



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

MCO 8000.7
C 45
7 Feb 97

MARINE CORPS ORDER 8000.7

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS CAPABILITIES-BASED MUNITIONS REQUIREMENTS (MCCBMR)
PROCESS FOR GROUND AMMUNITION (CLASS V(W))

Ref: (a) Defense Planning Guidance (NOTAL)
(b) DoDInst 4100.41 (NOTAL)
(c) MCO 4400.39F

1. Purpose. To establish policy, assign responsibilities, and prescribe procedures for the MCCBMR process. Per reference (a), this process guides the Marine Corps in developing Class V(W) requirements for the Program Objective Memorandum (POM). Aviation ammunition requirements are currently developed by the Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR) process under the cognizance of the Chief of Naval Operations (N81) and HQMC (DC/S AVN and DC/S P&R).

2. Background. Reference (b) is the DoD Instruction on the Capabilities-Based Munitions Requirements (CBMR) process which provides the necessary details for implementation at the service level. This Order establishes the CBMR process within the Marine Corps and assigns functions and responsibilities to the supporting organizations.

3. Responsibilities

a. Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG MCCDC). CG MCCDC is the Marine Corps executive agent for the MCCBMR process. CG MCCDC is responsible for Marine Corps policy direction and coordination of the MCCBMR process, and representation of the process to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of the Navy, and the Joint Staff.

b. Executive Steering Committee for Ammunition. The Executive Steering Committee for Ammunition (ESCA) is responsible for establishing ammunition policy within the MCCBMR process.

(1) Purpose. The ESCA is established to approve policy recommendations for ammunition issues formulated by the Ammunition Working Group (AWG).

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

7 Feb 97

(2) Membership. The ESCA is composed of the following staff principals:

- (a) CG MCCDC - Chairperson.
- (b) Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policy, and Operations (DC/S PP&O).
- (c) Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics (DC/S I&L).
- (d) Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation (DC/S AVN).
- (e) Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs and Resources (DC/S P&R).
- (f) Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (COMMARCORSSYSCOM).

c. Ammunition Working Group. The Ammunition Working Group (AWG) members are responsible for attending meetings as direct representatives of their respective staff principals. They shall ensure their staff principals are kept apprised of significant developments in all aspects of Class V(W). When appropriate, they shall obtain staff principal concurrence on AWG conclusions and recommendations.

(1) Purpose. The AWG serves as a formal policy advisory group to the ESCA. The AWG shall develop and evaluate new approaches for improving the processes and procedures within the MCCBMR process. Further, the AWG shall evaluate the impact that current and future budgetary constraints may have on Marine Corps capabilities. The AWG shall meet as required.

(2) Membership. The AWG shall consist of representatives from the ESCA members organizations. Any member can request an AWG meeting to be scheduled to conduct new business.

(3) Chairperson. The chairperson shall be designated by CG MCCDC. The chairperson shall schedule and preside at the AWG meetings; develop the agenda with sufficient supporting information to prepare members for the meetings; publish the results of the AWG meetings as Memorandums For the Record (MFR); and reconcile all comments, conclusions, and recommendations, and submit them to his staff principal for approval. Areas that cannot be reconciled will be clearly identified in the chairperson's report. Approved MFR's will be distributed to all members for retention. A co-chairperson shall be assigned by the organization identified in parentheses when the AWG is addressing the following issues:

- (a) Capabilities determination (DC/S PP&O).
- (b) Testing requirement, inventory, and the procurement objective requirement (COMMARCORSSYSCOM).

(c) Ammunition program and budget issues (DC/S P&R).

4. MCCBMR process. As illustrated in figure 1, the MCCBMR process has 12 separate steps. The AWG will provide action officer involvement and oversight for all aspects of this process. The final results of this process are the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) initiatives for Class V(W). Each step of the process is explained in greater detail in the following paragraphs.

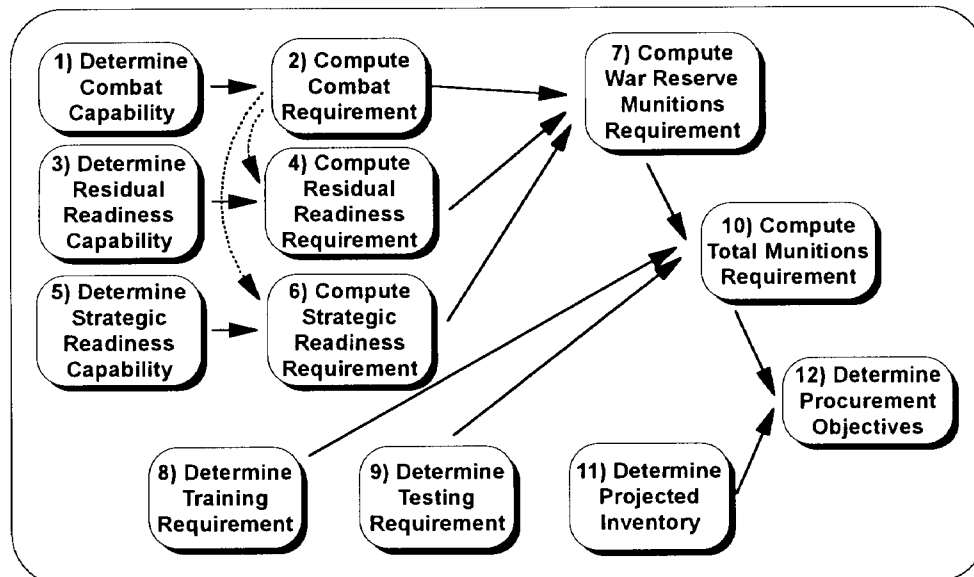


Figure 1.--MCCBMR process.

a. Determine Combat Capability (step 1). As shown in figure 2, DC/S PP&O is responsible for determining the Marine Corps warfighting capability based upon reference (a), the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), and the geographical Commanders-in-Chief (CINC) requirements. This capability must be consistent with the Marine Corps War Reserve Policy, as described in reference (c). The outputs of this step, the scenario timelines, the Marine Corps force apportioned, and the threat force apportioned, shall be provided to CG MCCDC for computing the combat requirement (CR). The following organizations provide input for determining the combat capability:

(1) Marine Corps Scenario Working Group. Provide the scenario which must be in compliance with reference (a).

(2) Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA)

(a) Provide Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Outyear Threat Report (OTR).

7 Feb 97

(b) Provide threat force structure, consistent with DPG-specified scenarios.

(3) PP&O. Provide the CINC's Time-Phased Threat Distributions for areas of operation as specified in the DPG. These are developed by the CINC's and distributed by the Joint Staff (J-8).

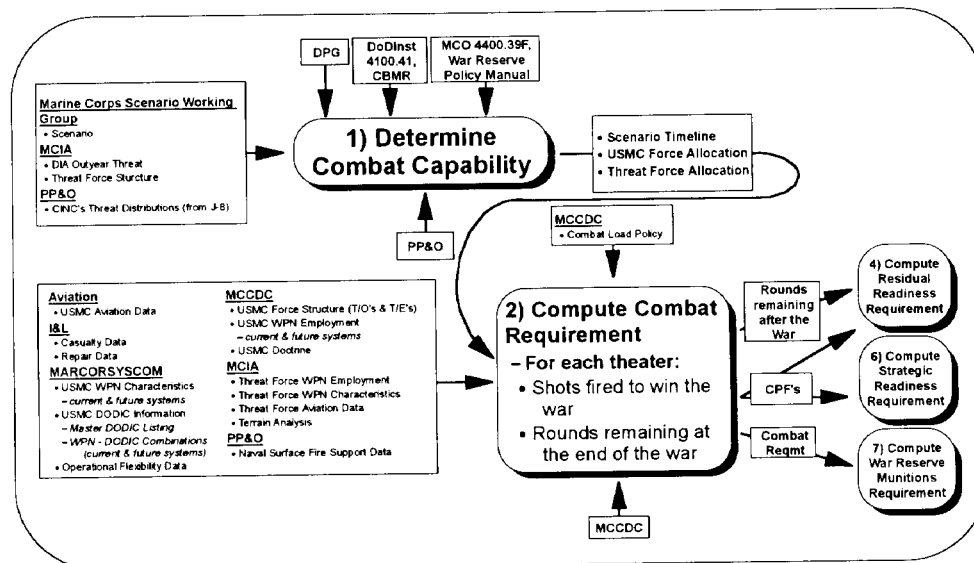


Figure 2.--Steps 1 and 2 of the MCCBMR process: Determining the Combat Requirement.

b. Compute CR (step 2). As shown in figure 2, CG MCCDC is responsible for computing the ammunition requirement to decisively defeat the enemy, given the required combat capability. This requirement also includes all munitions required for operational flexibility during the conflict, such as those necessary to ensure no weapons are without ammunition when required. This requirement must be consistent with the Marine Corps War Reserve Policy, as described in reference (c). The outputs of this step, the Combat Planning Factors (CPF) and the CR, shall be used by CG MCCDC for computing the residual readiness requirement (RRR), the strategic readiness requirement (SRR), and the war reserve munitions requirement (WRMR). The following organizations provide input to compute the CR:

(1) AVN. Provide Marine Corps aviation data as required.

(2) I&L. Provide personnel casualty data and vehicular/equipment repair data as required.

7 Feb 97

(3) MARCORSSYSCOM

(a) Provide Marine Corps weapons' characteristics for fielded and to be fielded weapon systems.

(b) Provide a listing of all ammunition Department of Defense Identification Codes (DODIC'S) used and a listing of all weapon-DODIC combinations (for fielded and to be fielded systems).

(c) Provide operational flexibility data necessary to ensure the Class V(W) requirement is logistically supportable.

(4) MCCDC

(a) Provide Marine Corps force structure information, to include T/O's and T/E's.

(b) Provide Marine Corps weapons' employment information for fielded and to be fielded systems.

(c) Provide Marine Corps doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP), as required.

(5) MCIA

(a) Provide threat force weapons' employment information.

(b) Provide threat force weapons' characteristics.

(c) Provide threat force ground and aviation information, in concurrence with the DIA OTR and the CINC's Threat Distribution.

(d) Provide a terrain analysis as required.

(6) PP&O. Provide Naval Surface Fire Support data as required.

c. Determine Residual Readiness Capability (step 3). As shown in figure 3, DC/S PP&O, in coordination with DC/S I&L, is responsible for determining the post-hostilities combat capability required for forces committed to the DPG-specified scenarios. When determining this requirement, DC/S PP&O must also consider forces remaining after hostilities. The output of this step, the size of the force and its required sustainment capability, shall be provided to CG MCCDC for computing the RRR.

d. Compute RRR (step 4). As shown in figure 3, CG MCCDC is responsible for computing the munitions necessary to meet the determined residual readiness capability. This requirement may be computed using the CPF'S developed during the CR step and the combat loads of the associated weapon systems. If munitions remain after hostilities, they may be used to offset this requirement. The output of this step, the munitions necessary to meet the residual readiness

7 Feb 97

capability, shall be used by CG MCCDC to compute the WRMR. The following organizations provide input to compute the RRR:

(1) MCCDC. Provide Marine Corps force structure information, to include T/O's and T/E's.

(2) MARFORPAC and MARFORLANT. Provide current and projected force structure and weapon densities for the forces designated in the residual readiness capability.

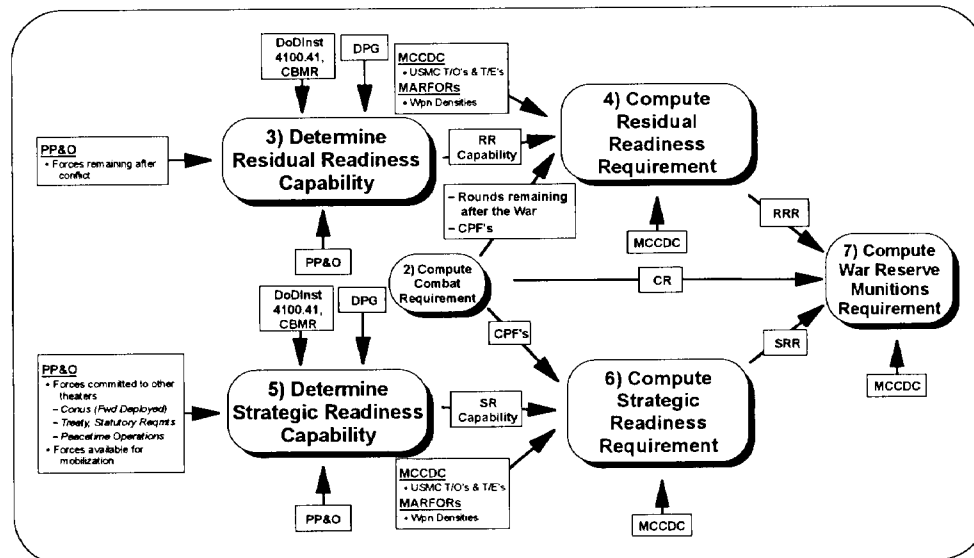


Figure 3.--Steps 3 - 7 of the MCCBMR process: Determining the Strategic and Residual Readiness Requirements and Computing the War Reserve Munitions Requirement.

e. Determine Strategic Readiness Capability (step 5). As shown in figure 3, DC/S PP&O, in coordination with DC/S I&L, is responsible for determining the capability of Marine Corps forces not committed to support combat operations in the DPG-specified scenarios. When determining this capability, DC/S PP&O must consider forces required by treaty and statutory requirements, forces involved in peacetime operations, and forces available for mobilization from the reserves. The output of this step, the

7 Feb 97

munitions necessary to meet the strategic readiness capability, shall be used by CG MCCDC to compute the WRMR. The following organizations provide input to compute the SRR:

(1) MCCDC. Provide Marine Corps force structure information, to include T/O's and T/E's.

(2) MARFORPAC and MARFORLANT. Provide current and projected force structure and weapon densities for the forces designated in the strategic readiness capability.

g. Compute WRMR (step 7). As shown in figure 3, CG MCCDC is responsible for computing the WRMR, which is the sum of the CR, the RRR, and the SRR. The output of this step, the WRMR, shall be used by CG MCCDC for computing the total munitions requirement (TMR).

h. Determine Training Requirement (step 8). As shown in figure 4, CG MCCDC is responsible for determining the ammunition requirement for training. The output of this step, the training requirement, shall be used by CG MCCDC in computing the TMR. The following organizations provide input to determine this requirement:

(1) MARCORLOGBASES. Provide depot testing data.

(2) MARCORSYSCOM

(a) Provide Marine Corps weapons' characteristics for fielded and to be fielded weapon systems.

(b) Provide a listing of all ammunition DODIC'S used and a listing of all weapon-DODIC combinations (for fielded and to be fielded systems).

(c) Provide Marine Corps training consumption data for ammunition.

(3) MCCDC

(a) Provide Marine Corps force structure information, to include T/O's and T/E's.

(b) Provide individual training standards.

(c) Provide mission performance standards.

(d) Provide formal school requirements.

(e) Provide Marine Battle Skills testing requirements.

(f) Provide marksmanship training requirements.

(g) Provide Combined Arms Exercise (CAX) requirements.

- (h) Provide Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) training requirements.
- (i) Provide special operations training group requirements.
- (j) Provide special training requirements.

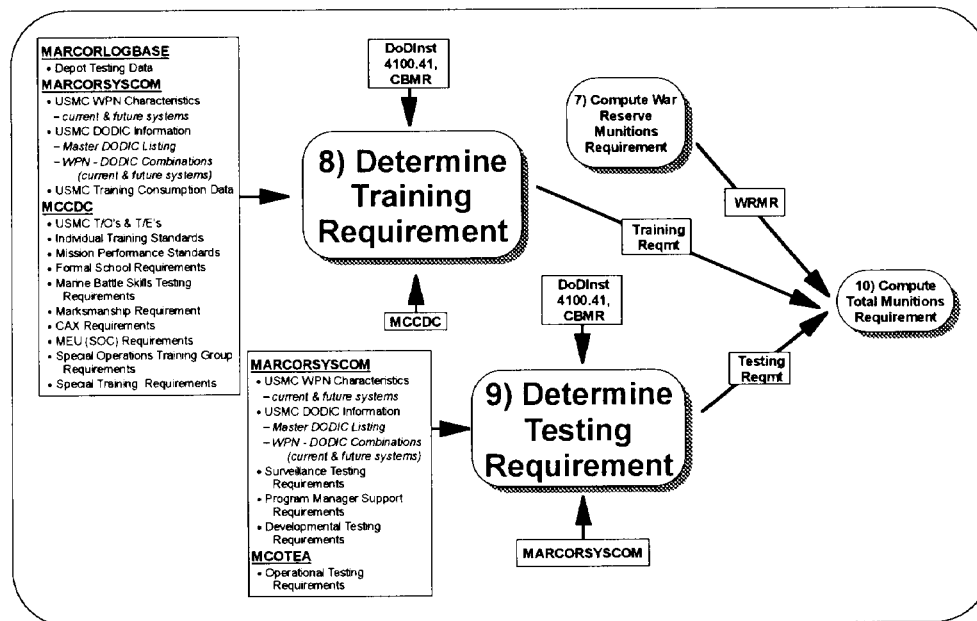


Figure 4.--Steps 8 and 9 of the MCCBMR process: Determining the Training and Testing Requirements.

i. Determine Testing Requirement (step 9). As shown in figure 4, COMMARCORSYSKOM is responsible for determining testing requirements. These munitions are necessary to perform post-maintenance and post-modification weapons' function testing, post-rebuild function testing as part of the overall Depot mission, and surveillance testing. The output of this step, the testing requirement, shall be provided to CG MCCDC for computing the TMR. The following organizations provide input to determine this requirement:

(1) MARCORSYSKOM

(a) Provide Marine Corps weapons' characteristics for fielded and to be fielded weapon systems.

(b) Provide ammunition information for all Marine Corps used ammunition types, to include a listing of all DODIC'S used, a listing of all weapon-DODIC combinations (for fielded and to be fielded systems).

- (c) Provide surveillance testing requirements.
- (d) Provide program manager support requirements.
- (e) Provide developmental testing requirements.

(2) Marine Corps Operational Testing and Evaluation Activity (MCOTEA). Provide operational testing requirements.

j. Compute TMR (step 10). As shown in figure 5, CG MCCDC is responsible for computing the TMR, which is the sum of the WRMR, the training requirement, the testing requirement, and the training unique pipeline requirement. The pipeline requirement consists of training specific ammunition that is an addition to the training requirement for training unique items only. The output of this step, the TMR, shall be provided to COMMARCORSYSCOM for determining the procurement objectives. The following organizations provide input to compute the TMR:

(2) MCCDC

- (a) Provide the WRMR.
- (b) Provide the training requirement.

(3) MARCORSYSCOM

- (a) Provide the testing requirement.
- (b) Provide input data for determining the training unique pipeline requirement.

k. Determine Projected Inventory (step 11). As shown in figure 5, COMMARCORSYSCOM is responsible for projecting how much ammunition will be stockpiled over the POM period, adjusted for gains and losses. Available funding, storage capacities, and production capabilities must all be considered when determining this inventory. Further, when computing the projected inventory, COMMARCORSYSCOM must account for the current inventory, "due-in" quantities for current orders, anticipated expenditures over the POM period, and expected washout quantities over the POM Period. The output of this step, the projected inventory for each year over the POM period, shall be used by COMMARCORSYSCOM for determining the procurement objectives.

l. Determine Procurement Objectives (step 12). As shown in figure 5, COMMARCORSYSCOM is responsible for determining the quantities of munitions to procure over the POM period, accounting for both the TMR and the projected inventory. The procurement objectives must be consistent with the procurement policy established by the ESCA. Further, available funding, production capability, inventory management policy, and legal constraints must all be considered. The output of this step, and the entire MCCBMR process, will be the POM initiatives which shall be provided to DC/S P&R for use in POM preparation.

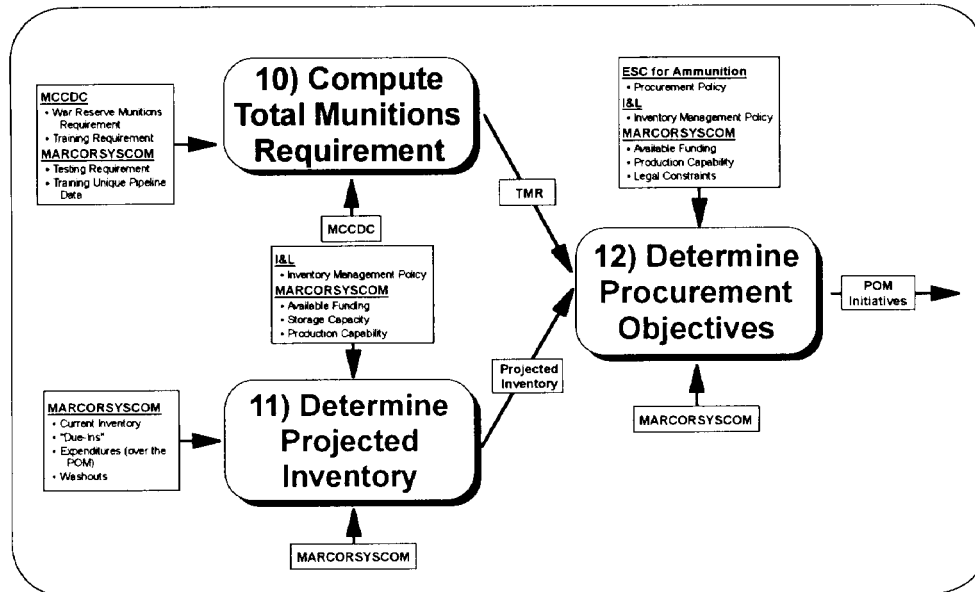


Figure 5.--Steps 10 - 12 of the MCCBMR process: Computing the Total Munitions Requirement and Determining the Projected Inventory and Procurement Objectives.

5. Timeline. To support the Marine Corps POM, the MCCBMR process must be completed in time for COMMARCORSYSCOM to prepare and submit ammunition POM initiatives to compete with other Marine Corps procurement priorities. Accordingly, the MCCBMR process must be conducted once every 2 year POM cycle and completed no later than the end of January of the POM year.

6. Reserve Applicability. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.

Paul K. Van Riper

PAUL K. VAN RIPER
By direction

DISTRIBUTION: PCN 10210529600

Copy to: 7000110 (55)
7000093/8145005 (2)
7000099, 144/8145001 (1)