

# APPENDIX N

## MPSRON CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

This appendix addresses the staff organization, characteristics, and capabilities of the MPSRON. Information and ship characteristics are also provided for the T-AVB and T-AH.

### Staffing

The MPSRON staff is commanded by a USN captain who exercises TACON, coordinates logistic support, and ensures that ships and staff remain fully mission capable. Tables N-1 through N-3 provide notional baseline T/Os for the MPSRONs.

**Table N-1. MPSRON 1.**

Officers	Quantity
Squadron Commander (06)	1
Chief Staff Officer (04)	1
Chief Engineer Officer (03)	1
Operations Officer (03)	1
Supply Officer (03)	1
Enlisted	
Storekeeper (SK2)	1
Yeoman (YNC)	1
Chief Information Systems Technician (ITC)	1
Information Systems Technician (IT1)	1
Information Systems Technician (IT2)	4
Information Systems Technician (IT3)	3
Electronics Technician (ET2)	2
Electronics Technician (ET3)	1
Gunner's Mate (GMC)	1
Civilians	
Medical Services Officer	1
Purser	1
<b>Total: 5 officers, 15 enlisted, 2 civilians</b>	

**Table N-2. MPSRON 2.**

Officers	Quantity
Squadron Commander (06)	1
Chief Staff Officer (04)	1
Chief Engineer Officer (03)	1
Operations Officer (03)	1
Supply Officer (03)	1
Readiness Officer (03)	1
Enlisted	
Machinist Mate (MMC)	1
Storekeeper (SKCS)	1
Yeoman (YNC)	1
Gunner's Mate (GMC)	1
Electrician's Mate (EM2)	1
Operations Specialist (OS1)	1
Personnelman (PN2)	1
Chief Information Systems Technician (ITC)	1
Information Systems Technician (IT1)	1
Information Systems Technician (IT2)	3
Information Systems Technician (IT3)	8
Electronics Technician (ET2)	2
Electronics Technician (ET3)	1
Civilians	
Medical Services Officer	2
Purser	1
<b>Total: 6 officers, 23 enlisted, 3 civilians</b>	

**Table N-3. MPSRON 3.**

Officers	Quantity
Squadron Commander (06)	1
Chief Staff Officer (04)	1
Operations Officer (03)	1
Supply Officer (03)	1

**Table N-3. MPSRON 3 (Continued).**

Enlisted	Quantity
Storekeeper (SK2)	1
Yeoman (YNC)	1
Gunner's Mate (GMC)	1
Operations Specialist (OS1)	1
Civilians	
Medical Services Officer	1
Radio Electronics Technician	5
<b>Total: 4 officers, 4 enlisted, 6 civilians</b>	

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## Communications

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Tables N-4 through N-7 identify communications equipment and systems capabilities in MPSRONs. *Capabilities are subject to change due to MPSRON reorganization and advancements in technology.*

Each MPSRON has an alternate flagship that is equipped with the same communication suite as the primary flagship, except for the crypto, which is transferred when COMPSRON and staff shift ships.

**Table N-4. Flagship Navy Systems.**

Nomenclature	Quantity
UHF SATCOM Transceiver (OE-82/WSC-3)	1
UHF SATCOM Multichannel Fleet Broadcast Receiver (SRR-1)	1
UHF Transceivers (LOS) (GRC-171)	2
VHF-FM Transceivers (URC-94)	2
HF Transmitters (URT-23)	2
HF Receivers (R-1051)	5
Navy Standard Teletype (NST)	7
VHF Bridge-to-Bridge Transceiver	1
Message Dissemination Utility	1
HF Simplex Telex Over Radio (SITOR)	1
BEST (SIPRNET, NIPRNET, and STU III)	1

Each ship has the capability to operate Navy secure voice. Crypto is transferred as directed by COMPSRON.

**Table N-5. Nonflagship Navy Systems.**

Nomenclature	Quantity
UHF Transceivers (LOS) (GRC-171)	2

**Table N-6. Associated Crypto.**

Nomenclature	Quantity
Advanced Narrowband Digital Voice Terminal (ANDVT) SATCOM	1
ANDVT HF	1
KG-84	2
KWR-46	4
KY-58	4
KY-58 (Nonflagship)	2

**Table N-7. All MPS Systems.**

Nomenclature	Quantity
UHF INMARSAT (Satellite Teletype (TTY)/Voice)	1
VHF-FM Bridge-to-Bridge Transceivers	2
HF SITOR (TTY with Auto Error Correction)	1
HF Transmitter and Receiver (CW/SSB/TTY)	1
HF RadioTelephone Transceiver	1
MF Transmitter and Receiver (1 Each/Battery-Powered Reserve)	2
Auto Alarm Keyer and Receiver	1

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## MPS Charters

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Each MPS has its own separate time charter. These charters are all very similar in the terms and conditions with the exception of differences with the MPS ship classes; e.g., contract speed, fuel consumption, deadweight carrying capacity. The three MPS operating companies are Maersk Line Ltd. (Maersk), Waterman Steamship Corporation (Waterman), and AMSEA. These companies each operate their respective class of MPS for MSC.

### MPSRON Ship Mix

The 16 MPSs are divided into three MPSRONS that report to their respective COMPSRONS. Beginning with post Operation Iraqi Freedom and MMC-8, the MPSRONS will be reorganized with the following ships: (“\*” denotes flagship/alternate flagship with COMPSRON staff embarked and secure communication capabilities).

- MPS-1/MPSRON ONE
  - ◆ AMSEA: MV *2ndLt John P. Bobo\** (T-AK 3008); MV *PFC Dwayne T. Williams* (T-AK 3009)
  - ◆ Maersk: MV *PFC William B. Baugh* (T-AK 3001)
  - ◆ Waterman: SS *PFC Eugene A. Obregon\** (T-AK 3006)
  - ◆ MPF(E): USNS *LCpl Roy M. Wheat* (T-AK 3016)
- MPS-2/MPSRON TWO
  - ◆ AMSEA: MV *Sgt William R. Button\** (T-AK 301); MV *1stLt Baldomero Lopez* (T-AK 3010)
  - ◆ Maersk: MV *Pvt Franklin J. Phillips\** (T-AK 3004)
  - ◆ Waterman: SS *Sgt Magej Kocak* (T-AK 3005)
  - ◆ MPF(E): USNS *GySgt Fred W. Stockham* (T-AK 3017)
- MPS-3/MPSRON THREE
  - ◆ AMSEA: MV *1stLt Jack Lummus\** (T-AK 3011)
  - ◆ Maersk: MV *PFC James Anderson, Jr.\** (T-AK 3002); MV *1stLt Alex Bonnyman* (T-AK 3003); MV *Cpl Louis J. Hauge, Jr.* (T-AK 3000)
  - ◆ Waterman: SS *Maj Steven W. Pless* (T-AK 3007)
  - ◆ MPF(E): USNS *1stLt Harry L. Martin* (T-AK 3015)

*Note: Notional staffing may change due to MPSRON reorganization.*

Tables N-8 through N-11 provide general characteristics for all classes of MPSs.

**Table N-8. Maersk Class Ship Characteristics.**

Length	755 ft, 5 in
Beam	90 ft
Draft (Air/Freeboard to Highest Point)	136 ft at 23 ft draft
Speed (Maximum Warranted)	16.4 kts
Propulsion/Fuel	1 slow speed/diesel or DFM
Helicopter Certification	Level II, Class 3
Breakbulk	Level II, Class 4 78,680 ft <sup>3</sup>
MOGAS (98%)	3,865 BBLs (flagship and alternate only)
Potable Water	2,022 BBLs
Stern Ramp	66/35 degrees to starboard
Side Ports	1 P/S
Debarb NSE/USMC Berthing	88 bunks (flagship) 94 bunks (nonflagship)
Length Between Perpendiculars (LBP)	705 ft, 5 in
Draft (Maximum After)	32 ft, 10 in
Displacement Loaded	46,086 long tons
Endurance (at Maximum Speed)	10,802 nm
Crew	27 flagship only, 25 in others
Container Capacity	384 (33 refrigerated)
JP-5 (98%)	17,128 BBLs
DF-2 (98%)	10,642 BBLs
Lighterage	2 LCM-8, 1 SLWT 3 causeway section, powered (CSP), 5 causeway section, nonpowered (CSNP) 2 fuel hose reels 1 water hose reel
RO/RO Capacity	121, 595 ft <sup>2</sup>
Bunker Capacity	14, 257 BBLs
Crane Lifting Capacity	1 twin 30 ton forward 1 twin 30 ton after 1 twin 30 ton center

**Table N-9. Waterman Class Ship Characteristics.**

Length	821 ft
Beam	105 ft, 6 in
Draft (Maximum After)	36 ft, 6 in
Draft (Air/Freeboard to Highest Point)	149 ft at 21 ft draft
Displacement (Loaded)	51,612 long tons
Engine HP	30,000 brake HP
Speed (Maximum Warranted)	20 kts
Endurance at Maximum Speed	11,176 nm
Propulsion/Fuel	steam turbine/DFM
Crew	29
Helicopter Certification	Level II, Class 3 Level II, Class 4
Container Capacity	532 (41 refrigerated)
Breakbulk	N/A
JP-5 (98%)	20,290 BBLs
MOGAS (98%)	3,717 BBLs
LBP	766 ft
Potable Water	2,189 BBLs
DF-2 (98%)	12,355 BBLs
Crane Lifting Capacity	1 twin forward 50 ton
Bow Thruster	12,500 hp 1 twin after 35 ton 1 gantry forward 30 ton
Stern Ramp	100/30 degrees to port side (P/S)
Side Ports	1 P/S for bunkers/piers not for RO/RO operations
Lighterage	2 LCM-8, 1 SLWT 4 CSP, 6 CSNP 2 CSNP (RRDF) 2 fuel hose reels 1 water hose reel
Bunker Capacity	27,445 BBLs
Debark NSE/USMC Berthing	2 officers 1 CPO 99 enlisted
RO/RO Capacity	152,236 ft <sup>2</sup>

**Table N-10. AMSEA Class Ship Characteristics.**

Overall Length	673 ft, 2 in
LBP	614 ft, 7 in
Beam	105 ft, 6 in
Draft (Maximum After)	34 ft, 6 in
Draft (Air/Freeboard to Highest Point)	172 ft, 4 in @ 25 ft
Draft Displacement (loaded)	46,111 long tons
Engine hp	26,400 brake hp
Speed (Maximum Warranted)	17.7 kts
Endurance (at Maximum Speed)	11,107 nm
Propulsion/Fuel	2 medium speed diesel/ DFM
Crew	30
Helicopter Certification	Level II, Class 3 Level II, Class 4
Container Capacity	578 (41 refrigerated)
Breakbulk	N/A
JP-5 (98%)	20,776 BBLs
MOGAS (98%)	4,880 BBLs
Potable Water (100%)	2,357 BBLs
DF-2 (98%)	13,334 BBLs
Crane Lifting Capacity	single forward 39 ton 1 twin center 39 ton 1 twin after 39 ton
Bow Thruster	1,000 hp
Stern Ramp	60/39 degrees to P/S
Side Port	N/A
Lighterage	2 LCM-8 1 SLWT 4 CSP 6 CSNP 2 fuel hose reels 1 water hose reel
Bunker Capacity	23,206 BBLs
Debark NSE/USMC Berthing	2 officers 1 CPO 97 enlisted
RO/RO Capacity	152,185 ft <sup>2</sup>

**Table N-11. MPF(E) Characteristics.**

	<b>USNS <i>Martin</i></b>	<b>USNS <i>Wheat</i></b>	<b>USNS <i>Stockham</i></b>
RO/RO Capacity	168,547 ft <sup>2</sup>	101,164 ft <sup>2</sup>	94,331 ft <sup>2</sup>
Stern Ramp	400 MT	147 long tons	160 long tons
Container Capacity	735	846	825
Ligherage	1 SLWT 6 CSNP (RRDF)	1 SLWT 5 CSNP (RRDF) 2 CSP	6 CSNP
Helicopter Certification	Level II, Class 3 Level II, Class 4	Level II, Class 3 Level II, Class 4	Level II, Class 3 Level II, Class 4
OPP Berthing	100 (2 officers, 2 CPO/ SNCO, 96 enlisted)	100 (2 officer, 2 CPO/SNCO, 96 enlisted)	83 (2 officers, 2 CPO/ SNCO, 79 enlisted)
Crew	24	33	29
Endurance (at 17 kts)	16,000 nm	—	16,000 nm

**MPS Maintenance**

The MPS operating companies maintain the ships’ systems, cargo, hull, propulsion, and navigation to USCG and American Bureau of Shipping standards. Each operating company follows a preventative maintenance program of its own design, periodically testing cranes, ramps, hatches or elevators, to ensure operability. This is monitored by the COMPSRON staff.

**US Government Access**

The entirety of the ships’ holds, decks, and usual places of loading are at the US Government’s disposal. This is not the entire ship. The US Government may request the ships’ crews, to the extent permitted by their other duties and safety of each ship, to operate each ship’s equipment in loading or discharging operations. These requests require pre-approval of the squadron commander as MSC’s on-scene COR.

**Cargo Stowage**

The US Government has the right to use the ship’s winches and other appropriate loading and discharging gear. Cargo is loaded, stowed, secured, and discharged by US Government personnel under the master’s supervision. The amount of cargo approved for loading is at the

discretion of the master (ship’s stability, draft, and hull stress being prime considerations).

**Titles 10, 33, 46, and 49, US Code**

The MPS operating companies will operate the ships as directed by the US Government and reflect such in a written or DMS order, including all voyage and cargo matters. Neither the US Government nor an operating company may operate a ship in violation of any law of the US. As commercial vessels, MPSs are built and operated under Titles 10, 33, 46, and 49 of the US Code. The USCG implements provisions of the law under those titles in the CFR.

**NEAT Capabilities**

NEATs serve aboard civilian-manned ships. Using their portable equipment, they will provide tactical, maneuvering, amphibious, and other naval advice to ships’ masters to permit a proper communications interface between merchant ships and the naval vessels with which they may serve. NEATs are envisioned to transit from CONUS or other locations with naval escort ships. In essence, they serve as the operations department aboard a merchant ship, but with no command or control authority. NEATs serve as advisors and facilitators for the ship’s master. NEATs were formed for three reasons:

- Merchant ships would be essential to meet sealift capacity objectives because of the lack of active force strategic lift assets.
- Merchant ships (for the most part) had little or no familiarity with Navy tactics, doctrine or plans.
- Merchant ships were rarely able to communicate satisfactorily either electronically or visually with Navy ships.

Tables N-12 through N-14 provide a notional organization and detachment communications equipment.

**Table N-12. Notional NEAT Organization.**

Rate	Team	Detachment
OIC	1	0
Detachment OIC	4	1
Watch Officer	8	2
IT	12	3
Signalman	12	3
Electronics Technician	4	1

**Table N-13. NEAT Detachment Radio Communications Equipment.**

Nomenclature	Quantity
AN/URC-94 (V) HF/VHF	1
AN/ARC-184 (V)	1
HYX-58	1
Audio/Interface Switch Box	1
Standard Tool Box with Technical Manuals	1

**Table N-14. NEAT Detachment Visual Communications Equipment.**

Nomenclature	Quantity
Sets of Size 4 Flags and Pennants (65 per set)	2
12-in Signal Lights	2
Sets of 7 x 50 Power Binoculars	2
Semaphore Flags	4
Stadimeter	1
600 ft Halyard Line, Spool	1
Halyard Blocks	8
Halyard Snaps	24
Cruise Box	1
Set "Big-Eye" Binoculars	1

## Embarkation Considerations

Personnel normally embarked on MPSs consist of a ship's company, squadron staff, MCMC personnel, and the USMC COR. Personnel embarked on occasion include a USMC/USN surge team and OPP for exercises, contingency support, and/or training. These organizations must work and coordinate closely to ensure that the readiness of the ships and MPE/S is maintained at the highest levels and the readiness status is accurately reported to the appropriate combatant commander.

## Ship Master's Authority

All US Government personnel onboard are subject to the authority of the ship's master and officers.

## Surge Team Accommodation

The US Government has the right to assign a surge team of personnel to discharge cargo. This team is in addition to the permanent military personnel assigned (squadron staff and MCMC personnel). To the extent that accommodations (berths) and life-saving equipment aboard ship permit, the US Government has the right to assign additional personnel for training, observing operations, security or other functions related to the performance of the charter/mission (see tables N-9 through N-12 for specific berthing numbers).

## Additional Steward Support

The US Government assumes the responsibility for additional steward department services to support the surge team. The MPS operating companies assist by making kitchen, ship's steward's department services, and other facilities available at mutually convenient times. The OPP and debarkation team will provide personnel augmentation; e.g., cooks, messmen to the steward department.

## Life-Saving Gear

The operating company is responsible for supplying sufficient life-saving gear for the surge team

per all USCG regulations. The US Government must ensure that the number of personnel permanently embarked does not exceed the amount of life-saving equipment.

### Request for Embarkation

For COMPSRON and the respective ship to fully support the embarked activity/command, advance notification of the desired dates and nature of the visit are required. All activities desiring to embark personnel on a squadron ship will request permission from the cognizant COMPSRON via message at least 5 working days in advance of the requested embarkation date. Advanced notification will allow ship and COMPSRON staff sufficient time to plan and prepare for the visit. The embarkation message request must contain the following information:

- Embarking activity/command.
- Requested ships.
- Embarkation date.
- Debarkation date.
- Purpose/nature of visit.
- Number of officers (M/F)/enlisted (M/F).
- Name of OIC/senior member.
- Meal requirement; e.g., in excess of normal provisions such as box lunches, midrats.
- Security clearance data.
- Quantity and type of lightage to be splashed.
- Miscellaneous/amplifying information; e.g., crew involvement, gear to be unloaded, alternate dates.

### COMPSRON Response

The COMPSRON will reply to an embarkation message and either grant or deny the request. If the requested dates cannot be supported, alternate dates will be provided. If embarkation is ordered by higher authority or emergent operational commitments preclude advance notification, the embarking activity or command will provide the information requested by any means and as soon as possible.

## T-AVB

The T-AVB (aviation maintenance logistics ship) is part of the Ready Reserve Force that is dedicated to provide sealift for movement of a MALS to support the rapid deployment of FW and RW aircraft units. Both T-AVBs (SS *Curtiss* T-AVB 4 and SS *Wright* T-AVB 3) are in ROS-5 in CONUS layberths (*Curtiss*/Baltimore, MD and *Wright*/Port Hueneme, CA). When T-AVBs activate, they are under the OPCON of MSC. T-AVBs are crewed under an operating contract by the MARAD. T-AVBs are activated to participate in annual exercises and deployments as required. MPS or MPSRON employment does not necessarily mean T-AVBs will be employed (see table N-15).

**Table N-15. T-AVB Characteristics.**

Length	601 ft, 6 in
Beam	90 ft
Draft	29 ft, 9 in
Speed (Maximum Warranted)	22.0 kts
Propulsion/Fuel	Steam/bunker
Helicopter Certification	Level II, Class 3 Level II, Class 4
Airdraft (Mast to Keel)	152 ft
Crane Lifting Capacity	2 30 ton forward 2 30 ton center 2 30 ton after 1 70 ton after
LBP	560 ft
Potable Water Capacity	250,000 gallons
Displacement Loaded	23,800 long tons
Crew	41
Container Capacity	300 MFS plus 52 access
Airdraft (Mast to Plimsoll)	118 ft
Breakbulk	1,146,000 ft <sup>3</sup>
Sides Ports	1 P/S
Bunker Capacity	3,200 long tons
Stern Ramp	32 ft with 62 ton capacity
RO/RO Capacity	33,300 ft <sup>2</sup>
Berthing	25 officers/SNCO
Enlisted	25 officers/SNCO

The MALS supports a designated mix of aircraft included in a specific MAGTF ACE. The majority of facilities used by the MALS when ashore are packaged in 8 ft by 8 ft by 20-ft containers designated as mobile maintenance facilities (MMFs) that are placed aboard the T-AVB. The MMFs containing operational work centers and ready access supply stores are installed on the main and second decks in tiers of one or two. Access ladders and scaffolding provide routine access to the MMFs by MALS personnel. Other MMFs containing spare parts are stowed below the second deck. The T-AVB administrative loadout is approximately 684 MMFs, while the working loadout is approximately 352 MMFs. During transit to the objective area and until moved ashore, MALS personnel operate in the MMFs. An example of a MALS function is the repair of weapons assemblies that are received on board, repaired, and returned while the T-AVB is within helicopter operating range. The secondary T-AVB mission is to provide for resupply in a conventional container or RO/RO configuration. T-AVB modifications have been designed to retain maximum cargo capacity in the resupply configuration. For further details regarding T-AVB operations and load planning, the *Aviation Logistics Support Ship (T-AVB) Logistics Planning Manual* must be consulted.

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## T-AH

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Hospital ships are *maintained* by a crew of 13 MSC mariners and 40 military personnel. The

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery controls medical staffing. T-AHs are *operated* by 68 civil Service mariners; 820 active and reserve medical personnel; 372 naval support personnel; and 15 military communicators. MSC operates two Mercy class T-AH designed to provide emergency on-site care for US combatant forces that can support an MPF operation. Each of these seabased military treatment facilities are equipped with a helicopter deck that can land large military helicopters and has side ports to take on patients at-sea. Table N-16 summarizes the Mercy class ships' capabilities. USNS *Mercy* (T-AH 19) and USNS *Comfort* (T-AH 20) are maintained in ROS-5 in CONUS layberths (*Mercy*/San Diego, CA and *Comfort*/Baltimore, MD).

**Table N-16. T-AH Characteristics.**

Length	894
Beam	105 ft, 9 in
Displacement Loaded	69,360 long tons
Endurance	13,420 nm
Draft	32 ft, 9 in
Speed (Maximum Warranted)	17.5 kts
Capacity	50 bed casualty reception area 12 medical operating rooms 280 bed intermediate care 20 bed recovery room 80 bed intensive care 120 berth light care 500 berth limited care
Helicopter Certification	Level I, Class 2A Level I, Class 4

# APPENDIX X

## GLOSSARY

### SECTION I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	arrival and assembly area	APOE	aerial port of embarkation
AABFS	amphibious assault bulk fuel system	app.	appendix
AACG	arrival airfield control group	ARFF	aircraft rescue and fire fighting
AAFS	amphibious assault fuel system	ARG	amphibious ready group
AAOE	arrival and assembly operations element	ASL	HQMC Aviation Logistics Branch
AAOG	arrival and assembly operations group	ASMB	aviation support management branch
AAV	amphibious assault vehicle	ASO	air security officer
AB	advanced base	ASOC	air security operations center
A/C	aircraft	ASP	ammunition supply point
AC	air conditioner	ASR	airport surveillance radar
ACDU	active duty	ASRR	Airfield Suitability and Restriction Report
ACE	aviation combat element	ATC	air traffic control
ACM	air contingency MAGTF	ATF	amphibious task force
ACO	airfield coordination officer	ATLASS	Asset Tracking Logistics and Supply System
AC/S	Assistant Chief of Staff	ATOC	air terminal operations center
ADAL	authorized dental allowance list	AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
ADCON	administrative control		
ADF	automatic direction finding	BBL	barrel (42 US gallons)
ADPE	automatic data processing equipment	BF	bulk fuel
ADVON	advanced echelon	BICmd.	Blount Island Command
AF	amphibious force	BM	boatswain's mate
AFB	Air Force base	BMC	chief boatswain's mate
AGSE	aviation ground support equipment	BMSN	boatswain's mate seaman
AIS	automated information systems	BOG	beach operations group
ALD	available-to-load date	BOM	bill of materials
ALE	airlift liaison element	BOSG	base operations support group
AMAL	authorized medical allowance list	BPG	beach party group
AMC	Air Mobility Command	BPT	beach party team
AMEMB	American Embassy	BSA	beach support area
AMSEA	American Overseas Marine	BU	builder
ANDVT	advanced narrowband digital voice terminal	BUC	chief builder
AO	area of operations	BUMEDINST	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction
AOG	airfield operation group		
AOIC	assistant officer in charge	C2	command and control
AOR	area of responsibility	C3	command, control, and communications
APOD	aerial port of debarkation	C4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence

C4ISR . . . . .	command, control, communications, computer, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance	CMT . . . . .	contract maintenance team
CA . . . . .	civil affairs	CNBG . . . . .	commander, Naval beach group
CAEMS . . . . .	computer-aided embarkation management system	CNCW . . . . .	commander, Naval Coastal Warfare
CAG . . . . .	civil affairs group	CNO . . . . .	Chief of Naval Operations
CALMS . . . . .	computer-aided load manifesting system	co . . . . .	company
CAP . . . . .	crisis action planning	CNSE . . . . .	commander, Navy support element
CAPS (II) . . . . .	consolidated aerial ports system II	CO . . . . .	commanding officer
Capt . . . . .	captain	COA . . . . .	course of action
CAT . . . . .	crisis action team	COC . . . . .	current operations center
CBT . . . . .	combat	COCOM . . . . .	combatant command (command authority)
CCSP . . . . .	common contingency support package	COI . . . . .	certificate of inspection
CD . . . . .	compact disks	Col . . . . .	colonel
CDR . . . . .	commander	COMMARCORLOGBASES . . . . .	Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases
CD-ROM . . . . .	compact disk read-only memory	COMMARCORLOGCOM . . . . .	Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Command
CE . . . . .	command element	COMMARFOR . . . . .	Commander, Marine Corps forces
CE1/2/3 . . . . .	construction electrician	COMNAVFORLANT . . . . .	Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic
CEB . . . . .	combat engineer battalion	COMMARFORPAC . . . . .	Commander, Marine Corps Forces, Pacific
CESE . . . . .	civil engineering support equipment	COMNAVFOR . . . . .	Commander, naval forces
CESN . . . . .	construction electrician seaman	COMNAVSURFLANT . . . . .	Commander, Naval Surface Force, Atlantic
CFR . . . . .	Code of Federal Regulations	COMNAVSURFLANTINST . . . . .	Commander, Naval Surface Force, Atlantic Instruction
CG . . . . .	commanding general	COMNAVSURFPAC . . . . .	Commander, Naval Surface Force, Pacific
ch . . . . .	chapter	COMNAVSURFPACINST . . . . .	Commander, Naval Surface Force, Pacific Instruction
CHAPGRU . . . . .	Navy cargo handling and port group	COMPHIBRON . . . . .	commander, amphibious squadron
CHD . . . . .	cargo handling detachment	COMPSRON . . . . .	commander, maritime prepositioning ships squadron
CHE . . . . .	container-handling equipment	COMSC . . . . .	Commander, Military Sealift Command
CHOP . . . . .	change of operational control	COMSEC . . . . .	communications security
CI . . . . .	counterintelligence		
CIS . . . . .	communications and information systems		
CJCS . . . . .	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff		
CJCSM . . . . .	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual		
CJTF . . . . .	commander, joint task force		
CLD/HD . . . . .	critical low-density/high demand		
CLZ . . . . .	cushion landing zone		
CM . . . . .	construction mechanic		
CMC . . . . .	Commandant of the Marine Corps		
CMCC . . . . .	classified material control center		
CMPF . . . . .	Commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force		
CMR . . . . .	consolidated memorandum receipt		
CMSN . . . . .	construction mechanic seaman		

COMSURFWARDEVGRU . . . . .	Commander, Surface Warfare Development Group	DT . . . . .	dental technician
CONOPS . . . . .	concept of operations	DTG . . . . .	date-time, group
CONPLAN . . . . .	contingency plan	DUC . . . . .	defense unit commander
CONUS . . . . .	continental United States	DWFC . . . . .	Defense Working Capital Fund
COR . . . . .	contracting officer's representative	EA . . . . .	engineering aide
COT . . . . .	container operations terminal	EAD . . . . .	earliest arrival date
Cpl. . . . .	corporal	EAF . . . . .	expeditionary airfield
CPO . . . . .	chief petty officer	ECG . . . . .	executive coordination group
CPOIC . . . . .	chief petty officer in charge	EFDC . . . . .	Expeditionary Force Development Center
CRAF . . . . .	civil reserve air fleet	EFV . . . . .	expeditionary fighting vehicle
CRD . . . . .	combatant commander's required date	E/L . . . . .	equipment list
CSE . . . . .	common support equipment	EM . . . . .	electricians mate
CSNP . . . . .	causeway section, nonpowered	EMCC . . . . .	en route movement control center
CSP . . . . .	causeway section, powered	EMW . . . . .	expeditionary maneuver warfare
CSS . . . . .	combat service support	EN . . . . .	engineman
CSSA . . . . .	combat service support area	EO . . . . .	equipment operator
CSSD . . . . .	combat service support detachment	EOCS . . . . .	senior chief equipment operator
CSSE . . . . .	combat service support element	EOD . . . . .	explosive ordnance disposal
CUCV . . . . .	commercial utility cargo vehicle	EODMU . . . . .	explosive ordnance disposal mobile unit
CWO . . . . .	chief warrant officer	ERP . . . . .	equipment reception point
DACG . . . . .	departure airfield control group	ESG . . . . .	expeditionary strike group
DC . . . . .	Deputy Commandant	ESM . . . . .	electronic warfare support measures
DC, I&L . . . . .	Deputy Commandant, Installations, and Logistics	ESQD . . . . .	explosive safety quantity distance
DC, PP&O . . . . .	Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations	ESWL . . . . .	equivalent single wheel loading
DESC . . . . .	Defense Energy Support Center	ET . . . . .	electronics technician
DF . . . . .	direction finding	ETC . . . . .	chief electronics technician
DFM . . . . .	diesel fuel marine	ETSN . . . . .	electronics technician seaman
DIA . . . . .	Defense Intelligence Agency	EW . . . . .	electronic warfare technician
DIV . . . . .	division	EWTG (LANT/PAC) . . . . .	Expeditionary Warfare Training Group (Atlantic/Pacific)
DK . . . . .	disbursing clerk	FAD . . . . .	force activity designator
DLA . . . . .	Defense Logistics Agency	FAP . . . . .	fleet assistance program
DMS . . . . .	defense message system	FAST . . . . .	fleet antiterrorism security team
DOD . . . . .	Department of Defense	FAX . . . . .	facsimile
DODIC . . . . .	Department of Defense Identification Code	FDP&E . . . . .	force deployment planning and execution
DODR . . . . .	Department of Defense regulation	FF . . . . .	flight ferry
DON . . . . .	Department of the Navy	FH . . . . .	fleet hospital
DOS . . . . .	day of supply	FHSO . . . . .	Fleet Hospital Support Office
DP . . . . .	data processing technician	FIE . . . . .	fly-in echelon
DS . . . . .	data systems technician	fig. . . . .	figure
DSN . . . . .	Defense Switched Network	FIRST LT . . . . .	ship's first lieutenant
DSSC . . . . .	direct support stock control	1stLt . . . . .	first lieutenant

FISP	fly-in support package	HMR	Hazardous Materials Regulations
F/L	force list	HN	host nation
FL	Florida	HNS	host-nation support
FLIP	flight information publication	HNSA	host-nation support agreement
FMCC	force movement control center	hp	horsepower
FPAS	force protection assessment survey	HQ	headquarters
FPC	final planning conference	HQMC	Headquarters, Marine Corps
FPO	force protection officer	HTH	high test hypochlorite
FPOC	force protection operations center	Hz	hertz
FSSG	force service support group		
ft	feet	I&L	Installations and Logistics
ft <sup>2</sup>	square feet	IBU	inshore boat unit
ft <sup>3</sup>	cubic feet	ICODES	Integrated Computerized Deployment System
FW	fixed-wing	ID	identification
FWD	forward	IMA	intermediate maintenance activity
		IMRL	individual material readiness list
G-1	general staff administration section	in	inch
G-3	general staff operations section	IOT	in order to
G-4	general staff logistics section	IPC	initial planning conference
G-5	general staff plans section	IR	intelligence requirements
GA	Georgia	IS	intelligence specialist
gal	gallon	ISB	intermediate staging base
GCCS	Global Command and Control System	ISSA	inter-Service support agreement
GCE	ground combat element	IT	information technology
GDSS	global decision support system	ITV	in-transit visibility
GENADMIN	general admin (message)		
GENTEXT	general text	JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
GEOPREPO	geo prepositioning	JDISS	joint deployable intelligence support system
GI&S	geospatial information and services	JDS	joint deployment system
GM	gunner's mate	JFACC	joint force air component commander
GMC	chief gunner's mate	JFAST	joint flow and analysis system for transportation
GMG	gunner's mate guns	JFC	joint force commander
GMGSN	gunner's mate guns seaman	JJ	joint inspection
GTN	global transportation network	JIC	Joint Intelligence Center
GySgt	gunnery sergeant	JLTI	joint limited technical inspection
		JMCIS	joint maritime command information system
H&S	headquarters and service	JOA	joint operations area
H&S Co.	headquarters and service company	JOPEX	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
HAZMAT	hazardous material	JP	joint publication
HDC	harbor defense command	JP-4	Army stand fuel for turbine engines
HDCU	harbor defense command unit	JP-5	jet fuel
HF	high frequency	JS	joint staff
HM	hospital corpsman	JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
HMC	chief hospital corpsman		
HMCS	senior chief hospital corpsman		
HMMWV	high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle		

JTF	joint task force	LVS	logistics vehicle system
JTTP	joint tactics, techniques, and procedures	MACG	Marine air control group
km	kilometer	MAG	Marine aircraft group
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometers	MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
kt	knot	MAGTF II	Marine air-ground task force War Planning System II
kts	knot (nautical miles per hour)	Maj	major
kW	kilowatt	MALS	Marine aviation logistics squadron
LAD	latest arrival date	MARAD	Maritime Administration
LAN	local area network	MARCORLOGBASES	Marine Corps Logistics Bases
LARC	lighter, amphibious resupply cargo	MARCORLOGCOM	Marine Corps Logistics Command
LAV	light armored vehicle	MARCORSYSCOM	Marine Corps Systems Command
lb	pound	MARFOR	Marine Corps forces
LBP	length between perpendiculars	MARFOREUR	Marine Corps Forces, Europe
LCDR	Lieutenant Commander	MARFORLANT	Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic
LCM	landing craft, mechanized	MARFORPAC	Marine Corps Forces, Pacific
LCN	load classification number	MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
LCO	lighterage control officer	MATCS	Marine air traffic control squadron
LCpl	lance corporal	MAW	Marine aircraft wing
LCPO	leading chief petty officer	MCAS	Marine Corps air station
LD	line of departure	MCB	Marine Corps base
LF	low frequency	MCBul	Marine Corps bulletin
LFSP	landing force support party	MCC	movement control center
LMCC	logistics movement control center	MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Command
LNO	liaison officer	MCDP	Marine Corps doctrinal publication
LOC	line of communications	MCDS	modular cargo delivery system
LOGAIS	logistics automated information system	MCLL	Marine Corps lessons learned
LOGMARS	logistics applications of automated marking and reading symbols	MCM	mine countermeasures
LOGSAFE	logistics sustainment and feasibility estimator	MCMC	Marine Corps maintenance contractor
LOI	letter of instruction	MCO	Marine Corps Order
LO/LO	lift-on/lift-off	MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication
LOS	line of sight	MDL	MAGTF Data Library
LOTS	logistics over-the-shore	MDSS II	MAGTF Deployment Support System II
LP	listening post	MEB	Marine Expeditionary Brigade
LSCOC	lanward security combat operations center	MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
LSO	landward security officer		
Lt.	USMC Lieutenant		
LT	USN Lieutenant		
LtCol	lieutenant colonel		
LTI	limited technical inspection		
LTJG	lieutenant junior grade		

MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force	MSO	Marine Safety Office
MEP	mobile electric power	MSR	main supply route
MEU	Marine Expeditionary Unit	MT	measurement ton
MEU(SOC)	Marine Expeditionary Unit (special operations capable)	MTMCEA	Military Traffic Management Command Eastern Area
MF	medium frequency	MTW	major theater war
MG	machine gun	MV	motor vessel
MGySgt.	master gunnery sergeant	MWSS	Marine wing support squadron
MHE	materials handling equipment	NALMEB	Norwegian Airlanded Marine Expeditionary Brigade
MILOGS	Marine Integrated Logistics System	NAVAIDS	navigational aids
mils	milliradian	NAVAIRSYSCOM	Naval Air Systems Command
MIMMS	Marine Integrated Maintenance Management System	NAVBEACHGRU	naval beach group
MIUW	mobile inshore undersea warfare	NAVCHAPGRU	Navy cargo handling and port group
MIUWU	mobile inshore undersea warfare unit	NAVFACENGCOM	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
MLC	Marine Logistics Command	NAVFOR	Navy forces
MLE	MAGTF liaison element	NAVMC	Navy/Marine departmental publication
mm	millimeter	NAVSUP-NOLSC	Naval Supply Systems Command-Naval Operational Logistics Support Command
MMC	MPF maintenance cycle	NAWMU-1	Naval Airborne Weapons Maintenance Unit One
MMF	mobile maintenance facility	NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
MOGAS	motor gasoline	NBG	naval beach group
MOLT	MAGTF offload liaison team	NBOC	Navy officer billet classification
MOOTW	military other than war	NC	North Carolina
MOS	military occupational specialty;	NCC	Navy component commander
MPA	maritime patrol aircraft	NCD	Naval Construction Division
MPC	mid-planning conference	NCF	naval construction force
MPE/S	maritime prepositioned equipment and supplies	NCHF	Navy cargo handling force
MPF	maritime prepositioning force	NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
MPF(E)	maritime prepositioning force (enhanced)	NCO	noncommissioned officer
MPF(F)	maritime prepositioning force (future)	NCR	Naval construction regiment
MPS	maritime prepositioning ship	NCW	naval coastal warfare
MPS(F)	maritime prepositioning ship (future)	NDP	Naval doctrine publication
MPSRON	maritime prepositioning ships squadron	NEAT	Naval embarked advisory team
MRB	Marine Corps Requirement Board	NEC	Navy enlisted classification
MRE	meal, ready to eat	NEW	net explosive weight
MS	mess management specialist	NFELC	Naval Facilities Expeditionary Logistics Center
MSC	Military Sealift Command	NIPRNET	Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
MSE	major subordinate element	NL	Navy lighterage
MSGID	message identification		
MSgt	master sergeant		
MSI	modified surf index		
MSL	modified surf limit		

nm	nautical mile	p.	page
NMCB	naval mobile construction battalion	P&R	programs and resources
NMIC	National Maritime Intelligence Center	PAO	public affairs office
NMS	national military strategy	PAR	precision approach radar
NOLSC	Naval Operational Logistics Support Command	PCO	primary control officer
NRB	Navy Requirement Board	PEI	principal end item
NSE	Navy support element	PFC	private first class
NSMB	Navy Support Management Branch	PHIBGRU	amphibious group
NSN	National Stock Number	PID	plan identification number
NTDS	Naval Tactical Data System	PIR	priority intelligence requirements
NTF	naval task force	PKM	patrol killer medium
NTTP	Navy tactics, techniques, and procedures	PLAD	plain language address directory
NWP	naval warfare publication	PM	program manager
O&M, MC	operations and maintenance, Marine Corps	PMC	procurement, Marine Corps
O&M, N	operations and maintenance, Navy	PME	professional military education
OCO	offload control officer	PMO	provost marshal office
OCONUS	outside the Continental United States	PN	personnelman
OCU	offload control unit	PO1/3	petty officer 1st/3d class
O-Day	offload day	PO1	Petty Officer 1
OIC	officer in charge	PO2	Petty Officer 2
OMFTS	operational maneuver from the sea	PO3	Petty Officer 3
OP	observation post	PO	prepositioning objective
OPCON	operational control	POC	point of contact
OPDS	offshore petroleum discharge system	POD	port of debarkation
OPLAN	operation plan	POE	port of embarkation
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations	POG	port operations group
OPORD	operation order	POIC	petty officer in charge
OPP	offload preparation party	POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
OPSEC	operations security	POV	privately owned vehicle
OPT	operational planning team	POWG	prepositioning oversight working group
OS	operations specialist	PP&O	Plans, Policies, and Operations
OSC	chief operations specialist	PP&P	packing, packaging, and preservation
OSSN	operations specialist seaman	PPE	personal protective equipment
OTA	ocean systems technician analyst seaman	PPMG	prepositioning program management group
OTASN	ocean systems technician analyst seaman	P/S	port side
OTH	over the horizon	PSE	peculiar support equipment
OTM	ocean systems technician maintainer	psi	pounds per square inch
		PSU	port security unit
		PSYOP	psychological operations
		Pvt.	private
		PWR	prepositioned war reserve
		PWRM	prepositioned war reserve material
		QA	quality assurance
		QM	quartermaster

R-Day	redeployment day	SINCGARS	single-channel ground and airborne radio system
RAC	readiness acceptance check	SIPRNET	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
RBE	remain-behind equipment	SITOR	simplex telex over radio
RDD	required delivery date	SITREP	situation report
RFI	ready for issue	SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
RLD	ready to load date	SK	storekeeper
RLST	reconstitution liaison support team	SKC	chief storekeeper
R-MAST	reserve-mobile ashore support terminal	SKCS	senior chief storekeeper
ROE	rules of engagement	SL-3	stock list 3
ROLMS	retail ordnance logistics management system	SLE	sealift liaison element
RO/RO	roll-on/roll-off	SLOC	sea line of communications
ROS	reduced operational status	SLRP	survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party
ROS-5	five-day reduced operational status	SLWT	side-loadable warping tug
ROWPU	reverse osmosis water purification unit	SM	signalman
RRDF	roll-on/roll-off discharge facility	SMO	strategic mobility office(r)
RSSC	Radar-Sonar Surveillance Center	SMSN	signalman seaman
RSS&I	receipt, segregation, stowage, and issue	SNCO	staff noncommissioned officer
RTCH	rough terrain container handler	SNOIC	staff noncommissioned officer in charge
RW	rotary-wing	SOFA	status-of-forces agreement
S-1	staff administration section	SOP	standing operating procedure
S-2	staff intelligence section	SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
S-3	staff operations section	SOSG	station operations support group
S-4	staff logistics section	SPMAGTF	special purpose Marine air-ground task force
S-6	staff communications section	SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SAC 1	stores account code one	SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SATCOM	satellite communications	SQ	square
SC	South Carolina	SRB	service record book
SCI	sensitive compartmented information	SRD	SEABEE Readiness Division
SCIF	sensitive compartmented information facility	SS	steamship
SCPO	senior chief petty officer	SSC	small scale contingency
SDACC	Self-Deploying Aircraft Control Center	SSgt	staff sergeant
SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command	SSO	seaward security officer
SEABEE	Navy construction engineer	SSOC	seaward security operations center
SEAL	sea-air-land team	ST	single tandem gear rating
SecDef	Secretary of Defense	STG	sonar technician surface
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy instruction	STGC	chief sonar technician surface
SECREP	secondary repairable	STOM	ship-to-objective maneuver
Sgt	Sergeant	STS	ship-to-shore
SHF	super-high frequency	STU	secure telephone unit
SHR	shore	STU III	secure telephone unit III
		SUROB	surf observation
		SW	steel worker
		T	twin gear rating

T/A	table of allowance	TPFDD	time-phased force and deployment data
TAA	tactical assembly area	TSB	transportation support battalion
TAAT	technical assistance and advisory team	TSP	topical skin protectant
TACAN	tactical air navigation	TSS	trim, stress, and stability
TACC	tactical air command center	TT	twin tandem gear rating
TACON	tactical control	TTY	teletype
TAD	temporary additional duty	TYCOM	type commander
TAFDS	tactical airfield fuel dispensing system	UAA	unit assembly area
T-AH	hospital ship	UCT	underwater construction team
T-AK	container and roll-on/roll-off ship	UHF	ultrahigh frequency
TALCE	tanker airlift control element	ULN	unit line number
TAMCN	table of authorized material control number	UMCC	unit movement control center
TAMMIS	theater Army medical management and information system	UNS	universal need statement
TAP	training allowance pool	US	United States
TAR	tactical air request	USAF	United States Air Force
TAV	total asset visibility	USCG	United States Coast Guard
T-AVB	aviation logistics support ship	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
TBD	to be determined	USMC	United States Marine Corps
TC-AIMS	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System	USN	United States Navy
TC-AIMS II	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II	USNR	United States Navy Reserve
TD	tactical data	USNS	United States Naval Ship
TDT	twin delta tandem gear rating	USS	United States Ship
T/E	table of equipment	USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
TFE	transportation feasibility estimator	UT	utilitiesman
TM	technical manual	VA	Virginia
TMO	traffic management office	V(A)	aviation ammunition
T/M/S	type/model/series	VBSS	visit, board, search, and seizure
T/O	table of organization	VHF	very high frequency
TO&E	table of organization and equipment	VIP	very important person
TOW	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-command link guided missile	V(W)	ground ammunition
		WO	warrant officer
		WPS	worldwide port system
		WRS	war reserve system
		YN	yeoman
		YNC	chief yeoman

## SECTION II. DEFINITIONS

**advanced echelon**—A team of Air Mobility Command tanker airlift control element members deployed in advance of the main tanker airlift control element to coordinate Air Mobility Command requirements at the arrival or departure airfield. The advanced echelon may deploy equipment to establish communications with Air Mobility Command command and control agencies and to establish the airlift operations center prior to the main tanker airlift control element arrival. Also called **ADVON**. (This term and definition are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

**advance party**—A task organization formed by the MAGTF commander that consists of personnel designated to form the nucleus of arrival and assembly organizations in support of maritime prepositioning force operations, amphibious embarkation, or contingency or training deployments. The primary tasks of the advance party are to arrange for the reception of the main body. (This term and definition are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

**amphibious bulk liquid transfer system**—Ship system used to pump bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants and potable water ashore via buoyant hose line. Each ship loaded with bulk fuel carries two 5,000-foot, 6-inch fuel lines. Each ship loaded with bulk water carries one 10,000-foot, 4-inch water line. Also called **ABLTS**.

**arrival and assembly area**—An area identified by the designated commander in coordination with the unified commander and host nation for arrival, offload, and assembly of forces and equipment and supplies, and preparations for subsequent operations. The arrival and assembly area is administrative in nature and does not denote command of a geographic area. Such an area may be inside an amphibious objective area. Within the arrival and assembly area, coordination authority for the following is implied for the designated commander: prioritization and use of airfiled(s), port, beach

facilities, road networks; air traffic control; and logistics support activities. Also called **AAA**. (This term and definition are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

**arrival and assembly operations element**—A command and control agency in each MAGTF element and the Navy support element that coordinates the logistics functions of the offload of maritime prepositioning equipment and supplies and the arrival and assembly of forces in the unit assembly area. Also called **AAOE**. (This term and definition are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

**arrival and assembly operations group**—A staff agency composed of MAGTF personnel and a liaison from the Navy support element, to control the arrival and assembly of a maritime prepositioning force operation. Also called **AAOG**. (This term and definition are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

**augmentation operation**—Augmentation operations are those in which the MAGTF commander's immediate superior is a MEF, service component, functional component, or task force (naval, amphibious, etc.) commander.

**beach party team**—The beach party team is the Navy component of the shore party team commanded by a Navy officer. The beach party team provides Navy functions such as lighterage salvage and repair. In addition, as a component of the debark control unit for a maritime prepositioning force operation it is responsible to control lighterage in the surf zone and transfer bulk liquids from the maritime preposition ships(s). Also called **BPT**. (This term and definition are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

**C-day**—An unnamed day when a deployment operation commences or is to commence.

**cargo handling detachment**—Assigned to the offload preparation party of a maritime prepositioning force operation, the cargo handling detachment is comprised of Navy support element supervisory and technical personnel augmented by Navy cargo handling force personnel to accomplish the offload. Also called **CHD**. (This term and definition are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

**cargo handling force**—An NSE element of the offload control unit (OCU) consisting of U.S. Navy cargo handling force personnel assigned to the off-load preparation party (OPP) and debarkation team. Also called **CHF**.

**combatant command (command authority)**—Nontransferable command authority established by title 10 (“Armed Forces”), United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Also called **COCOM**. (excerpt from JP 1-02).

**contracting officer’s representative**—An officer or civilian employee of the United States Government assigned to each maritime prepositioning ships squadron. The contracting officer’s representative works directly for the Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases, Albany, GA, and supervises the efforts of the Marine Corps maintenance contractors. Also called **COR**.

**debarkation officer**—The senior naval officer on each ship responsible to the offload control officer for the efficient offload of that ship’s maritime prepositioned equipment and supplies. The debarkation officer coordinates the navy cargo handling detachment, MAGTF debark team, ship’s crew, and assigned lighterage control team.

**debarkation team**—A task organization comprised of a Navy cargo handling force and MAGTF personnel provided to the offload control officer for each ship of the maritime prepositioning ships squadron for debarkation.

This team consists of cargo handling, maintenance, and vehicle equipment operators from the offload preparation party and advance party. The debarkation team will be provided first priority billeting on the ship the team is assigned to offload.

**direct support**—A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force’s request for assistance. Also called **DS**. (JP 1-02)

**embarkation officer**—An officer on the staff of units of the landing force who advises the commander thereof on matters pertaining to embarkation planning and loading ships. (JP 1-02)

**embarkation order**—An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams, and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment. (JP 1-02)

**explosive safety quantity distance requirements**—Requirements that apply to the concentration of ammunition, explosives, and other hazardous materials at naval shore establishments for development; manufacturing; test and maintenance; storage, loading, and offloading of vehicles, railcars and aircraft; disposal; and all related handling incidents. The requirements are based on records of actual fires and explosions involving ammunition and explosives. The requirements safeguard personnel against possible serious injury or equipment destruction from possible fires or explosions. These requirements also protect the inhabitants of nearby communities, private and public property, and the Naval Shore Establishment personnel. These requirements keep the loss of valuable ammunition stores (including inert ordnance items) to a minimum if there were a fire or explosion. Also called **ESQD**.

**flight ferry**—The movement by self-deployment of the aircraft of the aviation combat element to the arrival and assembly area. Also called **FF**.

**fly-in echelon**—Airlifted forces and equipment of the MAGTF and Navy support element plus

aircraft and personnel arriving in the flight ferry of the aviation combat element. Also called **FIE**. (MCRP 5-12C)

**force module**—A task organization that is tailored and time-phased to meet specific challenges of operational environments ranging from permissive (i.e., foreign humanitarian assistance) to hostile (i.e., major theater war in any area of responsibility). Also called **FM**.

**force movement control center**—A temporary organization activated by the Marine air-ground task force to control and coordinate all deployment support activities. Also called **FMCC**. (JP 1-02) Note: An operating force's agency normally established in the headquarters of the deploying MAGTF's parent Marine Expeditionary Force that monitors, coordinates, controls, and adjusts as required, strategic movement of Marine forces and associated Navy forces within the joint deployment system.

**independent operation**—Independent operations are those in which the MAGTF commander has dual responsibilities as the Marine Corps forces (service component) commander to a subordinate unified command, joint task force, or multinational force (i.e., NATO).

**landing force support party**—A temporary landing force organization composed of Navy and landing force elements, that facilitates the ship-to-shore movement and provides initial combat support and combat service support to the landing force. The landing force support party is brought into existence by a formal activation order issued by the commander, landing force. Also called **LFSP**. (JP 1-02) Note: The forward echelon of the combat service support element (MAGTF) formed to facilitate the transportation and throughput operations. In maritime prepositioning force operations, the LFSP is responsible to the MAGTF commander for the reception of maritime prepositioned equipment and supplies and personnel at the beach, port, and arrival airfield, and movement control to the unit assembly areas.

**lighterage control officer**—The Navy officer or chief petty officer responsible to the offload control officer for controlling lighterage assigned to that ship for offload. Also called **LCO**.

**logistic and movement control center**—Centers organized from combat service support elements (or the supporting establishment) in the geographic proximity of the marshaling units. They are tasked by the force movement control center to provide organic and commercial transportation, transportation scheduling, materials handling equipment, and all other logistic support required by parent commands during marshaling and embarkation. Also called **LMCC**.

**Marine air-ground task force**—The Marine Corps principal organization for all missions across the range of military operations, composed of forces task-organized under a single commander capable of responding rapidly to a contingency anywhere in the world. The types of forces in the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) are functionally grouped into four core elements: a command element, an aviation combat element, a ground combat element, and a combat service support element. The four core elements are categories of forces, not formal commands. The basic structure of the MAGTF never varies, though the number, size, and type of Marine Corps units comprising each of its four elements will always be mission dependent. The flexibility of the organizational structure allows for one or more subordinate MAGTFs, other Service, and/or foreign military forces to be assigned or attached. Also called **MAGTF**. (MCRP 5-12C)

**MAGTF offload liaison team**—A task organization assigned to both the offload preparation party and the offload control unit to assist in communicating the MAGTF commander's war-fighting and offload priorities, and to provide technical supervision and direction on Marine Corps offload preparation party and debarkation matters. Also called **MOLT**.

**Marine Corps maintenance contractor**—Contracted civilian maintenance personnel embarked aboard maritime prepositioning ships. Also called **MCMC**.

**Marine expeditionary force**—The largest Marine air-ground task force and the Marine Corps principal warfighting organization, particularly for larger crises or contingencies. It is task-organized around a permanent command element and normally contains one or more Marine divisions, Marine aircraft wings, and Marine force service support groups. The Marine expeditionary force is capable of missions across the range of military operations, including amphibious assault and sustained operations ashore in any environment. It can operate from a sea base, a land base, or both. It may also contain the Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. (MCRP 5-12C) Also called **MEF**. (JP 1-02)

**Marine expeditionary unit**—A Marine air-ground task force that is constructed around an infantry battalion reinforced, a helicopter squadron reinforced, and a task-organized combat service support element. It normally fulfills Marine Corps forward sea-based deployment requirements. The Marine expeditionary unit provides an immediate reaction capability for crisis response and is capable of limited combat operations. Also called **MEU**. It may also contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached. (MCRP 5-12C)

**maritime prepositioned equipment and supplies**—Unit equipment and sustaining supplies associated with a MAGTF and an Navy support element, which are deployed on maritime prepositioning ships. Also called **MPE/S**.

**maritime prepositioning force**—A task organization of units under one commander formed for the purpose of introducing a MAGTF and its associated equipment and supplies into a secure area. The maritime prepositioning force is composed of a command element, a maritime prepositioning ships squadron, a MAGTF, and a Navy support element. Also called **MPF**. (MCRP 5-12C)

**maritime prepositioning force augmentation operation**—A maritime prepositioning force operation that augments an existing operation. Also called **MPFAO**.

**maritime prepositioning force independent operation**—A maritime prepositioning force operation that does not augment an existing operation. Also called **MPFIO**.

**maritime prepositioning force operation**—A rapid deployment and assembly of a MAGTF in a secure area using a combination of strategic airlift and forward-deployed maritime prepositioning ships. Also called **MPFOP**.

**maritime prepositioning ships**—Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command-chartered ships that are organized into three squadrons and are usually forward-deployed. These ships are loaded with prepositioned equipment and 30 days of supplies to support three Marine expeditionary brigades. Also called **MPS**. (JP 1-02) Note: A maritime prepositioning ship is normally designated as a T-AKR.

**maritime prepositioning ships squadron**—A group of civilian-owned and civilian-crewed ships chartered by Military Sealift Command loaded with prepositioned equipment and 30 days of supplies to support up to an maritime prepositioning force MAGTF. Also called **MPSRON**.

**N-day**—The unnamed day an active duty unit is notified for deployment or redeployment. (JP 1-02)

**naval construction force**—The combined construction units of the Navy, including primarily the mobile construction battalions and the amphibious construction battalions. These units are part of the operating forces and represent the Navy's capability for advanced base construction. Also called **NCF**. (JP 1-02) Note: When assigned to a MAGTF, the NCF's mission is to ensure sustainment of MAGTF operations by providing deliberate construction support, to include major horizontal and vertical construction, repair of existing facilities, and other general engineering

tasks. The NCF also supports the naval operating forces through the construction of Navy bases within or outside the amphibious objective area. NWP 4-04.1/MCWP 4.11.5, Seabee Operations in the MAGTF, provides detailed information concerning NCF operations.

**Navy day**—Falls on O-1. It is the day the offload preparation party officer in charge transitions to assume the duty as the offload control unit officer in charge. At this time Marine officer assigned as the assistant offload preparation party officer in charge may assume the duty as the MAGTF offload liaison officer. The Navy support element makes final preparations for the offload. (This term and definition are proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

**Navy support element**—The maritime prepositioning force element that is composed of naval beach group staff and subordinate unit personnel, a detachment of Navy cargo handling force personnel, and other Navy components, as required. It is tasked with conducting the offload and ship-to-shore movement of maritime prepositioned equipment and/or supplies. Also called **NSE**. (JP 1-02) Note: The NSE's three major components are the offload control unit, beach support unit, and when activated, a defense unit.

**offload control officer**—The Navy officer responsible to the NSE commander for the offload of the MPS squadron, the ship-to-shore movement, and the reception and control of light-erage on the beach. Also called **OCO**.

**offload day**—Unnamed day when the maritime prepositioning force offload commences. Also called **O-day**.

**offload preparation party**—A temporary task organization of Navy and Marine maintenance, embarkation, equipment operators, and cargo handling personnel deployed to the maritime prepositioning ships squadron before or during its transit to the arrival and assembly area to prepare the ship's offload systems and embarked equipment for offload. Also called **OPP**.

**operational control**—Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. Also called **OPCON**. (excerpt from JP 1-02).

**principal end items**—Those items of equipment necessary for the accomplishment of the MAGTF mission. Also called **PEI**.

**Ready Reserve Force**—A force composed of ships acquired by the Maritime Administration (MARAD) with Navy funding and newer ships acquired by the MARAD for the National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF). Although part of the NDRF, ships of the Ready Reserve Force are maintained in a higher state of readiness and can be made available without mobilization or congressionally declared state of emergency. Also called **RRF**. (JP 1-02)

**reconstitution**—Those actions that commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources. Reconstitution operations include regeneration and reorganization. (MCRP 5-12A) Note: MPF reconstitution is the methodical approach to restore the MPSRON to its original strength or properties and to attain full operational capability, post MAGTF operations.

**redeployment day**—The day established by the combatant commander that the Marine Corps forces and Navy forces units begin redeployment and reconstitution operations. Also called **R-day**.

**reduced operational status**—Applies to the Military Sealift Command ships withdrawn from full operational status (FOS) because of decreased operational requirements. A ship in reduced operational status is crewed in accordance with shipboard maintenance and possible future operational requirements, with crew size predetermined contractually. The condition of readiness in terms of calendar days required to

attain FOS is designated by the numeral following the acronym ROS (i.e., ROS-5). Also called **ROS**. (JP 1-02)

**regeneration**—Rebuilding of a unit through large-scale replacement of personnel, equipment, and supplies, including the reestablishment or replacement of essential command and control and the conduct of mission essential training for the newly rebuilt unit. (MCRP 5-12A)

**remain-behind equipment**—Unit equipment left by deploying forces at their bases when they deploy. Also called **RBE**. (JP 1-02)

**reorganization**—Action taken to shift internal resources within a degraded unit to increase its level of combat effectiveness. (MCRP 5-12A)

**sealift liaison element**—A task organization located at the SPOE/D, under the control of the Marine Expeditionary Force/MAGTF, which coordinates between the arriving/departing Marine Corps forces/MAGTF and the beach operations group/port operations group. Also called **SLE**.

**situational awareness**—Knowledge and understanding of the current situation which promotes timely, relevant, and accurate assessment of friendly, enemy, and other operations within the battlespace in order to facilitate decisionmaking. An informational perspective and skill that foster an ability to determine quickly the context and relevance of events that are unfolding. (MCRP 5-12C)

**supported commander**—1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assis-

tance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (JP 1-02)

**supporting commander**—1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander, or who develops a supporting plan. Includes the designated combatant commands and Defense agencies as appropriate. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. (JP 1-02)

**survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party**—A task organization formed from the Marine air-ground task force and Navy support element, which is introduced into the objective area prior to arrival of the fly-in echelon. The survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party conducts initial reconnaissance, establishes liaison with in-theater authorities and initiates preparations for arrival of the main body of the FIE and the maritime prepositioning ships squadron. Also called **SLRP**. (JP 1-02)

**tanker airlift control element**—A composite organization of the United States Air Force Air Mobility Command tailored to support airlift operations. The tanker airlift control element provides command and control for Air Mobility Command resources, offload, and aircraft services, and serves as the focal point for all airlift activities at an operating location. Also called **TALCE**.

**technical assistance and advisory team**—A team provided by Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases to provide assistance during the offload and regeneration of the maritime prepositioning ship. Also called **TAAT**.

# APPENDIX Y

## REFERENCES

### Department of Defense Regulation (DODR)

- 4500.9-R            Defense Transportation Regulation  
                         Vol. 1, Passenger Movement  
                         Vol. II, Cargo Movement  
                         Vol. III, Mobility  
                         Vol.V, Customs and Border Clearance Procedures

### Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manuals (CJCSMs)

- 3122.01            Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES),  
                         Vol. I, Planning, Policies, and Procedures
- 3122.02B          Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES),  
                         Vol. III, Crisis Action Time-Phased Force and  
                         Deployment Data Development and Deployment  
                         Execution
- 3122.03A          Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES),  
                         Vol. II, Planning Formats and Guidance

### Joint Publications (JPs)

- 0-2                Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)
- 1-02              DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
- 3-0                Doctrine for Joint Operations
- 3-02              Joint Doctrine for Amphibious Operations
- 3-02.2            Joint Doctrine for Amphibious Embarkation
- 3-07.2            Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP)  
                         for Antiterrorism
- 3-10              Joint Doctrine for Rear Area Operations
- 4-0                Doctrine for Logistic Support of Joint Operations
- 4-01              Joint Doctrine for the Defense Transportation System
- 4-01.2            JTTP for Sealift Support to Joint Operations
- 4-01.3            JTTP for Movement Control
- 4-01.4            JTTP for Joint Theater Distribution
- 4-01.5            JTTP for Transportation Terminal Operations
- 4-01.6            JTTP for Joint Logistics Over-the-Shore
- 4-01.7            JTTP for use of Intermodal Containers in Joint Operations
- 4-01.8            JTTP for Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and  
                         Integration

4-02	Doctrine for Health Service Support in Joint Operations
4-02.2	JTTP for Patient Movement in Joint Operations
4-03	Joint Bulk Petroleum and Water Doctrine
4-05	Joint Doctrine for Mobilization Planning
4-05.1	JTTP for Manpower Mobilization and Demobilization Operations: Reserve Component Callup
4-07	JTTP for Common User Logistics During Joint Operations
4-08	Joint Doctrine for Logistic Support of Multinational Operations
4-09	Joint Doctrine for Global Distribution
5	Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations

### **Naval Doctrine Publications (NDPs)**

2	Naval Intelligence
4	Naval Logistics
5	Naval Planning

### **Naval Warfare Publications (NWP)**

2-01	Intelligence Support to Operations Afloat
3-07.2.1	Navy Doctrine for Antiterrorism/Force Protection
3-10	Naval Coastal Warfare
4-01	Naval Transportation
4-01.1	Navy Expeditionary Shore-Based Logistics Support and RSOI Operations
4-04	Navy Civil Engineering Operations
4-04.1	SEABEE Operations in the MAGTF
4-04.2	Naval Civil Engineer Operations for Component Commanders
4-08	Naval Supply Operations
5-01	Naval Operational Planning

### **Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (NTTP)**

4-02.2	Patient Movement
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**Navy/Marine Departmental Publication (NAVMC)**

2907 Maritime Prepositioning Force Prepositioning Objective (PO)

**Marine Corps Doctrine Publication (MCDP)**

MCDP 5 Planning

**Marine Corps Warfighting Publications (MCWPs)**

4-11 Tactical Level Logistics  
4-11.1 Health Service Support Operations  
4-11.3 Transportation Operations  
4-11.5 Bulk Liquids  
4-11.7 Supply Operations  
4-11.8 Services in an Expeditionary Environment  
4-12 Operational Level Logistics  
5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process

**Secretary of the Navy Instructions (SECNAVINSTs)**

5510.30A Department of Navy Personnel Security Program  
5510.36 Department of Navy (DON) Information Security Program (ISP)

**Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST)**

5100.19D Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH)  
Program Manual for Forces Afloat, Vols. I/II/III

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction (BUMEDINST)**

6320.66D Credentials Review and Privileging Program

**Marine Corps Order (MCO)**

P3000.17A Maritime Prepositioning Force Planning and Policy Manual

**Miscellaneous**

Air Mobility Command Pamphlet (AMCP) 55-41, Civil Reserve  
Air Fleet (CRAF) Load Planning Guide  
Aviation Logistics Support Ship T-AVB Logistics Planning Manual  
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 10, Armed Forces  
CFR Title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters  
CFR Title 46, Shipping  
CFR Title 49, Transportation  
Marine Corps Bulletin 3501, Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) Marine  
Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) Force List (F/L)  
Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA)–1540-002-95, Generic  
Intelligence Requirements Handbook (GIRH)  
NAVCOMPT Form 2275, Order for Work and Services  
NAVSWC TR 91630, ESQD Arcs for Maritime Prepositioning Ships  
US Marine Corps Technical Manual 4790-14/2C, Logistics Support for  
Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) Program Maintenance and  
Materiel Management