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MARITIME PREPOSITIONING FORCE PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL
(MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL)

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Marine Corps

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MARITIME PREPOSITIONING FORCE PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL (MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-0001

MCO P3000.17A
POE
1 OCT 96

MARINE CORPS ORDER P3000.17A W/ERRATUM

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARITIME PREPOSITIONING FORCE PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL (SHORT
TITLE: MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL)

Encl: (1) LOCATOR SHEET

1. Purpose. This Manual provides service policies, guidance, and assigns organizational responsibilities for planning and management of the Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) program in the Marine Corps.

2. Cancellation. MCO P3000.17.

3. Background. In 1979, the Secretary of Defense approved the creation of the Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) program in the Department of the Navy (DON) Program Objective Memorandum (POM). On 14 April 1983, the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) signed a Joint Memorandum of Agreement providing the Operational concept and command relationships for Maritime Prepositioning to provide a strategic deployment option for the Unified Commanders-In-Chief (CinC's). The program reached initial operating capability in 1985 and has been continually refined since that time. Policy set forth herein codifies planning and management relationships, responsibilities, and concepts which have evolved and proven effective over several years of program experience. It also sets forth policy for relationships and procedures which have not been previously defined.

4. Summary of Revision. This Manual has been reformatted, contains a substantial number of changes and should be reviewed in its entirety. The major modifications to this Manual are as follows:

a. General. Editorial revisions were made to update responsible organizations, define command relationships, clarify terminology, processes and procedures, and align this Manual with other current MPF doctrinal publications.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

MCO P3000.17A

1 OCT 96

b. Paragraph 5102.1. Incorporated policy and procedures for proper receipting of Communications Security Materials and Equipment (CMS).

c. Paragraph 6001.1. Revised training goals to include Marines newly assigned to billets and units that will require immediate application of MPF operational ability.

d. Paragraph 6001.2. Clarified educational goals as distinguished from training goals.

e. Paragraph 6201.1.c. Revised to establish the requirement for MCCRES standards.

f. Paragraph 6101.2. Revised to clarify the process for course design/revision and training requirements validation. Paragraphs 8200.5. 8300.2 and 8400.1. Updated references to AMMOLOG with Fleet Optical Scanning Ammunition Management System (FOSAMS).

5. Recommendation. Recommendations concerning the contents of this Manual are invited, and should be submitted to the CMC (POE) via the appropriate chain of command.

6. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.



R. I. NEAL
Assistant Commandant
of the Marine Corps

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ENCLOSURE (1)

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	DATE ENTERED	SIGNATURE OF PERSON INCORPORATING CHANGE

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER

INTRODUCTION

- 1 MARINE CORPS POLICY FOR MPF
- 2 ROLES AND FUNCTIONS FOR MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
- 3 MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES
- 4 PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING, AND ACQUISITION FOR MPF
- 5 MPF LOGISTICS POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
- 6 MPF TRAINING AND EDUCATION
- 7 MPF EXERCISES AND OPERATIONS
- 8 AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AIS) SUPPORTING THE MPF PROGRAM

APPENDIX

- A LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
- B LIST OF REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

INTRODUCTION

0001. PURPOSE. To promulgate policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the planning and management of the MPF Program in the Marine Corps.

0002. STATUS

1. The policies, procedures, and responsibilities directed in this Manual apply to HQMC staff agencies, Operating Forces, and commanders within the Supporting Establishment.

2. Any deviation from the policies, procedures, and responsibilities contained in this Manual must be authorized by CMC (P).

0003. SCOPE

1. This Manual contains policies, procedures, and organizational responsibilities for planning, coordinating, and managing all Marine Corps functions regarding Maritime Prepositioning. It includes programmatic, operational, and logistics support functions. It also provides guidance on MPF training and education requirements for Marines. Although this Manual provides direction concerning Marine Corps functions in the MPF, it contains important references to various Navy responsibilities and stresses the importance of interservice coordination.

2. This Manual is organized to provide a ready reference for specific planning and management concepts, policies, and responsibilities. Planning and management of MPF is, however, complex and requires coordination at many command and staff levels. It is therefore recommended that this Manual be read in its entirety before commanders and staff rely on one chapter or section exclusively for needed information.

0004. RESPONSIBILITY. The CMC (P) is responsible for the accuracy, currency, modification, and distribution of this Manual. The HQMC staff agencies, and Operating Forces are responsible for the timely entry of changes and the physical maintenance of copies of this Manual.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

0005. ALLOWANCES

1. Submit requests for changes in allowances of this Manual to local directive clerks. Per MCO P5600.31, Marine Corps Publications and Printing Regulations.
2. Request missing pages by requisitioning the basic Manual and/or pertinent changes per MCO P5600.31.

0006. ORGANIZATION

1. This Manual is organized into chapters identified by an Arabic numeral as listed in the overall contents.
2. Paragraph numbering is based on four digits. The first digit indicates the chapter-; the next digit, the section, the final two digits the general major paragraph number; and the combinations which follow the decimal point, the subparagraph number; e.g., 3103.3a (2) refers to chapter 3, section 1, general major paragraph number 03, subparagraph 3a(2).
3. Pages are numbered in separate series by chapter number, with the chapter number preceding each page number; e.g., the fourth page of chapter 2 is shown as 2-4.

0007. CHANGES. Printed changes are posted by following the instructions in MCO P5215.1. Interfile changes in the basic Manual in consecutive order and complete the Record of Changes page.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

MARINE CORPS POLICY FOR MPF

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SECTION 1: STRATEGIC RELEVANCE OF MPF CAPABILITIES		
CONTRIBUTION OF THE MPF PROGRAM TO THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY (NMS)	1100	1-3
RELATIONSHIP OF MPF AND AMPHIBIOUS CAPABILITIES.	1101	1-4
RELATIONSHIP OF MPF AND OTHER PREPOSITIONED AFLOAT PROGRAMS	1102	1-5
SECTION 2: MPF PROGRAM TERMS OF REFERENCE		
DEFINITIONS	1200	1-7
MPF DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND READINESS	1201	1-7
DOCTRINE FOR MPF OPERATIONS	1202	1-8
		1-1

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

MARINE CORPS POLICY FOR MPF

SECTION 1: STRATEGIC RELEVANCE OF MPF CAPABILITIES

1100. CONTRIBUTION OF THE MPF PROGRAM TO THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY (NMS). The MPF program supports several key components, principles, and planning and employment concepts set forth in the NMS.

1. Components (Foundations) of the Strategy. The capabilities provided by the MPF program contribute to two of the four main components of the NMS which include Strategic Deterrence and Defense, Forward Presence, Crisis Response, and Reconstitution.

a. Forward Presence Maritime Prepositioning Ships Squadrons (MPSRON) are strategically based around the globe and have highly-trained Marines and Sailors ready to link up with them in an area of operation in a matter of days. This capability, given credence by frequent exercises (often in concert with our allies or coalition partners), demonstrates commitment, reinforces alliances, enhances regional stability, promotes U.S. influence and access, and is especially responsive to regional crises or natural disasters.

b. Crisis Response. The MPF, one component of Marine Corps Operating Forces, is tailor-made to respond independently, or in conjunction with other forces, to a variety of regional crises. The threat faced today is uncertainty. Regional crises can arise in any geographical location and, as history suggests, can arise on short notice. Quick and credible response is required to deter an escalation in hostilities and, if deterrence fails, to fight and win decisively. The MPF provides this capability.

2. Principles of the Strategy. The MPF capabilities exemplify three principles of the NMS:

a. Strategic Agility. The force needed to win can be assembled by the rapid and efficient movement of personnel, supplies and equipment. No other combined arms force in the world can match the MPF in this regard.

1100

b. Power Projection. This is the forte of U.S. naval power. A MPF provides sustained power projection, when forcible entry is not required, which has strategic value beyond crisis response. The MPSRON's on station contribute daily to deterrence, and to regional and collective security. When they marry up with highly-trained Marine Forces they provide a credible enabling force to the Regional CinC.

c. Decisive Force. This principle demands a willingness and ability to assemble and employ the forces needed to win, once a decision for military action has been made. A MPF may often be potent enough to be the decisive force in a crisis situation. In cases where a stronger force is needed, a MPF could be used as the enabling force for the introduction of heavier U.S., Allied or coalition forces.

3. Planning and Employment Concepts. The NMS provides for a regional focus; an adaptive planning process, to include the tailoring of forces for response to the particular circumstances which demand commitment of U.S. military forces; and an emphasis on forward presence operations. Planning for, and the employment of MPF Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTF) fits securely within these concepts.

a. Regional Focus. Each MPSRON, and the forces from their associated MEF, can respond worldwide, but remain especially responsive to the theaters in which they are located and regularly exercise.

b. Adaptive Planning and Force Tailoring. The adaptive planning process reflects the fundamental change to our post-Cold War military strategy. It encompasses all the instruments of our national power: diplomatic, political, economic and military. Its purpose is to provide decision makers with a range of preplanned options to clearly demonstrate U.S. resolve, deter potential adversaries, and, if necessary, to deploy and employ to fight and win, quickly and decisively. For the military component of these options, the MPF provides the combatant CinC's with a wide range of capabilities to size the force for particular missions.

c. Force Presence Operations. As the MPSRON's are forward deployed year round, they serve as a continuous reminder of U.S. capability and resolve. When teamed with amphibious or other forward deployed naval forces, Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) enhance force presence with potent, complementary capabilities easily recognized by a potential adversary.

1101. RELATIONSHIP OF MPF AND AMPHIBIOUS CAPABILITIES

1. The MPF program provides rapid and efficient strategic deployment options for the combatant CinC's. The MPF's do not possess the capability for forcible entry; amphibious forces are the only means of naval force projection with the capability to forcibly enter a hostile land theater of operations from the sea.

2. Continuous presence of forward deployed amphibious ready groups provide the CinC's with rapidly employable forces of combined arms which can be used independently for specific missions or, if the situation requires, as an enabling force for the introduction of a MEF using amphibious MAGTF's, an Air Contingency Force (ACF), MPF MAGTF's, and/or the heavier forces of other Services.

3. Planning to integrate MPF with amphibious capabilities for forward deployed presence, crisis response or exercises will be guided by the following: MPF complements the capabilities of amphibious forces; it is not a substitute for amphibious presence or force requirements.

1102. RELATIONSHIP OF MPF AND OTHER PREPOSITIONED AFLOAT PROGRAMS. The MPF program differs from other prepositioned afloat programs by providing a ready, self-sustainable, air-ground task force which is quickly capable of conducting air and ground operations without requiring augmenting forces. This totally expeditionary and unique capability can be obtained, if necessary, entirely by in-stream discharge of the MPS and the marry-up of a MPF Fly-In-Echelon (FIE). This capability makes the MPF capable of providing the ground and air forces necessary to enable the introduction of other follow-on prepositioned afloat and airlifted forces.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

MARINE CORPS POLICY FOR MPF

SECTION 2: MPF PROGRAM TERMS OF REFERENCE

1200. DEFINITIONS

1. Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF). A Naval Expeditionary Force comprised of Maritime Prepositioning Ship(s), a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) and a Navy Support Element (NSE), under a common commander, Commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force (CMPF) for the duration of the MPF deployment operation.

2. Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS). One or more of the 13 civilian owned and operated ships, loaded with prepositioned Marine Corps and Navy combat equipment and supplies; organized into squadrons (MPSRON's) of four or five MPS.

3. MPF MAGTF's. Naval expeditionary force packages comprised of a MAGTF, required NSE capability, and one or more MPS specifically loaded to support MAGTF mission requirements; used as planned and configured to respond to a wide range of missions, or in combination with other MPS to support a specific mission identified through adaptive planning. The MPF MAGTF's are:

a. A MEU and requisite NSE, deployed via strategic airlift and supported by one MPS.

b. A MPF MAGTF and NSE deployed via strategic airlift and supported by a full MPSRON.

c. Other MPF MAGTF's and appropriate NSE components may deploy via strategic airlift or amphibious shipping supported by one or more MPS.

4. MPF Interoperability. This is the ability of a MAGTF organized from the forces of either Marine Forces Atlantic or Marine Forces Pacific, to conduct MPF operations with any of the associated NSE's and ship(s) from any of the three MPSRON's. Interoperability is achieved through commonality in MPF operational and logistics planning, ship load plans documentation, and training, and through close association with NSE planners and MPSRON staffs.

1201. MPF DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND READINESS. Marine Force commanders are responsible for the readiness of their assigned forces to deploy MPF MAGTF's using ship(s) from any of the three MPSRON's. The commander Marine Corps logistics Bases (COMMARCORLOGBASES) is responsible for the readiness of Marine Corps ground equipment and supplies prePositioned aboard MPS.

1202. DOCTRINE FOR MPF OPERATIONS. The MPF doctrine, as developed and published by the CG MCCDC, will be used as the basis for developing professional education curricula, and training objectives and standards. This doctrine will also provide guiding principles and terminology for MPF deployment planning, regeneration planning, and MPF exercises by the Operating Forces.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS FOR MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
SCOPE	2000	2-3
SECTION 1: SERVICE HEADQUARTERS RESPONSIBILITIES		
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (P)	2100	2-5
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (L)	2101	2-7
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (A)	2102	2-9
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (M&RA)	2103	2-10
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (RF)	2104	2-11
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (C4I)	2105	2-11
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (IG)	2106	2-11
SECTION 2: SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT RESPONSIBILITIES		
COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND (CG MCCDC)	2200	2-13
COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS SYSTEMS COMMAND (COMMARCORSSCOM)	2201	2-13
COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASES ALBANY (COMMARCORLOGBASES)	2202	2-14
SECTION 3: OPERATING FORCES RESPONSIBILITIES		
COMMANDING GENERALS, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC	2300	2-17

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS FOR MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

2000. SCOPE. This Chapter addresses the MPF program functional roles and responsibilities of HQMC staff agencies, the Commands of the Supporting Establishment, and Operating Forces. The intent is to prescribe responsibilities for external and internal coordination and provide broad tasking for MPF program activities.

SECTION 1: SERVICE HEADQUARTERS RESPONSIBILITIES

2100. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (P)

1. The CMC (P) is the CMC's Executive Agent for the MPF program. The CMC (P), is responsible for Marine Corps policy direction and coordination for the MPF Program, and representation of the program to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, DON, and the Joint Staff. Areas of continuing interest and responsibility include the following:

a. External Coordination

(1) Coordinates the assignment, allocation, and apportionment of MPF with the Joint Staff and appropriate geographic CinC's for deliberate planning and operations.

(2) Ensures MPF training requirements are included in joint exercise policy. For example, in coordination with the Operating Forces Commanders and CG MCCDC, provides the Joint Staff and appropriate geographic CinC's applicable Joint Mission Essential Tasks Lists (JMETL) for inclusion into the Joint Training Plan.

(3) Monitors and participates in joint planning and operation plan review.

(4) Identifies interservice support requirements for MPF.

(5) Coordinates MPF planning and policy requirements with the CNO.

(6) Coordinates with CNO (N42/N85), CG MCCDC, and CMC (PR) to plan for MPS program follow-on requirements.

(7) Reviews applicable Navy policy documents.

(8) Coordinates planning and policy requirements with the Commander, Military Sealift Command (COMSC) Prepositioning Program Office.

(9) Provides information concerning MPF to DoD agencies, the General Accounting Office and Congressional staff members.

(10) Acts as the focal point and coordinator for external audits of the MPF program as assigned by the CMC (RF).

b. Internal Coordination and Direction

(1) Coordinates the MPF Program Review.

(2) Reviews and provides Service approval for MPF doctrine and employment concepts.

(3) Promulgates MPF operational policy guidance for the Operating Forces and the Supporting Establishment.

(4) Provides the concept for combat sustainment planning with which prepositioning requirements can be determined; e.g., at present, 30 days sustainment of combat operations for a MPF MAGTF of 17,341 Marines.

(5) Assigns interservice coordination responsibilities for MPF program issues.

(6) Reviews proposed changes to the MPF Force List (F/L), MCBul 3501 series, as provided by CG MCCDC.

(7) In coordination with the CMC (L), CMC (IG), and COMMARCORSYSCOM, monitors prepositioned equipment and supply readiness, attainment levels, and training readiness of the Operating Forces for execution of MPF operations.

(8) Establishes the camouflage color scheme policy for prepositioned Marine Corps ground equipment, after coordination with CMC (L).

(9) Approves changes to the MPF Prepositioning Objective (PO).

(10) Monitors congressional actions and responds to be requested for information via the CMC (OLA) or the CMC (RF), as appropriate.

(11) Approves changes to MPF load plans.

2. The MPF Program Sponsor (POE) is also responsible for chairing the annual MPF Interoperability Conference. This Conference has the function of bringing all Navy and Marine Corps MPF Program representatives together to discuss items of operational interest and review policy and procedures that affect the overall MPF Program.

2101. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (L)

1. The CMC (L) establishes Marine Corps policy for logistics support of the MPF program, and exercises responsibility for the MPF Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (O&MMC) budget as the program budget sponsor. Areas of continuing interest and responsibilities include:

a. External Coordination

(1) Monitors and participates in the logistics refinement of joint planning and operation plan development.

(2) Provides service-level coordination with TRANSCOM.

(3) Identifies interservice logistics support requirements.

(4) Identifies and reviews applicable Navy policies for MPF and coordinates logistics support issues with CNO (N42/N85).

(5) Develops policy, in concert with CNO (N42/85), for emergency offload and backload of MPS.

b. Internal Coordination and Direction

- (1) Develops and publishes MPS logistics support
- (2) Assigns interservice coordination responsibilities for MPF logistics support issues
- (3) Reviews proposed changes to the MPF F/L (MCBul 3501 series), as provided by CG MCCDC.
- (4) Publishes and maintains the MPF PO, NAVMC 2907, in coordination with CMC (P), CMC (A), CMC (MPC), and CNO (N42/N85) Series.
- (5) Publishes and maintains the MPS MAGTF T/E (9910 Series).
- (6) Coordinates with CMC (P) to provide MPF requirements for Program Objective Memorandum (POM) development.
- (7) Validates MPF O&MMC budget requirements submitted by COMMARCORLOGBASES logistics support of the MPF program; coordinates with CMC (RF) during budget estimate formulation to ensure validated O&MMC requirements for MPF are included in all required budget submissions.
- (8) Monitors O&MMC budgetary actions concerning the MPF program and provides information/recommendations as requested by CMC (RF). Monitors budgetary actions for non-O&MMC appropriations that affect the MPF program.
- (9) After coordinating with CMC (P), CMC (A), COMMARCORSYSCOM, COMMARCORLOGBASES and the Operating Forces Commanders, provides Marine Corps MPS Maintenance Cycle (MMC) requirements to the COMSC for MPS scheduling.
- (10) Provides guidance and coordinates with CMC (P), as necessary, for development of Statements of Work (SOW) in support of MMC's, shipboard maintenance, and Strip Alteration Modifications (TRANSALTS).

(11) Publishes policy on and assigns responsibilities for logistics and funding for emergency offload and backload of MPS.

(12) Coordinates with CMC (P) to establish and publish the camouflage policy for prepositioned Marine Corps ground equipment.

(13) Serves as functional manager and provides life cycle management for MPF logistics support Automated Information Systems (AIS).

(14) In coordination with CMC (P) and CMC (IG), monitors prepositioned equipment and supply readiness, attainment levels, and training readiness of the Operating Forces for execution of MPF operations. Coordinates with CG MCCDC (C 461) during analyses of MPF training requirements.

(15) Coordinates and approves changes to the MPF PO.

2102. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (A)

1. The DC/S Avn (CMC (A)), is jointly responsible with CNO (N3/N5) for the implementation of the aviation portion of the MPF program.

a. External Coordination

(1) Identifies Marine Corps prepositioning requirements to Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) in order to establish the Individual Material Readiness Lists (IMRL).

(2) Identifies to NAVAIR the aircraft mix by Type/Model/Series (T/M/S) for the Aviation Combat Element (ACE) of the MPF MAGTF.

(3) Provides CNO (N88) and NAVAIR with MMC schedules and T/M/S assignment plans for each MPS.

(4) Provides the Operating Forces a single point of contact with CNO (N88) for matters concerning aviation ordnance.

(5) Provides coordination between COMMARCORLOGBASES and NAVAIR. The NAVAIR retains overall technical control of Aviation Support Equipment (ASE) maintenance and provides technical direction to assigned maintenance site personnel.

(6) Serves as the Marine Corps Executive Agent for the Aviation Logistics Support Ship (T-AVB program; develops and promulgates Marine Corps service policy for the T-AVB program. Operational Handbook (OH) 5-82 provides Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TT&P) for conducting T-AVB operations.

(7) Coordinates T-AVB exercise policy and funding responsibilities with the CNO (OPNAV) staff, COMSC, the Maritime Administration, and unified CinC's.

(8) Monitors T-AVB ship alteration requirements (TRANSALTS), submitted from the Operating Forces through the Fleet CinC's to CNO (OPNAV) and COMSC. Provides service review of T-AVB Operational Requirements Documents (ORD).

b. Internal Coordination and Direction

(1) Provides ASE type, quantity and configuration listings to the Commander, Marine Forces (COMMARFOR) and COMMARCORLOGBASES for MPS load planning and MMC planning.

(2) Designates FMF commanders as T/M/S aircraft model managers for identification and establishment of ASE allowances.

(3) Reviews proposed changes to the MPF F/L, (MCBul 3501 series), as provided by CG MCCDC.

(4) Develops and submits to CMC (L) the O&MMC funding requirements for Marine Corps participation in T-AVB exercises.

2103. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (M&RA). In coordination with the Operating forces force structure sponsors and CG MCCDC, CMC (MPC) updates MPF MAGTF planning T/O (1001 series) when standard T/O's change.

2104. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (RF). Identifies budget responsibilities, forwards and supports budget input, and obtains required funding for the MPF program. Assigns responsibilities for coordination of external audits of the MPF program.

2105. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (C4I). After coordinating with the CMC (P) and CMC (L), establishes policy and attainment plans for prepositioning of certain stowed communications security (COMSEC) equipment assets and materials (less keying material) on MPS.

2106. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (IG). The IG monitors, validates and appraises the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps (ACMC) on equipment readiness, sustainment levels, and training readiness of the Operating Forces for execution of MPF operations. Specifically:

1. Participates in MPF program reviews and may attend MPF Interoperability and Expeditionary Warfare conferences to assess programmatic issues and program status;
2. Monitors materiel attainment and readiness reporting of prepositioned equipment and supplies;
3. Participates in COMMARCORLOGBASES' periodic Quality Assurance (QA) visits to MPSRON's and;
4. Observes MPF exercises to evaluate training readiness.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS FOR MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

SECTION 2: SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

2200. COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND (CG MCCDC)

1. Develops, refines, and publishes MPF employment concepts and doctrine.
2. Prepares Mission Area Analyses (MAA) studies and analyses, and reviews Navy MAA impacting MPF
3. Identifies combat development requirements in doctrine, equipment, training, force structure and organizational shortfalls and deficiencies via the Concept Based Requirements System (CBRS).
4. Reviews, coordinates changes and publishes the MPF F/L via the MCBul 3501 series in consonance with changes to the Marine Corps Force Structure changes and desired MPF MAGTF Warfighting Capability.
5. Develops, implements, and manages the Marine Corps training and education program in support of MPF operational requirements.
6. Coordinates MPF training and education programs with the Operating Forces and Commander, Naval Education and Training.
7. Provides input to CMC (P) for inclusion into JMETL's.

2201. COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS SYSTEMS COMMAND (COMMARCORSSYSCOM)

1. Coordinates logistics planning and acquisition actions for new equipment initiatives which change MPF PO with CMC (P), CMC (L), CG MCCDC, COMMARCORLOGBASES, and Operating Forces. Details describing this process are provided in Chapter 3 of this Manual.
2. Plans and coordinates introduction of new items of equipment to maximize compliance with prepositioning criteria and approved

PO's. Synchronizes the fielding of new equipment as closely as possible with each individual MMC schedule.

3. Exercises life cycle management responsibility over Marine Corps weapon systems and equipment, less aviation items and those items assigned to a Program Executive Officer or a Direct Reporting Program Manager (PM).

4. Provides MPF program representation for Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC) issues.

5. Provides overall planning, programming, direction, and management for MPF ground ammunition (Class V(W)).

2202. COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASES ALBANY (COMMARCORLOGBASES)

1. The COMMARCORLOGBASES has overall responsibility for provisioning and maintaining prepositioned Marine Corps equipment and supplies. To accomplish these responsibilities, COMMARCORLOGBASES functions as both a supported and supporting commander. For example, COMMARCORLOGBASES:

a. Relies on CMC (L) to provide logistics policy, and O&MMC planning guidance and funding support;

b. Relies on the CG MCCDC and COMMARCORSYSCOM to provide fielding plans and logistics support requirements for new equipment items to be prepositioned;

c. In accordance with CMC policy for logistics support of MPF, coordinates with the Operating Forces Commanders to establish MMC plans and priorities and;

d. As a supporting commander, provides logistics support for MMC's.

2. Areas of specific responsibility include the following:

a. Exercises administrative control and accountability of MPS assets until released to the Operating Forces upon

operational offload. Establishes procedures for transfer of prepositioned asset accountability upon operational offload.

b. Exercises responsibility for attainment of MPS ground equipment and materiel as published in the NAVMC 2907, less ASE, NSE and ammunition; including coordination for reallocation of Marine Corps assets, if required. (See paragraph 5100.2)

c. Coordinates attainment of all prepositioned MPS assets.

d. Executes the logistics functions to include the following:

(1) Plans, programs and budgets all MMC logistics functions, MPS containers, and maintenance support actions, less ASE, NSE and Class V(W) and (A).

(2) Provides coordination and support services for prepositioning of ASE, NSE equipment and Class V(W) and (A).

(3) Develops SOW's, awards contracts and administers contracts for MMC's and shipboard maintenance.

(4) Publishes Letters of Instruction (LOI's) for planning, coordination, support tasking and scheduling requirements necessary for the conduct of each MPSRON's maintenance cycle.

(5) Exercises responsibility for materiel readiness and readiness reporting of Maritime Prepositioning Equipment and Supplies (MP E/S), less ASE and Class V(W) and (A).

(6) Coordinates materiel readiness issues with appropriate commands for ASE, GSE, and Class V(A) and (W).

(7) Provides technical support for MPF Logistics AIS (LOG AIS)

e. In coordination with CMC, the Operating Forces commander(s) and COMMARCORSYSCOM, plans and provides logistics support for regeneration of MPS when MPF MAGTF(s) are committed to a contingency; determines funding requirements for logistics support of MPS regeneration and submits requirements to CMC (L).

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS FOR MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

SECTION 3: OPERATING FORCES RESPONSIBILITIES

2300. COMMANDING GENERALS, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

1. Designates subordinate commanders for planning and executing MPF operations, and ensures all commands so designated are prepared to conduct MPF operations with the ship(s) of any MPSRON.
2. Ensures appropriate MAGTF commanders establish planning relationships with designated Commander, MPF, CSNF, and Commander, MPSRON.
3. Ensures CMC (P), CMC (L), CMC (A), COMMARCORLOGBASES, and COMMARCORSYSCOM (PM-AM) are apprised of all operational planning affecting MP E/S.
4. Ensures training exercises of MP E/S are conducted in accordance with procedures established in TM 4790-14/2 series.
5. Ensures subordinate MAGTF's maintain accountability for MP E/S offloaded for exercises or contingencies.
6. Ensures deliberate and time sensitive planning input is provided to appropriate geographic combatant commanders for coordination of MPF deployments and redeployments. This input is accomplished by the Operating Forces Commander in the capacity as a Service Component Commander for the CINC, and is coordinated with the CINC's respective Navy Service Component Commander.
7. Participates in MPF program review, interoperability and requirements determination processes to include the following:
 - a. Develops MPF deployment concepts for input to the CBRS.
 - b. Conducts operational and logistics review of PO's and recommends changes to those objectives as part of the tailoring process.

c. Provides MPF input to CINC's Preparedness Assessment Reporting System (CSPARS) and makes recommendations for inclusion in the CINC's Integrated Priority Lists (IPL).

8. Plans for prepositioned Class V as follows:

a. Coordinates with COMMARCORSYSCOM to establish Class V(W) prepositioning allowances and PO's, and Class V(W) sourcing and maintenance.

b. Coordinates with CMC (A) for establishment of Class V(A) prepositioning allowances and development of PO's.

c. Maintains a listing of MPS Class V(W) (A) assets which are prepositioned. Additionally, periodically coordinates with the Marine Corps Liaison Team at Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Charleston, for Notices of Ammunition Reclassification updates.

d. Coordinates apportionment of the Fleet CinC's allowance for Class V(A) for the MPF program in order to meet published MMC schedules.

9. Monitors projected bulk liquids requirements and embarked stocks, and recommends changes.

10. Develops joint Service Component MPF operational and logistics techniques and procedures; e.g., joint Fleet Marine Force Manuals (FMFM) or the "Tri-MEF" Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for MPF planning and operations.

11. Coordinates MP E/S maintenance responsibilities as follows:

a. Monitors materiel readiness of MP E/S through reports received from COMMARCORLOGBASES and through access to supply and maintenance files.

b. Participates, as desired, in COMMARCORLOGBASES' periodic QA visits to MPSRON's.

- c. Plans and executes MMC responsibilities in accordance with the TM 4790-14/2 series and as detailed in COMMARCORLOGBASES MMC LOI's.
- d. Reviews maintenance SOW's and provides input to COMMARCORLOGBASES.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
SCOPE.....	3000	3-3
SECTION 1: DEVELOPMENT OF MPF EMPLOYMENT CONCEPTS AND DOCTRINE		
GENERAL.....	3100	3-5
MPF EMPLOYMENT CONCEPTS.....	3101	3-5
DOCTRINE FOR MPF OPERATIONS.....	3102	3-6
SECTION 2: DEVELOPING MPF REQUIREMENTS		
GENERAL	32003-7	
CONCEPT BASED REQUIREMENTS SYSTEM (CBRS).....	32013-7	
MARITIME PREPOSITIONING SHIP ALTERATION (TRANSALTS) REQUIREMENTS	3202	3-8
MPF MAGTF REQUIREMENTS	3203	3-9
SECTION 3: MPF TAILORING		
GENERAL	3300	3-11
PREPOSITIONING PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS	3301	3-11
MPF TAILORING PROCESS.....	3302	3-12
MPF TAILORING STRUCTURE.....	3303	3-14
		3-1

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

SECTION 4: PREPOSITIONING PROGRAM MANAGEMENT GROUP (PPMC)

PURPOSE.....	3400	3-17
CHARTER.....	3401	3-17
COMPOSITION.....	3402	3-17
FUNCTIONS.....	3403	3-17

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

3000. SCOPE. This Chapter describes fundamental planning and management processes for the MPF program. These processes include MPF deployment concepts and doctrine formulation, the development of MPF operational requirements, the supporting F/L's for MPF MAGTF's, and the PO for supplies and equipment.

SECTION 1: DEVELOPMENT OF MPF EMPLOYMENT CONCEPTS AND DOCTRINE

3100. GENERAL. This section describes the process by which MPF employment concepts are developed and translated into doctrine, and the impact that changes to deployment concepts have on MPF program planning.

3101. MPF EMPLOYMENT CONCEPTS

1. The MPF's provide the geographic Combatant Commanders (CinC) with a range of strategic deployment options for Marine forces--MPF MAGTF's--which can be used independently or in combination with amphibious capabilities and/or ACF deployments. As such, MPF employment concepts establish the operational objectives against which all other MPF logistics planning and resource programming requirements are measured. Chapter 1 of this Manual provides the Marine Corps service policy regarding the current deployment concepts for the MPF.

2. Deployment concepts for MPF's, like those for amphibious forces, reflect the capabilities the Marine Corps offers to the geographic CinC's in order to meet their joint force requirements. When requirements change, or when the Marine Corps develops improved capabilities to meet the requirements, the deployment concepts may be changed and subsequent planning modified. Two historical examples of this process are the development of maritime prepositioning in the late 1970's and the subsequent changes to the MPF from a single deployment option of MPF MEB's to the current deployment concept and planning for a variety of MPF MAGTF's with specifically tailored Force Modules or Capability Sets.

3. Deployment concepts for the MPF are developed by the Operating Forces in coordination with the Fleet CinC's. These concepts seek to optimize the following: MAGTF capabilities to support the geographic CinC's operational needs; sustainment of operations ashore; deployment response time, and efficient use of strategic lift. When initially developed, MPF employment concepts are provided to CG MCCDC for further development into force planning requirements (force structure, equipment, sustainment, etc.) using the concept-based requirements system, and/or changes to doctrine, education and training.

3102. DOCTRINE FOR MPF OPERATIONS

1. There are a number of ways the Marine Corps articulates deployment concepts and capabilities. One of these is through doctrinal publications which provide a common starting point for organizing, planning, training for, and executing operations.

2. The MPF program provides a Naval expeditionary capability. Hence, the doctrine for MPF is developed and published by the CG MCCDC and the Navy Surface Warfare Development Group (SWDG) with participation from the operating forces, service headquarters and respective Supporting Establishments. The current doctrinal publication for MPF is Maritime Prepositioning Force (Naval Warfare Publication 4-01.3/FMFM 1-5).

3. The MPF TT&P for Naval forces are developed using input from the operating forces as agreed upon during MPF conferences. Based on guidance from the MPF conferences, CG MCCDC (C42), and the Navy SWDG jointly develop the United States Navy Tactical Memorandums (TACMEMO) and FMF OH's to establish new procedures so they can be evaluated and validated for inclusion into MPF doctrine. A list of current TACMEMO's/OH's in effect are listed in Appendix B.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

SECTION 2: DEVELOPING MPF REQUIREMENTS

3200. GENERAL. As discussed in paragraph 3101, MPF concepts and capabilities are developed to provide the geographic CinC's with a variety of options for rapidly deploying sustainable MAGTF's. A MAGTF, regardless of how it is deployed, is task-organized from existing force capabilities--structure, equipment and sustaining supplies--needed for an assigned mission. Hence, requirements for MPF MAGTF's are determined from existing and planned force capabilities. The unique characteristic of an MPF MAGTF is how the force is deployed. The goal of developing MPF requirements is to optimize prepositioned MAGTF capability and minimize strategic airlift required for deployment.

3201. CONCEPT BASED REQUIREMENTS SYSTEM (CBRS)

1. Improvements to the Marine Corps warfighting capabilities originate from many quarters: new concepts developed in the operating forces; lessons learned in exercises and operations; development of new technologies; programmatic opportunities with other Services, etc. The command charged with evaluating potential improvements to our warfighting capabilities and developing service requirements/initiatives is CG MCCDC. The methodology CG MCCDC uses to accomplish this is the CBRS.

2. The CBRS is a process used to identify Marine Corps warfighting deficiencies and strengths, and define requirements (structure, equipment, doctrine, training, facilities, and support) necessary to implement desired changes (MCO 3900.4 CBRS, refers). Some of these changes, particularly those which apply to MAGTF structure, equipment and supplies, may dictate changes to the type and quantity of equipment and supplies which are prepositioned for MPF. Other changes, such as new concepts of deployment, may not require changes to what is prepositioned but will affect MPF MAGTF organization, doctrine and training.

3. An important factor in developing or refining MPF deployment concepts and capabilities is timely dissemination of lessons learned (MCO 5000.17, The Marine Corps Lessons Learned System 3202

(MCLLS), refers). The MCLLS Remedial Action program (RAP) highlights deficiencies and proposes solutions noted during deployments, combat operations and exercises. The RAP also tracks implementation of solutions and provides feedback to the Operating Forces. This program functions through a working group chaired by the Deputy Commander for Warfighting. Members of HQMC staff agencies, CG MCCDC, and COMMARCORSYSCOM are included in the group.

3202. MARITIME REQUIREMENTS PREPOSITIONING SHIP ALTERATION (TRANSALTS)

1. The MPS are civilian owned and operated under long-term charters administered by the Military Sealift Command. The MPS are assigned to the Fleet CinC's with operational control exercised through the numbered fleet commanders.

2. Alterations to MPS involve operational, contractual and engineering assessments, as well as funding by the Navy. The time to complete MPS alterations depends on the extent of the effort, and regulatory certifications which may be required prior to approving the alteration, and on availability of funding.

3. The Navy Comptroller (NAVCOMPT) MANUAL 074623 categorizes alterations made to MPS as: items required by law or for reliability of sealift; specialized equipment required for the performance of specific missions; or alterations in support of military characteristics required for naval operations.

4. Alterations to MPS are requested as follows:

a. Requests originating from the Operating Forces for MPS alterations are endorsed by the respective Service Component Commander, Fleet CinC and COMSC, CNO (N85) for final approval before submission to CNO (N42) who will exercise final approval

and funding for the proposed ship alteration (TRANSALT). Information copies are provided by the originating Operating Forces Commander to CMC (P) and CMC (L), and to the respective Operating Forces Commander and Fleet CinC.

b. Since AMSEA class MPS are assigned to support both Operating Forces and both Fleet CinC's, ship alteration requests for these ships must be endorsed by both Operating Forces Commanders and their Fleet CinC's prior to submission to COMSC.

c. Requests initiated from COMMARCORLOGBASES or CG MCCDC are endorsed by the supported Operating Forces Commander(s) and forwarded to the respective Fleet CinC(s) for endorsement prior to submission to COMSC. Information copies are provided by the originating command to CMC (P) and CMC (L).

5. The Marine Corps point of contact concerning the status of any MPS alterations is CMC (L).

3203. MPF MAGTF REQUIREMENTS. The process for planning and documenting changes to MPF MAGTF structure and capabilities begins where development of Operating Forces capabilities ends. MPF MAGTF's, like other MAGTF's, are task organized to meet an assigned mission and provide the requisite capabilities desired. These capabilities dictate the size and composition of the various elements and deployment groups. Hence, planning requirements for the deployment groups must take into consideration mission tasks and force structure/equipment to ensure expeditious arrival and assembly of the force.

1. Four tools for documenting MPF requirements are unique to the program: MCBul 3501 series, MPF MAGTF F/L; the T/O (1001 series) for MPF MAGTF's; Equipment Lists (E/L) (9910 series H, I, and J) for MPF MAGTF's which identifies major end items prepositioned aboard each MPSRON and managed through the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS); and NAVMC 2907, MPF Prepositioning Objective, which documents the desired type and quantity of prepositioned equipment/supplies for MPF. In addition, TM 4790-14/2, Logistics Support for Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) Program Maintenance and Material Management contains the

requirements for MPS Contractor Maintenance Equipment List, Carried-in-Stores consumable parts, and technical publication libraries for each MPS.

2. The MCBul 3501 series is published by CG MCCDC to provide operational and logistics planners with notional MPF MAGTF structures. As discussed above, MPF MAGTF's contain no unique organizations. The MAGTF's are notionally structured from existing Operating Forces units and detachments sourced from the MEF command element (CE), division, wing and force service support group.

3. The combat development process, which leads to programming, budgeting, acquisition and manpower actions, produces plans for changes to Operating Forces structure and equipment. These changes are reflected in the T/O and T/E from which the MPF MAGTF F/L's, planning T/O's, T/E's and E/L's are derived or changed. The MPF T/E is the sum of the E/L (MPF PO) and the FIE.

4. The MCBul 3501 series and the planning T/O's (1001 series) provide a basis for deployment and operational planning. The associated MPF MAGTF E/L's (9910 series), maintained in LMIS by CMC (L), provide the notional assignment of major end items of prepositioned equipment for units assigned to the MPF MAGTF. NAVMC 2907, The MPF Prepositioning Objective describes all the prepositioned equipment and supplies to support the MPF MAGTF.

5. The Operating Forces structure sponsor, CG MCCDC, develops the Operating Forces F/L and the MPF MAGTF F/L. Changes to an MPF MAGTF element may be proposed by the Operating Forces Commanders, by CG MCCDC as part of an FMF warfighting enhancement initiative, or may result from a Marine Corps force structure initiative approved by CMC. Potential changes to MPF MAGTF's will be submitted to CG MCCDC for staffing to ensure FMF structure exists (or is planned) to support the change and to identify any associated T/E changes to the MPF MAGTF.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

SECTION 3: MPF TAILORING

3300. GENERAL. A fundamental tenet of MPF capabilities is the efficient use of strategic lift through afloat prepositioning. Whatever MAGTF structure and capabilities MPF is designed to support, the required equipment and supplies must either be prepositioned on MPS or included in strategic airlift planning for the MPF MAGTF's FIE. This section describes MPF-unique planning considerations, the MPF Tailoring process and organization for planning, and the MPF Tailoring Structure which will be used to ensure effective, efficient use of maritime prepositioning capability to support MAGTF requirements.

3301. PREPOSITIONING PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS. Changes to the structure/capabilities of MPF MAGTF's may produce desired changes to prepositioned equipment/supply requirements. The cargo capacities of MPS--the available square and cubic footage, cargo weight limitations and net explosive weight restrictions for ammunition--and the costs of acquiring additional assets, require planners to judiciously select the items and quantities of equipment/supplies for prepositioning.

1. When requirements emerge to preposition a new Principal End Item (PEI) of equipment or to change the quantity of prepositioned equipment, the full range of associated supplies for 30 days of combat operations must also be planned. As an example: A decision to preposition additional M-1 tanks will require more square footage on the vehicle decks--possibly at the expense of other prepositioned equipment. The addition of more tanks also requires the addition of more spare parts, packaged POL, tool sets, test equipment and ammunition, etc. These additional supplies, if prepositioned, will normally be loaded in containers--possibly at the expense of other prepositioned supplies. The alternative to prepositioning some or all of these supplies is to use strategic airlift in the MPF FIE. In addition, an increase in a specific PEI may cause associated T/E changes. For instance, an increase in tanks may create a need for more trucks to carry the additional ammunition or an increase in the number of tank retrievers required.

2. Time required to effect prepositioning changes is also a planning factor. The MMC is normally the most efficient way to effect major changes in prepositioning requirements. The MMC is a 30-month cycle; it, each ship is forward deployed roughly 30 months between complete offloads and unpacking during it's MMC. Planning to replace cur enhance MPF MAGTF capabilities through prepositioning changes should take into account the time necessary to attain the required equipment and to complete implementation upon the ship's arrival at the maintenance site.

3302. MPF TAILORING PROCESS. The tailoring process begins when proposed changes to MPF MAGTF structure and/or capabilities result in desired changes in prepositioned equipment/supplies. The process ends with a decision and a coordinated plan to implement changes to the PO, usually accomplished through the MMC. Specific procedures used in the tailoring process are contained in Chapter 3 of NAVMC 2907, MPF Prepositioning Objective. The following information and policy guidance for MPF Tailoring is provided:

1. The Goal of Tailoring. The goal of the MPF tailoring process is to provide the most operationally effective PO to support MPF MAGTF requirements, within the constraints of MPS capacities. Since the capacity to preposition all equipment and supplies for the MPF MAGTF is limited, embarkation analyses and potential tradeoffs in prepositioning must be examined before new assets are bought for MPF, or sourced from existing stocks.

2. Lead Agencies for Initial Requirement Determination. The first step in the tailoring process is the identification of all equipment and supplies required to effect the desired change to MPF MAGTF capabilities. The following commands/staff organizations are designated as the lead agencies for initial determination of propositioning requirements:

- a. CMC (L) - Class I (Meals, Ready-to-Eat (MRE))
- b. COMMARCORLOGBASES - Class II, Class III (W) (Packaged), Class IV, Class VIII, Class IX, Batteries
- c. COMMARCORSYSCOM - Class V (W)

d. CG MCCDC - Class VII

e. NAVAIR/CMC (A) - ASE, Class III (A), Class V (A)

3. Tailoring Process. The annual tailoring process refines the initial propositioning requirements and quantifies the potential additions and deletions of prepositioned assets in terms of MPS capacities, loading characteristics, and limitations. The Operating Forces then develop their concept for spreadloading between the ships of each squadron. At a minimum, the tailoring process will answer the following questions:

a. What are the propositioning requirements for these equipment/supplies; e.g., square footage, number of containers, additive net explosive weight, etc.?

b. Is the required space on each affected ship available?

c. If not, what are the alternatives?

d. What is the impact of each alternative on the MPF MAGTF FIE; i.e., net increase or decrease?

e. What is the timeline for implementation of each alternative during the MMC? Will acquisition and fielding/ attainment of the required equipment and supplies support the timeline?

f. What is the time lag between implementing this change to MPF and corresponding changes to the Operating Forces capabilities?

4. The analysis will conclude with a specific recommendation for implementing the desired change to the PO. The recommendation will be provided to CMC (P) for approval or further guidance.

5. Following a decision to implement a change to the PO, the tailoring process will ensure timely revisions are made to the LMIS files, NAVMC 2907, and any other required documentation. Revisions will be accomplished prior to the POM submission, which normally occurs during March. The revised PO will then be used to establish POM requirements.

3303. MPF TAILORING STRUCTURE. When changes to propositioning requirements for MPF MAGTF's are recommended or directed, planning for implementation will involve the Operating Forces, the Supporting Establishment, and several HQMC staff agencies. Depending on the scope of the changes, planning may also involve the NSE's, the Military Sealift Command, certain commands of the Navy Supporting Establishment, and OPNAV.

1. Purpose. In order to ensure the planning process described above is coordinated and produces timely results, key planners from each of the commands and HQMC staff agencies must be involved.

2. Organization. The Tailoring Structure is composed of MPF planners and subject matter experts. The Marine Corps members of the Tailoring Structure are assigned as follows:

CMC (P):	MPF Program Officer (Co-chair)
CMC (L):	MPF Logistics Sponsor (Co-chair)
CMC (A):	Aviation Logistics Planner
CMC (PAR):	Programs end Requirements Rep
CG MCCDC:	MPF MAGTF Planner
COMMARFORLant:	G-3 and G-4 Planner
COMMARFORPac:	G-3 and G-4 Planner
I, II, III MEF:	MPF Officers
COMMARCORSYSOM:	(1) Ground Equipment Program Rep
	(1) Ground Ammunition Program Rep
COMMARCORLOGBASES:	Plans and Policies Rep(s)
	MMC Plans/Operations Rep(s)
	MMC Embarkation Planner(s)

Navy participation in the MPF Tailoring Structure will be as determined by the CNO (N85).

3. Functioning

a. Members of the MPF Tailoring Structure represent their commanders and HQMC staff agencies in the propositioning planning process.

b. Much of the day-to-day planning for minor changes to propositioning can be accomplished with normal staff coordination

and decision making. Major changes to MPF MAGTF structure/ capabilities will require more extensive planning and coordination, and may be time sensitive to operational or programmatic requirements.

c. The Tailoring Structure provides for the coordination of the many planning efforts and decisions needed to develop and recommend effective and efficient changes to propositioning requirements.

d. A Tailoring Conference is required prior to the start of it may be convened annually to deal with matters concerning the publication of the NAVMC 2907. The MPF Tailoring Structure group will convene during the MPF Interoperability Conference to review changes which have occurred to the PO, address current issues affecting prepositioned equipment/supplies and review tailoring procedures for possible improvements.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

MPF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

SECTION 4: PROPOSITIONING PROGRAM MANAGEMENT GROUP (PPMG)

3400. PURPOSE. The Prepositioning Program Management Group (PPMG) is a standing committee of flag officers that coordinates, resolves, or develops recommendations for CNO/CMC decisions regarding all service-level policy and management matters affecting MPF. The PPMG is jointly sponsored by CNO (N6) and CMC (P).

3401. CHARTER. OPNAVINST 3000.__, Prepositioning Program Management Group Charter provides the authority, organization, and functioning of the PPMG.

3402. COMPOSITION

1. The PPMG is co-chaired by flag officers from both the Navy and Marine Corps as designated by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations and the ACMC, respectively.

2. Standing Marine Corps members will be the designated general officer representatives of CG MARFORLANT, CG MARFORPAC, CG MCCDC, COMMARCORLOGBASES, CMC (P) and CMC (L). Navy members may include the designated flag Officer representatives of CinC, Atlantic Fleet; CinC, Pacific Fleet; COMSC; Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) for Plans, Policy and Operations (N3/N5), DCNO for Logistics (N4) and DCNO for Resources, Warfare Requirements and Assessments (N85).

3. Each standing member will designate their principal action officer to assist with coordination and development of issues, alternatives and recommendations.

3403. FUNCTIONS. As discussed in OPNAVINST 3000.14.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING, AND ACQUISITION FOR MPF

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
SCOPE	4000	
4-3		
SECTION 1: PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING		
GENERAL.....	4100	4-4
PROGRAMMING.....	4101	4-4
BUDGETING.....	4102	4-5
SECTION 2: ACQUISITION		
GENERAL.....	4200	4-11
APPROPRIATION DIFFERENTIATED ACQUISITION.....	4201	4-11
MPF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY ACQUISITIONS.....	4202	4-12
SECTION 3: PPBS RESPONSIBILITIES		
GENERAL.....	4300	4-15
HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS (HQMC).....	4301	4-15
SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT.....	4302	4-16
MARFOR COMMANDERS.....	4303	4-17
		4-1

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING, AND ACQUISITION FOR MPF

4000. SCOPE. This Chapter provides policy for programming, budgeting and acquiring equipment, supplies and services for the MPF program within the Marine Corps. Additionally, responsibilities are assigned for HQMC staff agencies, Supporting Establishment, and the Operating Forces.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

SECTION 1: PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETING

4100. GENERAL. Programming and budgeting are major actions of the Commandant, the Operating Force Commanders, CG MCCDC, COMMARCORSYSCOM and COMMARCORLOGBASES which initially identify, develop and control program objectives which address materiel and support requirements. The DoD Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) is the formal process for making defense resource allocation divisions. Its purpose is to translate warfighting requirements into programs for inclusion in the POM and Service budgets. Program requirements must be consistent with the warfighting capabilities articulated in CMC planning guidance which includes: the Marine Corps Long-Range Plan, the Marine Corps Master Plan, the Supporting Establishment Master Plan; the CinC's IPL's, and CSPARS through which capability concerns are stated.

4101. PROGRAMMING. Programming finds the best match between warfighting requirements, which have become programming objectives (mission requirements), and the means (financial, human and materiel) to reach them. All Marine Corps requirements are integrated, prioritized and submitted to the SecNav for inclusion in the DON POM.

1. The MPF program provides a vital element of the Nation's Naval force presence and the geographic CinC's power projection capability. A basic measure of the capability and flexibility of MPF is how closely prepositioned equipment and sustaining supplies meet the warfighting requirements of the Operating Forces. Hence, 100 percent attainment of the MPF PO for equipment and supplies which must support MPF MAGTF's is a goal of Marine Corps programming and budgeting.

2. The identification, development, and programming of MPF related POM requirements are described as follows:

a. Ground combat equipment, combat service support equipment, and ground ammunition requirements for the Operating Forces and MPF are prepared by CG MCCDC under the combat development or CBRS scribed in MCO 3900.4.

b. Consumable supplies, spare parts, and other equipment sustainment requirements are prepared by CMC (L).

c. The ASE and aviation ordnance requirements are prepared by CMC (A) in concert with the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIRSYSCOM).

d. The MPF ship alteration requirements are coordinated between the Operating Forces Commanders and their Fleet CinC's for inclusion in the Navy POM. See chapter 3, paragraph 3202.

e. The NSE requirements for MPF are programmed by CNO (N42) in the Navy POM.

3. Extensive program evaluations are conducted by CMC, CG MCCDC, COMMARCORSYSCOM and COMMARCORLOGBASES prior to submission of the Marine Corps POM to the NAVCOMPT. These evaluations include a review of quantities of equipment and supplies planned for propositioning aboard MPS as well as requirements for maintenance and logistics support. The Operating Forces Commanders review all POM program initiatives and, in concert with CG MCCDC and CMC (P&R), establish a priority listing based on their perception of warfighting capability deficiencies.

4. Funding for programs which are approved in the POM is included in the Marine Corps budget over a 6-year period--the Future Years Defense Plan.

4102. BUDGETING. Budgeting is the continuous process of obtaining and apportioning funds for plans and programs. The SecNav assigns to the Marine Corps a Total Obligation Authority for appropriations from which specific budget guidance and acquisition decisions are made. Budgeting for the MPF program is split between the Marine Corps and the Navy based on specific funding responsibilities: The Marine Corps funds the purchase of its prepositioned ground equipment and sustaining supplies, logistics support requirements for MMC's and Marine forces' participation in MPF exercises; The Navy funds the operation and maintenance of the MPS, purchase and support of prepositioned lighterage, NSE equipment and supplies, and aviation ground support equipment.

1. The Marine Corps budget supporting MPF includes five appropriations or major categories, each of which is managed by an appropriation sponsor:

a. Procurement. Marine Corps (PMC). The PMC appropriation is used for procuring major end items of equipment, selected spare parts, ammunition and minor items which are centrally controlled. The COMMARCORSYSCOM is responsible for the PMC budget, acquisition and life cycle management of PEI's and acquisition of selected spare parts and ground ammunition. The COMMARCORLOGBASES is responsible for the reprocurement of PEI's which have been transferred to them for the life cycle management. The MPF requirements are included in the PMC budget.

b. Operation and Maintenance. Marine Corps (O&MMC). The O&MMC appropriation funds a significant number of Marine Corps requirements. Support for the MPF program includes funding of MPF and T-AVB exercises conducted by the Operating Forces and the logistics support requirements for maintaining prepositioned equipment and supplies on MPS. (Paragraph 5, below, provides details.) In addition to being the MPF program's budget sponsor, CMC (L) is the O&MMC Appropriation Sponsor for the Marine Corps. Commands requiring O&MMC funds for their functions within the MPF program submit their MPF requirements as part of their O&M budget requests to CMC (L) and CMC (RF).

c. Military Construction (MILCON). Marine Corps facility requirements compete within the Navy MILCON budget. As a MPF specific item, MILCON could apply to the MMC facility at Blount Island, Florida for facility improvements. The CMC (L) is the sponsor for MILCON appropriations.

d. Military Personnel, Marine Corps. This appropriation is used for paying salaries and benefits for active duty military personnel.

e. Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF). Supply Management Business Area. This appropriation is used to provide prepositioned MRE's aboard MPS. The CMC (L) coordinates requirements for prepositioned rations on MPS, establishes policies for rotation of stocks, and determines DBOF, Marine Corps Supply Management Business Area funding requirements for rations.

2. Budget policy guidance, focusing primarily on O&MMC and PMC, is contained in DoD 5000.2M, NAVCOMPT Manual, and MCO 5000.19.

3. Navy programs and budgets for MPF requirements are developed using the NAVCOMPT Manual. For MPF deployment exercises, guidance for funding responsibility is provided in OPNAVINST 4627.1.

4. Field Budget Guidance is provided to Marine Corps commands and HQMC staffs agencies through MCBul 7100 series and reflects the fiscal policies and decisions of SecDef, SecNav, and CMC. Specific budgeting responsibilities assigned to Marine Corps commands are also contained in the Field Budget Guidance. A part of this guidance is designed to achieve the operational and logistics goals for the MPF program.

5. When the Operating Forces Commanders and COMMARCORLOGBASES receive a "Field Budget Call," they develop and submit funding requirements for their portion of the MPF program budget. The following O&MMC program elements and funding lines comprise the MPF program budget:

a. Program 7 (Central Supply and Maintenance). In general, Program 7 provides O&MMC funding for logistics support of the operating forces by COMMARCORLOGBASES. Specifically, support of the MPF program by COMMARCORLOGBASES is accomplished during the MMC and is funded through the following program lines in the O&MMC budget:

(1) Receipt and Preparation for Shipment. This funding supports costs of preparing equipment and supplies for shipment from COMMARCORLOGBASES to the MMC facility at Blount Island, Florida. It also provides for the procurement of collateral material and supply system responsibility items, and the costs associated with repair/return items if the repair of an asset exceeds the contractor's maintenance capability at Blount Island.

(2) Maintenance Cycle Operations. Includes funding for repair parts and consumable supplies to support the contractor's maintenance of prepositioned equipment, replacement of shelf-life items, and procurement of Stores Account Code 1 T/E items and Using Unit Responsibility Items through the Supported Activities Supply System (SASSY).

(3) Blount Island Command Facility Lease. Provides funding to lease the acreage and facilities, located at Blount Island.

(4) Port Operations. This funding pays the costs of operating the MMC facilities at Blount Island including utilities, communications, security, pest control, labor, and TAD, etc.

(5) Stevedoring. This funding supports the contract to unload and reload MPS as they enter and leave the MMC at Blount Island. These costs include all wharfage and dockage fees, rental of equipment, and the stevedore labor.

(6) Transportation of Things (TOT). The TOT funding provides for movement of supplies and equipment between Blount Island, COMMARCORLOGBASES, and the various supply sources including the movement of ammunition.

(7) Support Costs (HQMC centrally managed). This funding supports TAD costs and HQMC-sponsored conferences for the MPF program. It also pays the MPF support contract for the program sponsor.

(8) Contractor Maintenance. This funding pays the costs of the work performed by the Marine Corps Maintenance Contractor (MCMC) for the MMC, any subcontracting required to support the MMC and shipboard maintenance of prepositioned equipment performed by the MCMC.

b. Program 2 (Operating Forces). Program 2 provides O&MMC funding to the Operating Forces Commanders for day-to-day operations, training and exercises. Thus, Program 2 provides Operating Forces Commanders with funding to conduct MPF and T-AVB exercises. In response to Field Budget Calls, Operating Forces Commanders develop their MPF and T-AVB exercise funding requirements and submit them to CMC (L) and CMC (RF). These requirements will be validated with the Operating Forces Commanders' staff by CMC (P), for MPF exercises and CMC (A), for T-AVB exercises. This, validation step in the process is

important since funding requirements will have to be defended by HQMC throughout the budget review process. The following are descriptions of the MPF exercise and T-AVB exercise lines in the O&MMC budget:

(1) MPF Training Exercises. This funding supports Marine Corps costs of planning and conducting MPF exercises, including TAD, host nation support (facilities rentals, services, etc.), inland transportation, consumables and maintenance of prepositioned equipment required before backloading on MPS.

(2) Aviation Logistics Support Ship (T-AVB) Exercises. This line in the budget provides funding to the FMF Commanders for Marine Corps costs associated with T-AVB exercises, including TAD, transportation of equipment to be loaded on the T-AVB's, per diem charges for Marines living aboard the ships during the exercises, consumable supplies and equipment maintenance costs. (NOTE: The Fleet CinC's are responsible for funding the costs of activating, operating and deactivating the T-AVB ships for exercises. This is paid for with Operation and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN) funding.)

6. Marine Corps programming and budgeting for MPF ground ammunition (Class V(W)) requirements involves PMC funding to procure the ammunition and O&MMC funding to transport and preposition it. Planning, programming and budgeting for research, development, acquisition, and replacement of Class V(W) are accomplished by COMMARCORSYSCOM. Funding required for transportation and movement of ammunition is developed by CMC (L).

7. Programming and budgeting for MPF aviation ordnance (Class V (A)) is accomplished by the Navy, in close coordination with CMC (A) and is funded with the O&MN appropriation.

8. An important part of the MMC process is surveillance, replacement and exchange of prepositioned ammunition. This work is done at NWS(s) and is paid for with Receipt, Storage, Segregation, and Issue (RSS&I) funding provided by the Navy.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING, AND ACQUISITION FOR MPF

SECTION 2: ACQUISITION

4200. GENERAL. The expenditure of appropriated PMC or O&MMC funds for materiel or services constitutes acquisition. Marine Corps MPF acquisitions are contracted by COMMARCORSYSCOM, COMMARCORLOGBASES, and CMC (L). This process is integrated in the PPBS through detailed procedures and with continual coordination and oversight by the DON.

4201. APPROPRIATION DIFFERENTIATED ACQUISITION

1. PMC Acquisition. The PMC acquisition process begins when an approved POM initiative for a major end item of equipment is passed to COMMARCORSYSCOM for acquisition action. The requirement is then an acquisition program or project. COMMARCORSYSCOM assigns a PM who is responsible for all related acquisition actions and life cycle management of the weapon system and equipment.

a. The PEI's required to support the MPF PO are included in Acquisition Objective. The Marine Corps plans, and purchases equipment for MPF as part of the introducing equipment into the Operating

b. The PM's are responsible for developing Integrated Logistics Support Plans (ILSP) for major end items of equipment. These ILSP's must take into account MPF attainment strategies, unique shipboard propositioning constraints and future requirements.

c. The PM's also support requirements for special tools and test equipment unique to the PEI being acquired. These items are prepositioned along with the PEI's, and must be acquired to perform maintenance on the PEI's during the MMC.

d. An integral part of PM planning is knowledge of MPF unique planning processes; e.g., Tailoring and Interoperability (see Chapter 3).

2. O&MMC Acquisition. The O&MMC acquisition process in support of the MPF program involves the dynamic interaction of all HQMC staff agencies and Supporting Establishment organizations. The O&MMC funds are used to provide all maintenance and logistics actions required to support MPF which are not otherwise funded by PMC.

4202. MPF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY ACQUISITIONS. The acquisition of equipment and supplies for MPF is conducted in the same manner as acquisitions to support normal Operating Forces requirements as governed by applicable acquisition regulations.

1. Classes of Supply. The following list, by class of supply, identifies the organizations responsible for acquisition of equipment, material and supplies in support of MPF:

- a. Class I. CMC (L) and the Defense Logistics Agency.
- b. Class II. COMMARCORSYSCOM/COMMARCORLOGBASES
- c. Class III (Bulk). Defense Fuel Supply Center
- d. Class III (W) (Packaged). COMMARCORLOGBASES
- e. Class III (A) (Packaged). COMNAVAIRSYSCOM
- f. Class IV. COMMARCORLOGBASE
- g. Class V (W). COMMARCORSYSCOM
- h. Class V (A). COMNAVAIRSYSCOM/COMMARCORLOGBASES
- i. Class VII. CMC (L)/COMMARCORSYSCOM/COMNAVAIRSYSCOM/Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (COMNAVFACENGCOM)
- j. Class VIII. COMMARCORSYSCOM/COMMARCORLOGBASES
- k. Class IX (W). COMMARCORSYSCOM/COMMARCORLOGBASES
- l. Class IX (A). COMNAVAIRSYSCOM

2. Automated Information Systems (AIS). The CMC (L) is responsible for programming, budgeting and fielding of LOG AIS. COMMARCORLOGBASES programs, budgets, acquires, and maintains those AIS specifically applicable to MMC and MP E/S accountability requirements.

3. Acquisition Process. The acquisition process must be sensitive to MPF materiel requirements. To achieve 100 percent materiel attainment for each MPSRON during the MMC, the Tailoring Structure Group must continually evaluate the current acquisition requirements for each MPF set to ensure that MMC planning is synchronized with PPBS. Timely entry of requirements into the PPBS process will ensure equipment and supplies requiring long lead times are available for MMC's. Establishing the PO and annually validating/publishing these requirements is crucial to efficiently executing the acquisition process in support of MPF.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING, AND ACQUISITION FOR MPF

SECTION 3: PPBS RESPONSIBILITIES

4300. GENERAL. The functional roles related to the PPBS are centered primarily on HQMC staff agencies and the Supporting Establishment. MPF program responsibilities are delineated below.

4301. HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS (HQMC)

1. CMC (P). As CMC's Executive Agent for the MPF program; CMC (P),
 - a. Approves the PO for each set of MPF equipment.
 - b. Monitors MP E/S materiel readiness and attainment status during MMC's and reviews reports submitted by the Operating Forces and COMMARCORLOGBASES following QA visits to the MPSRON's and MPF exercises.
 - c. Coordinates with OPNAV and the Military Sealift Command for all MPF ship alteration requirements.
 - d. Validates Operating Forces budget requirements for MPF exercises.
2. CMC (R). Coordinates the development of the Marine Corps POM and validates capability requirements in acquisition and programming documents.
3. CMC (L). As the O&MMC appropriation sponsor and MPF program budget sponsor, validates MPF budget requirements and incorporates them into the O&MMC budget. Specific MPF tasks include the following:
 - a. Coordinates and publishes the PO for each set of MPF equipment.
 - b. Maintains the LMIS and makes changes to E/L 9910 series for MPSRON Sets.

- c. Identifies MPF supply, maintenance operations and sustainment requirements.
- d. Provides information concerning MPF program requirements for the POM.
- e. Assists in preparing acquisition strategies in coordination with CMC (R), CG MCCDC, COMMARCORSYSCOM, and COMMARCORLOGBASES.
- f. Provides funding from the MPF O&MMC (HQMC centrally managed program) budget for HQMC and HQMC-sponsored TAD in connection with MPF.

4. CMC (A). Coordinates all aviation requirements for the Marine Corps. Specific MPF tasks include the following:

- a. Coordinates with NAVAIR to establish the PO for all MPF ASE and aviation ordnance.
- b. Defines MPF prepositioned aviation requirements in POM development with NAVAIR.
- c. Validates and submits to CMC (L) the O&MMC requirements for Operating Forces participation in T-AVB exercises.

4302. SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT

1. CG MCCDC. Coordinates combat development for the Marine Corps, to include developing warfighting requirements through the CBRS. Specific MPF tasks include the following:

- a. Ensures all equipment required for propositioning is identified in appropriate ORD.
- b. Coordinates with COMMARCORSYSCOM, Operating Forces and COMMARCORLOGBASES in developing equipment fielding plans which support validated Operating Forces and MMC requirements.

2. COMMARCORSYSCOM. Exercises responsibility for research, development, acquisition and life cycle management of PEI's.

Also serves as the PMC appropriations sponsor. Specific MPF tasks include the following:

- a. Budgets for and acquires PMC funded items of materiel to achieve the PO.

- b. Develops, coordinates, and publishes Letters of Adoption and Procurement and Users Logistics Support Summary.

- c. Coordinates Materiel Fielding Plans for equipment and supplies which are part of the MPF PO with CMC (P), CMC (L), CG MCCDC, COMMARCORLOGBASES, and Operating Forces.

- d. Synchronizes the fielding of new equipment as closely as possible with MMC attainment schedules.

- e. Provides research, development, acquisition and total inventory management of Class V(W).

3. COMMARCORLOGBASES. Exercises responsibility for Marine Corps equipment maintenance and logistics support. Specific MPF tasks include the following:

- a. Determines and submits O&MMC budget requirements in support of the MP E/S PO, the MMC, and the shipboard maintenance of prepositioned equipment and supplies by Marine Corps maintenance contract personnel.

- b. Provides MPS equipment maintenance and logistics support.

- c. Maintains inventory management of MP E/S equipment and supplies.

- d. Reprocures PEI's which have been transferred to them for life cycle management.

4303. MARFOR COMMANDERS. The COMMARFORLANT and COMMARFORPAC:

1. Recommend priorities for propositioning materiel and MMC maintenance requirements to COMMARCORLOGBASES.

2. Develop and submit O&MMC budget requirements to support MPF and T-AVB exercises.
3. Validate CG MCCDC's proposals for new equipment to be prepositioned and added to the NAVMC 2907 prior to the requirements being forwarded to COMMARCORSYSCOM.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

MPF LOGISTICS POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
SCOPE.....	5000	5-3
SECTION 1: LOGISTICS POLICIES		
POLICY FOR ACQUISITION, ATTAINMENT, AND MAINTENANCE OF MP E/S	5100	5-5
PROPOSITIONING CRITERIA POLICY.....	5101	5-7
ACCOUNTABILITY POLICY	5102	5-8
CAMOUFLAGE POLICY	5103	5-8
LOAD PLANNING POLICY	5104	5-9
CONTAINER POLICY	5105	5-9
LOGISTICS CLASSIFICATION POLICY FOR MP E/S.....	5106	5-9
REMAIN BEHIND EQUIPMENT (RBE) POLICY	5107	5-10
EMERGENCY OFFLOAD AND BACKLOAD POLICY	5108	5-11
SECTION 2: LOGISTICS RESPONSIBILITIES		
PURPOSE	5200	5-13
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (L).....	5201	5-13
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (A).....	5202	5-14
MARFOR COMMANDERS.....	5203	5-14
COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASES		

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

(COMMARCORLOGBASES)	5204	5-15
COMMANDER, MARINE CORPS SYSTEMS COMMAND		
(COMMARCORSYSCOM)	5205	5-16

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

MPF LOGISTICS POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5000. SCOPE. Effective management of the MPF program requires a detailed and coordinated logistics effort among the HQMC staff agencies, Supporting Establishment, Operating Forces, and agencies external to the Marine Corps. This Chapter provides logistics policies and assigns responsibilities for logistics functions to Heads of the staff agencies, Operating Forces Commanders, COMMARCORLOGBASES, and COMMARCORSYSCOM. (Note: TM 4790-14/2 provides detailed logistics procedures which support these policies and facilitate the discharge of logistics responsibilities.)

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

SECTION 1: LOGISTICS POLICIES

5100. POLICY FOR ACQUISITION, ATTAINMENT, AND MAINTENANCE: MP E/S

1. Acquisition. Acquisition responsibilities are set forth in Chapter 4 of this Manual.

2. Attainment

a. Definition and Responsibilities. Attainment is the process which gathers the quantity of an item, regardless of source (e.g., new acquisition, the stores system, from an Operating Forces unit's T/E), necessary to meet that item's PO. Attainment includes positioning items so they are available for loading aboard an MPS. Attainment responsibilities, shown below, differ in some cases from acquisition responsibilities:

(1) COMMARCORLOGBASES: Classes I, II, III (W and A) (Packaged), IV, VII, VIII, and IX.

(2) COMMARCORSYSCOM: Class V (W).

(3) COMNAVAIRSYSCOM: Class III (A) (Packaged) for ASE, V(A) and ASE.
(Note: CMC (ASL) coordinates, as necessary, with NAVAIR and COMMARCORLOGBASES to verify the accuracy of the requirements and delivery schedules.)

(4) COMNAVFACENGCOM/COMNAVSEASYSYSCOM: NSE equipment and supplies.

(5) COMSC: Class III (Bulk).

b. Attainment Sourcing Priorities

(1) The COMMARCORLOGBASES has the authority to effect Marine Corps-wide redistribution of assets to maintain the readiness of the Marine Corps (MCO P4400.82, paragraph 1012). With regard to attainment for the MPF Program, COMMARCORLOGBASES will exercise authority to eliminate or reduce prepositioned equipment and supply deficiencies by sourcing equipment in the following sequence:

- (a) From in-stores assets, except war reserve and SMCR assets;
- (b) From Operating Forces excesses:
- (c) From In-Stores War Reserve, except SMCR assets;
- (d) From world-wide Operating Forces held as Readiness Float, War Reserve (WR) and mount-out
- (e) From In-Stores SMCR assets held for initial issue;
- (f) From SMCR training allowance assets held at home training centers;
- (g) From world-wide Operating Forces unit T/E assets;

(2) Before sourcing from the Reserve Forces initial issue, SMCR T/A or Operating Forces units' T/E, COMMARCORLOGBASES must obtain approval from CMC (L).

(3) Operating Forces and SMCR units will not be authorized to go below C-2 supply readiness as a consequence of this sourcing policy without approval of CMC (L) and CMC (P).

(4) Equipment provided to eliminate or reduce propositioning deficiencies will be in condition code A, B, or D, and will be shipped with all SL-3 components to a location specified by COMMARCORLOGBASES.

3. Maintenance. The general concept for maintenance is to provide continuous, but limited, maintenance aboard ships by shipboard personnel and thorough maintenance and replenishment of equipment and supplies during periodic MMC's. (TM4790-14/2 provides details on MPF maintenance and materiel management.)

a. MPS Maintenance Cycle (MMC). The MMC is unique to the MPF program. The MMC provides the best opportunity for effecting

significant changes to ship loads which are required by changes to the PO's. The COMMARCORLOGBASES develops and publishes detailed procedures for conducting the MMC, coordinates details with all agencies which support MMC tasks, and acts as executive agent for the MMC. Current MMC procedures are contained in TM 4790-14/2, Logistics Support for MPF Program Maintenance and Material Management.

b. Maintenance Responsibilities. The COMMARCORLOGBASES effects maintenance on all MP E/S, except Class III (bulk) and Class V, via interservice support agreements, Memoranda of Agreement, contracts, or organic resources. The COMMARCORSYSCOM effects maintenance of ground ammunition, and CMC (A) coordinates with NAVAIR for maintenance of aviation ordnance.

5101. PREPOSITIONING CRITERIA POLICY. Ship space is limited and is not sufficient to accommodate all T/E and sustainment for the MCBul 3501 series MPF MAGTF F/L. A tailoring process, described in Chapter 3, paragraph 3302, determines the PO for all items. The PO's, in the aggregate, must fit on MPS-2 (baseline MPSRON). The following policy for establishing propositioning criteria applies:

1. Foremost, items which are not essential to conducting or sustaining combat operations must have a lower priority for propositioning than combat essential items.
2. Items which are difficult to move by airlift, such as tanks and AAV's, etc., should be prepositioned.
3. Critical low density items, both T/E and repair parts, will generally not be prepositioned unless specifically approved by CMC (L) (e.g., GRC-201/TRC-170).
4. Narcotic medicinals, precious metals, and hazardous materials which require extraordinary handling and stowage (e.g., calcium hypochloride) will not be prepositioned.
5. Material with a short shelf life (less than 24/30 months remaining upon date of loading) will not be prepositioned.

5102. ACCOUNTABILITY POLICY. Combat capability requires the right equipment to be in the hands of the right units. To achieve this goal, arrival and assembly of the MPF FIE with the MP E/S must be carefully controlled. If not controlled, MAGTF ready-to-operate time and combat effectiveness will be seriously degraded. Hence, MPF MAGTF commanders strictly accountable for MP E/S upon offload from MPS.

1. The exigencies of a contingency and the challenge of quickly establishing unit responsibility for offloaded equipment and supplies do not relieve commanders of this basic responsibility of command. Procedures to effect transfer of accountability from COMMARCORLOGBASES to the deployed MPF MAGTF commander are established by COMMARCORLOGBASES in coordination with Operating Forces Commanders, and will be strictly followed.

2. Classified Material Security (CMS) POLICY. Selective pieces of prepositioned equipment contain Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCI), which require special accountability procedures. All CCI COMSEC equipment and materials shall be accounted for in accordance with the Communications Security Material Systems Policy and Procedures Manual (CMS-1). The Commander, Marine Forces shall ensure that an authorized CMS custodian is designated to properly receipt for and issue CCI COMSEC materials and equipment.

5103. CAMOUFLAGE POLICY. The MPF's have the potential to be committed to any theater. The camouflage color scheme for equipment aboard each MPSRON is based upon each MPSRON's most likely contingencies as determined by Operating Forces Commanders. Once a color scheme is in effect, changing it is expensive and time-consuming, and should be done only when there is a compelling operational requirement to do so. Operating Forces Commanders, therefore, will recommend color schemes for their affiliated MPSRON's to COMMARCORLOGBASES who will assess the feasibility of meeting the requirement. If COMMARCORLOGBASES assesses the opportunity cost of meeting the color scheme requirement to be too high, the matter will be referred to CMC (P) and CMC (L) for decision and guidance.

5104. LOAD PLANNING POLICY

1. Mobile loads, vehicle pre-assignments to Major Subordinate Commands (MSC), container content configuration, and other load considerations should allow for efficient use of space aboard ships and a load which supports the concept of employment. Although rigid rules for load planning are neither desirable nor practical, Operating Forces Commanders will develop and adhere to load planning guidelines which enhance interoperability.

2. Load plan changes occasioned as a result of T/E or Force Structure adjustments, changes to the PO, or replacement of obsolete equipment, can be coordinated between the Operating Forces and Blount Island Command (BICmd). Discretionary load plan changes require the approval of CMC (P) (see para 2100.1.b.(11)).

5105. CONTAINER POLICY. As stated in MCO 4680.5, Containerization Policy, containers used for propositioning aboard MPS are unique to the MPF program and are managed by COMMARCORLOGBASES and NAVAIR (for ASE containers). Commanders of MPF MAGTF's assume accountability for MPS containers along with offloaded equipment and sustainment. The MPF MAGTF Commanders may use MPF program containers for field warehousing and other purposes. They remain accountable, however, for the condition and maintenance of MPF containers in their custody and are expected to preserve the maximum number of containers practicable in serviceable condition to support MPF regeneration.

5106. LOGISTICS CLASSIFICATION POLICY FOR MP E/S

1. All MP E/S is considered War Reserve Material for peacetime planning and accountability.

a. All Classes of ground supply are counted against the Marine Corps War Reserve Material Stocks (WRMS) for purposes of WRMS attainment goals.

b. Prepositioned ammunition is not procured specifically for the MPF program but is provided from WR stocks and is credited toward the Marine Corps (Class V(W)) and Navy (Class V(A)) WR requirement.

c. Bulk fuel prepositioned on MPS is part of war reserve requirements of the CinC to which the MPSRON is assigned.

2. Distinctions in logistics classification have funding implications. Items required by units for operations but which are not included in the PO do not need to be procured for MPF since they will be included in the FIE. These items do not impose an "additive" demand on Marine Corps acquisition funds since they already exist in unit T/E's or could be provided from WR in stores.

3. Sustainment prepositioned aboard MPS does not infer floating supply dumps which can routinely be committed independent of MPF MAGTF's. Commitment of the MP E/S without linking it to Naval forces in accordance with MPF doctrine and Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) guidelines would deny the supported CinC a flexible and valuable warfighting capability. As such, per Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) instruction, commitment of MP E/S without the MAGTF requires JCS approval.

4. The CMC (L) establishes policy for the logistics classification of MP E/S and publishes this policy in TM 4790-14/2.

5107. REMAIN BEHIND EQUIPMENT (RBE) POLICY. The RBE is any Operating Forces organic equipment, regardless of class of supply, which remains behind when a MAGTF deploys to marry up with prepositioned equipment. Effective management of RBE is essential to sustaining deployed forces, equipping Marine Corps Reserve units which may be activated, and regenerating air contingency forces. Once Operating Forces Commanders determine RBE will result from the execution of contingency using MP E/S, they will follow the procedures for RBE management and reporting as set forth in Chapter 13, MCO P4400.F, The Marine Corps War

Reserve Material Policy Manual. In accordance with MCO P4400.39, Operating Forces Commanders, in concert with their host base/station commanders, will publish detailed standing operating procedures for the handling and accountability of RBE.

5108. EMERGENCY OFFLOAD AND BACKLOAD POLICY. Unscheduled offloads may be required due to emergency events such as detection of unstable munitions or bad cargo fuel; the need to remove hazardous material; or urgent ship maintenance requirements. Likewise, a crisis may require an accelerated backload schedule. Decision and funding matrices for emergency offloads have been jointly developed by CMC (L) and CNO (N4) and are contained in Joint CNO/CMC Memorandum, serial 422D/OU5961605, of 29 October 1990.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

MPF LOGISTICS POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SECTION 2: LOGISTICS RESPONSIBILITIES

5200. PURPOSE. This section assigns responsibilities for logistics functions to the Heads of HQMC staff agencies, Operating Forces Commanders, COMMARCORLOGBASES, and COMMARCORSYSCOM. This Manual assigns broader responsibilities in Chapter 2, and other functional responsibilities in Chapters 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

5201. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (L)

1. Develops, publishes, and revises, as necessary, directives on logistics support policy which provides Marine Corps commands guidance to effectively manage MPF program equipment and supplies.
2. Revises and republishes, as necessary, TM 4790-14/2, LOGISTICS SUPPORT FOR MARITIME PREPOSITIONING FORCE (MPF) PROGRAM MAINTENANCE AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT.
3. Directs reallocation of Marine Corps equipment and supplies, as required, to reduce PO shortfalls to the minimum practicable level based upon overall operational and contingency requirements.
4. Submits requests as required to the CNO (N4) for explosive safety quantity distance waivers necessary to conduct ammunition handling operations in support of MMC's.
5. Specifies the maximum net explosive weight allowed per MPS.
6. Publishes and maintains the NAVMC 2907, MPF Prepositioning Objective, in coordination with CMC (P), CMC (A), CNO (N42/N85) and Operating Force.
7. Coordinates service Headquarters level NSE logistics policies and procedures with the CNO (N-4).

8. Develops policy, in concert with CNO (N-4), for emergency offload and backload of MPS and assigns funding responsibilities to Marine Corps activities when such emergencies occur.
9. After coordinating with CMC (P) and CMC (A), COMMARCORSYSCOM, COMMARCORLOGBASES, and the Operating Forces Commanders, provides Marine Corps MMC requirements to COMSC for MPS scheduling.
10. Provides guidance, as necessary, for development of SOW's in support of MMC's and shipboard maintenance.
11. Develops and publishes policy for disposal of expired and/or deteriorated material offloaded during MMC's.
12. Acts as functional manager for MPF logistics support AIS as specified in Chapter 8.

5202. COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (A)

1. Manages the MPF ASE program.
2. Maintains cognizance of Class V (A) attainment and maintenance.

5203. MARFOR COMMANDERS

1. Submits load plan information to COMMARCORLOGBASES as specified in MMC letters of instruction and TM 4790-14/2.
2. Supports MMC's in accordance with procedures established by COMMARCORLOGBASES and concurred by CMC (L).
3. Develops a recommended common PO for all MPSRON's in accordance with the tailoring process set forth in Chapter 3, paragraph 3004.4.
4. Assumes responsibility for maintenance of materiel offloaded from MPS during exercises or contingencies to include:
 - a. Returning materiel in preoffload condition; or,

b. Providing adequate funds to COMMARCORLOGBASES to restore materiel to its initial condition before offload.

5. Accepts accountability for MP E/S provided to deployed forces, in accordance with procedures established by COMMARCORLOGBASES.

6. Submits equipment camouflage color scheme recommendations for affiliated MPSRON's to COMMARCORLOGBASES as necessary.

7. Plans and budgets for the Operating Forces participation in the MMC's; develops and publishes detailed procedures for the MMC.

5204. COMMANDER. MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASES (COMMARCORLOGBASES). The COMMARCORLOGBASES has overall responsibility for attaining, maintaining, and providing logistics support for prepositioned Marine Corps equipment and supplies. This responsibility includes the following:

1. Coordinates and maintains cognizance of the attainment of sufficient MP E/S (less ASE, NSE equipment, bulk POL, ground ammunition, and aviation ordnance) to meet the established PO; if attainment is not practicable, develops and implements plans for eliminating PO shortfalls with follow-on attainment.

2. Supports the MPS ASE maintenance program.

3. Plans, budgets for, and executes the MMC; develops and publishes detailed procedures for the MMC.

4. Provides technical support in the design, programming, testing, implementation, distribution, documentation, and maintenance of Class I software which supports the logistics functions of the MPF program (see Chapter 8).

5. Manages the MPF program container inventory in accordance with MCO 4680.5, Containerization Policy.

6. Maintains accountability for MP E/S until custody is transferred to deployed operating forces.

7. Coordinates with Operating Forces Commanders to develop and publish procedures for expeditious transfer of accountability of MP E/S to deployed operating forces.
8. Distributes shipload plans to Operating Forces Commanders and to CMC (L) upon completion of each MMC backload (or additive attainment).

5205. COMMANDER. MARINE CORPS SYSTEMS COMMAND (COMMARCORSSYSCOM)

1. Responsible for the acquisition and integrated logistics support for fielded Marine Corps ground equipment prepositioned on MPS.
2. Responsible for Class V (W) support for MPF as follows:
 - a. Establishes and publishes ground ammunition support policy for the MPF program.
 - b. Assists Operating Forces Commanders in developing ground ammunition propositioning requirements.
 - c. Funds for procurement of MPF prepositioned ground ammunition.
 - d. Attains sufficient ground ammunition to meet the established PO; if attainment is not practicable, develops plans for eliminating PO shortfalls.
 - e. Coordinates with the COMNAVSEASYSYSCOM to establish sufficient RSS&I funding for support of MMC's.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 6

MPF TRAINING AND EDUCATION

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
SCOPE.....	6000	6-3
GOALS.....	6001	6-3
SECTION 1: TRAINING		
GENERAL.....	6100	6-5
TRAINING PROGRAM.....	6101	6-5
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	6102	6-5
SECTION 2: EDUCATION		
GENERAL.....	6200	6-7
EDUCATION PROGRAM.....	6201	6-7
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	6202	6-7
		6-1

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 6

MPF TRAINING AND EDUCATION

6000. SCOPE. This Chapter addresses the training and education goals and responsibilities of the Operating Forces and Supporting Establishment. This Chapter is divided into separate sections for training and education.

6001. GOALS

1. Training. The Marine Corps requires a broad base of personnel well versed in MPF concepts and procedures to meet potential MPF mission requirements. The Marine Corps requires billet specific traipsing for otherwise untrained Marines who are newly assigned to billets and units which will require immediate application of MPF operational ability.

2. Education. The educational goal is to expand MPF awareness and create an understanding of how MPF operations are conducted. The Marine Corps requires a continuing base of NCO's, Staff NCO's, and officers who understand MPF concepts and procedures. Normal career assignments may not prepare leaders to participate in future MPF operations, which is an essential expeditionary capability. Accordingly, formal schools must include MPF education as part of the appropriate level of Professional Military Education (PME) to all leaders.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

SECTION 1: TRAINING

6100. GENERAL. This section focuses on the responsibilities for instruction, skill development, and proficiency maintenance for forces involved in MPF operations.

6101. TRAINING PROGRAM

1. Training Programs

a. The MPF training instruction is presented at MOS-producing schools, Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Pacific, Expeditionary Warfare Training Group, Atlantic, and within the Operating Forces.

b. Commanders should consider the advantages of using MMC's for training opportunities. Requirements for coordinating MPF training with an MMC are defined in TM-4790-14/2.

c. The ability to conduct MPF operations is developed through an active exercise program. When a unit's Mission Essential Task List includes MPF operations, the unit must conduct an evaluation of its capability during exercises, which should include planning, execution, and regeneration, and involve an actual off load of equipment and supplies when directed.

2. Publish The Training Requirement in Individual and Collective Training Standards. MPF training deficiencies are identified to CG MCCDC via FONS provided by the Operating Forces Commanders or via MCLLS. Using the Systems Approach to Training, CG MCCDC then validates requirements and evaluates, develops, or revises appropriate individual or collective training standards, formal school courses, and unit training management procedures.

6102. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. CG MCCDC

a. Advises the CMC on MPF training.

b. Analyzes, designs, develops, implements, and evaluates MPS training for individual Marines, where required.

- c. Publishes training standards for MPF based upon validated Marine Corps requirements.
- d. Determines priorities and allocates assigned resources to support MPF training requirements.
- e. Ensures MPF training deficiencies derived from MCLLS are identified and corrected.

2. Operating Force Commanders

- a. Conduct local MPF training, as required.
- b. Submit MPF training recommendations to CG MCCDC.
- c. Submit MPF MCLLS, as appropriate.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 6

MPF TRAINING AND EDUCATION

SECTION 2: EDUCATION

6200. GENERAL. This section focuses on the responsibility for MPF education and resultant professional development of officers and NCO's throughout the Marine Corps.

6201. EDUCATION PROGRAM

1. Education Programs

a. Training and education are important tools to be used in the development of an effective fighting force. One complements the other, and they are tightly interwoven at every level of professional development. The early stages of a Marine's career are weighted more heavily toward training. Education, although progressive throughout a Marine's career, normally dominates the later stages.

b. The MPF will not be taught in isolation, but must be integrated into each appropriate level school's curriculum.

2. Development of Course Descriptive Data (CDD) and Programs Of Instructions (POI). Formal schools develop CDD and POI from established training standards based upon current doctrine.

6202. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. CG MCCDC

a. Ensures MPF operations are included when developing training standards and educational objectives for PME at formal schools.

b. Reviews and evaluates MCLLS and other military services' lessons learned for MPF-peculiar items and provides recommendations to the doctrinal process for validation by fleet activities and inclusion into doctrinal publications.

c. Ensures the MAGTF Staff Training Program develops, and periodically reviews for currency and accuracy, an MPF module for use with appropriate audiences.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

2. COMMMARFOR's and Supporting Establishment Commanders. Develops and conducts MPF PME sessions
3. Director, Marine Corps Institute (MCI), as appropriate.
 - a. Develops and publishes appropriate MPF MCI courses, in coordination with CG MCCDC.
 - b. Reviews and incorporates MPF-related information into existing MCI courses, as appropriate.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

MPF EXERCISES AND OPERATIONS

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
SCOPE.....	7000	7-3
SECTION 1: EXERCISES		
PURPOSE	7100	7-5
POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	7101	7-5
FUNDING	7102	7-6
SECTION 2: MPF OPERATIONS		
OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS	7200	7-9
PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES	7201	7-11
SECTION 3: MPF REGENERATION		
GENERAL	7300	7-13
POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES	7301	7-13
		7-1

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

MPF EXERCISES AND OPERATIONS

7000. SCOPE. This Chapter describes broad objectives, policies, and responsibilities for planning MPF exercises and operations. It also includes planning and funding responsibilities for regeneration of the MPS following an off load for a contingency operation.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

SECTION 1: EXERCISES

7100. PURPOSE. Exercises which involve MPF operations provide the practical application of MPF education and training programs and are used to:

1. Train elements of the Navy/Marine Corps team in the planning and conduct of an MPF operation.
2. Demonstrate proficiency in the performance of all phases of a MPF operation. Exercise scenarios should support the geographic CinC's likely contingencies. Whenever possible, scenarios should span various levels of intensity of conflict in the most challenging environments.
3. Ensure suitability and readiness of MPF MAGTF's and supporting forces.

7101. POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Force commanders will conduct an MPF exercise for each squadron at least annually and incorporate T-AVB's into exercises (Note: OPNAVINST 4627.1 defines Navy policies for exercising MPSRON's and T-AVB's). Additionally, COMMARFOR's will review exercise objectives to ensure training is conducted on the full range of MPF mission capabilities to include maximum MAGTF element participation. (NOTE: OH 5-82 provides guidance for conducting T-AVB operations).
2. Annual CINC sponsored MPF exercises will be rotated between supported CinC's to ensure adequate staff training/orientation at all levels of execution. Exercises and training which involve ship movements will be scheduled at quarterly fleet scheduling conferences. The CINC sponsored MPF exercises are allocated 1000 hours of airlift annually in support of MPF exercise requirements.
3. A wide variety of unit exercises should also be conducted on a continuing basis to meet local training needs. These exercises, though smaller in scope, constitute a significant portion of the training which is necessary to ensure the combat readiness of the MPF. In addition to local training, units can benefit from

exercises conducted concurrently with MMC's in accordance with the notification procedures contained in TM 4790-14/2.

7102

4. TM 4790-14/2 governs the use and maintenance of prepositioned equipment by exercise forces. Prepositioned supplies are not authorized for use or consumption during exercises unless permission is obtained from COMMARCORLOGBASES.

5. The Operating Forces Commanders and CG MCCDC develop and recommend appropriate JMETL's through CMC (P), to the Joint Staff/appropriate CinC's for inclusion into the Joint Training Plan. The list is used to justify and budget for exercises in the Joint Training Plan and to ensure training objectives are focused on the Joint Mission Tasks.

7102. FUNDING

1. The Operating Forces plan and budget for MPF exercises as set forth in the following references:

a. OPNAVINST 4627.1 identifies Fleet CinC budget responsibilities.

b. The MCBul's 7220 series contain Field Budget Guidance for unit O&MMC funds. Exercise force financial planning considerations include the following:

- (1) Duration of the exercise.
- (2) Number of ships involved.
- (3) Size of the exercise force.
- (4) Geography/environmental conditions.
- (5) Transportation requirements.
- (6) Port services requirements.
- (7) Exercise scenario.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

(8) Amount of prepositioned equipment exercised.

(9) Restoration of prepositioned equipment to include maintenance, replacement of SL-3 items lost or rendered unserviceable, and the application of packing, packaging, and preservation.

(10) Host nation support provided.

2. The COMMARCORLOGBASES will budget and fund maintenance contractor and/or Technical Advisory and Assistance Team participation in exercises.

3. Operating Forces Commanders will submit their exercise requirements for prepositioned ASE to CMC (A) for coordination with NAVAIR prior to MPF exercises.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

MPF EXERCISES AND OPERATIONS

SECTION 2: MPF OPERATIONS

7200. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

1. MPF operations provide the following enhancements to the Nation's power projection capability:

a. Offers the Combatant Commanders, Joint Force Commanders, and fleet CinC's a complement to the amphibious assault, when early decision, a secure situation, and rapid deployment capabilities permit.

b. Enhances the deployment posture by strategically basing the MPSRON's in locations to provide maximum flexibility for world-wide crisis response.

c. Enables rapid deployment of a smaller force during a crisis and/or before hostilities, which may obviate the deployment of a larger force to seize the same area should hostilities commence.

d. Allows deployment of task organized MPF MAGTF's with minimum effect on other forces.

e. Provides the Combatant Commanders, Joint Force and Fleet Commanders the opportunity to rapidly augment a forward-deployed MAGTF or provide rapid addition of combat power, using the speed afforded by airlift together with the flexibility and lift capacity of prepositioned sealift.

2. Maritime propositioning and amphibious operations are complementary and must be viewed together in assessing the capability of naval forces. The amphibious force provides a means for forcible entry and is viewed as the enabling force, while the MPF permits rapid deployment into areas where force introduction is not required. The MPS will not be considered an equivalent or substitute for amphibious ships because of their inherent limitations and requirements for a secure airfield and a secure port/anchorage.

3. During peacetime, the MPSRON's are assigned to CinC, U.S. Pacific Command and CinC U.S. European Command and are under the operational control of their respective fleet CinC. Administrative control of the ships is the responsibility of the Military Sealift Command. For planning purposes, the following relationships are established:

MPSRON	Component
MPS-1:	COMMARFORLANT
MPS-2:	COMMARFORPAC
MPS-3:	COMMARFORPAC

4. Marine Corps operating forces are apportioned to the Geographic Combatant Commanders for planning in the current JSCP.

5. The MPF MAGTF concept led to the establishment of a common list of equipment and supplies for all three MPSRON's, the PO (Chapter 3). This approach allows Operating Forces from either MARFOR (Pac/Lant) to assume MPF missions utilizing any one of the three MPSRON's without major changes to their FIE. Responsibility for distribution of load plan details for each of the 13 ships to each FMF is discussed in Chapter 5.

6. The common list cuff equipment and supplies is predicated on the availability of space aboard the smallest MPSRON (MPSRON-2). COMMARFOR's are authorized to develop additional requirements for equipment and supplies for their respective geographic areas aboard MPSRON-1 and MPSRON-3 in order to maximize the capacity of the larger MPSRON's.

7. The JSCP contains procedures to use MPF ships in a common-user role following MPF off load. However, there may be situations when Marine Corps operating forces need to request with-hold of one or more MPS from the common-user role. In such cases, operational planners must be prepared to request the with-hold of the MPS for Marine Corps support. The following are two examples of situations in which Marines may need to request with holding MPS from the common-user role:

a. The COMMARFOR may have a requirement to re-establish an MPF capability within his respective CinC's area of operation.

b. The COMMARFOR of the force deployed to the contingency area may have a requirement for dedicated commercial sealift to support concept of operations; e.g., sea-based mobile logistics.

7201. PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES. Planning for the deployment of forces associated with prepositioned equipment and supplies is an inherent responsibility of command and is performed continually at all echelons of command.

1. As the Marine Corps Operations Deputy and CMC's Executive Agent for MPF, the CMC (P):

a. Functions as the Marine Corps focal point for joint planning and operational matters pertaining to MPF.

b. Considers, in coordination with the Joint Staff, the need for early repositioning and the assignment/realignment of MPSRON's during contingency operations.

2. COMMARFOR's

a. If necessary, develop and publish special procedures to amplify or expound on OH 1-5-1 (Tri-MEF SOP), and provide detailed guidance for execution of all phases of a MPF operation.

b. Ensure appropriate forces are prepared to conduct MPF operations with the ship(s) of any MPSRON.

c. Consider, in coordination with their respective Fleet CinC, the need for early repositioning and the assignment/ realignment of MPSRON's during contingency operations.

d. Assess the requirements for use of any MPS following offload and, if required, submit requests to the CJCS through the appropriate CinC. (Note: The Marine Component Commander may also request withhold of an MPS for in-theater use from the supported CinC).

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

MPF EXERCISES AND OPERATIONS

SECTION 3: MPF REGENERATION

7300. GENERAL. Commitment of an MPF MAGTF to contingency operations results in an enormous expenditure of material capability. Depending on the duration and intensity of a particular operation, full recovery, and regeneration of MPF capabilities may require a few months car several years. The goal of MPF regeneration is to reestablish the Marine Corps capability to conduct MPF MAGTF deployments as quickly as possible following completion of the forces' mission. The regeneration effort is dependent on release of MPS materiel from operational requirements and will probably be conducted concurrently with the redeployment of forces.

7301. POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Planning for regeneration of MPS will begin when a portion or all of an MPF capability is committed for an operational contingency. Planning may include regeneration of a partial MPF capability prior to meeting the goal of full mission capability or may involve a regeneration effort which is independent from the committed theater of operations.
2. The supported CinC should recommend to CJCS the timing of regeneration and identify in-theater capabilities to support regeneration efforts. The CJCS should subsequently task the supported CinC to accomplish the regeneration.
3. The supported CinC's Marine Component Commander will normally accomplish the initial regeneration effort.
4. Additional Naval forces required to accomplish regeneration may be assigned by the respective Service Headquarters and may include Supporting Establishment activities.
5. The CMC (P) will provide service input concerning MPF regeneration into the joint planning process. Input may include

recommendations regarding: coordination of forces' retrograde with MPF regeneration; the mix of MPS in each squadron following regeneration; deployment of supporting Marine forces into theater to assist with MPF regeneration and retrograde.

6. CMC (P) and CMC (L) will coordinate Marine Corps planning for MPF regeneration. The Operating Forces and Supporting Establishment Commanders will be provided regeneration guidance through a CMC LOI. (Note: OH 1-5-3 provides current information on the planning and conduct of MPF regeneration operations). Estimates of supportability will generate CMC service guidance to the Operating Forces and Supporting Establishment for the regeneration effort.

7. One of the most significant policy decisions made by the CMC is the priority which regeneration of MPF and all other committed capabilities has within the Marine Corps. This decision will establish the Marine Corps priorities for allocation of competing resources during regeneration.

8. Funding guidance to support MPS regeneration will be situationally dependent. Guidance for developing and submitting budget estimates for regeneration costs will, if required, be provided by CMC (RF) to the Operating Forces and Supporting Establishment Commanders as part of the CMC LOI.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 8

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AIS) SUPPORTING THE MPF PROGRAM

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
SCOPE.....	8000	8-3
POLICY.....	8100	8-3
OVERVIEW.....	8200	8-3
DESCRIPTION OF AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AIS).....	8300	8-4
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	8400	8-10
		8-1

CHAPTER 8

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AIS) SUPPORTING THE MPF PROGRAM

8000. SCOPE. This Chapter establishes policy, provides an overview of the concept of operations and describes AIS and detailed responsibilities to support the MPF program. Additional details on MPF related AIS are provided in TM 4790-14/2.

8100. POLICY. The Marine Air-Ground Task Force Logistics Automated Information System (MAGTF II/LOG AIS), a family of systems, was developed to enhance the planning capabilities of commanders and their staffs. The systems are designed to standardize the development and output of planning information at all levels of command, regardless of the type of operation. The use of these systems is hereby directed and will be used to develop and enhance MPF employment.

8200. OVERVIEW

1. The MAGTF Deployment Support System II (MDSS II) is used by commanders and their staff (G/S-1, G/S-3, G/S-4, G-5) to develop and tailor the MPF MAGTF to include the detailed F/L, personnel, equipment and supplies. The MDSS II is the hub of the MAGTF/LOG AIS family of systems and contains information which is used to feed other systems within, and external to, the MAGTF II/LOG AIS family of systems. The systems are described in detail in paragraph 8300.

2. The Marine Air-Ground Task Force II (MAGTF II) receives a Level IV detail data set of equipment and personnel from MDSS II. Level IV detail includes dimensional and weight data such as square feet, cubic feet, short tons, and TAM control number. The data set is converted into Time Phased Force Deployment Data and passed from MAGTF II (in level IV detail) to the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

3. The Computer Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS) receives information from MDSS II and builds the embarkation plan to include "pre-stow" and "as loaded" deck diagrams.

4. The Computer Aided Load Manifesting (CALM) system receives information from MDSS II and builds the aircraft load plans for equipment and personnel, and generates flight manifests.

5. The Fleet Optical Scanning Ammunition Marking System (FOSAMS) provides MDSS II an ammunition data set for load planning.

6. The Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movements System (TC AIMS) receives data from MDSS II which is used to coordinate and request transportation requirements via the Defense Transportation System (DTS).

7. As MP E/S are offloaded, the equipment database in MDSS II is passed to the Asset Tracking for Logistics and Supply System (ATLASS) which provides information on accountability, warehousing and distribution of MPF assets.

8. Maintenance management information is provided by the Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System (MIMMS 1A). Supply support is provided by ATLASS and SASSY. The systems are applicable during all phases of MPF operations.

8300. DESCRIPTION OF AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS (AIS)

1. MDSS II. The MDSS II is a Class I, microcomputer based AIS maintained by COMMARCORLOGBASES in its role as system sponsor for LOG AIS. MDSS II provides MP E/S material and equipment information to all levels of command. The overall goal of MDSS II is to offer commanders and planners at all levels enhanced visibility of MPS material and equipment. MDSS II interfaces with CAEMS, which is used to assist embarkation personnel in MPS loading plans and associated reports. MDSS II also interfaces with CALM, which is used to produce approved aircraft load plans for troops and equipment in the FIE. MDSS II, in combination with CAEMS, has replaced the MDSS, the Standard Embarkation Management System, and the Ships Load Planning System. COMMARCORLOGBASES provides functional and technical support for LOG AIS.

a. MDSS II's role in MPS Planning and Executive Activities. MPF planners develop a force structure allocating equipment requirements for units/detachments (hereafter referred to simply as units) across planned lift echelons. Organizational echelons are comprised of MAGTF elements, such as CE, ACE, Ground Combat Element, Combat Service Support Element, and the NSE for MPS. Organizational echelons also contain units and, for embarkation, sections within units. Equipment and supplies are registered within MDSS II and allocated to units via data entry. These items include PEI's, ammunition, ASE/IMRL items, tools, publications, administrative supplies and nonsystem items.

b. The MPF planners then analyze organizational structures and determine their lift requirement. Units of a MSC can propose changes to their respective MSC planners. If approved, these MSC planners adjust their files and provide the recommended changes to the MEF Headquarters via courier diskette or by modem. The MEF Headquarters personnel either approve the recommendation (and include it in their database), or disapprove it (and provide instructions and a return data set restoring the original data). Periodically, the MEF headquarters provides a complete data set to all elements to ensure the integrity of the database.

c. The MSC's prepare for embarkation by building packages of supplies and equipment and associating the packages with specific platforms. In the case of mobile loaded items, the platform may be a truck, trailer, van, etc. Packages and platforms are assigned to units and sections within units. Planners compare the equipment requirements for their units with what the units plan to embark. Prepositioned supplies can also be allocated to units. Spreadload analyses, hazardous cargo identification, and other reports are then generated. When the MEF headquarters has approved the plans, an automated interface with the CAEMS is available to help prepare load plans for the ships.

d. Logistics Application of Automated Marking And Reading Symbols (LOGMARS) Technology. The LOGMARS technology incorporated into MDSS II, provides the following capabilities:

- (1) Identifies equipment using bar code labels.

- (2) Gathers data on site using Data Collection Devices (DCD).
 - (3) Associates equipment with containers.
 - (4) Imports data into MDSS II from DCD or via wireless modem to update the unit database.)
 - (5) Tracks equipment during offload operations.
- e. Supporting Documentation. MDSS II documentation, including a Users Manual and a Problem Oriented Training Manual, is available for use.
- f. MDSS II Files. MDSS II uses several key reference tables.
- (1) The Techdata table is used as the primary cross reference file against keyed fields entered in other system tables. Techdata will provide associated information to fill in additional fields in a system table. The primary table which uses Techdata is the Unit Deployment List (UDL).
 - (2) The Master Header Information File table is comprised of equipment records pertaining to the MPF operations. The table is referenced regularly when MPF work is being done.
 - (3) The UDL table is the primary working table in MDSS II. This table can be filled with the specific records inputted by the user either manually or by import of data. The UDL table will provide details on each record such as association type, location, serial numbers and expiration dates.
 - (4) The Equipment Allowance File is used in instances where a Unit's equipment and personnel allowances must be accessed in order to provide commanders with relative numbers against existing quantities of equipment and personnel.
2. Fleet Optical Scanning Ammunition Marking System (FOSAMS). The FOSAMS is a microcomputer system used to track Class V

assets. Data, such as DoD Identification Code/Naval Ammunition Logistics Code, Lot Number, Serial Number, Maintenance Due Date, Condition Code, Weight, Cube, Quantity and Container Number are entered into FOSAMS as containers are packed. Data on number, size, weight, hazard classification and security risk coding of containers from the FOSAMS diskettes are loaded manually into CAEMS to plan the placement of the containers on the MPS. Detailed data from the FOSAMS diskettes are loaded into MDSS II through an automated interface. The NWS Charleston, SC, COMMARCORLOGBASES, Blount Island Command, and COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) operate the FOSAMS system in MPF operations.

3. Medical Logistics System (MEDLOGS). The MEDLOGS is a Class I system used for accounting and managing Class VIII medical and dental assets. It is used to plan the packing of containers of medical supplies to be loaded aboard MPS.

a. The capabilities of MEDLOGS includes requisitioning assets from outside sources of supply, recording receipts, assembling Authorized Medical Allowance Lists (AMAL) and Authorized Dental Allowance Lists (ADAL), and maintaining medically unique quality control data such as lot number, manufacture date, and expiration date.

b. The major products of MEDLOGS are AMAL's/ADAL's packing and container reports. Additional reports on individual AMAL's/ADAL's, including excess assets, substitute assets, logistical attainment percentages, and sustainability factors, are also produced.

c. The COMMARCORLOGBASES provides functional and technical support for MEDLOGS. Information from MEDLOGS is manually entered into MDSS II which provides only the container number associated with a particular AMAL/ADAL and a print out of the container contents. There is no interface between MEDLOGS and MDSS II being developed.

4. Computer Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS)

a. The CAEMS is an integrated database system within the LOG AIS family of systems. The CAEMS is a tool for producing MPS,

amphibious and MSC ship load plans and associated reports. The following documents (consistent with the requirements of Joint Publication 3-02.2, Joint Doctrine for Amphibious Embarkation, and Navy and Marine Corps directives) are produced by CAEMS:

- (1) The Ships Cargo Manifest
- (2) The Dangerous Cargo Manifest
- (3) The Trim, Stability, and Stress Report
- (4) "Prestow" and "As Loaded" Deck Diagrams

b. The functional manager of CAEMS is CMC technical manager of CAEMS is COMMARCORLOGBASES.

5. Supported Activities Supply System (SASSY). SASSY is the supply system for the MARFOR's. Normal SASSY supply procedures are used at the MMC site to order, receipt for and store supplies and equipment for the MPF. All assets and supplies are credited to a ship's account. A Consolidated Memorandum Receipt is used by the MCMC to account for allowance type items on each ship. When the MPF is deployed, a proper turnover of Responsible Officers (RO) should take place between the MCMC and the new RO, a representative of the MPF MAGTF commander, who will receive the equipment and supplies. The MDSS II will capture data on contents offloaded from the MPS and then transfer the data to the ATLASS database for the units supply accountability. The COMMARCORLOGBASES provides functional and technical support for the system.

6. Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System (MIMMS). MIMMS is the maintenance management system for the Marine Corps. It provides essential maintenance management information to all levels of command. A microcomputer version of MIMMS is used to batch transactions for processing by the mainframe version of MIMMS. The MIMMS is used by the MARFOR's and at the MMC site, where it is used to track the maintenance of vehicles and equipment in the maintenance cycle as well as aboard ships. It interfaces with SASSY by generating transactions to

order parts. Equipment Repair Orders are entered into MIMMS to track equipment maintenance and equipment maintenance history. The MIMMS produces equipment readiness reports. The CMC (L) provides functional support for MIMMS while COMMARCORLOGBASES provides technical support.

7. Asset Tracking for Logistics and Supply Systems (ATLASS). The ATLASS is a microcomputer based supply and equipment management system for deployed organizations. The ATLASS is designed to provide accountability records for MP E/S to MDSS II and create supply records to allow for requisition, receipt of, storage and issue of supplies to provide maximum support to the MAGTF during employment in the area of operation. On hand assets and replenishment status can be tracked at various echelons, giving an accurate logistics posture as the operation evolves. The ATLASS database will be loaded from the MDSS II database once the offload has been completed. The COMMARCORLOGBASES is responsible for functional and technical support of the system.

8. Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movements System (TC AIMS). The TC AIMS is a microcomputer database program which allows transportation personnel to provide accurate and timely movement data to the DTS for in-theater transportation coordination. The TC AIMS will interface with the JOPES and provide Level IV detail, enhancing data provided by MAGTF II. In addition, TC AIMS allows transportation planners to manage the requests, taskings, and assets associated with daily transportation operations at all levels of command. The CMC (L) is the functional manager for TC AIMS. The COMMARCORLOGBASES is responsible for providing technical support for the system.

9. Computer Aided Load Manifesting (CALM). The CALM is an Air Force designed and maintained automated system for producing Air Mobility Command approved aircraft load plans for common troop and equipment carrying military aircraft.

10. Related Information

a. Aviation Support Equipment (ASE) Data. The ASE data is manually entered into MDSS II.

b. Naval Support Equipment Data. The NSE data is manually entered into MDSS II.

c. Deployed Mainframe Support. Should an MPF deployment be of such magnitude and duration to require a mainframe computing capability to be established in theater, CMC (L) in conjunction with COMMARCORLOGBASES will direct a mainframe system to be deployed.

8400. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Functional management responsibilities include establishing/managing user groups, receiving input from the field for recommended enhancements/modifications and coordinating and prioritizing modifications. Technical support includes modifying the systems, distributing system changes and publishing system changes. The agencies which provide the functional management - and technical support for the LOG AIS are listed as follows:

SYSTEM	FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT	TECHNICAL SUPPORT
FOSAMS	COMMARCORSYSCOM	Naval Ordnance Center/IMSD
MEDLOGS	COMMARCORLOGBASES	COMMARCORLOGBASES
CAEMS	CMC (L)	COMMARCORLOGBASES
SASSY	CMC (L)	COMMARCORLOGBASES
MIMMS	CMC (L)	COMMARCORLOGBASES
MDSS II	CMC (L)	COMMARCORLOGBASES
ATLASS	COMMARCORLOGBASES	COMMARCORLOGBASES
TC AIMS	CMC (L)	COMMARCORLOGBASES
CALM	CMC (L)	Small Systems Command GUNTHER Air Force Station, ALA

2. The CMC (L) is responsible for ensuring the LOG AIS systems which support the MPF programs are in compliance with the life cycle management procedures set forth in MCO P5231.1.

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

APPENDIX A

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1. The following is a list of acronyms/abbreviations and long titles. Long titles cited in the general sense are in the lower case form, but official titles are capitalized, as shown below.

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE
ACE	Aviation Combat Element
ACF	Air Contingency Force
ACMC	Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
ADAL	Authorized Dental Allowance List
AIS	Automated Information Systems
AMAL	Authorized Medical Allowance List
ASE	Aviation Support Equipment
ATLASS	Asset Tracking for Logistics and Supply Systems
BICmd	Blount Island Command
CAEMS	Computer Aided Embarkation Management System
CALM	Computer Aided Load Manifesting
CBRS	Concept Based Requirements System
CCI	Controlled Cryptographic Item
CDD	Course Descriptive Data
CE	Command Element
CinC	Commander in Chief
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CMS	Classified Material Security
CMS-1	Communications Security Material Systems Policy and Procedures Manual
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COMMARCORLOGBASES	Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases
COMMARCORSYSCOM	Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command
COMMARFOR	Commander, Marine Forces

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE
COMMARFOREUR	Commander, Marine Forces Europe
COMMARFORLANT	Commander, Marine Corps Forces Atlantic
COMMARFORPAC	Commander, Marine Corps Forces Pacific
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM	Commander, Naval Air Systems Command
COMNAVFACENGCOM	Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command
COMSC	Commander, Military Sealift Command
COMSEC	Communications Security
CSNF	Commander, Supporting Navy Forces
CSPARS	CinC's Preparedness Assessment Reporting System
DBOF	Defense Business Operations Fund
DCD	Data Collection Devices
DCNO	Deputy chief of Naval Operations
DTS	Defense Transportation System
E/L	Equipment List
EW	Expeditionary Warfare Conference
EXCOM	Executive Committee
F/L	Force List
FIE	Fly-in Echelon
FMFM	Fleet Marine Force Manual
FONS	Fleet Operations Needs Statement
FOSAMS	Fleet Optical Scanning Ammunition Management System
HQMC	Headquarters Marine Corps
ILSP	Integrated Logistics Support Plan
IMRL	Individual Material Readiness List
IPL	Integrated Priority List
JMETL	Joint Mission Essential Tasks List
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
LMIS	Logistics Management Information System

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	LONG TITLE
LOG AIS	Logistics AIS
LOGMARS	Logistics Application of Automated Marking And Reading Symbols
LOI	Letter of Instruction
MAA	Mission Area Analysis
MAGTF II	Marine Air-Ground Task Force II
MAGTF	Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MAGTF/LOG AIS	Marine Air-Ground Task Force Logistics Automated Information System
MARFOR	Marine Forces
MCI	Marine Corps Institute
MCLLS	Marine Corps Lessons Learned System
MCMC	Marine Corps Maintenance Contractor
MDSS II	MAGTF Deployment Support System II
MEDLOGS	Medical Logistics System
MILCON	Military Construction
MIMES	Marine Corps Integrated Maintenance Management System
MMC	Maritime Prepositioning Ship's Maintenance Cycle
MP E/S	Maritime Prepositioning Equipment/Supplies
MPF	Maritime Prepositioning Force
MPS	Maritime Prepositioning Ships
MPSRON	Maritime Prepositioning Ships Squadron
MRE	Meals, Ready-to-Eat
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
NAVAIR	Naval Air Systems Command
NAVCOMPT	Navy Comptroller
NMS	National Military Strategy
NSE	Navy Support Element
NWS	Naval Weapons Station
O&MMC	Operations and Maintenance, Marine Corps
O&MN	Operation and Maintenance, Navy

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

ACRONYM/ LONG TITLE
ABBREVIATION

OH	Operational Handbook
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
ORD	Operational Requirements Documents
PEI	Principal End Item
PM	Program Manager
PMC	Procurement, Marine Corps
PME	Professional Military Education
PO	Prepositioning Objective
POI	Programs of Instruction
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PPBS	Planning, Programming and Budgeting System
PPMG	Prepositioning Program Management Group
QA	Quality Assurance
RAP	Remedial Action Program
RBE	Remain Behind Equipment
RO	Responsible Officer
RSS&I	Receipt, Storage, Segregation and Issue
SASSY	Supported Activities Supply System
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Statement of Work
SWDG	Surface Warfare Development Group
T-AVB	Aviation Logistics Support Ship
T/M/S	Type/Model/Series
TACMEMO	Tactical Memorandum
TC AIMS	Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movement System
TOT	Transportation of Things
TRANSALTS	Ship Alteration Modification
TT&P	Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
UDL	Unit Deployment List
WR	War Reserve

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

ACRONYM/
ABBREVIATION

LONG TITLE

WRMS

War Reserve Material Stocks

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

APPENDIX B

LIST OF REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

1. The following is a list of commonly used publications which contain policy, planning, and/or management information referred to in the chapters of this Manual.

Chapter 1

MPF Operations NWP 22-10/FMFM 1-5

Chapter 2

MPF Operations NWP 22-10/FMFM 1-5

TM 4790-14/2A Logistics Support for MPF Maintenance and Material Management

MOU - Subj: MARITIME PREPOSITIONING SHIP (MPS) EMERGENCY OFFLOAD PLAN
dtd 29 Oct 1990

MOA - Subj: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON NAVAL SUPPORT ELEMENT EQUIPMENT
dtd 19 Dec 1991

Chapter 3

MPF Operations NWP 22-10/FMFM 1-5

MCO 5000.17 Marine Corps Lessons Learned System

NAVCOMPT Manual 074623, Ship Alterations

Chapter 4

DoD 5000.1 Defense Acquisitions Directive

DoD 5000.2M Defense Acquisition Management Documentation and Reports Manual

SECNAVINST 5000.1C Major and Non-major Acquisition Programs

OPNAVINST 5000.42C Research, Development and Acquisition Procedures

MPF PLANNING AND POLICY MANUAL

OPNAVINST 5000.50A Navy Training Simulator and Device Acquisition Management

MCO P3121.1 Marine Corps Planning and Programming Manual

MCO 3900.4D Marine Corps Program Initiation and Operational Requirement Documents

MCO 4105.1B Weapon System Management (WSM) within the Marine Corps

MCO P4105.3, Integrated Logistics System Manual

MCO 5000.19 Marine Corps Systems Command

Chapter 5

TM 4790-14/2B, Logistics Support for MPF Maintenance and Material Management

MCO P4400.82F MUMMS Control Item Management Manual

MCBul 3501 series Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) Force List

MCO 4680.5 Containerization Policy

MCO P4400.39F Marine Corps War Reserve Material Policy Manual

MCBul 3000 series Table of Marine Corps Automated Readiness Evaluation System (MARES) Logistics Reportable Items for the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)

MCBul 7220, Field Budget Guidance

Chapter 6

None

Chapter 7

OPNAVINST 4627.1, Policy and Budgetary Guidance for Exercise of the Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) and Aviation Logistics Support Ships (T-AVB)

TM 4790-14/2B, Logistics Support for MPF Maintenance and Material Management

JCSP (Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan)

MCBul 7220, Field Budget Guidance

Chapter 8

CAEMS Users Manual and Data Dictionary

MAGTF II Users Manual and Data Dictionary

MDSS II Users Manual and Data Dictionary

TC AIMS Users Manual and Data Dictionary