Marines may volunteer to fill individual requirements.

030202. Legal Authorities

Marines may be ordered to active duty using the applicable authorities identified in Appendix D. The activation, integration, and deactivation process applies to both voluntary and involuntary activation.

030203. Activation Timelines

The timelines associated with RC Marines being approved for voluntary or involuntary activation under Title 10 authorities is initially predicated upon SecDef determination of minimum notification timelines and then based on the screening, selection, orders, training, and administrative processes to facilitate their entry back onto active duty. As a general rule, RC Marines activated under involuntary authorities will not be immediately available. For RC Marines in the IRR, it could be up to 90 days from initial notification to when they would be available to the supported MARFOR. If a Marine waives the 30 day notification requirement, voluntary activation can occur much earlier than involuntary activation. Voluntary activation actions occur within the Service and under the purview of DC M&RA.

030204. Deployment Processing Command/Reserve Support Unit (DPC/RSU)

DPC/RSU East is located at Camp Lejeune, NC and DPC/RSU West is at Camp Pendleton, CA. Both DPC/RSUs are under the command of COMMARFORRES. The DPC/RSUs process Joint and

Service IAs, DoD civilians, and DoD contractors to meet global force management (GFM) rotational and major contingency requirements as directed by M&RA. DPC/RSUs also provide support to Reserve units for GFM rotational requirements, and conduct activation processing for IRR Marines. During mobilization, when fully staffed to their T/O, each DPC/RSU's maximum throughput is approximately 400 IAs per week. DPC/RSUs throughput capacity is directly related to their T/O staffing levels. Over 90 percent of the DPC/RSUs T/O is Reserve structure. During an emergent, large scale activation, initial throughput capacity will be limited.

030205. Training Requirements for Activated Reservists

PP&O coordinates with Training and Education Command (TECOM), MARFORRES, MARFORCOM, supported MARFOR, M&RA, Installations and Logistics (I&L), Programs and Resources (P&R), Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) and Marine Corps Systems Command (SYSCOM) to determine training requirements for activated Reservists. DIRLAUTH between DPC/RSUs and respective East/West coast Schools of Infantry when authorized by TECOM. MCICOM provides installation and base operational support to DPC/RSUs.

030206. References Establishing Policy

References (b) and (h) establish DoD policy for ordering members of the Ready Reserve to active duty. Reference (b) establishes DoD policy that members of the RC involuntarily ordered to active duty will be kept on active duty no longer than operationally necessary. References (i) and (j) establish and provide DoD and Marine Corps policy and procedures for the IMA Program. References (k) and (l) establish policy and procedures for requesting and sourcing Joint Individual Augment (JIA) and Service Augment (SA) requirements. Reference (m) provides Marine Corps activation policy for those with more than 16 years of service. Reference (n) provides procedures for active duty service by Reserve IAs in support of overseas contingency operations.

0303 INDIVIDUAL ACTIVATION - DEACTIVATION PROCESS

030301. Additional Manpower Requirements

This process provides additional manpower to meet requirements that are not addressed within the unit/det activation process. Specific actions to source JIA and SA are found in References (k) and (l).

030302. Types of Individual Requirements

There are three main categories of IA requirements sourced from the Marine Corps: Joint, Service, and Command. All IA requirements are tracked in Marine Corps Force Augmentation Processing (MCFAP) application.

A. Joint Individual Augment (JIA) Requirements

JIAs are in support of a Combatant Command (CCMD), Joint Task Force (JTF), Joint Manning Document (JMD) requirements or Joint Request for Forces (JRFF) tasked to the Service by the

SecDef. For the purpose of this Order, CCMD/JTF, JMD or JRFF requirements will be referred to collectively as JIA requirements, with specific definitions and decision authorities identified below.

1. JIAs on a JMD are SecDef ordered in support of a contingency and are in support of CCMD requirements. JIA requirements are designed to be a deliberate but temporary augmentation of a headquarters staff structure and are not intended as an immediate response force. These requirements are placed into the SDOB for decision and tasking to the Services. These JIAs are on temporary manning documents not found on a T/O or other permanent structure. JIAs on a JMD are individuals filling specific requirements and can support permanent commands (e.g., CENTCOM), or temporary commands (e.g., CJTF-Operation INHERENT RESOLVE).

2. JRFFs can be for either units/dets or individuals as the RFF process is for a capability, not necessarily a specific manpower requirement. However based on the nature of the request, it can be individually sourced. JRFFs are initiated by the CCMD to the Joint Staff. If approved, the Joint Staff tasks the appropriate Service. JRFF IA usually support temporary commands or operations (e.g., Operation ATLANTIC RESOLVE or Task Force Southwest). Rarely do JRFF IAs support permanent commands but have in cases like the Presidential Inauguration which is overseen by NORTHCOM via JTF-National Capital Region.

3. Joint CCMD (JC). A JC is when a CCMD levies an IA requirement upon their Service Component (e.g., INDOPACOM tasks MARFORPAC.)

4. Joint “Not a USMC JIA” (JN), otherwise known as a By-Name Request (BNR). A JN is a CMC, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, or theater General Officer BNR for a specific Marine to fill a Joint requirement/billet that is not tasked to the Marine Corps. (e.g., a Marine Corps Colonel filling a Military Assistant billet tasked to the Army but is requested by a Marine Corps General who is the CCDR). Normally these requests will be adjudicated by DC M&RA, however there will be occasions where the Director, Marine Corps Staff’s assistance is required.

B. Service Individual Augment Requirements

Service Augments are unstructured requirements at organizations internal to the Marine Corps that are required to satisfy heightened mission requirements in support of contingency and/or non-contingency operations. There are two major subcategories of internal IA requirements.

1. Request for Forces (RFF). RFF requirements are in support of Marine Corps operational forces. This only applies when RFFs for non-standard units are sourced entirely by IAs or if there are specific manning document shortfalls within a unit/det RFF. An example is IA augmentation to the Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force units. Requests in support of an RFF must be aligned against a valid line number on the DC PP&O approved manning document. Active duty or Reserve structure found on a T/O does not qualify for a shortfall IA submission as part of the RFF process. The RFF process is not authorized to source either SA or unit T/O shortfalls.

2. Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Shortfall IAs. Three categories of IAs that address Service IA requirements in a major contingency operation or declaration of war/national emergency scenario are MAGTF Staff Augmentation, Enablers and Staff Augmentation. Per Reference (o), a MAGTF Shortfall IA request follows the procedures outlined by PP&O. These MAGTF Shortfall IAs are in support of a contingency and fall under the deliberate planning and emergent requirement processes. PP&O will identify the process to request a Shortfall IA under both categories. An individual who is part of a MAGTF Augmentation request in most cases would be an RFF IA. MAGTF Shortfall IAs are generally not authorized except in support of a major contingency operation or declaration of war/emergency.

a. MAGTF Staff Augmentation. MAGTF Staff Augmentation addresses deploying MAGTF manpower shortfalls. MAGTF Augmentation can be requested if additional forces or capabilities are required by the supported MARFOR.

b. Enablers. Marines required to support the major contingency operation or declaration of war/national emergency such as the Deployment Screening Site (DSS), DPC/RSU, M&RA (MP/MM), TECOM/SOI, MCIRSA, FHG, New Orleans Site Support, Readiness Support Personnel, Site Individual Augmentation Support, Wounded Warrior Regiment and the Casualty Branch are major examples. Enablers can be requested if additional forces or capabilities are required to support the throughput required of a major contingency operation or declaration of war/emergency.

c. Staff Augmentation. Marines assigned to augment HQMC/MARFORs/Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF)/SE non-deploying staffs, such as a Remain Behind Equipment (RBE) management and Fleet Assistance Program (FAP) requirements. Under normal circumstances, some FAP billets have specific MOS and certification requirements or require specific training. However during a major contingency operation or declaration of war/national emergency event, only the most basic of requirements will be met by shortfall IA replacements. Staff Augmentation can be requested for additional forces or capabilities that are required to execute a major contingency operation or declaration of war/national emergency.

3. Casualty Replacement Pool (CRP). The CRP is an administrative grouping of Marines to facilitate processing and training of large numbers of replacements. CRPs shall be comprised of AC/RC Marines whose grades and MOSs are most likely needed to support the contingency. Casualty replacements can be requested by the supported MARFOR during course of action development, with casualty estimates for each campaign phase based on Marine forces engaged, enemy capabilities and assumed combat intensity using the Marine Corps approved casualty estimation model the Medical Planners Toolkit which contains a Casualty Rate Estimation Tool.

C. Command Individual Augment Requirements

These are requirements that the local commander has identified as mission essential or mission critical to support contingency operations. They are either on an approved T/O or DC PP&O approved requirements. The Marine Corps is not directed to source these requirements and in order to

(IOT) use contingency funded orders, these requirements must meet the stringent direct support contingency criteria for activation.

1. Service Augment (SA). A SA is an IA billet internal to the Marine Corps that is a temporary emergent individual manpower requirement not on an approved T/O, manning document or vacant chargeable T/O structure spaces authorized for fill by DC PP&O during periods of heightened mission posture. The request process for SAs is overseen by PP&O through a Service Augmentation Validation Board (SAVB). M&RA provides administrative support to the SAVB. If a requirement is approved through an SAVB, it will be registered in the MCFAP so that the requesting command can track sourcing status. Under very specific cases, SAs can be tasked out for global sourcing, however that is the exception as it is normally the responsibility of the command that requested the SA to fill that requirement with a qualified Marine. M&RA has oversight of SA requirement administration.

2. Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA)

a. IMAs support command operational and support requirements. IMA Marines activated involuntarily or voluntarily on Active Duty Operational Support – Contingency Operations (ADOS-CO) orders are IAs.

b. The Site Individual Augmentee (SIAs) program is to support MARFORRES Site Support mission continuation of facility maintenance, garrison equipment and supply, family assistance, causality assistance, and other duties to support deployed Marines, their families and the local communities. In the event MARFORRES Site Support staff is required to deploy forward in response to a contingency requirement, either as an augment to a SMCR unit/det or an IA, the SIAs will provide for rapid mobilization capability to directly support the Site Support staff or assume responsibility of the Site's functions. Activation of SIAs personnel are considered Command Individual Augment requirements.

3. Admin Holds. Admin Holds are IAs that are placed in an administrative hold status in MCFAP for medical or legal reasons.

030303. All categories of Joint, Service and Command IAs are collectively referred to as IAs. Figure 3-1 provides a summary of the categories.

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 3, Chapter 3 **MCO 3061.1 – V3**
01 Jun 2022

Categories of Individual Augments									
	Joint Individual Augment (JIA) (Must Fill Requirement)				Service Individual Augment (SIA) (Must Fill Requirement)		Command Individual Augment (CIA) (Fill If Personnel Available)		
Category	JIA on a Joint Manning Document (JIA on a JMD)	Joint Request For Forces (JRFF)	Joint Combatant Command (JC)	Joint "Not a USMC JIA" (JN) By Name Request (BNR)	Request For Forces (RFF)	MAGTF Shortfall IA ----- 1) MAGTF Staff Augmentation 2) Enablers 3) Staff Augmentation ----- Casualty Replacement Pool (CRP)	Service Augment (SA)	Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA)	Admin Hold (legal, medical)
Decision Authority ----- Process	SecDef ----- SDOB, GFMAP Annex D, Fourth Estate Manpower Tracking System (FMTS)	SecDef ----- Joint Capabilities Requirement Matrix (JCRM), Annex A	CCDR ----- tasking to MARFOR	CMC/ ACMC/ DC M&RA	DC PP&O ----- MCBul 3120 & Force Mgmt Tool	DC PP&O ----- DC M&RA tasked to fill via Global Sourcing	DC PP&O ----- DC M&RA Administer ----- Usually Requesting Command tasked to fill	DC CD&I ----- Structure resident in Total Force Structure Management System	Appropriate Commander
Remarks	Temporary Augments to CCMD, CJTF Hqtrs	Provide a Capability ----- Units/Dets or Individual ----- Usually at CJTF	Assigned as directed by CCDR ----- Quick Fills for Short Fuse Requirements	USMC filling other Service's JIA billet at the request of Joint Force Command	Non standard units sourced entirely by IAs or fill shortfalls in unit.	1) MAGTF Staff Augmentation address deploying MAGTF manpower shortfall. 2) Enablers support mobilization process. 3) Staff Augments at HQMC/MARFOR./ MEF/SE non deploying staffs (e.g. backfill Fleet Assistance Program Marines) ----- Casualty Replacement Pool -Admin grouping of AC & RC based on grade/MOS most likely needed.	Not on a T/O or manning document. Request via Service Augment Validation Board. (SAVB)	IMA on involuntary or ADOS (CO) orders are tracked in MCFAP	Tracked by M&RA via MCFAP

Figure 3-1: Categories of Individual Augments

030304. The activation process is generally the same for all IAs, depending on the Reserve category of the Marine (SelRes, Retired, or Standby Reserve). SMCR units shall not be activated to meet IA requirements, except as possible casualty replacements.

030305. Sourcing IA Requirements

IA requirements may be filled from both the AC and RC. Service IA requirements are validated by PP&O. Joint IA requirements are validated by the Joint Staff and tasked to the Marine Corps via the SDOB. M&RA determines sourcing solutions to meet the requirements. Figure 3-2 provides an overview of the sourcing process.

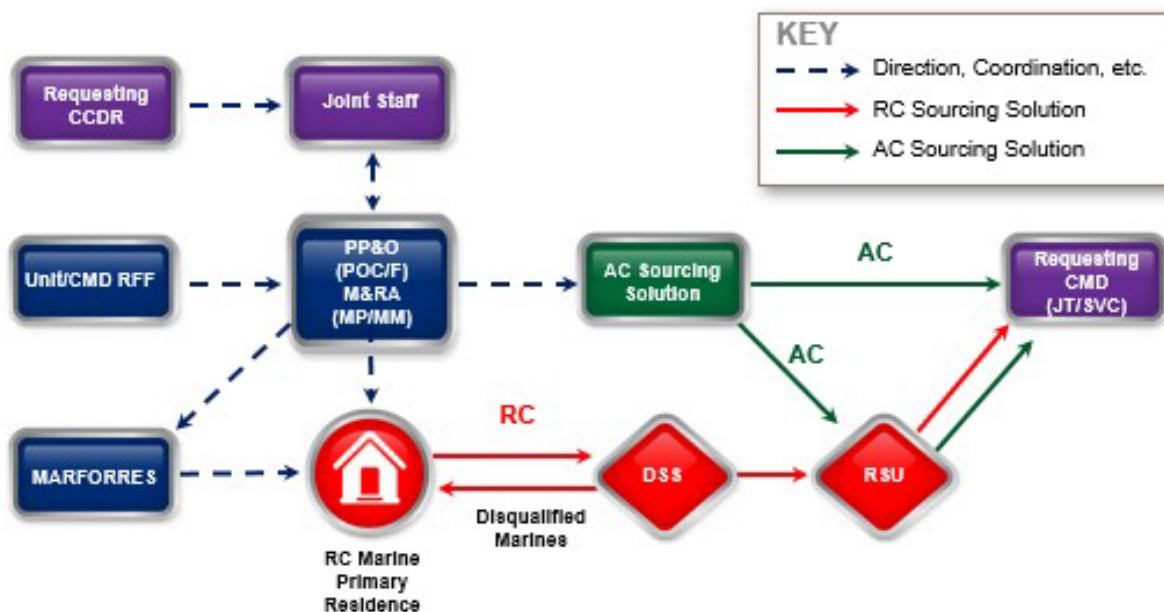


Figure 3-2: Total Force Sourcing Overview

Note: This is a general overview that encompasses the Joint and Service IA request process. Internal requests for Service IAs are not routed to the Joint Staff. MARFORRES facilitates the voluntary or involuntary administrative activation decisions by M&RA. AC IAs may complete predeployment processing at parent command or DPC/RSU.

A. MARFORs, HQMC, and SE identify manpower shortfalls that require global sourcing to PP&O (POC) and also inform M&RA (MM). DPC/RSUs and SOIs will receive priority sourcing due to the nature of their administrative and training missions.

B. PP&O (POC) reviews, validates, prioritizes, and approves/disapproves the individual manpower shortfall requirement.

C. After tasking by PP&O, M&RA (MM) performs a feasibility of support (FOS) to determine which component is best suited to fulfill the manpower requirements using the sourcing matrix shown in Figure 3-3. If the AC, Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve cannot fill the requirement, a

determination is made to source from the Retired Reserve. The use of retirees is a last resort to fill contingency requirements.

D. MARFORs, HQMC, and SE may submit a BNR for Retired Marines. Upon validation of the requirement by PP&O, M&RA will screen the retiree to ensure compliance with existing statutes, policy, and guidance. If the retiree is recommended for activation:

1. DC M&RA may recommend requests for 179 days or less. However SECNAV approval is required.

2. Upon SECNAV approval, M&RA (MMSR) will issue orders and inform M&RA (MMIB-2) for tracking and accountability purposes.

E. For AC and RC sourcing solutions, M&RA (MM) directs the MARFORs, MARFORRES (FHG/MCIRSA), HQMC, or the SE to source the requirement using directed Temporary Additional Duty (TAD), Permanent Change of Assignment, or Permanent Change of Station.

F. M&RA may task all Marine Corps commands to source validated manpower requirements during a contingency.

G. All tasked commands will identify Marines (AC, AR, IRR, IMA, or SMCR) as possible sourcing solutions.

H. DC M&RA coordinates with SecNav, via CMC and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Military Manpower and Personnel - Reserve Matters, for authority to involuntarily order RC Marines to active duty under Title 10 authorities. Under certain circumstances, the SecDef can delegate the involuntary activation decision for RC units/dets and the SecNav can also delegate the involuntary activation decision for RC individuals.

I. Figure 3-3 provides an AC/RC sourcing determination matrix.

Requirement	AC	RC	Remarks
Billet fills required in < 30 days	X		Allows for rapid “limited” global AC sourcing
Billet fills required in > 30 days	X	X	Allows fills by either AC/RC based on time, grade/MOS and billet qualification requirements
Special billet requirements	X	X	Security clearances, special access programs, etc.

Figure 3-3: JIA/Service Augments Sourcing Matrix

J. Figure 3-4 provides an overview of the phases of activation – deactivation, funding and administrative responsibilities.

PHASES OF ACTIVATION - DEACTIVATION FOR INDIVIDUAL AUGMENTS						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
PHASES	PREACTIVATION	ACTIVATION & MOVEMENT	FORCE INTEGRATION AND PREDEPLOYMENT PREPARATIONS	DEPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT	REDEPLOYMENT	DEACTIVATION
START	Receipt of notification to report to DSS, DPC/RSU, HTC for screening	Date of Activation as identified in MROWS Orders and IA commences travel to the DPC/RSU, HTC for screening & training	Day after arrival at DPC/RSU	Day of departure from CONUS POE	Day of departure from in theater POE for return to CONUS	Day after arrival at DPC/RSU. Continues through: IRR, Retired Reserve, Standby Reserve and IMA commence travel to Primary Residence Address (PRA) /place of entry on to active duty. SMCR IA commence travel to HTC and then travels to PRA/place of entry on to active duty.
END	Day prior to activation date as identified in MROWS Orders	Day of arrival at DPC/RSU	Day prior to departure from CONUS POE	Day prior to departure from in-theater POE for return to CONUS	Day of arrival at DPC/RSU	Deactivation upon return to PRA/place of entry on to active duty
FUNDING BY PHASE	No Funding Required for IAs	MMIB Funded via Cross Org	MMIB Funded via Cross Org	Supported MARFOR	Supported MARFOR	MMIB Funded via Cross Org
ADMIN RESPONSABILITIES (AD DTS profiles, GTCC, Cross-Org Requests)	Parent Command, Supported MARFOR, MMIB-2	Parent Command, Supported MARFOR, MMIB-2	DPC/RSU, Parent Command, Supported MARFOR, MMIB-2	Supported MARFOR	Supported MARFOR	DPC/RSU, Parent Command, Supported MARFOR, MMIB-2

Figure 3-4: Phases of Activation – Deactivation for Individual Augments

030306. Phase 1: Preactivation

A. Phase 1 begins when the Marine receives notification to report to the DSS, DPC/RSU or HTC for initial screening.

B. M&RA (MM) will screen identified Marines to ensure compliance with existing statutes, policy, and guidance.

C. For Marines being activated involuntarily, M&RA (MM) will screen and provide the names to be placed onto the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (ASN) List for SecNav decision.

1. M&RA (MM) will submit the ASN List to the ASN or his designee for approval to activate.

2. Upon approval of the ASN List, M&RA (MMIB-2) will notify the Marine and/or their chain of command.

D. Issuance of Orders in Support of Contingency Operations

1. Active Duty Marines (AC and AR). The Marine's command will issue Defense Travel System (DTS) TAD "in-excess" orders to the Marine. Local command appropriation data will be used through the DPC/RSU process.

2. IMA Marines

a. The Operational Sponsor for the BIC to which the Marine is assigned will create a Requirement Tracking Number (RTN) in MCFAP. The Operational Sponsor will initiate the request for orders in MCFAP, and submit to M&RA (MMIB-2) for activation decision for either voluntary or involuntary orders, based on the appropriate decision authority.

b. Upon activation decision by the appropriate authority, M&RA (MMIB) will write Marine Resource Order Writing Service (MROWS) orders. Individual Marines may retrieve their orders via the MROWS module within Marine on Line (MOL).

c. Based on the volume of activations, M&RA will determine when Operational Sponsors will authenticate voluntary or involuntary contingency funded orders. For large scale activations, MARFORRES will authenticate the MROWS contingency orders vice the Operational Sponsors. This action will only apply to ADOS-CO orders.

3. IRR Marines

a. For mass involuntary recall actions of the IRR, letter-type orders issued by MARFORRES (FHG/MCIRSA) will be the initial notification. The requirements will be identified by M&RA (MMIB-2) and provided to MARFORRES (FHG/MCIRSA) for IRR names to be placed against.

b. If after the IRR reports to the DSS and is successfully screened for follow-on active duty orders, M&RA (MMIB-2) will initiate the request for MROWS orders and M&RA (MM) will determine the appropriate activation decision authority for voluntary or involuntary orders.

c. M&RA (MM) will take the necessary MROWS actions to fund approve the MROWS orders.

d. MROWS orders will be authenticated and the Marine will receive an email notification.

e. MARFORRES will issue the activation orders to the Marine or the Marine may retrieve his/her orders via the MROWS module in MOL.

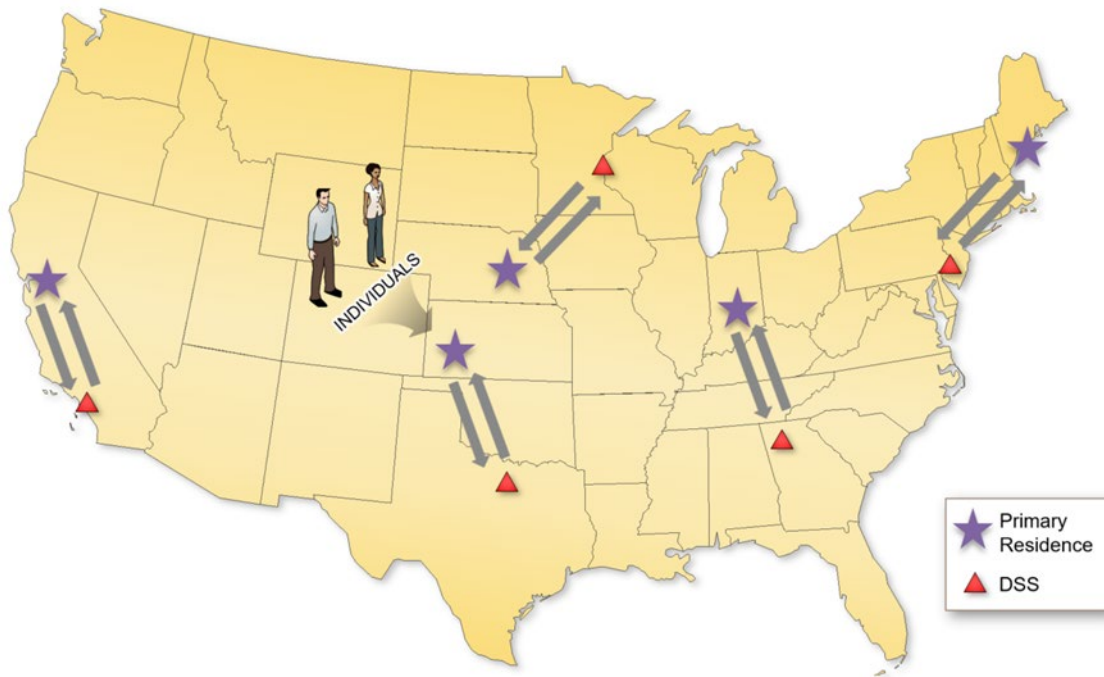


Figure 3-5: Phase 1 – Preactivation (IRR)

4. Retired Marines

- a. M&RA will direct sourcing of manpower requirements by retired Marines based on mission and operational requirements.
- b. M&RA (MM) will coordinate actions required to recall or retain a retired Marine.
- c. M&RA (MM) will issue letter-type orders to recall or retain a Marine, utilizing contingency funding.
- d. Retired Marines will normally not be utilized as an initial manpower sourcing pool, however there may be BNRs by senior leaders of retired Marines that will be activated for active duty at the onset.

5. Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) Unit Marines

- a. The Commanding Officer, Officer in Charge, Inspector – Instructor for the BIC to which the Marine is assigned will request an RTN be created and initiate the request for orders in MCFAP, and submit to M&RA (MMIB-2) for activation decision based on the appropriate authority for either voluntary or involuntary orders.
- b. Upon activation approval by the appropriate authority, MROWS orders will be fund approved and authenticated. The Marine will receive an email notification through MOL. The command representative will retrieve the original orders from MROWS. Individual Marines may also retrieve their orders via the MROWS module within MOL.

- E. M&RA will coordinate with MARFORRES for the appropriate staffing of DSSs and DPC/RSUs. M&RA will provide technical direction to the DSSs and DPC/RSUs as required.
- F. M&RA will track and report all activated and recalled IA Marines as appropriate.
- G. If MROWS is unavailable, letter-type original orders will be issued to the Marine with the requisite contingency appropriation data, and this will serve as the Marine's official orders until such time as MROWS is functional again. Fiscal appropriation data will be provided by P&R.
- H. This phase ends the day prior to the activation date identified in the MROWS orders.

030307.Phase 2: Activation and Movement

- A. Phase 2 begins on the activation date identified in the MROWS orders. IAs travel from their Primary Residence Address (PRA) to the HTC or DPC/RSU as directed.
- B. The supported MARFOR will enter travel information into MCFAP for IMA Marines and for IRR Marines when DSSs are not used. For large scale activations, MARFORRES (FHG/MCIRSA) will nominate IRR Marines.
- C. M&RA monitors all individual activations of Marines during this phase.
- D. This phase ends when the Marine arrives at the DPC/RSU.

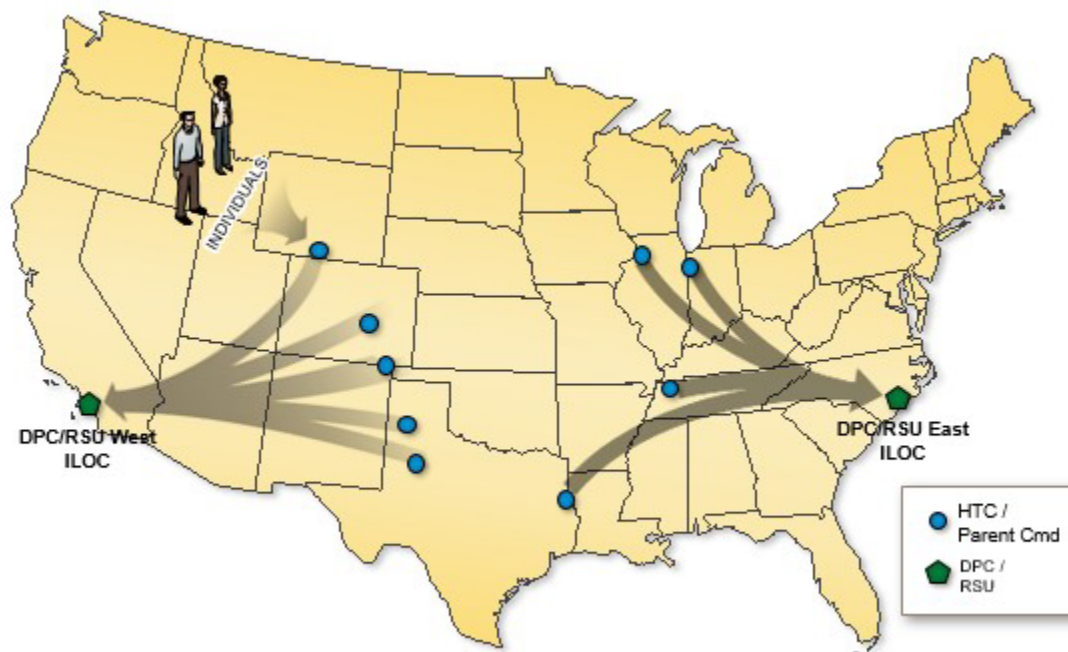


Figure 3-6a: Phase 2 - Activation and Movement (SMCR/IMA)

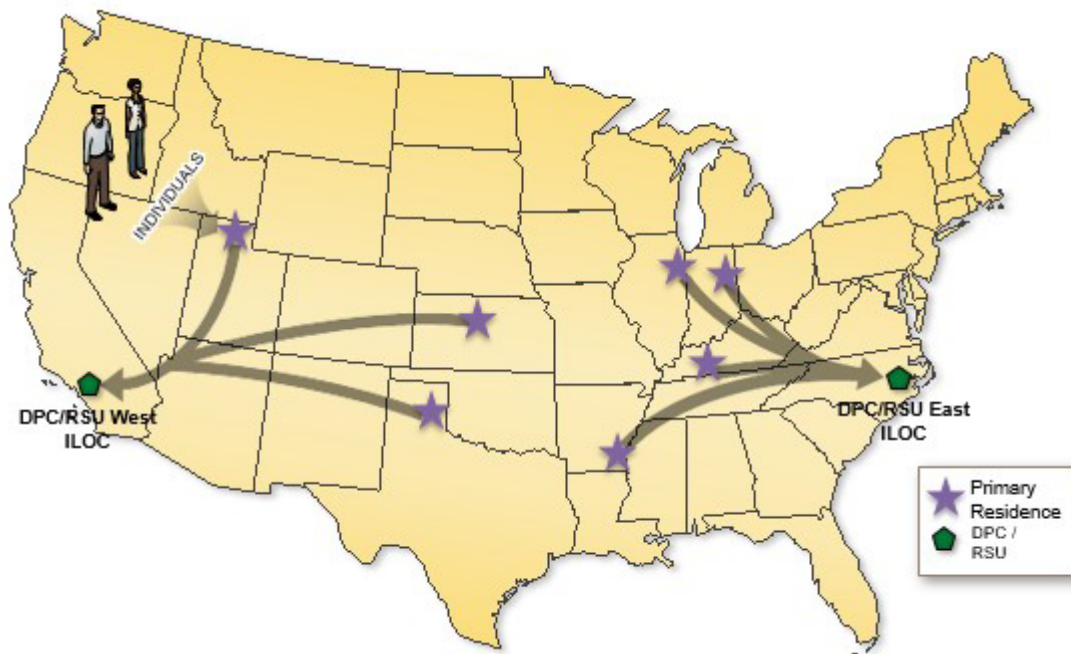


Figure 3-6b: Phase 2 - Activation and Movement (IRR)

030308.Phase 3: Force Integration and Predeployment Preparations

- A. Phase 3 begins the day after the Marine arrives at the DPC/RSU.
- B. M&RA provides technical direction to the DPC/RSUs for processing and supported CCMD training requirements for activated or recalled Marines.
- C. As required, MARFORRES coordinates with TECOM to conduct combat refresher training at the SOIs.
- D. DPC/RSU conducts administration, medical/dental, and logistical processing and coordinates combat refresher training with SOI for activated Reservist. Predeployment medical/dental screening is conducted IAW Reference (p).
- E. DPC/RSU conducts Unit, Personal, and Family Readiness Program briefs IAW Reference (q).
- F. Appropriate organizations within the SE, including MARCORLOGCOM, TECOM and MCICOM provide and assist in coordinating support to include, but not limited to: administration, medical/dental, local transportation, training, equipment, billeting, and messing.
- G. IAs will be equipped IAW Reference (r). Equipment issued in Phase 3 will be returned to the Consolidated Storage Program facility during Phase 6.
- H. I&L monitors activities and develops equipment sourcing solutions.

I. Upon completion of administrative processing, medical/dental screening, equipping, and required training, Marines are sent TAD excess to their appointed place of duty.

J. This phase ends the day prior to the Marine departing from the CONUS Port of Embarkation (POE). For IAs that will support a CONUS based command, this phase ends the day prior to traveling to the command.

030309.Phase 4: Deployment and Employment

A. Phase 4 begins on the day the Marine departs from the CONUS POE or commences travel to the CONUS based command as applicable.

B. Thirty days prior to redeployment the supported MARFOR identifies redeploying activated Reservists to the appropriate DPC/RSU.

1. Individual deactivation plans are identified by the DPC/RSU (terminal leave, mode of transportation from DPC/RSU to the Marine's HTC or primary residence, anticipated delays in deactivation (medical, legal, etc.)).

2. DPC/RSU coordinates order modifications through M&RA (MMIB-2).

C. DPC/RSU informs MARFORRES and M&RA (MMIB-2) of returning personnel.

D. Thirty days prior to the deactivation of RC Marines, DPC/RSU or the SMCR command will coordinate return and reunion briefs to spouses and family members.

E. Marines may be required to conduct an operational stand down prior to detaching.

F. This phase ends on the day prior to the Marine departing from the in-theater POE for return to CONUS or the day prior to departing the CONUS based command as applicable.

030310.Phase 5: Redeployment

A. Phase 5 begins on the day the Marine departs from the in-theater POE for return to CONUS or commences travel from the CONUS based command to the DPC/RSU.

B. The supported MARFOR is responsible for coordination and funding of movement of the Marine to the DPC/RSU.

C. This phase ends on the day the Marine arrives at the DPC/RSU.

030311.Phase 6: Deactivation

A. Phase 6 begins on the day after the Marine arrives at the DPC/RSU.

B. DPC/RSU conducts post deployment administrative, medical/dental and logistical processing. Post deployment medical/dental processing is conducted IAW Reference (p).

C. DPC/RSU will conduct Unit, Personal and Family Readiness Program briefs IAW Reference (q), and coordinate attendance at Transition Readiness Seminar and other Title 10, DoD or Service required deactivation administrative actions.

D. DPC/RSU will execute deactivation requirements for IMA, IRR to ensure Marines are prepared for return to their place of entry onto active duty or primary residence. SMCR unit completes deactivation responsibilities for SMCR Marines.

E. Appropriate organizations within the SE, including MARCORLOGCOM, TECOM and MCICOM provide and assist in coordinating support to include, but not limited to: administration, medical/dental, local transportation, training, equipment, billeting, and messing.

F. All IAs will process through the same DPC/RSU for Phases 3 and 6. Equipment issued in Phase 3 must be returned to the Consolidated Storage Program facility from where it was drawn.

G. M&RA monitors all aspects of the deactivation process.

H. DPC/RSU coordinates transportation to the HTC for deactivation actions for SMCR Marines, or to primary residence/place of entry onto active duty for all others. The SMCR unit will coordinate transportation for SMCR Marines to their primary residences.

I. The activated Reservist is deactivated upon return to their primary residence/place of entry onto active duty IAW issued orders.

J. This phase ends when the Marine is deactivated upon return to PRA/place of entry on to active duty.

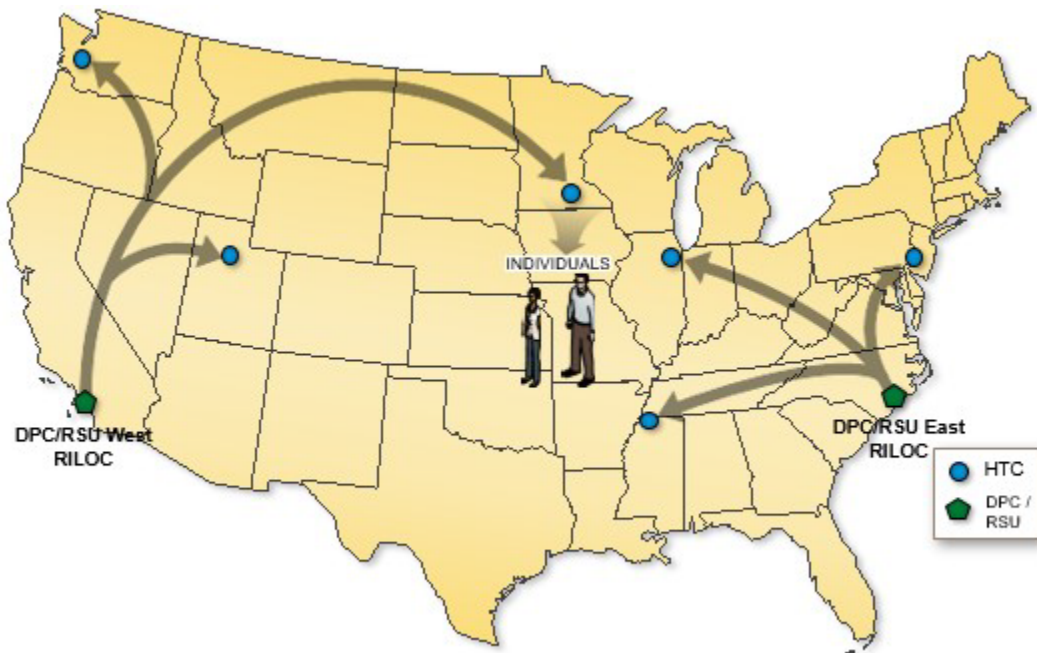


Figure 3-7a: Phase 6 – Deactivation (SMCR)

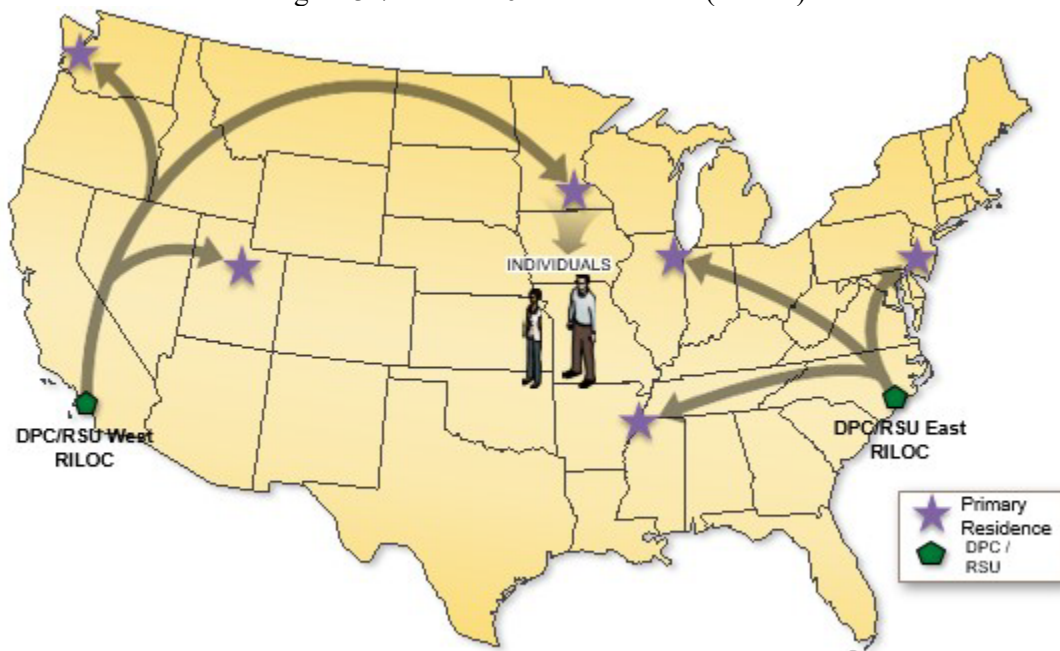


Figure 3-7b: Phase 6 – Deactivation (IMA/IRR)

VOLUME 3: APPENDIX A “CONCEPT OF LOGISTICAL SUPPORT” SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES Hyperlinks are denoted by <i><u>bold, italic, blue and underlined font</u></i>. The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted. All Volume changes denoted in blue font will reset to black font upon a full revision of this Volume.			
CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

APPENDIX A

CONCEPT OF LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

1. Purpose. This appendix provides an operational concept of logistical support for activated Reserve units and individuals.
2. Background. MARFORRES differs from the AC in several ways that affect how it conducts logistics.
 - a. MARFORRES units are geographically dispersed down to the company/battery/detachment level. A single battalion is typically spread across multiple sites in multiple states. This presents numerous logistics challenges that must be considered during Phases 1 and 2, and again in Phases 5 and 6. Depending on the size and type of formation, aggregation of all personnel and equipment may not occur until arrival at the ILOC or POE. Upon redeployment, transportation of personnel and equipment will need to be coordinated for multiple HTC's.
 - b. SMCR units do not possess their complete Table of Equipment (T/E) allowance for unit organizational equipment. Units maintain a portion of their T/E on-hand as a Training Allowance (TA). TAs are established IAW Reference (s) to train to core mission essential tasks and are the foundation of T/E or Equipment Density List (EDL) requirements upon activation.
 - c. The Accountable Officer (AO) for ground units during Phase 1 is the Battalion Inspector - Instructor, not the Reserve unit commander which is a Reserve officer. This will require either the Reserve unit commander to be appointed as the AO or equipment to be transferred to a provisional Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC) IAW Reference (s) upon activation. Aviation units typically have the Reserve squadron commander as the AO.
 - d. MARFORRES receives limited support under Marine Corps Logistics Command's (MARCORLOGCOM's) Consolidated Storage Program (CSP). RC units are supported by Unit Issue Facilities which manage items such as chemical, biological, radiation and nuclear equipment, soft walled shelters, camouflage screening, and special mission equipment. However, MARFORRES units stock, store, and issue class (CL) II ICCE, whereas AC MEFs receive support from CSP Individual Issue Facility (IIF).
 - e. MARFORRES maintains limited intermediate supply activities for CL IX repair parts. MARFORRES receives supply support via logistic resources such as MARCORLOGCOM, Defense Logistics Agency, General Services Administration (GSA), and civilian third parties while at the HTC. CL II support is provided through a General Account managed by MARFORRES. MARFORRES does not maintain sustainment stocks of any class of supply. Units retain accompanying supplies or combat loads of materiel for use once activated.
 - f. MARFORRES possesses limited capabilities to requisition and manage CL VIII supplies. CL VIII consumables are sourced as required.
 - g. Figure A-1 lists the Classes of Supply.
 - h. Some Reserve sites do not possess an organizational level maintenance capability and select units possess limited intermediate level maintenance capabilities. Equipment requiring intermediate level

maintenance that is unavailable locally is evacuated to a number of different sites throughout CONUS depending upon the type of equipment.

i. All strategic mobility and distribution requirements beyond organic tactical and GSA assets are routed to and coordinated by the MARFORRES G-4.

	Classes of Supply
Class I	Rations - Subsistence (food and drinking water), health and comfort items
Class II	Clothing And Equipment - individual equipment, tentage, some aerial delivery equipment organizational tool sets and kits, hand tools, unclassified maps, admin and cleaning supplies
Class III	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) (package and bulk): fuels, lubricants, hydraulic oils
Class IV	Construction materials, including installed equipment and all fortification and barrier materials
Class V	Ammunition - bombs, explosives, mines, fuses, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets
Class VI	Personal demand items- health and hygiene products, writing material, snack food, beverages
Class VII	Major end items - launchers, tanks, vehicle
Class VIII	Medical material (equipment and consumables) including repair parts for medical equipment
Class IX	Repair parts and components to include kits, assemblies and subassemblies
Class X	Material to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development

Figure A-1: Classes of Supply

3. Continuing Actions. MARFORRES is responsible for SMCR units' logistical sustainment prior to activation.

a. Units conduct TA reviews IAW Reference (s) and identify CL II and VII shortfalls which require sourcing upon activation.

b. MARFORRES participates in War Reserve sustainment planning and Secondary Reparable computation activities to support sustainment in follow on phases.

c. 4th Marine Logistics Group provides intermediate level and overflow maintenance support in a limited capacity unless otherwise coordinated by MARFORRES.

d. MARFORRES conducts internal logistics inspections to ensure activation readiness is maintained. These inspections cover supply, maintenance, and embarkation.

e. MARFORRES develops logistics personnel augmentation requirements to support activation functions (e.g., supply, maintenance, transportation, etc.)

f. MARFORRES develops internal processes for control of logistics (people/processes/ technology) required to execute Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) force flow.

g. MARFORRES maintains current profiles in the DTS.

4. Phase 1: Preactivation. The supported MARFOR identifies force requirements during planning. Additionally, the supported MARFOR identifies those force requirements in the supported CCMD's TPFDD. Force flow requirements are sourced by MARFORRES, verified through MARFORCOM and verified by the supported MARFOR to the CCMD for validation and movement. MARFORRES is responsible for the SMCR unit's logistical support and force deployment until CMC transfers the unit to COMMARFORCOM in Phase 3.

a. MARFORRES identifies required unit equipment shortfalls and assists the command exercising ADCON and/or the supported MARFOR in the development of logistic estimates for sustainment (accompanying supplies and resupply) as well as a reception and force integration (R&FI) plan to support the seamless integration of AC/RC forces.

b. MARFORRES validates T/E or approved EDL deficiencies prior to activation. MARFORRES identifies to PP&O (South) equipment deficiencies required for sourcing. If the command assuming ADCON is unable to source these deficiencies internally, PP&O (South) identifies them to I&L for sourcing. In conjunction with MARCORLOGCOM, I&L sources identified equipment shortfalls through the global sourcing process.

c. PP&O (South) ICW I&L, MARFORRES, other supporting MARFORs/MEFs, and the SE determine an ILOC site based on reserve unit certification requirements and the TPFDD. MARFORRES submits an ILOC FOS request to the command exercising ADCON outlining the ILOC specific requirements to include, but not limited to: facilities, administrative, training, logistics, and communications support requirements. The command exercising ADCON uses the ILOC FOS to coordinate support from other MARFORs/MEFs and MCICOM as required.

d. Upon decision to activate a SMCR unit, MARFORRES coordinates with P&R and I&L to obtain fiscal appropriation data to fund the TOT and TOP during Phases 1, 2 and 6.

e. Logistics support (i.e. supply, maintenance, transportation, etc.) during Phases 1, 2 and 6 is the responsibility of MARFORRES. MARFORRES establishes logistics enabler cells (e.g., DSTs, Liaison Officers, etc.) to meet activation requirements as required.

f. As required, SMCR units request embarkation materiel (e.g., scales, pallets, nets, chains/devices, etc.)

g. MARFORRES coordinates with the command that will exercise ADCON of the SMCR unit for transfer of accountability of equipment IAW Reference (s).

h. The SMCR unit prepares movement and transportation plans to support the TPFDD. Based on ILOC and TPFDD available load date requirements, the unit submits movement requests IAW published MARFORRES guidelines.

i. Per Reference (t), the SMCR unit requests an upgrade to Force Activity Designator (F/AD) II to be effective a maximum of 180 days prior to the estimated deployment date.

5. Phase 2: Activation and Movement

a. MARFORCOM is a supporting MARFOR to MARFORRES during the activation and movement of SMCR units until CMC transfers the unit to COMMARFORCOM (Phase 3).

b. SMCR unit equipment that is not required to support the activation and is left behind when the unit deploys is designated as RBE. IAW Reference (s), MARFORRES designates who will account for and provide oversight on all SMCR RBE.

c. As required, I&L and MARFORRES establish a provisional DoDAAC for the Reserve commander to ensure accountability of funds and equipment during activation. Additionally, the Reserve commander appoints fiscal and accountable property officers IAW Reference (s).

d. Upon activation, the unit commanding officer assumes accountability of all deploying equipment IAW Reference (s). In the case of formations without a commander (e.g., detachments with an OIC), the senior Marine is appointed as the Responsible Officer under the supply account designated by MARFORCOM.

e. SMCR units verify ICCE inventories and requisition shortfalls for deploying personnel to include Navy augments. MARFORRES identifies any ICCE shortfalls that cannot be requisitioned or internally sourced from MARFORRES during the quarterly force synchronization conference. Once identified, ICCE shortfalls are sourced IAW Reference (r).

f. SMCR units conduct embarkation planning and verify content level data (Level VI) and lift requirements (Level IV) for transportation to the ILOC or POE. As required, MARFORRES ensures special handling (i.e. bonded, oversized, overweight equipment) or hazardous materiel documentation is included when requesting transportation.

g. Depending on surface lift transportation timelines and CCMD established unit latest arrival dates, equipment (on hand and globally sourced) may deploy starting in Phase 2 and continue through Phase 4.

6. Phase 3: Force Integration and Predeployment Preparations

a. At the ILOC/POE, SMCR units receive and integrate CL VII materiel and any accompanying supplies or materiel prescribed by the supported MARFOR for deployment that was not available prior to departing the HTC.

b. The SMCR unit and the command exercising ADCON conduct a joint limited technical inspection (JLTI) upon arrival at the ILOC. Appropriate service requests are opened based on the JLTI results. Funding is provided by MARFORRES for MARFORRES sourced equipment repairs or Stock List - 3 (SL-3) deficiencies. Funding for repairs or SL-3 deficiencies is provided by the sourcing command for non-MARFORRES sourced equipment.

c. Upon transfer of the unit to the command exercising ADCON, all deploying equipment is transferred from its MARFORRES DoDAAC to a DoDAAC determined by the command exercising ADCON IAW Reference (s). Logistics support (supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, and other services, and coordination of installations support) is the responsibility of the command exercising ADCON.

d. Self-deploying units coordinate the receipt of any supplemental equipment or supplies and incorporate them into their embarkation plans.

e. Any health service support requirements that could not be conducted at the HTC are performed during this phase prior to deployment.

f. Global sourcing and movement of equipment to support activated SMCR units is a continuous process. Every effort is made to transport globally sourced equipment to the ILOC for preparation and embarkation by the activated SMCR unit. However, force deployment lift timelines and equipment availability will dictate movement timelines.

g. The command exercising ADCON coordinates with I&L and P&R to obtain fiscal appropriation data to fund the TOT and TOP during Phase 3.

7. Phase 4: Deployment and Employment

a. Upon deployment, all deploying equipment is transferred from the DoDAAC designated by the command exercising ADCON to a DoDAAC determined by the supported MARFOR IAW Reference (s).

b. The SMCR unit and supported MARFOR conduct a JLTi once the equipment arrives at the POD. Appropriate service requests are opened based on the JLTi results. Funding is provided by the command exercising ADCON for equipment repairs or SL-3 deficiencies.

c. Logistics support (i.e. supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, other services, and coordination of installations support) is the responsibility of the supported MARFOR.

d. The supported MARFOR coordinates with I&L and P&R to obtain fiscal appropriation data for TOT and TOP for SMCR unit personnel and equipment during Phase 4.

e. The supported MARFOR or MAGTF submits a RILOC support request no fewer than 60 days prior to redeployment through their MARFOR chain of command back to the command exercising ADCON.

f. If required, PP&O (South) releases a reception, staging and onward movement message outlining the specific actions required by supporting MARFORs and other USMC agencies to effectively return the unit to their HTC.

g. Prior to redeployment, the SMCR unit and supported MARFOR conduct a JLTi. Appropriate service requests are opened based on the results of the JLTi. Funding is provided by the supported MARFOR for equipment repairs or SL-3 deficiencies.

8. Phase 5: Redeployment

a. SMCR units/dets will coordinate with the command exercising ADCON to ensure that all equipment (i.e. CL II (ICCE), CL VII, etc.) temporarily loaned prior to and during Phase 3 is identified and returned as directed prior to transitioning to Phase 6. This ensures all temporarily loaned equipment is returned to the sourcing unit, placed back in stores, disposed of, or actions to replace missing/lost equipment are completed IAW References (r) and (s) prior to the SMCR unit deactivating.

b. IAW Reference (s), MARFORRES sourced equipment is transferred from its supported MARFOR DoDAAC to a DoDAAC determined by MARFORRES. All non-MARFORRES sourced equipment is transferred from its supported MARFOR DoDAAC to a DoDAAC determined by the command exercising ADCON or I&L.

c. Logistics support (i.e. supply, maintenance, transportation, etc.) during Phase 5 is the responsibility of the command exercising ADCON.

d. Command exercising ADCON coordinates with I&L and P&R to obtain fiscal appropriation data to fund the TOT and TOP during Phase 5.

9. Phase 6: Deactivation

a. MARFORRES assists in conducting the necessary supply and maintenance activities to close out any service requests opened during redeployment.

b. As required, units request the appropriate F/AD designation to MARFORRES with an effective date of 90 days after deactivation.

10. Tasks

a. Installations and Logistics (I&L)

(1) As required, provide TOT funding to MARFORRES, the command exercising ADCON, and the supported MARFOR to support the movement of SMCR unit equipment to meet strategic transportation timelines.

(2) Coordinate with MARFORRES, PP&O (South) and MARCORLOGCOM to source activated SMCR unit equipment/materiel shortfalls.

(3) Coordinate with PP&O to direct sourcing of identified equipment shortfalls.

b. Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA). Ensure orders issued to individual Marines (IRR, IMA, Standby and Retirees) direct the member to report with required uniform items regardless of serviceability.

c. Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC)/Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM)

(1) Develop USMCR R&FI plans.

(2) Identify to I&L SMCR units' post activation logistical shortfalls that cannot be internally sourced.

(3) Provide ICCE to assigned Marine IMAs upon activation and recover equipment upon deactivation IAW Reference (r) and (s).

(4) Plan, coordinate funding, and coordinate execution of TOT and TOP during Phases 3 and 5.

(5) Coordinate planning for logistical and deployment/redeployment support of activated SMCR forces with supporting commands. (MARFORCOM)

(6) Capture, record, and report clothing and individual equipment costs to P&R (BE) for reimbursement.

(7) In the event that the SMCR unit's mission/training requirements change less than 90 days prior to deployment, resulting in an unforecasted CL V (W) ammunition request, the command exercising ADCON submits the request to the local Ammunition Supply Point for support. Requests for CL V (W) ammunition above and beyond the SMCR unit's predeployment allocation are submitted through the chain of command for sourcing and support in the form of a special allowance request to TECOM.

(8) Recover individual/unit issued equipment during RILOC that were issued during Phase 3 IAW Reference (r).

d. Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM). Plan for and provide installations and base operating support as required.

e. Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES)

(1) Plan for and provide the logistical support required to support activation and deactivation of SMCR forces.

(2) Identify SMCR unit activation related logistical shortfalls to I&L and MARFORCOM.

(3) Requests I&L provide TOT appropriation data allowing movement of SMCR unit equipment to meet strategic transportation timelines.

(4) Plan, coordinate funding, and coordinate execution of TOT and TOP during Phases 1, 2 and 6.

(5) Coordinate the distribution of force held materiel that is shipped from MARCORLOGCOM centralized storage/readiness facilities to either the unit's HTC, ILOCs, or POEs, consistent with the supported MARFOR's concept of deployment.

(6) Conduct the necessary supply transactions to facilitate appropriate accountability throughout the deployment/redeployment process.

(7) Capture, record, and report clothing and individual equipment costs to P&R (BE) for reimbursement.

(8) Provide uniforms up to the Minimum Requirements List to SMCR unit members.

(9) Provide the necessary ICCE required by the supported MARFOR to SMCR unit members.

(10) Recover MARFORRES issued individual and unit issued equipment during deactivation.

(11) Transfer CL V (W) ammunition allowances via Training Ammunition Management Information System to the command exercising ADCON at least 90 days prior to the first month that training will occur.

(12) Approve upgraded F/AD requests from activated SMCR units upon CMC activation message.

(13) Coordinate with P&R and I&L to obtain fiscal appropriation data to fund the transportation of SMCR unit personnel and equipment during Phases 1, 2 and 6.

f. Marine Corps Logistics Command (MARCORLOGCOM)

(1) As tasked by I&L, source materiel required by supported and supporting MARFORs during SMCR unit activation/deactivation.

(2) Report any financial expenditures to support the SMCR unit activation to I&L and P&R.

(3) As tasked by I&L, source materiel to offset SMCR unit T/E shortfalls.

g. Supported MARFOR

(1) Identify Force equipment requirements to MARFORRES during Phase 1.

(2) Plan, coordinate funding, and coordinate execution of TOT and TOP during Phase 4.

(3) Conduct JLTIs with the SMCR unit once the equipment arrives at the POD. Appropriate service requests are opened based on the results of the JLTi. Deficiency funding is provided by the command exercising ADCON.

(4) Conduct JLTIs with the SMCR unit prior to redeployment to the RILOC. Appropriate service requests are opened based on the results of the JLTi. Deficiency funding is provided by the supported MARFOR.

(5) Determine the DoDAAC that all deploying equipment will be transferred to upon arrival to the supported MARFOR IAW Reference (s).

(6) Upon redeployment, transfer all deploying equipment to a DoDAAC determined by MARFORRES, the command exercising ADCON, or I&L IAW Reference (s).

(7) Provide logistics support (i.e. supply, maintenance, transportation, health services, other services, and coordination of installations support) for Phase 4.

VOLUME 3: APPENDIX B “CONCEPT OF UNIT/DETACHMENT ADMINISTRATION” SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES Hyperlinks are denoted by <u><i>bold, italic, blue and underlined font</i></u>. The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted. All Volume changes denoted in <i>blue font</i> will reset to black font upon a full revision of this Volume.			
CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

APPENDIX B

CONCEPT OF UNIT/DETACHMENT ADMINISTRATION

1. Purpose. To establish the concept of administration during the activation of Reserve units/dets.
2. Background. Effective administrative support for activated Marines is critical in ensuring the highest level of readiness for the Total Force. Administrative support to Reserve Marines demands special consideration during the planning and execution of an activation event. Commanders and their staffs must understand the command relationships throughout activation IOT effectively provide administrative support to activated Reserve personnel.
3. Execution
 - a. The following establishes tasks by phase. Figure B-1 identifies administrative responsibilities by phase.
 - b. Concept of Administrative Support. Specific administrative tasks during each phase of activation are discussed below. Anticipating and preparing to execute these responsibilities is incumbent upon all commands to ensure seamless administrative integration. This requires deliberate planning and coordination in anticipation of execution.
 - (1) Planning Considerations. There are continuing actions to be maintained overarching all phases of activation. These actions include maintaining individual administrative, security (Isolated Personnel Report, security clearances), training, and dental/medical records to ensure information is up to date. MARFORRES conducts Force Readiness Assessment and Assistance Program inspections to ensure SMCR unit readiness for activation.
 - (2) Augmentation Guidelines to Support Activated Reserve Units/Dets. Commands providing administrative support to units/dets may submit requests for additional augmentation via the chain of command to PP&O (South), POC and MMIB-2 IAW Reference (I). The following ratios are provided as a guideline for requesting augmentation:
 - (a) Assigned to support unit/det without organic G/S-1 capability.
 1. Personnel Officer (0170): 1:200 activated Reserve Marines. Additional Personnel Officer (0170) or Manpower Officer (0102) 1:750 activated Reserve Marines.
 2. Administration Specialist (SSgt-MSgt) (0111): 1:200 activated Reserve Marines. Additional SSgt – MSgt 1:500 activated Reserve Marines.
 3. Administration Specialist (Cpl-Sgt) (0111): 1:200 activated Reserve Marines. Additional Cpl - Sgt 1:100 activated Reserve Marines.
 4. Administration Specialist (Pvt-L/Cpl) (0111): 1:100 activated Reserve Marines.

5. Administration Specialist (Cpl–Sgt) (0111) and (Pvt-L/Cpl) (0111) 1:30-99 activated Reserve Marines.

(b) Assigned to supporting regional Installation Personnel Administration Center (IPAC)

1. Personnel Officer (0170) or Senior Administrative Specialist (MSGT/MGYSGT 0111): 1:1,000 activated Reserve Marines.

2. Administration Specialist (SSgt-GySgt) (0111): 1:500 activated Reserve Marines.

3. Administration Specialist (Cpl-Sgt) (0111): 1:100 activated Reserve Marines.

4. Administration Specialist (Pvt-L/Cpl) (0111): 1:100 activated Reserve Marines.

(3) The Activation Readiness Compliance message submitted by MARFORRES in Phase 2 and the Deactivation Readiness Compliance message submitted by the command exercising ADCON in Phase 5 will reflect the status of completing all tasks on the Administrative Task Checklist for the applicable Phase. For any task not fully completed, an explanation will be provided. The Administrative Task Checklist is provided in the applicable MCBul 3120. Figure B-2 is a sample Administrative Task Checklist.

c. Tasks by Phase

(1) Phases 1 and 2. These phases include preactivation, as well as activation and movement. MARFORRES and MARFORCOM will coordinate between appropriate MARFORs, MCICOM IPACs, SMCR units, and supporting commands ensuring timely and accurate administrative action.

(a) Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES)

1. Provide representatives to participate in scheduled PP&O/MARFORCOM led ILOC conferences to conduct planning for all Reserve activation events.

2. Coordinate with command exercising ADCON to identify requirements for administration/logistics/funding (lodging, messing, rental cars, etc.) IOT generate orders.

3. Coordinate with the command exercising ADCON, supported MARFOR for administrative support to activated units/dets.

4. Provide administrative augmentation to the command exercising ADCON S/G-1 and/or IPAC as directed by M&RA.

5. Coordinate administrative support between the MARFORCOM, command exercising ADCON, the supported MARFOR, MCICOM IPAC, the designated Disbursing Office and the unit/det.

6. Establish effective lines of communication to ensure supporting actions are completed.
 7. Complete Phase 1 and 2 administrative tasks outlined in the applicable Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBul) 3120.
 8. Conduct predeployment medical/dental screening IAW Reference (p).
 9. Submit the Activation Readiness Compliance message to CMC (PO), (POC), (PP&O (South)), info MARFORCOM, prior to notifying CMC that the unit/det is ready to be transferred to COMMARFORCOM. The message shall reflect the status of Phases 1 and 2 administrative task completion as outlined in the Administrative Task Checklist of the applicable MCBul 3120.
 10. Conduct Unit, Personal and Family Readiness Program briefs IAW Reference (q).
- (b) Command Exercising Administrative Control (ADCON)
1. Provide representatives to participate in scheduled PP&O/MARFORCOM led ILOC conferences to conduct planning for activation.
 2. Respond to requests for administrative/logistics/funding (lodging, messing, rental cars, etc.) support.
 3. Coordinate with MARFORRES to review issues highlighted in the Activation Readiness Compliance message in preparation for transfer of the unit/det. Address major concerns to CMC (PO), (POC), (PP&O (South)) prior to the transfer of the unit/det to COMMARFORCOM.
 4. As required, submit S/G-1 augmentation request via parent MARFOR (G-1) and MARFORCOM (G-1) to PP&O (South), POC and MMIB-2. Provide justification based on force size and duration of support during established activation timelines.
 5. Designate an administrative POC to coordinate administrative support between MARFORRES, the supported MARFOR, MCICOM IPAC, the designated Disbursing Office and the unit/det.
 6. Provide unit/det members with a predeployment brief regarding deployment entitlements, benefits, travel claim/voucher requirements, etc.
 7. Establish effective lines of communication to ensure supporting actions are completed.
 8. Coordinate with Regional Disbursing Offices to identify a POC and conduct planning for activation.
- (c) Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) Installation Personnel Administration Center (IPAC)

1. Provide representatives to participate in scheduled PP&O/ MARFORCOM led ILOC conferences to conduct planning for activation.

2. As required, submit augmentation request via MCICOM to PP&O (South), POC and MMIB-2.

3. Designate an administrative POC to coordinate support between MARFORRES, MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC, the command exercising ADCON, the designated Disbursing Office, and the unit/det.

4. Establish effective lines of communication to ensure supporting actions are completed.

(2) Phases 3, 4 and 5. These phases include force integration and predeployment preparations, deployment and employment, and redeployment.

(a) Plans, Policies and Operations (PP&O). Adjudicate requests for replacements of Marines that redeploy early.

(b) Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES)

1. Maintain lines of communication to provide quality assurance of administrative support throughout the phases.

2. Coordinate with the command exercising ADCON and the supported MARFOR providing administrative support to activated units/dets.

3. During Phase 5, review the Deactivation Readiness Compliance message. Coordinate with the command exercising ADCON in preparation for transfer of the unit/det. Address major concerns to CMC (PO) (POC), and (PP&O (South)) prior to transfer to COMMARFORRES.

4. Coordinate with MARFORCOM, command exercising ADCON, and supported MARFOR to process Marines redeploying early.

5. If PP&O approves a replacement, coordinate with PP&O (South), command exercising ADCON and the supported MARFOR for sourcing, preparation, and movement to the deployment location.

(c) Command Exercising Administrative Control (ADCON)

1. Synchronize support between the unit/det, MARFORRES, MCICOM (IPACs), Regional Disbursing Office POCs, and supported MARFORs (or III MEF for Unit Deployment Program (UDP)).

2. Coordinate with the supported MARFOR (or III MEF for UDP) to ensure the administrative requirements are completed prior to and throughout the deployment.
 3. Complete Phase 3, 4 and 5 administrative tasks outlined in the Administrative Task Checklist of the applicable MCBul 3120.
 4. During Phase 5, conduct post deployment medical/dental screening IAW Reference (p).
 5. During Phase 5, submit a Deactivation Readiness Compliance message to CMC (PO), (POC), (PP&O (South)), info MARFORRES, MARFORCOM prior to notifying CMC that the unit/det is ready to be transferred to COMMARFORRES. The message shall reflect the status of Phase 3, 4, 5 administrative task completion as outlined in the Administrative Task Checklist of the applicable MCBul 3120.
 6. Prior to transfer to COMMARFORRES, report status of completion of required administrative readiness tasks to CMC (PO), (POC), (PP&O (South)), info MARFORCOM G-1. Identify any tasks that were not completed.
 7. Coordinate with MARFORRES, MARFORCOM and the supported MARFOR to process Marines redeploying early.
 8. If PP&O approves a replacement for a Marine that redeploys early, coordinate with MARFORRES, MARFORCOM and the supported MARFOR for sourcing, preparation and movement to the deployment location.
 9. Conduct Unit, Personal, and Family Readiness Program briefs IAW Reference (q).
- (d) Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) Installation Personnel Administration Center (IPAC). Provide administrative support to the unit/det via coordination with the command exercising ADCON.
- (e) Supported MARFOR
1. Maintain effective lines of communication with MARFORRES, MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC, and the command exercising ADCON IOT ensure all administrative requirements are met.
 2. Coordinate with MARFORRES, MARFORCOM and command exercising ADCON to process Marines redeploying early.
 3. If PP&O approves a replacement, coordinate with MARFORRES, PP&O (South) and command exercising ADCON for sourcing, preparation and movement to the deployment location.

4. Ensure information regarding Marines redeploying early is sent to MARFORCOM, command exercising ADCON, and MARFORRES in official message traffic.

5. Conduct Unit, Personal, and Family Readiness Program briefs IAW Reference (q).

(3) Phase 6. This phase includes the return to HTC and subsequent deactivation.

(a) MARFORRES

1. Coordinate with the MARFORCOM and the command exercising ADCON to resolve any incomplete administrative issues.

2. Conduct Unit, Personal, and Family Readiness Program briefs IAW Reference (q).

3. Complete administrative tasks outlined in the administrative task checklist of the applicable MCBul 3120.

(b) Command Exercising Administrative Control (ADCON). Coordinate with MARFORRES to resolve any incomplete administrative issues.

4. General Administrative Procedures

a. Fitness Reports. IAW Reference (u), SMCR and IMA Marines being activated/deployed under the same Reporting Senior (RS) do not have a report due upon activation. SMCR and IMA Marines being activated/deployed under a different RS must have a transfer “TR” report completed with an ending date one day prior to the date of activation. Fitness reports will be completed and submitted for any occasion occurring during activation which requires a fitness report. During periods of activation, activated RC Marines will continue to receive an annual “AR” report. Upon deactivation, all RC Marines will receive a “CS” report. Any periods of Leave While Awaiting Separation (LWAS) or PDMRA should be annotated as a period of non-availability.

b. Junior Enlisted Performance Evaluation System (JEPES)

(1) IAW Reference (v), activated RC Marines will receive a Transfer (TR) evaluation upon activation and again upon deactivation.

(2) While activated, RC Marines will receive Semi Annual (SA) evaluations and the Reserve Annual (AN) evaluation will be omitted.

c. Awards. Recommendations for personal awards must be submitted via the supported MARFOR’s, command exercising ADCON’s or MARFORRES’ chain of command. Unit commanders will ensure all

Marines are awarded all authorized service or campaign medals/ribbons prior to deactivation IAW Reference (w).

d. Promotions. Activated RC Marines will continue to be promoted under Reserve cutting scores and meritorious promotion allocations IAW Reference (x).

e. Permissive Temporary Additional Duty (PTAD). IAW Reference (y), the only PTAD applicable to activated RC Marines is for paternity leave and PDMRA. Activated Marines requesting PTAD for humanitarian reasons may submit requests to CMC (MMEA-86). CMC (MMEA-86) will only approve humanitarian PTAD in three month increments not to exceed a total of six months. Humanitarian transfers will not be considered. Activated RC Marines requiring a humanitarian transfer or a period of PTAD in excess of six months may request early deactivation.

f. Post Deployment/Mobilization Respite Absence (PDMRA). PDMRA is awarded to Marines under the SecNav's jurisdiction who are deployed or activated beyond established DoD rotation frequency thresholds. PDMRA awards administrative absence days. For AC Marines, PDMRA is accrued based upon established deployment thresholds being exceeded and deployment location. For RC Marines, PDMRA is accrued based upon established activation thresholds being exceeded; with the number of days accrued monthly being based upon deployment location.

g. Leave

(1) IAW Reference (y), RC Marines have the option to take accumulated leave, receive payment for unused leave, or carry forward unused leave to a future qualifying period of active duty.

(2) Requests to extend activation in order to take accumulated leave will be submitted to COMMARFORRES for adjudication. In no circumstance will orders be extended beyond statutory limitations.

h. TriCare Benefits.

(1) RC Marines identified for involuntary activation and their eligible dependents are entitled to preactivation Tricare coverage. Eligibility is effective the date of official notification or 180 days prior to the date of activation, whichever is later.

(2) RC Marines being deactivated from a period of involuntary activation and their eligible dependents are entitled to Transitional Assistance Management Program (TAMP) Tricare coverage. TAMP provides 180 days of transitional health care benefits following deactivation.

i. Transition Readiness Program (TRP)

(1) Requirements

(a) IAW References (z) and (aa), the TRP was updated October 2019 and includes Individualized Initial Counseling, Pre-Separation Counseling, Transition Readiness Seminar, Tracks,

Capstone Review, and Commander's Verification as confirmed by the Transition Readiness staff and the Commanding Officer (or designee) using a completed eForm DD2648.

(b) RC Marines, who previously completed the TRP after October 2019, are encouraged, but not required to complete the TRP based on space available.

(c) RC Marines, who never completed the TRP, and are being deactivated after serving 180 continuous active duty days, are required complete the TRP.

(d) RC Marines, who are permanently separating or retiring from the RC, are required to complete the TRP beginning no later than 365 days prior to separation or retirement.

(e) RC Marines, who are deactivating, are required to complete TRP no later than 365 day timeframe prior to deactivation.

(f) Registration for the TRP is facilitated by the Unit Transition Coordinator and Installation Transition Readiness Staff.

(2) Resources Available for Individual Marines

(a) Marine for Life Network. Connects Transitioning Marines to education, employment and other Veteran services that aid in their career and life goals outside of the military. Available on-line at: <https://usmc-mccs.org/services/career/marine-for-life-network/>.

(b) Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program (YRRP). Provides Marines and families information on healthcare, education, financial and legal benefits before, during and after deployments. Available on-line at: <https://www.yellowribbon.mil/>.

(c) Families Over Coming Under Stress (FOCUS). Provides resilience training to military children, families and couples. Available on-line at: <https://focusproject.org/focus-and-deployment-cycle>.

(d) Military One Source. 24/7 connection to information and support on a wide range of topics to help you reach your goals. Available on-line at: <https://www.militaryonesource.mil/>.

Phase	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Preactivation	Activation and Movement	Force Integration and Pre-deployment Preparations	Deployment and Employment	Re-deployment	Deactivation
Begins	PP&O notifies MARFORRES of intent to activate (NTA msg)	Activation Date	CMC transfers unit/det COMMAR FORCOM	Day after arrival at in-theater POD	Day after arrive at designated POD	Day after CMC transfers unit/det to COMMAR FORRES

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)
Volume 3, Appendix B **MCO 3061.1 – V3**
01 Jun 2022

Ends	Day prior to Activation Date	Day prior to CMC transferring unit/det COMMARFORCOM	Arrive at in-theater POD	Arrive at designated POD	CMC transfers unit/det COMMARFORRES	Unit/det and Marines deactivated return to Inactive Duty status
Command	COMMARFORRES		COMMARFORCOM			COMMARFORRES
Supporting	MARFORCOM, supported MARFOR, MCICOM		MARFORRES, MCICOM			MARFORCOM, Command Exercising ADCON, supported MARFOR, MCICOM
Supported	MARFORRES		Command Exercising ADCON			MARFORRES
Admin Responsibility	MARFORRES		Command Exercising ADCON			MARFORRES
S/G-1	MARFORRES		Command Exercising ADCON			MARFORRES
Call to duty orders (MROWS)	MARFORRES					
Travel Authorizations (DTS)	MARFORRES		Command Exercising ADCON			MARFORRES
Travel/Pay Document Reimbursement	MARFORRES		Command Exercising ADCON			MARFORRES
Unit Diary	MARFORRES		MCICOM/Regional IPAC/supported MARFOR			MARFORRES

Figure B-1: Administrative Responsibilities by Phase

SAMPLE ADMINISTRATIVE TASK CHECKLIST	
PHASE 1 MARFORRES	Report EID
	Conduct Pre-mob audits/Report training event code Z0
	Validate Family Care Plan
	Establish/confirm GTCC account
	Place GTCCs in "misison critical"
	Verify/create member AD and RC DTS profiles
	Detach AD DTS profile & coordinate with command exercising ADCON to pull AD DTS profile
	Validate Security Clearances
	Complete MROWS orders
	Complete Phase 2 RC DTS Authorization
	Verify members have sufficient time on contract
	Transfer member to active duty
PHASE 2 MARFORRES	Join member to active duty
	Start entitlements (BAH, CONUS COLA)
	Start FSA (after 31 days) if applicable and ensure FSA Form completed
	Conduct New Join Audit (report Screening Date)
	Ensure JEPES or FitReps actions completed
	I&I - Issue reporting/detaching endorsement
	DPC/RSU - conduct admin audit in conjunction with IPAC.
	DPC/RSU - provide report/detach endorsement
	Report admin task completion to COMMARFORCOM
	Command exercising ADCON complete Phase 3 AD DTS Profile authorization
PHASE 3 Command Exercising ADCON	Marines that conduct Phase 3 at a site <u>other than</u> their HTC (e.g. Camp Pendleton/ Camp Lejeune) will be TAD excess effective on the transfer of command to COMMARFORCOM
	Marines that conduct Phase 3 at their HTC will be placed in TAD excess on the 15th day after activation unless otherwise stipulated on the transfer of command message
	Attach members TAD excess to RUC/MCC
	Confirm AD DTS profile was gained
	Submit Phase 2 RC DTS Profile voucher (with split disbursement)
	Pull GTCC account
	Confirm CNA with CNA# provided by billeting (as applicable)
	Review pay & entitlements
	Complete 30 day travel claims for Navy personnel
	Provide report/detach endorsement
	Coordinate support w/designated IPAC and supported MARFOR
	Supported MARFOR complete Phase 4 AD DTS Profile authorization

SAMPLE ADMINISTRATIVE TASK CHECKLIST (Con't)	
PHASE 4 Supported MARFOR	Attach members TAD excess to RUC/MCC (as applicable)
	Start deployment entitlements
	Submit Phase 3 AD DTS Profile Voucher (with split disbursement)
	Provide reporting endorsement (entering phase 4)
	Ensure JEPES or FitReps actions completed
	Pull GTCC
	Verify GTCC mission critical status
	Complete 30 day partial travel claims for Navy personnel
	Ensure AD DTS Profile authorizations and vouchers are completed for Phase 4 concurrent travel
	Coordinate support with the designated IPAC and employing MARFOR
	Coordinate with servicing disbursing offices to minimize outstanding travel claims
	Provide report/detach endorsement and reconcile orders as required for each physical location
	Command exercising ADCON complete Phase 5 AD DTS Profile Authorization
PHASE 5 Command Exercising ADCON	For Marines that are completing Phase 5 at their HTC, TAD excess will be terminated on the 15th day
	Verify GTCC in a mission critical status
	Submit Phase 4 AD DTS Profile Voucher (with split disbursement)
	Complete 30 day partial claims for Navy personnel
	Coordinate support with the designated IPAC and supported MARFOR
	Coordinate w/servicing disbursing offices for outstanding travel claims
	Identify medical/legal holds and coordinate with MFC, MFR, SMCR unit as applicable
	Verify MCTFS to reflect the end to deployment benefits & entitlements
	Provide report/detach endorsement and reconcile orders as required for each physical location
	Ensure completion of all TAMP/TAP requirements
	Terminate TAD Excess
	Report admin task completion to MARFORCOM/MARFORRES
PHASE 6 MARFORRES	Upon final settlement of all AD DTS Profile Vouchers - detach AD DTS Profile
	Complete Phase 5 AD DTS Profile Voucher (with split disbursement)
	Complete Phase 6 RC DTS Profile Authorization
	Review orders
	Review report/detach endorsements for accuracy
	Pull GTCCs back onto parent SMCR hierarchy verify mission critical status until final claim is settled
	Coordinate w/servicing Disbursing Office for outstanding claims
	Ensure zero balance GTCC accounts
	Ensure JEPES or FitReps actions completed
	Review submission of awards (submit via supported MARFOR chain of command)
	Modify MROWS orders and MCTFS to reflect new EAS/ECC (as applicable) based on actual deactivation date
	Ensure completion of 11060 and Leave Awaiting Separation diary entry
	Deactivate member (DD 214)

Figure B-2: Sample Administrative Task Checklist

VOLUME 3: APPENDIX C “CONCEPT OF FISCAL MANAGEMENT” SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES Hyperlinks are denoted by <u><i>bold, italic, blue and underlined font.</i></u> The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted. All Volume changes denoted in <i>blue font</i> will reset to black font upon a full revision of this Volume.			
CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

APPENDIX C

CONCEPT OF FISCAL MANAGEMENT

1. **Purpose.** This appendix provides a concept of fiscal management for Marine Corps Reserve units/dets and IAs that are being activated. Separate guidance will be published for major contingency operations or declaration of war/national emergency.

2. **Background.** The category of funding is determined by the primary beneficiary of the majority of the work performed by the member(s). All RC units/dets or IAs that activate in support of the AC will be funded with active duty appropriations: Military Personnel, Marine Corps (MPMC) (1105) and Operations & Maintenance, Marine Corps (O&MMC) (1106). Historical precedence does not circumvent fiscal law requirements.

a. MROWS is utilized for order generation and authority. MROWS orders serve as the foundational document to have an RC Marine in an active duty status. DTS is a travel system and will be utilized for travel authorization and settlement. The Activated Reserves DTS Manual should be referenced and is located at: https://www.manpower.usmc.mil/webcenter/portal/MIFTM/pages_reservecomp.

b. PRA and commuting distance indicators for each RC Marine must be updated and verified in the Marine Corps Total Force System. The RC Marine's PRA is necessary for accurate travel entitlements and settlement.

c. All RC units/dets or IAs that activate are funded by the responsible command during each respective phase of the activation – deactivation cycle. Travel and per diem for activated units/dets or IAs will be provided by P&R to the responsible commands in excess of their organic budget. All other O&MMC costs will be funded via the responsible command's organic budget.

3. There are six phases in the activation life cycle. Funds are allocated by activation authority IAW each phase of the life cycle.

4. The responsibility for O&MMC funding by phase for unit/det activations is as follows:

Phase 1: Preactivation (No activation funding required)

Phase 2: Activation and Movement (MARFORRES)

Phase 3: Force Integration and Predeployment Preparations (MARFORCOM or the command exercising ADCON)

Phase 4: Deployment and Employment (supported MARFOR)

Phase 5: Redeployment: (MARFORCOM or the command exercising ADCON)

Phase 6: Deactivation: (MARFORRES)

5. The responsibility for O&MMC funding by phase for IAs activations is as follows:

Phase 1: Preactivation (No activation funding required)

Phase 2: Activation and Movement (MMIB-2/M&RA)

Phase 3: Force Integration and Predeployment Preparations (MMIB-2/M&RA)

Phase 4: Deployment and Employment (supported MARFOR)

Phase 5: Redeployment: (supported MARFOR)

Phase 6: Deactivation: (MMIB-2/M&RA)

6. Tasks

a. Programs and Resources (P&R)

- (1) Provide advice and recommendations to PP&O and coordinate with MARFORCOM and M&RA concerning fiscal resources associated with synchronization, generation, mobilization, activation, integration, deployment, and redeployment of Reserve units/dets and IAs.
- (2) Oversee (1) the Marine Corps Programming, Budgeting, Execution and Assessment portions of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, Execution, and Assessment (PPBEA) process and (2) Program Objective Memorandum (POM) development and submission process to support force synchronization and force generation processes.
- (3) Provide fiscal estimates of supportability to PP&O IOT support force synchronization/force generation planning and execution.
- (4) Publish fiscal guidance that includes and supports activation and deployment in support of contingencies, crisis operations, and RC support to CCDR requirements.
- (5) Assist in developing and establishing budget requirements for purchasing identified critical MARFORRES equipment shortfalls.
- (6) Prepare and refine service supplemental budget requests to Congress.
- (7) Coordinate with PP&O in submission of budget requests related to involuntary activation of Reserve capabilities in support of non-contingency CCDR operational requirements.
- (8) Upon release of the NTA message, provide MPMC and O&MMC funding and appropriate fiscal data (e.g. unique identification such as Special Interest Codes or tasks/sub-tasks information) to MARFORRES, MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC, command exercising ADCON, and the supported MARFOR IOT activate, process and equip RC Marines.
- (9) Provide MPMC and O&MMC funding to M&RA (MMIB-2) IOT support activating and processing IA RC Marines within funding controls approved by Congress.
- (10) Participate in the force generation process and force synchronization conferences to coordinate support for the financial resourcing of deploying unit/det, task-organized forces, and standing crisis response forces.
- (11) Capture, record, and calculate Total Force manpower and equipment funding requirements during all contingencies, and report to the DoD Comptroller.
- (12) Publish an operational concept of fiscal management for Marine Corps Reserve units/dets and individuals that are being activated for major contingency operations and/or declaration of war/national emergency.

b. Plans, Policies and Operations (PP&O)

- (1) PP&O serves as the Program Manager for RC activations. Advocate for both MPMC and O&MMC requirements and funding throughout the PPBEA life cycle.

- (2) Oversee the programming of all manpower costs for pay and allowances, per diem and travel (MPMC and O&MMC) ISO activating units/dets.
- (3) Coordinate with P&R throughout budget development to ensure budgetary requests remain aligned with RC unit/det activation requirements.
- (4) Maintain current and future activation projections based on GFM requirements. Provide the activation plan and projected work years to M&RA for submission to P&R for development of POM and budget submission.
- (5) Provide projected USNR work years to P&R for development of POM and budget submission.
- (6) In accordance with approved Program & Budget amounts, determine the Reserve Work Year division between unit/det activation and IA IOT support GFM requirements prior to the start of each FY.
- (7) Provide activation request to P&R prior to NTA in support of funding allocation.
- (8) Validate RC units/dets activations on a quarterly basis. Provide a listing of units/dets to P&R by activation authority, requirement name, number of personnel, and activation/deactivation dates in order to generate fiscal controls.
- (9) Develop, manage, and track all costs associated with the periods of activation ICW P&R.
- (10) Coordinate with MARFORCOM, MARFORPAC, MARFORRES, P&R, M&RA, USFFC, and the supported MARFOR as required in support of RC activations.

c. Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA)

- (1) Consolidate RC unit/det and IA work year plans and provide to P&R for POM/budget development.
- (2) Submit travel and per diem budget estimates (for Phases 2, 3, and 6) to P&R for IAs activated in support of contingency operations during POM/budget development.
- (3) Fund all travel and per diem costs for Phases 2, 3, and 6 for activated IAs.
- (4) Track work years by grade, longevity, contingency, and authority for RC activations. Provide work year data to P&R on a monthly basis and as required.
- (5) Identify RC IA activations in support of contingency operations. As the program manager for activated IA, ICW P&R, develop, manage, and track all costs associated with the periods of activation.
- (6) Coordinate with PP&O, MARFORRES, P&R, and the supported MARFOR as required in support of RC activations.

d. Installations and Logistics (I&L)

- (1) Coordinate with US Fleet Forces Command Comptroller for Navy funded Transportation Account Codes (TAC) and Lines of Accounting (LOA) for all equipment movement requirements from

designated HTC to the ILOC and upon return RILOC to the HTC, for reserve equipment moving in support of II MEF to track transportation costs of equipment movements.

(2) Coordinate with Commander, Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) Comptroller for Navy funded TAC for reserve equipment movements in support of I MEF and III MEF. Provide applicable TAC information to MARFORRES.

(3) Provide HQMC second destination transportation, TOT funded TACs to MARFORRES and track all costs for strategic transportation charges in support of cross-leveling of RBE, and all sustainment transportation in support of designated units/dets activated.

e. Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES)

(1) Submit estimated Phases 2 and 6 travel and per diem costs to PP&O for activated units/dets.

(2) Fund travel and per diem costs of activated units/dets and MARFORRES IMAs as applicable during phases 2 and 6, and report any unfunded shortfalls IAW P&R published financial management guidance.

(3) Coordinate with P&R no less than quarterly to identify funding requirements and shortfalls IOT ensure resources are in place to support activation timelines.

f. Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC)

(1) Submit estimated Phase 3 travel and per diem costs, Phase 4 OCONUS deployed per diem costs, and Phase 5 travel and per diem costs to PP&O for activated units/dets participating in predeployment processing and training, deployment, and post deployment processing conducted at West Coast ILOCs during budget development. For activations where MARFORPAC is the supported MARFOR, see paragraph (h) below.

(2) Fund travel and per diem costs of activated unit/dets during Phase 3, Phase 4 (OCONUS deployed per diem only) and Phase 5, and report any unfunded shortfalls IAW P&R published financial management guidance. For activations where MARFORPAC is the supported MARFOR, see paragraph (h) below.

g. Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM)

(1) Submit estimated Phase 3 travel and per diem costs, Phase 4 OCONUS deployed per diem costs, and Phase 5 travel and per diem costs to PP&O for activated units/dets participating in predeployment processing and training, deployment, and post deployment processing conducted at East Coast ILOCs during budget development.

(2) Fund travel and per diem costs of activated unit/dets during Phase 3, Phase 4 (OCONUS deployed per diem only) and Phase 5, and report any unfunded shortfalls IAW P&R published financial management guidance.

h. Supported MARFOR

(1) Submit estimated Phase 4 travel and per diem costs (excluding OCONUS deployed per diem) to PP&O for activated units/dets during budget development.

(2) Submit estimated Phase 4 travel and per diem costs (excluding OCONUS deployed per diem) and Phase 5 travel and per diem costs to M&RA for activated IAs participating in predeployment processing and training, deployment, and post deployment processing conducted at DPC/RSU during budget development.

(3) Fund all travel and per diem costs of activated units/dets during Phase 4 (excluding OCONUS deployed per diem) and report any unfunded shortfalls IAW P&R published financial management guidance.

VOLUME 3: APPENDIX D “TITLE 10 VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY ACTIVATION AUTHORITIES” SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES Hyperlinks are denoted by <u><i>bold, italic, blue and underlined font</i></u>. The original publication date of this Marine Corps Order (MCO) Volume (right header) will not change unless/until a full revision of the MCO has been conducted. All Volume changes denoted in <i>blue font</i> will reset to black font upon a full revision of this Volume.			
CHAPTER VERSION	PAGE PARAGRAPH	SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES	DATE OF CHANGE

1. Table D-1 provides the verbiage of the Title 10 authorities as they existed at the time this MCO was published. All question of interpretation will be referred to the command's staff judge advocate.

		Voluntary and Involuntary Title 10 Authorities*
		Voluntary
	Section	Description
1	12301(d) Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS); (Excess of Annual training; Other training, Special work, OPS support)	(d) At any time, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may order a member of a reserve component under his jurisdiction to active duty, or retain him on active duty, <u>with the consent of that member</u> . However, a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State concerned.
2	12301(h) Medical Hold	(h)(1) When authorized by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of a military department may, <u>with the consent of the member</u> , order a member of a reserve component to active duty— (A) to receive authorized medical care; (B) to be medically evaluated for disability or other purposes; or (C) to complete a required Department of Defense health care study, which may include an associated medical evaluation of the member. (2) A member ordered to active duty under this subsection may, <u>with the member's consent</u> , be retained on active duty, if the Secretary concerned considers it appropriate, for medical treatment for a condition associated with the study or evaluation, if that treatment of the member is otherwise authorized by law. (3) A member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may be ordered to active duty under this subsection only with the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State concerned.
3	12311	Active duty agreements (a) To provide definite terms of active duty (other than for training) for Reserves <u>with their consent</u> , the Secretary concerned may make a standard written agreement with any member of a reserve component under his jurisdiction requiring the member to serve for a period of active duty (other than for training) of not more than five years. When such an agreement expires, a new one may be made. This subsection does not apply in time of war declared by Congress. (b) An agreement may not be made under subsection (a) unless the specified period of duty is at least 12 months longer than any period of active duty that the member is otherwise required to perform. (c) Agreements made under subsection (a) shall be uniform so far as practicable, and are subject to such standards and policies as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the armed forces under his jurisdiction or by the Secretary of Homeland Security for the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy. (d) If an agreement made under subsection (a) expires during a war or during a national emergency declared by Congress or the President after January 1, 1953, the Reserve concerned may be kept on active duty, <u>without his consent</u> , as otherwise prescribed by law.

4	12323	Active duty pending line of duty determination required for response to sexual assault (a) Continuation on Active Duty.—In the case of a member of a reserve component who is the alleged victim of sexual assault committed while on active duty and who is expected to be released from active duty before the determination is made regarding whether the member was assaulted while in the line of duty (in this section referred to as a "line of duty determination"), the Secretary concerned, <u>upon the request of the member</u>, may order the member to be retained on active duty until completion of the line of duty determination. A member eligible for continuation on active duty under this subsection shall be informed as soon as practicable after the alleged assault of the option to request continuation on active duty under this subsection. (b) Return to Active Duty.—In the case of a member of a reserve component not on active duty who is the alleged victim of a sexual assault that occurred while the member was on active duty and when the line of duty determination is not completed, the Secretary concerned, <u>upon the request of the member</u>, may order the member to active duty for such time as necessary for completion of the line of duty determination. (c) Regulations.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section, subject to guidelines prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. The guidelines of the Secretary of Defense shall provide that— (1) a <u>request submitted by a member</u> described in subsection (a) or (b) to continue on active duty, or to be ordered to active duty, respectively, must be decided within 30 days from the date of the request; and (2) if the request is denied, the member may appeal to the first general officer or flag officer in the chain of command of the member, and in the case of such an appeal a decision on the appeal must be made within 15 days from the date of the appeal.
		Involuntary
	Section	Description
1	12301(a) Congressional Declaration of National Emergency Full Mobilization Rapid expansion of DoD to meet threat to national security	(a) In time of war or of national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may, <u>without the consent of the persons affected</u>, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, of a reserve component under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to active duty for the duration of the war or emergency and for six months thereafter. However a member on an inactive status list or in a retired status may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection unless the Secretary concerned, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of the Secretary of a military department, determines that there are not enough qualified Reserves in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category who are readily available.
2	12301(b) Involuntary Call Up Annual Araining (AT) or operational mission	(b) At any time, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may, <u>without the consent of the persons affected</u>, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, in an active status in a reserve component under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to active duty for not more than 15 days a year. However, units and members of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection without the consent of the governor of the State (or, in the case of the District of Columbia National Guard, the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard).

3	12301(g) Captive Status	(g)(1) A member of a reserve component may be ordered to active duty <u>without his consent</u> if the Secretary concerned determines that the member is in a captive status. A member ordered to active duty under this section may not be retained on active duty, <u>without his consent</u>, for more than 30 days after his captive status is terminated. (2) The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section. Such regulations shall apply uniformly among the armed forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. A determination for the purposes of this subsection that a member is in a captive status shall be made pursuant to such regulations. (3) In this section, the term "captive status" means the status of a member of the armed forces who is in a missing status (as defined in section 551(2) of title 37) which occurs as the result of a hostile action and is related to the member's military status.
4	12302 Presidential Declaration of National Emergency Partial Mobilization Manpower required for external threat to national security or domestic emergency	Ready Reserve (a) In time of national emergency declared by the President after January 1, 1953, or when otherwise authorized by law, an authority designated by the Secretary concerned may, <u>without the consent of the persons concerned</u>, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, in the Ready Reserve under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to active duty for not more than 24 consecutive months. (b) To achieve fair treatment as between members in the Ready Reserve who are being considered for recall to duty <u>without their consent</u>, consideration shall be given to— (1) the length and nature of previous service, to assure such sharing of exposure to hazards as the national security and military requirements will reasonably allow; (2) family responsibilities; and (3) employment necessary to maintain the national health, safety, or interest. The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe such policies and procedures as he considers necessary to carry out this subsection. (c) Not more than 1,000,000 members of the Ready Reserve may be on active duty, <u>without their consent</u>, under this section at any one time.
5	12303 Involuntary activation of Ready Reserve not in SMCR, non-obligor and has served less than 24 months on active duty	Ready Reserve: members not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in, units (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may order to active duty any member of the Ready Reserve of an armed force who— (1) is not assigned to, or participating satisfactorily in, a unit of the Ready Reserve; (2) has not fulfilled his statutory reserve obligation; and (3) has not served on active duty for a total of 24 months. (b) A member who is ordered to active duty under this section may be required to serve on active duty until his total service on active duty equals 24 months. If his enlistment or other period of military service would expire before he has served the required period under this section, it may be extended until he has served the required period. (c) To achieve fair treatment among members of the Ready Reserve who are being considered for active duty under this section, appropriate consideration shall be given to— (1) family responsibilities; and (2) employment necessary to maintain the national health, safety, or interest.
6	12304 Presidential Reserve Call Up	Selected Reserve and certain Individual Ready Reserve members; order to active duty other than during war or national emergency (a) Authority.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 12302(a) or any other provision of law, when the President determines that it is necessary to augment the active forces for any named operational mission or that it is necessary to provide assistance referred to in subsection (b), he may authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, <u>without the consent of the members concerned</u>, to order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit of the Selected Reserve (as

		defined in section 10143(a) of this title), or any member in the Individual Ready Reserve mobilization
6	12304 (cont.) Augment AC for named operational mission, assist in response to emergency regarding WMD or terrorist attack. Defense Support of Military Authorities	category and designated as essential under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, under their respective jurisdictions, to active duty for not more than 365 consecutive days. (b) Support for Responses to Certain Emergencies.—The authority under subsection (a) includes authority to order a unit or member to active duty to provide assistance in responding to an emergency involving— (1) a use or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction; or (2) a terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States that results, or could result, in significant loss of life or property. (c) Limitations.—(1) No unit or member of a reserve component may be ordered to active duty under this section to perform any of the functions authorized by chapter 13 or section 12406 of this title or, except as provided in subsection (b), to provide assistance to either the Federal Government or a State in time of a serious natural or manmade disaster, accident, or catastrophe. (2) Not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve may be on active duty under this section at any one time, of whom not more than 30,000 may be members of the Individual Ready Reserve. (3) No unit or member of a reserve component may be ordered to active duty under this section to provide assistance referred to in subsection (b) unless the President determines that the requirements for responding to an emergency referred to in that subsection have exceeded, or will exceed, the response capabilities of local, State, and Federal civilian agencies. (d) Exclusion From Strength Limitations.—Members ordered to active duty under this section shall not be counted in computing authorized strength in members on active duty or members in grade under this title or any other law. (e) Policies and Procedures.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prescribe such policies and procedures for the armed forces under their respective jurisdictions as they consider necessary to carry out this section. (f) Notification of Congress.—Whenever the President authorizes the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Homeland Security to order any unit or member of the Selected Reserve or Individual Ready Reserve to active duty, under the authority of subsection (a), he shall, within 24 hours after exercising such authority, submit to Congress a report, in writing, setting forth the circumstances necessitating the action taken under this section and describing the anticipated use of these units or members. (g) Termination of Duty.—Whenever any unit of the Selected Reserve or any member of the Selected Reserve not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, or any member of the Individual Ready Reserve, is ordered to active duty under authority of subsection (a), the service of all units or members so ordered to active duty may be terminated by— (1) order of the President, or (2) law. (h) Relationship to War Powers Resolution.—Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as amending or limiting the application of the provisions of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.). (i) Considerations for Involuntary Order to Active Duty.—(1) In determining which members of the Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve will be ordered to duty without their consent under this section, appropriate consideration shall be given to— (A) the length and nature of previous service, to assure such sharing of exposure to hazards as the national security and military requirements will reasonably allow; (B) the frequency of assignments during service career; (C) family responsibilities; and

		(D) employment necessary to maintain the national health, safety, or interest. (2) The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe such policies and procedures as the Secretary considers necessary to carry out this subsection. (j) Definitions.—In this section:
6	12304 (cont.)	(1) The term "Individual Ready Reserve mobilization category" means, in the case of any reserve component, the category of the Individual Ready Reserve described in section 10144(b) of this title. (2) The term "weapon of mass destruction" has the meaning given that term in section 1403 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2302(1)).
7	12304a SecDef Involuntary Call Up Respond to major disaster or emergency in US or territories Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)	Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve: order to active duty to provide assistance in response to a major disaster or emergency (a) Authority.—When a Governor requests Federal assistance in responding to a major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.122)), the Secretary of Defense may, <u>without the consent of the member</u> affected, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, of the Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve to active duty for a continuous period of not more than 120 days to respond to the Governor's request. (b) Exclusion From Strength Limitations.—Members ordered to active duty under this section shall not be counted in computing authorized strength of members on active duty or members in grade under this title or any other law. (c) Termination of Duty.—Whenever any unit or member of the reserve components is ordered to active duty under this section, the service of all units or members so ordered to active duty may be terminated by order of the Secretary of Defense or law.
8	12304b Service Secretary Involuntary Call Up Preplanned mission ISO CCMD	Selected Reserve: order to active duty for preplanned missions in support of the combatant commands (a) Authority.—When the Secretary of a military department determines that it is necessary to augment the active forces for a preplanned mission in support of a combatant command, the Secretary may, subject to subsection (b), order any unit of the Selected Reserve (as defined in section 10143(a) of this title), <u>without the consent of the members</u>, to active duty for not more than 365 consecutive days. (b) Limitations.—(1) Units may be ordered to active duty under this section only if— (A) the manpower and associated costs of such active duty are specifically included and identified in the defense budget materials for the fiscal year or years in which such units are anticipated to be ordered to active duty; and (B) the budget information on such costs includes a description of the mission for which such units are anticipated to be ordered to active duty and the anticipated length of time of the order of such units to active duty on an involuntary basis. (2) Not more than 60,000 members of the reserve components of the armed forces may be on active duty under this section at any one time. (c) Exclusion From Strength Limitations.—Members ordered to active duty under this section shall not be counted in computing authorized strength in members on active duty or total number of members in grade under this title or any other law. (d) Notice to Congress.—Whenever the Secretary of a military department orders any unit of the Selected Reserve to active duty under subsection (a), such Secretary shall submit to Congress a report, in writing, setting forth the circumstances necessitating the action taken under this section and describing the anticipated use of such unit. (e) Termination of Duty.—Whenever any unit of the Selected Reserve is ordered to active duty under subsection (a), the service of all units so ordered to active duty may be terminated— (1) by order of the Secretary of the military department concerned; or (2) by law. (f) Relationship to War Powers Resolution.—Nothing contained in this section shall be

		construed as amending or limiting the application of the provisions of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.). (g) Considerations for Involuntary Order to Active Duty.—In determining which units of the Selected Reserve will be ordered to duty <u>without their consent</u> under this section,
8	12304b (cont.)	appropriate consideration shall be given to— (1) the length and nature of previous service, to assure such sharing of exposure to hazards as national security and military requirements will reasonably allow; (2) the frequency of assignments during service career; (3) family responsibilities; and (4) employment necessary to maintain the national health, safety, or interest. (h) Policies and Procedures.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall prescribe policies and procedures to carry out this section, including on determinations with respect to orders to active duty under subsection (g). Such policies and procedures shall not go into effect until approved by the Secretary of Defense. (i) Defense Budget Materials Defined.—In this section, the term "defense budget materials" has the meaning given that term in section 231(f)(2) of this title.
9	12306 Involuntary Recall of Standby Reserve	Standby Reserve (a) Units and members in the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only as provided in section 12301 of this title, but subject to the limitations in subsection (b). (b) In time of emergency— (1) no unit in the Standby Reserve organized to serve as a unit or any member thereof may be ordered to active duty under section 12301(a) of this title, unless the Secretary concerned, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a military department, determines that there are not enough of the required kinds of units in the Ready Reserve that are readily available; and (2) notwithstanding section 12301(a) of this title, no other member in the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty as an individual under such section <u>without his consent</u>, unless the Secretary concerned, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a military department, determines that there are not enough qualified members in the Ready Reserve in the required category who are readily available.
10	12307 Involuntary Recall of Retired Reserve	Retired Reserve A member in the Retired Reserve may, if qualified, be ordered to active duty <u>without his consent</u>, but only as provided in section 688 or 12301(a) of this title. A member of the Retired Reserve (other than a member transferred to the Retired Reserve under section 12641(b) of this title) who is ordered to active duty or other appropriate duty in a retired status may be credited under chapter 1223 of this title with service performed pursuant to such order. A member in a retired status is not eligible for promotion (or for consideration for promotion) as a Reserve.
11	12309 Use of Reserve Officers to expand the Armed Forces	Reserve officers: use of in expansion of armed forces When an expansion of the active armed forces requires that officers of the reserve components who are not members of units organized to serve as such be ordered as individuals to active duty (other than for training) <u>without their consent</u>, the services of qualified and available reserve officers in all grades shall be used, so far as practicable, according to the needs of the branches, grades, or specialties concerned.
12	12310 Active Reserve (AR) Program	Reserves: for organizing, administering, etc., reserve components (a) Authority.—(1) The Secretary concerned may order a member of a reserve component under the Secretary's jurisdiction to active duty pursuant to section 12301(d) of this title to perform Active Guard and Reserve duty organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components. (2) A Reserve ordered to active duty under paragraph (1) shall be ordered in the Reserve's reserve grade. While so serving, the Reserve continues to be eligible

		for promotion as a Reserve, if otherwise qualified. (b) Duties.—A Reserve on active duty under subsection (a) may perform the following additional duties to the extent that the performance of those duties does not interfere with the performance of the Reserve's primary Active Guard and Reserve duties described in subsection (a)(1):
12	12310 (cont.)	(1) Supporting operations or missions assigned in whole or in part to the reserve components. (2) Supporting operations or missions performed or to be performed by— (A) a unit composed of elements from more than one component of the same armed force; or (B) a joint forces unit that includes— (i) one or more reserve component units; or (ii) a member of a reserve component whose reserve component assignment is in a position in an element of the joint forces unit. (3) Advising the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the commanders of the combatant commands regarding reserve component matters. (4) Instructing or training in the United States or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or possessions of the United States of— (A) active-duty members of the armed forces; (B) members of foreign military forces (under the same authorities and restrictions applicable to active-duty members providing such instruction or training); (C) Department of Defense contractor personnel; or (D) Department of Defense civilian employees. (c) Operations Relating to Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorist Attacks.—(1) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a Reserve on active duty as described in subsection (a), or a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32 in connection with functions referred to in subsection (a), may, subject to paragraph (3), perform duties in support of emergency preparedness programs to prepare for or to respond to any emergency involving any of the following: (A) The use or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction (as defined in Section 1403 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2302(1))) in the United States. (B) A terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States that results, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property. (C) The intentional or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemical materials in the United States that results, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property. (D) A natural or manmade disaster in the United States that results in, or could result in, catastrophic loss of life or property. (2) The costs of the pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for a Reserve performing duties under the authority of paragraph (1) shall be paid from the appropriation that is available to pay such costs for other members of the reserve component of that Reserve who are performing duties as described in subsection (a). (3) A Reserve may perform duty described in paragraph (1) only while assigned to a reserve component weapons of mass destruction civil support team. (4) Reserves on active duty who are performing duties described in paragraph (1) shall be counted against the annual end strength authorizations required by section 115(a)(1)(B) and 115(a)(2) of this title. The justification material for the defense budget request for a

		fiscal year shall identify the number and component of the Reserves programmed to be performing duties described in paragraph (1) during that fiscal year. (5) A reserve component weapons of mass destruction civil support team, and any Reserve assigned to such a team, may not be used to respond to an emergency described in paragraph (1) unless the Secretary of Defense has certified to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that that team, or that Reserve, possesses the requisite skills, training, and equipment to be proficient in all mission requirements. (6) If the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress any request for the enactment of
12	12310 (cont.)	legislation to modify the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (3), the Secretary shall provide with the request— (A) justification for each such requested modification; and (B) the Secretary's plan for sustaining the qualifications of the personnel and teams described in paragraph (3). (7) In this subsection, the term "United States" includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. (d) Training.—A Reserve on active duty as described in subsection (a) may be provided training consistent with training provided to other members on active duty, as the Secretary concerned sees fit.
13	12319 IRR Muster Duty	Ready Reserve: muster duty (a) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, a member of the Ready Reserve may be ordered <u>without his consent</u> to muster duty one time each year. A member ordered to muster duty under this section shall be required to perform a minimum of two hours of muster duty on the day of muster. (b) The period which a member may be required to devote to muster duty under this section, including round-trip travel to and from the location of that duty, may not total more than one day each calendar year. (c) Except as specified in subsection (d), muster duty (and travel directly to and from that duty) under this section shall be treated as the equivalent of inactive-duty training (and travel directly to and from that training) for the purposes of this title and the provisions of title 37 (other than section 206(a)) and title 38, including provisions relating to the determination of eligibility for and the receipt of benefits and entitlements provided under those titles for Reserves performing inactive-duty training and for their dependents and survivors. (d) Muster duty under this section shall not be credited in determining entitlement to, or in computing, retired pay under chapter 1223 of this title.
14	12322 Active Duty for health care	Active duty for health care A member of a uniformed service described in paragraph (1)(B) or (2)(B) of section 1074a(a) of this title may be ordered to active duty, and a member of a uniformed service described in paragraph (1)(A) or (2)(A) of such section may be continued on active duty, for a period of more than 30 days while the member is being treated for (or recovering from) an injury, illness, or disease incurred or aggravated in the line of duty as described in any of such paragraphs.
		*Title 10 may be amended by legislation. The Title 10 authorities should be reviewed to confirm any amendments that changed the text. Title 10 can be accessed at: http://uscode.house.gov/.

Figure D-1: Title 10 Voluntary and Involuntary Activations Authorities

ACRONYMS

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ACRONYMS

AC	Active Component
ALERTORD	Alert Order
APEX	Adaptive Planning and Execution
AR	Active Reserve
AVN	Aviation
BIC	Billet Identification Code
BSTP	Battle Staff Training Program
C2	Command and Control
C4	Command, Control, Communications, and Computer
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CD&I	Combat Development and Integration
CG MCCDC	Commanding General Marine Corps Combat Development Command
CG TECOM	Commanding General Training and Education Command
CG MARCORLOGCOM	Commanding General Marine Corps Logistics Command
CG MCRC	Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruiting Command
CJCS	Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJTF	Commander Joint Task Force
CLE	Combat Logistics Element
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
COMMARCORSSYSCOM	Commander Marine Corps Systems Command
COMMARFOR	Commander Marine Forces (Service Component)
COMMARFORAF	Commander Marine Forces Africa Command
COMMARFORCENT	Commander Marine Forces Central Command
COMMARFORCOM	Commander Marine Forces Command
COMMARFORCYBER	Commander Marine Forces Cyber Command
COMMARFOREUR	Commander Marine Forces European Command
COMMARFORNORTH	Commander Marine Forces Northern Command
COMMARFORPAC	Commander Marine Forces Pacific Command
COMMARFORRES	Commander Marine Forces Reserve Command
COMMARFORSO	Commander Marine Forces Southern Command

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)**Acronyms****MCO 3061.1**

09 JAN 2019

COMMARFORSOC	Commander Marine Forces Special Operations Command
COMMARFORSTRAT	Commander Marine Forces Strategic Command
COMMCICOM	Commander Marine Corps Installations Command
CRP	Combat Replacement Pool
CRT	Combat Replacement Training
DC	Deputy Commandant
DIB	Defense Industrial Base
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DON	Department of the Navy
DSO	Deployment Support Organization
DTS	Defense Transportation System
EAS	Expiration Active Service
EITX	Enhanced Integrated Training Exercise
EOS	Expiration Obligated Service
EXORD	Execute Order
FAP	Fleet Assistance Program
FDP	Force Deployment Planning
FDE	Force Deployment Execution
FDP&E	Force Deployment Planning and Execution
GCC	Geographic Combatant Command
GFM	Global Force Management
GFMIG	Global Force Management Implementation Guidance
HA/DR	Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief
HNS	Host Nation Support
HQMC	Headquarters Marine Corps
I&L	Installations and Logistics
IA	Individual Augment
ICW	in conjunction with
ILOC	Intermediate Location
ITX	Integrated Training Exercise
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augment

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)**Acronyms****MCO 3061.1**

09 JAN 2019

INFO	Information
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
JIA	Joint Individual Augment
JMD	Joint Manning Document
JSCP	Joint Strategic Campaign Plan
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
M&RA	Manpower and Reserve Affairs
MAGTF	Marine Air Ground Task Force
MAID	Mobilization, Activation, Integration, Deployment
MAP – K	Marine Expeditionary Unit Augmentation Program - Kuwait
MARFOR	Marine Forces (Service Component)
MARFORCOM	Marine Forces Command
MCICOM	Marine Corps Installations Command
MCPP	Marine Corps Planning Process
MCPP-N	Marine Corps Prepositioning Program - Norway
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
MET	Mission Essential Task
MM	Manpower Management Division, M&RA
MP	Manpower Plans and Policy Division, M&RA
MPF	Maritime Prepositioning Force
MPTk	Medical Planners Toolkit
MRX	Mission Rehearsal Exercise
MTT	Mobile Training Team
MTX	Mountain Training Exercise
MWSS	Marine Wing Support Squadron
NCR	National Capitol Region
NDS	National Defense Strategy
NMAP	Navy Medical Augmentation Program
NSS	National Security Strategy
OAG	Operational Advisory Group
OCHR	Office of Civilian Human Resources
OPFOR	Operating Forces

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)**Acronyms****MCO 3061.1**

09 JAN 2019

OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PLANORD	Planning Order
P&R	Programs and Resources
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PME	Professional Military Education
PO	Operations Division, PP&O
POE	Port of Embarkation
PP&O	Plans, Policies and Operations
QDR	Quadrennial Defense Review
R4	Redeploy, Retrograde, Reset, Reconstitute
RC	Reserve Component
RBE	Remain Behind Equipment
RESECC	Reserve End of Current Contract
RFF	Request for Forces
SA	Service Augment
SE	Supporting Establishment
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SecNav	Secretary of the Navy
SelRes	Selected Reserve
SLTE	Service Level Training Events
SMCR	Selected Marine Corps Reserve
TECOM	Training and Education Command
TEMADD	Temporary Additional Duty
TFMDP	Total Force Mobilization and Deployment Plan
TFSP	Total Force Structure Process
T/O	Table of Organization
UIC	Unit Identification Code
USFFC	United States Fleet Forces Command
WARNORD	Warning Order
WRMR-I	War Reserve Materiel Requirement – In Store
WRP	War Reserve Program

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

Glossary

MCO 3061.1

09 JAN 2019

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

Glossary

MCO 3061.1

09 JAN 2019

A

Activation. Ordering Reserve Component Forces or individuals to active duty (other than for training).

Active Reserve (AR). The Active Reserve consists of members of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve on full time active duty for organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve Component.

Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX). A Department of Defense (DoD) enterprise of joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures, supported by communications and information technology, that is used by the joint planning and execution community to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities.

Administrative Control (ADCON). Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.

Alert Order (ALERTORD). 1. A crisis action planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that provides essential guidance for planning and directs the initiation of execution planning for the selected course of action authorized by the Secretary of Defense. 2. A planning directive that provides essential planning guidance, directs the initiation of execution planning after the directing authority approves a military course of action, but does not authorize execution.

B

C

Casualty Replacement. Any Marine designated or mobilized to replace a billet vacated by a casualty or anticipated casualty.

Combatant Command (COCOM) (command authority). Nontransferable command authority, which cannot be delegated, of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces; assigning tasks; designating objectives; and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command.

Crisis. An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

Glossary

MCO 3061.1

09 JAN 2019

importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives.

D

Demobilization. 1. The process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. 2. The process necessary to release from active duty, or federal service, units and Reserve Component members who were ordered to active duty, or called to federal service.

Deployment Order (DEPOD). A planning directive from the Secretary of Defense, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that authorizes and directs the transfer of forces between combatant commands by reassignment or attachment.

Detachment (det). A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units.

E

Execute order (EXORD). 1. An order issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement a decision by the President to initiate military operations. 2. An order to initiate military operations as directed.

F

G

Global Force Management (GFM). 1. Processes that align force assignment, apportionment, and allocation methodologies in support of strategic guidance. 2. A process to align assignment, allocation, and apportionment of forces to combatant commanders in support of the national defense strategy and joint force availability requirements.

H

I

Individual Mobilization Augment (IMA). An individual reservist attending drills who receives training and is preassigned to an Active Component organization, a Selective Service System, or a Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on, or shortly after, mobilization. Individual mobilization augments train on a part-time basis with these organizations to prepare for mobilization.

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). A manpower pool consisting of individuals who have had some training or who have served previously in the Active Component or in the Selected Reserve, and may have some period of their Military Service Obligation remaining. Members may voluntarily participate in training for retirement points and promotion with or without pay.

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

Glossary

MCO 3061.1

09 JAN 2019

Intermediate Location (ILOC). An ILOC is a stopping point in the employment routing of a unit and is used for a unit layover lasting a specified time, normally longer than a day. This layover often is used to unite the personnel and cargo of split shipments. A unit may need to stop at an ILOC when moving from its point of origin to its Port of Embarkation (POE), from its POE to its Point of Departure (POD), or from its POD to its destination.

J

Joint Individual Augmentation/Augment (JIA). A JIA is an unfunded temporary manpower requirement (or member filling an unfunded temporary manpower position) identified on a JMD by a supported Combatant Commander to augment Joint Task Force staff operations during contingencies.

K

L

M

Marine Corps Total Force. All units, billets (Marine, Navy, and civilian) and equipment resident in the Active and Reserve Components, and the civilian workforce.

Mobilization. 1. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies. 2. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to the following categories:

(1) Selective Mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.

(2) Partial Mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

(3) Full Mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Component units and individuals in the existing approved force structure, as well as all retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

Glossary

MCO 3061.1

09 JAN 2019

the national security. Reserve personnel can be placed on active duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months.

(4) Total Mobilization — Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

N

O

Operation Control (OPCON). Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

P

Q

R

Ready Reserve. Comprised of organized units and individuals subject to being ordered to active duty to augment the Active Component in time of war or national emergency. The Ready Reserve consists of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve.

Retired Reserve. All officers and enlisted personnel who receive retired pay based on active duty or reserve service; all Reserve officers and enlisted personnel who are otherwise eligible for retired pay but have not reached age 60, who have not elected discharge, and are not voluntary members of the Ready or Standby Reserve; and other retired reservists under certain conditions.

S

Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR). Consists of those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated as essential to initial wartime missions and that have priority over all other

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

Glossary

MCO 3061.1

09 JAN 2019

Reserves. The Selected Marine Corps Reserve consists of organized units, Individual Mobilization Augments, and the Active Reserve.

Service Augment (SA). USMC internal SA requirements do not include Joint Manning Document (JMD) requirements. Valid USMC internal SA requirements include at least one of the following criterion:

- a. An emergent individual manpower requirement not on an approved T/O;
- b. A vacant chargeable T/O structure space directed for fill by DC, M&RA during periods of heightened mission posture.

Service Retained Forces. Active Component and Reserve Component operation forces under administrative control of the respective Service Secretaries, and not assigned to a Combatant Commander. These forces remain under the administrative control of their respective Services and are commanded by a Service-designated commander responsible to the Services unless allocated to a Combatant Commander.

Standby Reserve. Is comprised of personnel who maintain their affiliation with the Service without being in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve. Members in this category are either assigned to the Reserve Active Status List or Inactive Status List.

Stop-Loss. Presidential authority under Title 10, United States Code, Section 12305 to suspend laws relating to promotion, retirement, or separation of any member of the Armed Forces determined essential to the national security of the United States (“laws relating to promotion” broadly includes, among others, grade tables, current general or flag officer authorizations, and E8 and 9 limits). This authority may be exercised by the President only if reservists are serving on active duty under Title 10, United States Code authorities for Presidential Reserve Call-up, partial mobilization, or full mobilization.

Supported Commander. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander’s force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required.

Supporting Commander. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander’s force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander.

Supporting Establishment (SE). The Supporting Establishment consists Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM) personnel, bases, and activities that support the Operating Forces. The Supporting Establish does not include HQMC. The Supporting Establishment also includes Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC), Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), Training and Education Command, Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCOSYSCOM), and Marine Corps Logistics Command (MARCORLOGCOM).

T

TOTAL FORCE MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN (TFMDP)

Glossary

MCO 3061.1

09 JAN 2019

U

V

W

Warning Order (WARNORD). 1. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. 2. A planning directive that initiates the development and evaluation of military courses of action by a supported commander and requests that the supported commander submit a commander's estimate. 3. A planning directive that describes the situation, allocates forces and resources, establishes command relationships, provides other initial planning guidance, and initiates subordinate unit mission planning.

X

Y

Z