

APPENDIX F

NAVAL MPF CHECKLIST

This appendix provides a baseline of information for planning and execution.

MPSRON Tasks

- Conduct port survey (see port survey guide on p. F-3).
- Submit ESQD waiver requests as required.
- Determine bunkering requirements.
- Identify threat and requirements for seaward force protection.
- Coordinate and publish the voyage plan; consider constraints such as the proximity of claimed territorial waters.
- Coordinate OPP/fleet antiterrorism security team (FAST)/EOD embarkation; include berthing and messing requirements or equipment storage.
- Publish ship arrival sequence and berth plan in coordination with the MAGTF.
- Send movement report SORTS.
- Review force protection plan; identify possible concerns.
- Release coordinated MPSRON force protection message.
- Procure staff support requirements (vehicles or telephones.)
- Coordinate communications requirements.

NBG

- Participate in planning the operation with the assigned MPSRON and MAGTF.
- Assign a unit movement officer to coordinate the airlift of Navy personnel to the operating area with the MAGTF.
- Conduct STS movement, beach party operations, and debarkation operations.

- Provide personnel to the SLRP, and OCO for the offload.
- Designate the ship's debarkation and lighterage control officers (LCOs).
- Allocate cooks, mess attendants, and medical personnel to augment MPS crews delineated in contracts or letters of agreement.
- Provide the OIC of the OPP.

Beachmaster Unit Tasks

Provide the following:

- Personnel for the Navy component of the OPP.
- BPTs.
- Beach party headquarters element.
- Personnel for communications and electronics maintenance repair.

Amphibious Construction Battalion Tasks

- Plan for camp support, bulk fuel systems, transportation, repair and maintenance, and lighterage use with the NBG; provide appropriate personnel.
- Assign personnel to the SLRP and OPP.
- Organize and staff the NSE debarkation control unit and LMCC.
- Provide equipment support (may include four small boats with packout boxes).

Assault Craft Unit Tasks

Provide the following:

- Personnel for STS movement control.
- Two crews per LCM-8 assigned to the operation.
- Personnel for the Navy component of the OPP.
- Repair personnel for lighterage repair elements.

SLRP

Ideally, the SLRP is flown to the designated offload site 8 to 9 days before the MPSRON arrives. The SLRP conducts surveys of the AAA and liaisons with appropriate organizations (US and HN). Survey results are sent to MAGTF, NSE, and MPSRON commanders to modify plans, restructure, and tailor the main body before deployment.

Characteristics

- Approximately 66 MAGTF and 11 NSE personnel, and 1 representative each from the CMPF and establishing authority staffs.
- OIC (the senior Marine officer).

Tasks

- Navy personnel report to the MAGTF from the beginning of marshalling until the CNSE arrives at the discharge site.
- NSE SLRP typically serves as the MPSRON SLRP.
- Identify where HNS is poor or nonexistent and those items the MPF must provide organically or from resources outside the AO; e.g., tugs, pilots or NAVAIDS.
- Use the port survey guide (p. F-3) to plan and finalize required support in the AAA.

OPP

Characteristics

- For a four-ship operation, consists of approximately 300 MAGTF and 100 NSE personnel.
- Senior Navy officer is the OPP OIC; becomes the OCO upon arrival at the discharge site.
- OPP disbands when work is completed, the MPSRON arrives in the AAA or as directed.
- OPP members join organizations participating in other aspects of the offload such as the AOG, USMC debarkation teams or the NSE.

Tasks

- Embark the MPS at least 96 hours before arrival at the discharge site.
- Prepare lighterage, hose reels, MAGTF equipment, supplies, containers and cranes for offload.

Debarkation Teams

USMC debarkation teams are MAGTF personnel who report to the OCO to support the NAVCHAPGRU detachment by operating equipment and assisting in the hook-up of spreader bars and slings. Personnel assigned to debarkation teams transition from the OPP upon its disestablishment (see fig. F-1).

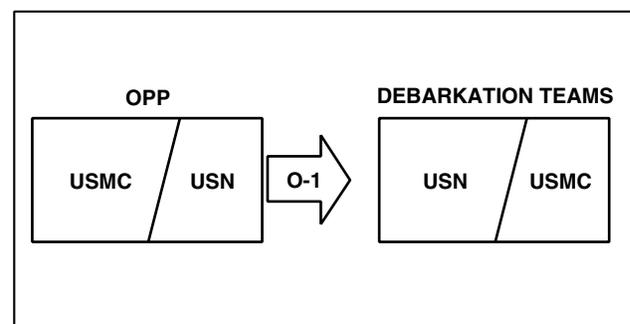


Figure F-1. OPP-Debarkation Transition.

Force Protection

- All NSE personnel will have appropriate clothing, weapons, and ammunition.
- Security personnel will be equipped and trained to provide beach and camp security for all NSE assets and personnel. The NSE defense unit commander (DUC) coordinates these efforts.
- The NSE defense unit is activated by the CNSE when the threat warrants.
- Personnel will have SEABEE military skills training.

- Security personnel will make continuous tours of NSE areas.
- The DUC increases security activities as required.
- Emergency beach security: hostile acts against the NSE may reduce or secure offload operations. The DUC may request additional security personnel from the CNSE or the LSO. Additional measures may include manning LCM-8 boats with armed NSE personnel.
- The DUC reports to the FPO via the LSO.

STS Movement of MPE/S (OCO Responsibilities)

The OCO coordinates the offload and STS movement (see fig. F-2).

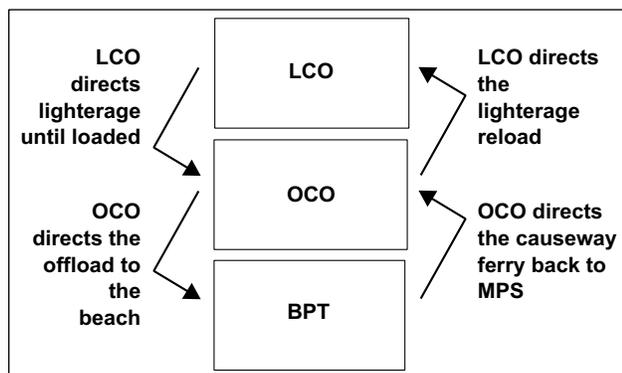


Figure F-2. Supported Actions.

The OCO:

- Ensures:
 - Beach party elements go ashore.
 - USMC debarkation teams are established on each ship.
 - Transfer can be monitored on the designated coordination net.
 - Communications between each ship's LCO and lighterage are conducted on the appropriate MPS net.
 - Communications nets required during STS movement are appropriate for the number of ships participating in the offload.
- That two STS movement control watch teams are established.
- Oversees LCOs.
- Controls using plans promulgated by the MAGTF commander and modified by the MAGTF AAOG.
- Directs lighterage embarked aboard MPSs or assigned from support shipping.
- Passes temporary lighterage control to each debarkation officer or the BPTs while lighterage is en route to or at its destination (for onload or offload).
- Conducts lighterage control communications on the STS movement control net.

Port Survey Guide

General

- Location (include longitude/latitude):
 - Country.
 - City.
 - Map reference (series, sheet, edition, date, and nautical chart number).
- Port capacity estimate (who performed, when, and assumptions).
 - Capability to handle 45,000 to 55,000 ton ship displacement.
 - Container handling equipment available.
 - Ability to operate landing craft and helicopters.
- Port regulations.
- Port authority (names, titles, and addresses).
- Port agents (names, titles, and addresses).
- Port harbor control (name, title, address, frequency, channel, and call signs).
- Current tariffs.
- Location of nearest town, airport, and military installations.
- US consulate (name, location, and address).
- Local husbanding agent's name, location, and address or USN logistics supply support information.
- Type, condition, and location of roads.