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Ref: (a) MCO P3500.72A
       (b) MCO 1553.3B
       (c) MCRP 3-0A
       (d) MCRP 3-0B
       (e) MCO 1553.2B

Encl: (1) C-IED T&R Manual

1. <u>Purpose</u>. Per reference (a), this Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual, contained in enclosure (1), establishes training standards, regulations, and policies regarding the training of Marines in the counter-improvised explosive device threat environment.

2. <u>Cancellation</u>. None.

3. <u>Scope</u>

   a. Per reference (b), commanders will conduct an internal assessment of the unit's ability to execute its mission and develop long-, mid-, and short-range training plans to sustain proficiency and correct deficiencies. Training plans will incorporate these events to standardize training and provide objective assessment of progress toward attaining combat readiness. Commanders will keep records at the unit and individual levels to record training achievements, identify training gaps and document objective assessments of readiness associated with training Marines. References (c) and (d) provide amplifying information for effective planning and management of training within the unit.

   b. Formal school and training detachment commanders will use references (a) and (e) to ensure programs of instruction meet skill training requirements established in this Manual and provides career-progression training in the events designated for initial training in the formal school environment.

4. <u>Information</u>. Commanding General (CG), Training and Education Command (TECOM) will update this T&R Manual as necessary to provide current and relevant training standards to commanders. All questions pertaining to the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program and unit training management should be directed to: CG, TECOM, Marine Air-Ground Task Force Training and Education Standards Division (C 466), 1019 Elliot Road, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

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

5. <u>Command</u>. This Manual is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

6. <u>Certification</u>. Reviewed and approved this date.

W. F. MULLEN III
By direction

PCN: 10031984400

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1000. INTRODUCTION

1. The training and readiness (T&R) program is the Corps' primary tool for planning, conducting and evaluating training, and assessing training readiness. Subject matter experts (SME) from the operating forces (OPFOR) developed core capability mission essential task lists (METL) for ground communities derived from the Marine Corps task list. This T&R Manual is built around these METLs and other related Marine Corps tasks (MCT). All events contained in this Manual relate directly to these METLs and MCTs. This comprehensive T&R program will help to ensure the Marine Corps continues to improve its combat readiness by training more efficiently and effectively. Ultimately, this will enhance the Marine Corps' ability to accomplish real-world missions.

2. This T&R Manual contains the collective and individual training requirements to prepare units to accomplish their combat mission. This T&R Manual is not intended to be an encyclopedia that contains every minute detail of how to accomplish training. Instead, it identifies the minimum standards that Marines must be able to perform in combat. This T&R Manual is a fundamental tool for commanders to build and maintain unit combat readiness. Using this tool, leaders can construct and execute an effective training plan that supports the unit's METL. More detailed information on the Marine Corps ground T&R program is found in reference (a).

3. This T&R Manual is designed for use by unit commanders to determine pre-deployment training requirements in preparation for training and for formal schools and training detachments to create programs of instruction. This manual focuses on individual and collective tasks performed by OPFOR units and supervised by personnel in the performance of unit mission essential task(s) (MET).

1001. UNIT TRAINING

1. The training of Marines to perform as an integrated unit in combat lies at the heart of the T&R program. Unit and individual readiness are directly related. Individual training and the mastery of individual core skills serve as the building blocks for unit combat readiness. A Marine's ability to perform critical skills required in combat is essential.

2. Commanders will ensure that all training is focused on their combat mission. Unit training should focus on achieving proficiency in the unit METL. This T&R Manual is a tool to help develop the unit's training plan based on the unit METL, as approved by their higher commander and reported in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). Training will support the unit METL and be designed to meet T&R standards. Commanders at all levels are responsible for effective combat training. The conduct of standards based training consistent with Marine Corps T&R standards cannot be over emphasized.

1002. UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT

1. Effective unit training management (UTM) focuses the overall organization on development of training plans based on the unit METL and standards-based community T&R events. This is accomplished in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the unit in preparation for the conduct of its mission.

2. Unit training management techniques, described in reference (b), (c), and (d) provide commanders with the requisite tools and techniques to analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate the training of their unit. To maintain an efficient and effective training program, leaders at every level must understand and implement UTM.

1003. SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING

1. Marines are expected to maintain proficiency in the training events for their military occupational specialty (MOS) at the appropriate grade or billet to which assigned. Leaders are responsible for recording the training achievements of their Marines. For collective or individual training events not executed and evaluated as part of the daily routine, leaders must ensure proficiency is sustained by requiring retraining of each event at or before expiration of the designated sustainment interval.

2. The evaluation of training is necessary to properly prepare Marines for combat. Evaluations are either formal or informal, and performed by members of the unit (internal evaluation) or from an external command (external evaluation). The purpose of formal and informal evaluation is to provide commanders with a process to determine a unit's/Marine's proficiency in the tasks that must be performed in combat. Informal evaluations are conducted during every training evolution. Formal evaluations are often scenario-based, focused on the unit's METs, based on collective training standards, and usually conducted during higher-level collective events.

3. Evaluation is a continuous process that is integral to training management and is conducted by leaders at every level and during all phases of planning and the conduct of training. To ensure training is efficient and effective, evaluation is an integral part of the training plan. Ultimately, leaders remain responsible for determining if the training was effective.

1004. ORGANIZATION. This manual is comprised of three chapters and two appendices. Chapter 1 is an overview of the ground T&R program. Chapter 2 contains collective events. Chapters 3 contains individual events to be used by the Total Force. Appendix A contains acronyms and Appendix B contains terms and definitions.

1005. T&R EVENT CODING

1. <u>Event Code</u>. The event code is an up to 4-4-4 alphanumeric character set:

    a. First up to 4 characters indicate MOS or community (e.g., 0321, 1812 or INTL)

b. Second up to 4 characters indicate functional or duty area (e.g. DEF, FSPT, MVMT, etc.)

c. Third 4 characters indicate the unit size and supported unit, if applicable (1000 through 9000), and sequence. Figure 1-1 shows the relationship of unit size to event code. NOTE: The titles for the various echelons are for example only, and are not exclusive. For example: 4000-level events are appropriate for section-level events as noted, but also for squad-level events.

Collective Training Command Element	Collective Training Regiment/Group	Collective Training Battalion/Squadron
9000-level	8000-level	7000-level
Collective Training Company	Collective Training Platoon	Collective Training Squad
6000-level	5000-level	4000-level
Collective Training Team/Section/Crew	Individual Training Skills Progression MOJT, Advanced Level Schools (Core Plus Skills)	Individual Training Entry-Level Formal School Training (Core Skills)
3000-level	2000-level	1000-level

Figure. 1-1 T&R Event Levels

2. <u>Grouping</u>. Categorizing events with the use of a recognizable code makes the type of skill or capability being referenced fairly obvious. Examples include: PAT for patrolling events, DEF for events in the defense, FSPT for events related to fire support, etc. There is no special significance to the functional areas, but they should be intuitive to make it as easy as possible for the T&R user to find events. When organizing this T&R Manual, functional areas are alphabetized then the associated events are numbered. The events will be numbered based upon the introduction of each new functional area, allowing up to "999" events. For example: if there are seven administrative events 4431 occupational field (OccFld), then the events should start 4431-ADMN-1001 and run through 1007. Next, the bulk fuel events, BUFL should start at 4431-BUFL-1001.

3. <u>Sequencing</u>. A numerical code is assigned to each collective (3000-9000 level) or individual (1000-2000 level) training event. The first number identifies the size of the unit performing the event, as depicted in figure 1-1. Exception: Events that relate to staff planning, to conduct of a command operations center, or to staff level decision making processes will be numbered according to the level of the unit to which the staff belongs. For example: an infantry battalion staff conducting planning for an offensive attack would be labeled as INF-PLAN-7001 even though the entire battalion is not actively involved in the planning of the operation. T&R event sequence numbers that begin with "9" are reserved for Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) command element events. An example of event coding is displayed in figure 1-2.
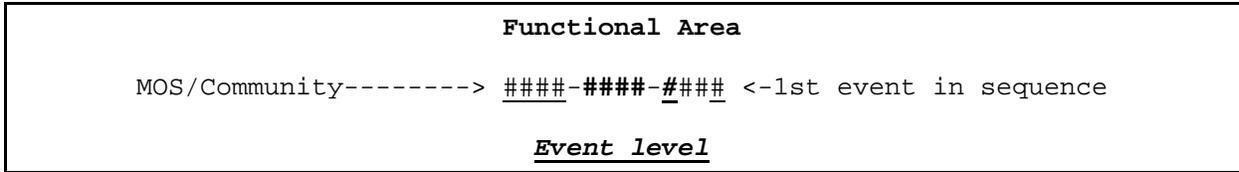
```
                          Functional Area

   MOS/Community--------> ####-####-#### <-1st event in sequence

                            Event level
```
Figure 1-2. T&R Event Coding

1006. T&R EVENT COMPOSITION

1. An event contained within a T&R manual is a collective or individual training standard. This section explains each of the components that make up the T&R event. These items will be included in all of the events in each T&R manual. Community-based T&R manuals may have several additional components not found in unit-based T&R manuals. The event condition, event title (behavior) and event standard should be read together as a grammatical sentence.

2. An example of a collective T&R event is provided in figure 1-3 and an example of an individual T&R event is provided in figure 1-4. Events shown in figures are for illustrative purposes only and are not actual T&R events.

```
XXXX-XXXX-####:  Provide interior guard

SUPPORTED MET(S):  MCT #.#.#

EVALUATION CODED:  YES/NO          SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:  12 months

DESCRIPTION:  Text

CONDITION:  Text

STANDARD:  Text

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1.  Event component.
2.  Event component.
3.  Event component.

REFERENCES:
1.  Reference
2.  Reference
3.  Reference

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
XXXX-XXXX-####          XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTED:
XXXX-XXXX-####          XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTING:
XXXX-XXXX-####          XXXX-XXXX-####

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:
```

```
 EQUIPMENT:  XXX

MISCELLANEOUS:  XXX

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:  XXX
```

Figure 1-3. Example of a Collective T&R Event

```
XXXX-XXXX-####:  Stand a sentry post

EVALUATION CODED:  NO              SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:  12 months

DESCRIPTION:  Text

MOS PERFORMING:  ####, ####

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING:  XXX

CONDITION:  Text

STANDARD:  Text

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1.  Event component.
2.  Event component.
3.  Event component.

REFERENCES:
1.  Reference
2.  Reference
3.  Reference

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
XXXX-XXXX-####          XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTED:
XXXX-XXXX-####          XXXX-XXXX-####

INTERNAL SUPPORTING:
XXXX-XXXX-####          XXXX-XXXX-####

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

  EQUIPMENT:  XXX

MISCELLANEOUS:  XXX

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:  XXX
```

Figure 1-4. Example of an Individual Event

1. Event Code. The event code is explained in paragraph 1005.

2. Title. The name of the event. The event title contains one action verb and one object.

3. Evaluation-Coded (E-Coded). Collective events categorize the capabilities that a given unit may be expected to perform. There are some collective events that the Marine Corps has determined that a unit MUST be able to perform, if that unit is to be considered fully ready for operations. These E-Coded events represent the irreducible minimum or the floor of readiness for a unit. These E-Coded events are derived from the training measures of effectiveness (MOE) for the METs for units that must report readiness in DRRS. It would seem intuitive that most E-Coded events would be for battalion sized units and higher since those are the units that report in DRRS. However, if the Marine Corps has determined that the readiness of a subordinate, supporting unit to accomplish a particular collective event is vital to the accomplishment of the supported unit's MET, then that lower echelon collective event is E-Coded.

4. Supported MET(s). List all METs that are supported by the training event in the judgment of the OccFld drafting the T&R manual, even if those events are not listed as MOE in a MET.

5. Sustainment Interval. It is critical to understand the intent of the sustainment interval so training time is not wasted with duplicated training. Sustainment interval is expressed in number of months. Most individual T&R events and many lower level collective events are never out of sustainment because they are either part of a Marine's daily routine, or are frequently executed within the sustainment interval. Sustainment interval is relevant when an individual or collective event is not observed and evaluated within the sustainment period, has atrophied, and therefore retraining and evaluation is required.

6. Billet/MOS. Each individual training event will contain a billet code and/or MOS that designates who is responsible for performing that event and any corresponding formal course required for that billet. Each commander has the flexibility to shift responsibilities based on the organization of his command. These codes are based on recommendations from the collective subject matter expertise that developed this manual and are listed for each event.

7. Grade. The grade field indicates the rank at which Marines are required to complete the event.

8. Description. This field allows T&R developers to include an explanation of event purpose, objectives, goals, and requirements. It is a general description of an action requiring learned skills and knowledge, i.e., engage fixed target with crew-served weapons. This is an optional field for individual events but is required for collective events. This field can be of great value guiding a formal school or OPFOR unit trying to discern the intent behind an event that might not be readily apparent.

9. Condition. Condition refers to the constraints that may affect event performance in a real-world environment. It indicates what is provided (equipment, tools, materials, manuals, aids, etc.), environmental constraints or conditions under which the task is to be performed, and any specific cues or indicators to which the performer must respond. Commanders can modify the conditions of the event to best prepare their Marines to accomplish the assigned mission (e.g. in a desert environment; in a mountain environment; etc.). When resources or safety requirements limit the conditions, this should be stated. The content of the condition should be included in the event on a "by exception" basis. If there exists an assumption regarding the

conditions under which all or most of the events in the manual will be performed, then only those additional or exceptional items required should be listed in the condition. The common conditions under which all the events in a chapter will be executed will be listed as a separate paragraph at the beginning of the chapter.

10. <u>Standard</u>. The performance standard indicates the basis for judging the effectiveness of the performance. It consists of a carefully worded statement that identifies the proficiency level expected when the task is performed. The standard provides the minimum acceptable performance parameters and must be strictly adhered to. The standard for collective events will likely be general, describing the desired end-state or purpose of the event. The standard for individual events will be objective, quantifiable, and readily observable. Standards will more specifically describe to what proficiency level, specified in terms of accuracy, completeness, time required, and sequencing the event is to be accomplished. These guidelines can be summarized in the acronym "ACTS" (Accuracy Completeness Time Sequence). In no cases will "per the reference" or "per/in accordance with commander's intent" be used as a stand-alone standard.

11. <u>Event Components/Performance Steps</u>. Description of the actions that the event is composed of, or a list of subordinate, included T&R event and event descriptions. The event components help the user determine what must be accomplished and the proper sequence of execution of subordinate events. Event components are used for collective events; performance steps are used for individual events.

    a. The event components and performance steps will be consciously written so that they may be employed as performance evaluation check lists by the OPFORs. They must be sequenced to demonstrate the building block approach to training.

    b. Event components may be events one individual in the unit performs, events that small groups in the unit perform, or events involving the entire unit.

12. <u>Chained Events</u>. Enables unit leaders to effectively identify prerequisite, supporting, and supported events that ultimately support MCTs/METs. Supported events are chained to supporting events to enable the accomplishment of the supported event to standard and therefore are considered "chained". The completion of identified supported events can be utilized to update sustainment interval credit for supporting events, based on the assessment of the commander.

13. <u>Prerequisite Events</u>. Prerequisites are academic training or other T&R events that must be completed prior to attempting the task. They are lower-level events or tasks that give the individual/unit the skills required to accomplish the event. They can also be planning steps, administrative requirements, or specific parameters that build toward mission accomplishment.

14. <u>Supported Event</u>. An event whose performance is inherently supported by the performance of one or more supporting events. A supported event will be classified as internal supported if it has been developed specifically for the community. A supported event that has been chained to an event from an external community T&R will be classified as external supported.

15. <u>Supporting Event</u>. An event whose performance inherently supports the performance of a supported event. A supporting event will be classified as internal supporting if it has been developed specifically for the community. A supporting event that has been chained to a community event from an external community T&R will be classified as external supporting.

16. <u>Initial Training Setting</u>. All individual events will designate the setting at which the skill is first taught, either formally, Marine on the Job Training (MOJT) within the OPFOR, or via a distance learning product (DL).

17. <u>References</u>. The training references shall be utilized to determine task performance steps. They assist the trainee in satisfying the performance standards, or the trainer in evaluating the effectiveness of task completion. T&R manuals are designed to be a training outline, not to replicate or replace doctrinal publications, reference publications or technical manuals. References are key to developing detailed lesson plans, determining grading criteria, and ensuring standardization of training. For individual events only one authoritative reference is required.

18. <u>Distance Learning Products</u>. Distance learning products include: Individual multimedia instruction, computer-based training, MarineNet, etc. This notation is included when, in the opinion of the T&R manual group charter in consultation with the Marine Air-Ground Task Force T&R Standards Division representative, the event can be taught via one of these media vice attending a formal course of instruction or receiving MOJT.

19. <u>Support Requirements</u>. This is a list of the external and internal support the unit and Marines will need to complete the event. This is a key section in the overall T&R effort, as resources will eventually be tied directly to the training towards METS. Future efforts to attain and allocate resources will be based on the requirements outlined in the T&R manual. The list includes, but is not limited to:

- Range(s)/Training Area
- Ordnance
- Equipment
- Materials
- Other Units/Personnel

The ordnance requirements for one year of training for the events in the T&R will be aggregated into a table contained in an appendix to the T&R. The task analyst and the OccFld representatives will be careful not to "double count" ammunition that might be employed in the performance of collective and individual events that are chained.

20. <u>Suitability of Simulation/Simulators/DL products</u>. The following "Suitability and Sequence" codes listed in figure 1-5 have been developed to communicate characteristics for employing simulations during training. Units of measure have been assigned based on the amount of time it takes a Marine or unit to train to task utilizing a particular simulator. Suitability and sequence codes are captured in the event title in a parenthetical remark, as well as within the simulation field of the T&R event. The simulation field also identifies the type of simulation, units of measure, and any other pertinent information.

Code	Requirement
L	The event can only be trained to standard in a Live environment. Any event assessed as "NO" for Simulatable was coded "L."
P	The event must be performed to standard in simulator as a PREREQUISITE to live fire qualification as per current doctrine, policy, or T&R manual.
S/L	Event must be trained to standard in simulation then live unless simulation capacity is not available, then live only training is appropriate.
L/S	Event must be trained to standard in a live environment then simulation unless simulation capacity is not available, then live only training is appropriate.
S	Event can ONLY be conducted to standard and qualification in simulator.

Figure 1-5. Suitability and sequence codes

a. Training simulation capabilities offer an opportunity to build and sustain proficiency while achieving and/or maintaining certain economies. Commanders should take into consideration simulation tools as a matter of course when designing training.

b. Simulation Terms:

(1) Simulation: A model of a system animated discretely or continuously over a period of time. A simulation may be closed-loop (i.e., it executes based in initial inputs without human intervention), or it may be open-loop (i.e., human input to alter the variables in the system during execution is allowed). A simulation is an approximation of how the modeled system will behave over time. Simulations are constructed based on verified and validated mathematical models of actual systems. Simulations can be very simple or complex depending on the degree of fidelity and resolution needed to understand the behavior of a system.

(2) Simulator: A simulator is the physical apparatus employed as the interface for humans to interact with a model or observe its output. A simulator has input controls and outputs in the form of human sensory stimuli (visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile/haptic, and taste). For instance, some of the features of the vehicle cab (the seat, steering wheel, turn signals, accelerator pedal, brakes, and windshield) and projection screen. Both the vehicle cab and projection screen are the interface by which a human being interacts with the simulated environment of a driving a vehicle and observe the outputs of the mathematical models of vehicle dynamics.

(3) Model: A mathematical representation of the behavior (i.e., shows the behavior of projectiles, combat simulations, etc.) of a system at a distinct point in time.

(4) Live: Real people operates real systems to include both live people operating real platforms or systems on a training range and battle staffs from joint, component or service tactical headquarters using real world command and control systems.

(5) Virtual: Real people operating simulated systems. Virtual simulations inject humans-in-the-loop in a central role by exercising motor

control skills (e.g., flying an air platform simulator, engaging targets in indoor simulated marksmanship trainer), decision skills, and/or communication skills.

(6) Constructive: Models and simulations that involve simulated people operating simulated systems (i.e., MAGTF Tactical Warfare Simulation). Real people make inputs to such simulations, but are not involved in determining the outcomes.

(7) Live, Virtual and Constructive (LVC) Training Environment: Defined by combining any of the three training domains LVC to create a common operational environment, by which units can interact across LVC domains as though they are physically located in the same operational environment.

(8) Distance Learning: Any instruction and evaluation provided through a variety of DL delivery systems (i.e., MarineNet) where the students and instructors are separated by time and/or location.

c. Figure 1-6 depicts an event title with simulation code and simulation and/or simulators that can be used, as displayed within a T&R event.

XXXX-XXX-XXXX: Call for indirect fire using the grid method (L/S)					
SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:					
SIMULATION EVALUATION:					
SIMULATED	**SUITABILITY**	**SIMULATOR**	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	**HOURS**	**PM**
Yes	L/S	ODS	Marine Hours	12	Y

Figure 1-6. Example of simulation/simulators displayed within a T&R event

21. Miscellaneous

a. This field provides space for any additional information that will assist in the planning and execution of the event. Units and formal learning centers are cautioned not to disregard this information or to consider the information of lesser importance than what is contained in other parts of the T&R event. Miscellaneous fields provide an opportunity for the drafters of the T&R event to communicate vital information that might not fit neatly into any other available field. The list may include, but is not limited to:

- Admin Instructions
- Special Personnel Certifications
- Equipment Operating Hours
- Road Miles

1007. COMBAT READINESS PERCENTAGE (CRP)

1. The Marine Corps ground T&R program includes processes to assess readiness of units and individual Marines. Every unit in the Marine Corps maintains a basic level of readiness based on the training and experience of the Marines in the unit. Even units that never trained together are capable of accomplishing some portion of their missions. Combat readiness assessment does not associate a quantitative value for this baseline of readiness, but

uses a "Combat Readiness Percentage" as a method to provide a concise descriptor of the recent training accomplishments of units and Marines.

2. Combat readiness percentage is the percentage of required training events that a unit or Marine accomplishes within specified sustainment intervals.

3. Unit combat readiness is assessed as a percentage of the successfully completed and current (within sustainment interval) key training events called E-Coded Events. E-Coded events and unit CRP calculation are described in follow-on paragraphs. The CRP achieved through the completion of E-Coded Events is directly relevant to readiness assessment in DRRS.

1008. CRP CALCULATION

1. Collective training begins at the 3000-level (team, crew, or equivalent). Unit training plans are designed to accomplish the events that support the unit METL while simultaneously sustaining proficiency in individual core skills. E-Coded collective events are the only events that contribute to unit CRP. This is done to assist commanders in prioritizing the training toward the METL, taking into account resource, time, and personnel constraints.

2. Unit CRP increases after the completion of E-Coded events. The number of E-Coded events for the MET determines the value of each E-Coded event. For example, if there are 4 E-Coded events for a MET, each is worth 25% of MET CRP. The MET CRP is calculated by adding the percentage of each completed and current (within sustainment interval) E-Coded training event. The percentage for each MET is calculated the same way and all are added together and divided by the number of METS to determine unit CRP. For ease of calculation, we will say that each MET has four E-Coded events, each contributing 25% towards the completion of the MET. If the unit has completed and is current on three of the four E-Coded events for a given MET, then they have completed 75% of the MET. The CRP for each MET is added together and divided by the number of METS to get unit CRP; unit CRP is the average of MET CRP.

For Example:

    MET 1: 75% complete (3 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
    MET 2: 100% complete (6 of 6 E-Coded events trained)
    MET 3: 25% complete (1 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
    MET 4: 50% complete (2 of 4 E-Coded events trained)
    MET 5: 75% complete (3 of 4 E-Coded events trained)

To get unit CRP, simply add the CRP for each MET and divide by the number of METS:

    MET CRP: 75 + 100 + 25 + 50 + 75 = 325

    Unit CRP: 325 (total MET CRP)/5 (total number of METS) = 65%

3. Combat readiness percentage is a valuable tool to assist commanders in readiness reporting by providing objective data to support and inform their subjective assessment.

1009. CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL RADIOLOGICAL NUCLEAR TRAINING

1. All personnel assigned to the OPFOR must be trained in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense in order to survive and continue their mission in this environment. Individual proficiency standards are defined as survival and basic operating standards. Survival standards are those that the individual must master in order to survive CBRN attacks. Basic operating standards are those that the individual, and collectively the unit, must perform to continue operations in a CBRN environment.

2. In order to develop and maintain the ability to operate in a CBRN environment, CBRN training is an integral part of the training plan and events in this T&R Manual. Units should train under CBRN conditions whenever possible. Per reference (c), all units must be capable of accomplishing their assigned mission in a contaminated environment.

1010. NIGHT TRAINING

1. While it is understood that all personnel and units of the OPFOR are capable of performing their assigned mission in "every clime and place, "current doctrine emphasizes the requirement to perform assigned missions at night and during periods of limited visibility. Basic skills are significantly more difficult when visibility is limited.

2. To ensure units are capable of accomplishing their mission they must train under the conditions of limited visibility. Units should strive to conduct all events in this T&R Manual during both day and night/limited visibility conditions. When there is limited training time available, night training should take precedence over daylight training, contingent on the availability of equipment and personnel.

1011. RISK MANAGEMENT (RM)

1. Risk management is a process that enables commanders to plan for and minimize risk while still accomplishing the mission. It is a tool to aid decision making used by Marines at all levels to increase effectiveness by anticipating hazards and reducing the potential for loss, thereby increasing the probability of success. Risk management minimizes risks to acceptable levels, commensurate with mission accomplishment.

2. All leaders and Marines will integrate RM in the planning process and implement hazard controls to reduce risk to acceptable levels. Applying the RM process will reduce mishaps, injuries, and damage they cause, thereby increasing both individual performance and unit readiness. Risk management assists the commander in avoiding unnecessary risk, determining the balance between training realism and unnecessary risks in training, making an informed decision to implement a course of action, identifying feasible and effective control measures, adjusting training plans to fit the level of proficiency and experience of Marines/Sailors, and providing reasonable alternatives for mission accomplishment.

3. Specifically, commanders are required to implement and document deliberate RM in the planning and execution of all training evolutions and activities. Furthermore, the authority to approve or accept risk assessment

code (RAC) 1 or 2 hazards will not be delegated below lieutenant colonel (O5). Further guidance for RM is found in Marine Corps Order 3500.27_.

1012. IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE TRAINING

1. Improvised explosive device (IED) threat impacts all elements of the MAGTF and all Marines regardless of MOS, location, or operational environment. The ability to effectively operate and survive in environments with an IED threat is critical to force protection, maintaining combat effectiveness, and mission accomplishment.

2. Per Marine Corps policy on organizing, training, and equipping for operations in an IED environment (MCO 3502.9), Marines must be capable of not only accomplishing their assigned mission, but also accomplishing their mission in environments with an IED threat. Counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) training must be integrated into the unit training plan in order-to ensure personnel assigned to the OPFOR train and maintain proficiency in C-IED tactics, techniques, and procedures.

C-IED T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CHAPTER 2

COLLECTIVE EVENTS

2000. PURPOSE. Chapter 2 contains collective training events to be used by the Total Force for unit respective C-IED training.

2001. EVENT CODING. Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to 12-character, 3-field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This chapter utilizes the following methodology:

    a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter contains the following community codes:

Code	Description
CE	Command Element
CIED	Counter-Improvised Explosive Device

    b. Field two. This field represents the functional/duty area. This chapter contains the following functional/duty areas:

Code	Description
CIED	Counter-Improvised Explosive Device
OPS	Operations

    c. Field three. This field provides the level at which the event is accomplished and numerical sequencing of events. This chapter contains the following event levels:

Code	Description
9000	Command Element/Major Subordinate Command Staff
8000	Regiment/Group
7000	Battalion/Squadron Level
6000	Company Level
5000	Platoon Level
4000	Squad Level
3000	Fire Team Level

2002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event	Page
9000 Level Events			
CE-CIED-9001	NO	Plan and direct operations in environments with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat	2-3
8000 Level Events			
CIED-OPS-8001	NO	Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat	2-4
7000 Level Events			

CIED-OPS-7001	NO	Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat	2-7
6000 Level Events			
CIED-OPS-6001	NO	Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat	2-9
5000 Level Events			
CIED-OPS-5001	NO	Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat	2-11
4000 Level Events			
CIED-OPS-4001	NO	Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat	2-13
3000 Level Events			
CIED-OPS-3001	NO	Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat	2-15

2003. COLLECTIVE EVENTS

CE-CIED-9001: Plan and direct operations in environments with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat

SUPPORTED MET(S):
 MCT 1.14   MCT 5.7   MCT 6

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task in intended to support a Marine Expeditionary Unit through a Marine Expeditionary Force level staff's planning and conducting operations in environments against an adversary who employs IEDs.

CONDITION: Given supporting C-IED attachments or enablers operating within a MAGTF/Joint/Multinational/Interagency environment, higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance and an enemy network employing IEDs.

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of an IED threat on a unit's ability to conduct their primary mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
 1.   Integrate C-IED personnel into staff battle rhythm scaled as appropriate to IED threat level (C-IED Cell/working group/etc.).
 2.   Task organize available IED related Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, or Multinational organizations, resources, and enablers.
 3.   Conduct intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB) to identify all networks (threat, neutral, and friendly) operating the operational environment.
 4.   Conduct planning to neutralize threat networks, engage neutral networks, and partner with friendly networks.
 5.   Determine measures of effectiveness/measures of performance (MOE/MOP) against networks.
 6.   Target threat networks.
 7.   Conduct information operations (IO) to engage neutral and partner with friendly networks to support CIED efforts.

8. Conduct civil military operations (CMO) to engage neutral and partner with friendly networks to support C-IED efforts.
9. Integrate alternate compensatory control measures (ACCM), special access programs (SAP), and special technical operations (STO) into efforts to attack networks that employ IEDs.
10. Coordinate electronic counter measures (ECM) (to include counter radio controlled IED (RCIED) electronic warfare (CREW)) with other electronic warfare operations.
11. Implement population and resource control measures to isolate threat cells and deny freedom of movement.
12. Develop tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) to reduce or mitigate the IED threat.
13. Coordinate all C-IED equipment CREW, metal detectors, etc.) asset management in a planned, systematic, and layered approach for maximum effectiveness.
14. Coordinate route and area clearance operations.
15. Integrate biometric and forensic collection, exploitation and analysis into the operational cycle.
16. Support site exploitation (SE) to facilitate network targeting and identification of threat TTPs and capabilities.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. JP 3-15.1 Counter-IED Operations
3. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
4. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
5. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
6. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities
7. MCWP 3-17.5 Combined Arms Countermobility Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
C2OP-OTI-2001	C2OP-OTI-2002	C2OP-OTI-2003
C2OP-OTI-2004	C2OP-OTI-2005	C2OP-OTI-2006
C2OP-OTI-2007	C2OP-OTI-2008	C2OP-OTI-2009
C2OP-OTI-2013	CIED-NE-2003	CIED-NE-2004
CIED-NE-2005		

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS: CIED-OPS-8001

EXTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:
MMEB-OPS-9006	MMEF-OPS-9005	MMEU-C2-9005
SPCE-OPS-9005		

CIED-OPS-8001: Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.14	MCT 1.4	MCT 1.6.1
MCT 1.6.4	MCT 6	

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task in intended to support a regimental level staff planning and conducting operations in environments against an adversary who employs IEDs.

CONDITION: Given supporting C-IED attachments or enablers operating within a MAGTF/Joint/Multinational/Interagency environment, higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance and an enemy network employing IEDs.

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of an IED threat on a unit's ability to conduct their primary mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Integrate C-IED personnel into a staff battle rhythm scaled as appropriate to the IED threat level (C-IED cell/working group/etc.).
2. Task organize available IED related Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, or Multinational organizations, resources, and enablers.
3. Conduct intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB) to identify all networks (threat, neutral, and friendly) operating within the operational environment.
4. Conduct planning to neutralize threat networks, engage neutral networks, and partner with friendly networks.
5. Determine measures of effectiveness/measures of performance against networks.
6. Target threat networks.
7. Conduct information operations to engage neutral and partner with friendly networks to support C-IED efforts.
8. Conduct civil military operations to engage neutral and partner with friendly networks to support C-IED efforts.
9. Integrate alternate compensatory control measures, special access programs, and special technical operations into efforts to attack networks that employ IEDs.
10. Coordinate electronic counter measures (to include Counter Radio Controlled IED (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW)) with other electronic warfare operations.
11. Implement population and resource control measures to isolate threat cells and deny freedom of movement.
12. Develop tactics, techniques, and procedures to reduce or mitigate the IED threat.
13. Coordinate all C-IED equipment (CREW, metal detectors, etc.) asset management in a planned, systematic, and layered approach for maximum effectiveness.
14. Coordinate route and area clearance operations.
15. Integrate biometric and forensic collection, exploitation and analysis into the operational cycle.
16. Support site exploitation (SE) to facilitate network targeting and identification of threat TTPs and capabilities.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. JP 3-15.1 Counter-IED Operations
3. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
4. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
5. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
6. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities

  7. MCWP 3-17.5 Combined Arms Countermobility Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

  PREREQUISITE EVENTS: CIED-OPS-7001

  INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CE-CIED-9001

  EXTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:
  ARTY-C2-8003   INF-C2-8005   INF-FP-8001
  INF-MAN-8001   INF-MAN-8001   INF-MAN-8101
  LOG-C2-8001   MCMT-OPER-8003

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

  RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
  Facility Code 17410 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
  Facility Code 17420 Maneuver/Training Area, Heavy Forces

  ADDITIONAL RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
  - Training lanes with training aids emplaced to provide visual indicators of
  IEDs.
  - Training lanes with walls, doorways, canals, and ground that can be
  probed.
  - Training areas that facilitate searches.

  EQUIPMENT:
  - CREW systems (live or surrogate)
  - Role players (as applicable)
  - IED lane.
  - IED training aids.
  - Communication assets.
  - T/O weapon.
  - Personal protective equipment.
  - Training aids/targets.
  - Classroom/training area.
  - HME training laboratory
  - HME training aids.
  - Holley sticks (1 per lane)
  - RCO/ACOG (1 per Marine)
  - Binoculars (1 per Marine)
  - Robots (1 per maneuver element)
  - CREW systems (quantity dependent on system type)
  - Vehicles (as required)
  - Recovery vehicles (as required)
  - Tow bars (minimum 1 per lane)
  - Tow straps (as required)
  - Tow chains (as required)
  - Sample IED triggering mechanisms (4 per lane)
  - Sample landmines (4 per lane)
  - Batteries
  - Search kits (1 per team)
  - Appropriate forms (as required)
  - Identity dominance equipment (2 per team)

CIED-OPS-7001: Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.14	MCT 1.4	MCT 1.6.1
MCT 1.6.4	MCT 6	

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task in intended to support a battalion level staff planning and conducting operations in environments against an adversary who employs IEDs.

CONDITION: Given supporting C-IED attachments or enablers operating within a MAGTF/Joint/Multinational/Interagency environment, higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance and an enemy network employing IEDs.

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of an IED threat on a unit's ability to conduct their primary mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Integrate C-IED personnel into a staff battle rhythm scaled as appropriate to the IED threat level (C-IED cell/working group/etc.).
2. Task organize available IED related Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, or Multinational organizations, resources, and enablers.
3. Conduct intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB) to identify all networks (threat, neutral, and friendly) operating within the operational environment.
4. Conduct planning and leverage network engagement enablers to neutralize threat networks, engage neutral networks, and partner with friendly networks.
5. Target threat networks.
6. Coordinate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance in high threat areas to detect IED emplacers.
7. Conduct information operations to engage neutral and partner with friendly networks to support C-IED efforts.
8. Conduct civil military operations to engage neutral and partner with friendly networks to support C-IED efforts.
9. Integrate alternate compensatory control measures, special access programs, and special technical operations into efforts to attack networks that employ IEDs.
10. Coordinate electronic counter measures (to include Counter Radio Controlled IED (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW)) with other electronic warfare operations.
11. Implement population and resource control measures to isolate threat cells and deny freedom of movement.
12. Determine measures of effectiveness/measures of performance against networks.
13. Develop tactics, techniques, and procedures to reduce or mitigate the IED threat.
14. Coordinate all C-IED equipment (CREW, metal detectors, etc.) asset management in a planned, systematic, and layered approach for maximum effectiveness.

15. Coordinate route security patrols and establish overwatch positions to detect and deter IED threats.
16. Integrate biometric and forensic collection, exploitation and analysis into the operational cycle.
17. Support site exploitation to facilitate network targeting and identification of threat TTPs and capabilities.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. JP 3-15.1 Counter-IED Operations
3. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
4. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
5. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
6. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities
7. MCWP 3-17.5 Combined Arms Countermobility Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

   PREREQUISITE EVENTS: CIED-OPS-6001

   INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-8001

   EXTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:

AAV-CMDC-7004	ARTY-C2-7003	CAB-ADMN-7001
CAB-PLAN-7001	ESB-ADMN-7001	ESB-PLAN-7001
INF-C2-7005	INF-MAN-7001	INF-MAN-7101
INTL-GEN-7004	LAR-AREC-7002	LAR-AREC-7004
LAR-FP-7001	LOG-C2-7001	LOG-PLAN-7002
LOG-TRAN-7001	MCMT-OPER-7003	MEU-GCE-7002
MSOF-C2-7022	RECN-C2-7002	SC-ATFP-7001
TANK-MANV-7003	TANK-MANV-7007	

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

   RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
   Facility Code 17410 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
   Facility Code 17420 Maneuver/Training Area, Heavy Forces

   ADDITIONAL RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
   - Training lanes with training aids emplaced to provide visual indicators of IEDs.
   - Training lanes with walls, doorways, canals, and ground that can be probed.
   - Training areas that facilitate searches.

   EQUIPMENT:
   - CREW systems (live or surrogate)
   - Role players (as applicable)
   - IED lane.
   - IED training aids.
   - Communication assets.
   - T/O weapon.
   - Personal protective equipment.
   - Training aids/targets.
   - Classroom/training area.
   - HME training laboratory
   - HME training aids.

- Holley sticks (1 per lane)
- RCO/ACOG (1 per Marine)
- Binoculars (1 per Marine)
- Robots (1 per maneuver element)
- CREW systems (quantity dependent on system type)
- Vehicles (as required)
- Recovery vehicles (as required)
- Tow bars (minimum 1 per lane)
- Tow straps (as required)
- Tow chains (as required)
- Sample IED triggering mechanisms (4 per lane)
- Sample landmines (4 per lane)
- Batteries
- Search kits (1 per team)
- Appropriate forms (as required)
- Identity dominance equipment (2 per team)

CIED-OPS-6001: Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.14	MCT 1.4	MCT 1.6.1
MCT 1.6.4	MCT 6	

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task in intended to support a company level unit in planning and conducting operations in environments against an adversary who employs IEDs.

CONDITION: Given supporting C-IED attachments or enablers operating within a MAGTF/Joint/Multinational/Interagency environment, higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance and an enemy network employing IEDs.

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of an IED threat on a unit's ability to conduct their primary mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Integrate C-IED personnel into a staff battle rhythm scaled as appropriate to IED threat level (Company Level Intelligence Cell/Company Level Operations Center).
2. Conduct civil military operations to engage neutral and partner with friendly networks to support C-IED efforts.
3. Integrate alternate compensatory control measures, special access programs, and special technical operations into efforts to attack networks that employ IEDs.
4. Coordinate electronic counter measures (to include Counter Radio Controlled IED (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW)) with other electronic warfare operations.
5. Implement population and resource control measures to isolate threat cells and deny freedom of movement.
6. Determine measures of effectiveness/measures of performance against networks.

7. Develop tactics, techniques, and procedures to reduce or mitigate the IED threat.
8. Coordinate all C-IED equipment (CREW, metal detectors, etc.) asset management in a planned, systematic, and layered approach for maximum effectiveness.
9. Coordinate route security patrols and establish overwatch positions to detect and deter IED threats.
10. Integrate identity dominance (biometric and forensic) collection, exploitation and analysis into the operational cycle.
11. Support site exploitation (SE) to facilitate network targeting and identification of threat TTPs and capabilities.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. JP 3-15.1 Counter-IED Operations
3. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
4. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
5. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
6. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities
7. MCWP 3-17.5 Combined Arms Countermobility Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

    PREREQUISITE EVENTS: CIED-OPS-5001

    INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-7001

    EXTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:

AAV-AMPH-6001	BTRY-C2-6002	CAB-CMOB-6001
CAB-MOBL-6001	CEB-CMOB-6001	CEB-MOBL-6001
CLB-MOBL-6001	ENGR-CMOB-6001	EOD-ADMN-6001
ESB-CMOB-6001	ESB-MOBL-6001	LAR-AREC-6002
LAR-AREC-6003	LAR-AREC-6004	LOG-OPS-6001
MCMT-OPER-6003	MSOF-C2-6022	MTCO-OPS-6003
RECN-C2-6004	TANK-MANV-6002	

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

    RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
    Facility Code 17410 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
    Facility Code 17420 Maneuver/Training Area, Heavy Forces

    ADDITIONAL RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
    - Training lanes with training aids emplaced to provide visual indicators of IEDs.
    - Training lanes with walls, doorways, canals, and ground that can be probed.
    - Training areas that facilitate searches.

    EQUIPMENT:
    - CREW systems (live or surrogate)
    - Role players (as applicable)
    - IED lane.
    - IED training aids.
    - Communication assets.
    - T/O weapon.
    - Personal protective equipment.

- Training aids/targets.
- Classroom/training area.
- HME training laboratory
- HME training aids.
- Holley sticks (1 per lane)
- RCO/ACOG (1 per Marine)
- Binoculars (1 per Marine)
- Robots (1 per maneuver element)
- CREW systems (quantity dependent on system type)
- Vehicles (as required)
- Recovery vehicles (as required)
- Tow bars (minimum 1 per lane)
- Tow straps (as required)
- Tow chains (as required)
- Sample IED triggering mechanisms (4 per lane)
- Sample landmines (4 per lane)
- Batteries
- Search kits (1 per team)
- Appropriate forms (as required)
- Identity dominance equipment (2 per team)

CIED-OPS-5001: Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat

SUPPORTED MET(S):
MCT 1.14	MCT 1.4	MCT 1.6.1
MCT 1.6.4	MCT 6	

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task in intended to support a Platoon level unit in conducting operations in environments against an adversary who employs IEDs.

CONDITION: Given supporting C-IED attachments or enablers operating within a MAGTF/Joint/Multinational/Interagency environment, higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance and an enemy network employing IEDs.

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of an IED threat on a unit's ability to conduct their primary mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Integrate counter radio controlled electronic warfare systems.
2. Integrate confirmation equipment (robots, Holley stick, optics, etc.).
3. Integrate handheld detectors.
4. Move as a unit.
5. Negotiate an IED danger area.
6. Conduct 5 meter and 25 meter searches (as required).
7. Recognize indicators of an IED and/or homemade explosive device and its components.
8. Conduct immediate actions per unit standard operating procedure (as required).

9. Conduct 5C's (confirm, clear, cordon, check, and control) (as required).
10. Operate biometric equipment (as required).
11. Conduct search of person, vehicle, and building (as required).
12. Employ explosive test kit (as required).
13. Request extract reaction force (as required).
14. Report threat to higher, adjacent, or supporting unit (as required).
15. Conduct vehicle recovery (as required).

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. JP 3-15.1 Counter-IED Operations
3. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
4. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
5. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
6. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities
7. MCWP 3-17.5 Combined Arms Countermobility Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

   PREREQUISITE EVENTS: CIED-OPS-4001

   INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-6001

   EXTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:

AAV-CBTS-5001	CAB-MOBL-5001	CAB-MOBL-5002
CEB-MOBL-5001	CEB-MOBL-5002	CLB-MOBL-5001
ENGR-DEMO-5001	ESB-MOBL-5001	ESB-MOBL-5002
LAR-AREC-5001	LAR-AREC-5002	LOG-TRAN-5001
MCMT-OPER-5002	RECN-C2-5008	TOW-MANV-5007

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

   RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
   Facility Code 17410 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
   Facility Code 17420 Maneuver/Training Area, Heavy Forces

   ADDITIONAL RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
   - Training lanes with training aids emplaced to provide visual indicators of IEDs.
   - Training lanes with walls, doorways, canals, and ground that can be probed.
   - Training areas that facilitate searches.

   EQUIPMENT:
   - CREW systems (live or surrogate)
   - Role players (as applicable)
   - IED lane.
   - IED training aids.
   - Communication assets.
   - T/O weapon.
   - Personal protective equipment.
   - Training aids/targets.
   - Classroom/training area.
   - HME training laboratory
   - HME training aids.
   - Holley sticks (1 per lane)

- RCO/ACOG (1 per Marine)
- Binoculars (1 per Marine)
- Robots (1 per maneuver element)
- CREW systems (quantity dependent on system type)
- Vehicles (as required)
- Recovery vehicles (as required)
- Tow bars (minimum 1 per lane)
- Tow straps (as required)
- Tow chains (as required)
- Sample IED triggering mechanisms (4 per lane)
- Sample landmines (4 per lane)
- Batteries
- Search kits (1 per team)
- Appropriate forms (as required)
- Identity dominance equipment (2 per team)

CIED-OPS-4001: Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.14	MCT 1.4	MCT 1.6.1
MCT 1.6.4	MCT 6	

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task in intended to support a squad level unit in conducting operations in environments against an adversary who employs IEDs.

CONDITION: Given supporting C-IED attachments or enablers operating within a MAGTF/Joint/Multinational/Interagency environment, higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance and an enemy network employing IEDs.

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of an IED threat on a unit's ability to conduct their primary mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct planning.
2. Prepare for combat.
3. Integrate confirmation equipment (robots, Holley stick, optics, etc.).
4. Integrate handheld detectors.
5. Position counter radio controlled IED electronic warfare system for optimal coverage during movement.
6. Negotiate IED danger areas according to C-IED SOPs.
7. Conduct 5 meter and 25 meter searches (as required).
8. Confirm the IED.
9. Clear the area.
10. Cordon the area.
11. Check for secondary IEDs.
12. Control the area.
13. Recognize indicators of an IED and/or a homemade explosive device and its components.
14. Conduct search of persons, vehicles, and buildings (as required).

15. Operate biometric equipment (as required).
16. Employ an explosive test kit (as required).

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. JP 3-15.1 Counter-IED Operations
3. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
4. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
5. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
6. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities
7. MCWP 3-17.5 Combined Arms Countermobility Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

   PREREQUISITE EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

   INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-5001

   EXTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:
   AAV-CMDC-4001   CAB-MOBL-4001   CEB-MOBL-4008
   CLB-MOBL-4004   EOD-OPS-4007   MSOF-C2-4022

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

   RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
   Facility Code 17410 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
   Facility Code 17420 Maneuver/Training Area, Heavy Forces

   ADDITIONAL RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
   - Training lanes with training aids emplaced to provide visual indicators of IEDs.
   - Training lanes with walls, doorways, canals, and ground that can be probed.
   - Training areas that facilitate searches.

   EQUIPMENT:
   - CREW systems (live or surrogate)
   - Role players (as applicable)
   - IED lane.
   - IED training aids.
   - Communication assets.
   - T/O weapon.
   - Personal protective equipment.
   - Training aids/targets.
   - Classroom/training area.
   - HME training laboratory
   - HME training aids.
   - Holley sticks (1 per lane)
   - RCO/ACOG (1 per Marine)
   - Binoculars (1 per Marine)
   - Robots (1 per maneuver element)
   - CREW systems (quantity dependent on system type)
   - Vehicles (as required)
   - Recovery vehicles (as required)
   - Tow bars (minimum 1 per lane)
   - Tow straps (as required)
   - Tow chains (as required)

- Sample IED triggering mechanisms (4 per lane)
- Sample landmines (4 per lane)
- Batteries
- Search kits (1 per team)
- Appropriate forms (as required)
- Identity dominance equipment (2 per team)

CIED-OPS-3001: Operate in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat

SUPPORTED MET(S):

MCT 1.14	MCT 1.4	MCT 1.6.1
MCT 1.6.4	MCT 6	

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task in intended to support a fire team size unit in conducting operations in environments against an adversary who employs IEDs.

CONDITION: Given supporting C-IED attachments or enablers operating within a MAGTF/Joint/Multinational/Interagency environment, higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance and an enemy network employing IEDs.

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of an IED threat on a unit's ability to conduct their primary mission.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Conduct planning.
2. Prepare for combat.
3. Integrate confirmation equipment (robots, Holley stick, optics, etc.).
4. Integrate handheld detectors.
5. Position counter radio controlled IED electronic warfare system for optimal coverage during movement.
6. Negotiate IED danger areas according to C-IED standard operating procedures.
7. Conduct 5 meter and 25 meter searches (as required).
8. Confirm the IED.
9. Operate biometric equipment (as required).
10. Clear the area.
11. Cordon the area.
12. Check for secondary IEDs.
13. Control the area.
14. Recognize the indicators of an IED and/or homemade explosive device and its components.
15. Conduct search of persons, vehicles, and buildings (as required).
16. Operate biometric equipment (as required).
17. Employ explosive test kit (as required).

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation
2. JP 3-15.1 Counter-IED Operations
3. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks

4. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
5. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
6. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities
7. MCWP 3-17.5 Combined Arms Countermobility Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
CIED-NE-2003   CIED-NE-2004   CIED-NE-2005

INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-4001

INTERNAL SUPPORTING EVENTS:
CIED-DTD-1001   CIED-DTD-2001   CIED-DTD-2002
CIED-DTD-2003   CIED-DTD-2004   CIED-DTD-2005
CIED-DTD-2006   CIED-DTD-2007   CIED-DTD-2008
CIED-DTD-2009   CIED-NE-2001   CIED-NE-2002
CIED-NE-2003   CIED-NE-2004   CIED-NE-2005
CIED-OPS-2001   CIED-OPS-2002

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
Facility Code 17410 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
Facility Code 17420 Maneuver/Training Area, Heavy Forces

ADDITIONAL RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
- Training lanes with training aids emplaced to provide visual indicators of IEDs.
- Training lanes with walls, doorways, canals, and ground that can be probed.
- Training areas that facilitate searches.

EQUIPMENT:
- CREW systems (live or surrogate)
- Role players (as applicable)
- IED lane.
- IED training aids.
- Communication assets.
- T/O weapon.
- Personal protective equipment.
- Training aids/targets.
- Classroom/training area.
- HME training laboratory
- HME training aids.
- Holley sticks (1 per lane)
- RCO/ACOG (1 per Marine)
- Binoculars (1 per Marine)
- Robots (1 per maneuver element)
- CREW systems (quantity dependent on system type)
- Vehicles (as required)
- Recovery vehicles (as required)
- Tow bars (minimum 1 per lane)
- Tow straps (as required)
- Tow chains (as required)
- Sample IED triggering mechanisms (4 per lane)
- Sample landmines (4 per lane)

- Batteries
- Search kits (1 per team)
- Appropriate forms (as required)
- Identity dominance equipment (2 per team)

C-IED T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

C-IED T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

3000. PURPOSE. This chapter details the individual events that pertain to
every Marine and Sailor assigned within a MAGTF or deploying in support a
Combatant Commander. Each individual event provides an event title, along
with the conditions events will be performed under, and the standard to which
the event must be performed to be successful.

3001. EVENT CODING. Events in this T&R Manual are depicted with an up to
12-character, 3- field alphanumeric system, i.e. XXXX-XXXX-XXXX. This
chapter utilizes the following methodology:

    a. Field one. This field represents the community. This chapter
contains the following community codes:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
C2OP	Command and Control Operations
CIED	Counter-Improvised Explosive Device

    b. Field two. This field represents the functional/duty area. This
chapter contains the following functional/duty areas:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
DTD	Defeat the Device
NE	Network Engagement
OPNS	Operations
OPS	Operations

    c. Field three. This field provides the level at which the event is
accomplished and numerical sequencing of events. The 1000-level individual
events in this chapter are common events for all Marines and are intended to
be taught formally during the Marine's entry level training. The 2000-level
individual events in this chapter are common events for all Marines and are
intended to be taught after a Marine or Sailor is assigned to the Operating
Forces. This chapter contains the following event levels:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
2000	Core Plus Skills
1000	Core Skills

3002. INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Event Code	Event	Page
1000 Level Events		
CIED-DTD-1001	Recognize the indicators of an improvised explosive device (IED)	3-3
2000 Level Events		
C2OP-OPNS-2004	Employ Identity Dominance operations equipment	3-4

CIED-DTD-2001	React to a homemade explosive (HME) threat	3-5
CIED-DTD-2002	Confirm the presence of an improvised explosive device (IED)	3-6
CIED-DTD-2003	Employ confirmation equipment	3-7
CIED-DTD-2004	Employ handheld detectors	3-8
CIED-DTD-2005	Employ robotic platforms	3-9
CIED-DTD-2006	Negotiate improvised explosive device (IED) danger area	3-9
CIED-DTD-2007	React to an unexploded improvised explosive device (IED)	3-10
CIED-DTD-2008	React to an improvised explosive device (IED) attack	3-11
CIED-DTD-2009	Operate Counter Radio Controlled IED (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW) systems	3-12
CIED-NE-2001	Conduct tactical site exploitation	3-13
CIED-NE-2002	Operate Biometric equipment	3-15
CIED-NE-2003	Analyze networks	3-15
CIED-NE-2004	Develop a plan to engage networks	3-16
CIED-NE-2005	Support the assessment process	3-17
CIED-OPS-2001	Plan for movement in environments with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat	3-18
CIED-OPS-2002	Manage Counter Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW) programs	3-20

3003. INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CIED-DTD-1001: Recognize the indicators of an improvised explosive device (IED)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to support C-IED operations. Individual skills are required to effectively operate in this environment. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat.

STANDARD: Identify indicators of an IED.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Define the five common components of an IED.
2. Define the types of IEDs.
3. Identify visual indicators of suspected IEDs (Emplaced, personnel-borne IEDs, vehicle-borne IEDs, and suicide vehicle-borne IED).
4. Identify employment tactics, techniques, and procedures for IEDs.
5. Identify the characteristics of IEDs.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.37 Countering Improvised Explosive Devices
2. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
3. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10. The training support package (TSP) for the C-IED Battle Skills Test (BST) event can be found on the Training and Education Command public SharePoint site at:
https://vce.tecom.usmc.mil/sites/directorates/mtesd/mccs/default.aspx

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C2OP-OPNS-2004: Employ Identity Dominance operations equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: The capability to establish identity dominance in an area of operations allows MAGTF Units to collect, match, store, and share identify dominance data. Identity Dominance Systems satisfy operational requirements as stated by the commander's guidance, current SOPs, and references.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given functional identity dominance equipment, associated peripherals, operations order, unit SOP, and with the aid of references.

STANDARD: In order to support all elements of the Commander's established force protection measures.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify the identity dominance equipment used.
2. Initialize identity dominance equipment.
3. Conduct an enrollment.
4. Perform identification.
5. Perform enrollment record management.
6. Perform file transfers.
7. Shutdown identity dominance equipment.
8. Perform preventative maintenance.

REFERENCES:
1. 870278 V1.8 SEEK II Field Reference

2. MCO 5530.17 Marine Corps Identity Operations
3. TM 12393 A-OD/1 Management System Identity Dominance Identity Secure
    Electronic Enrollments Kit II
4. TM 12555A-20/1 Operator and Field Maintenance Manual for Identity
    Dominance System Marine Corps (IDS-MC) Handheld AN/PYX-2

MISCELLANEOUS:

> **ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:** Units should contact local Training Support
> Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Air-Ground Task Force
> Integrated Systems Training Center (MISTC) or Marine Corps Engineer School
> (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet METL based C-IED
> requirements ICO MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2001: React to a homemade explosive (HME) threat

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to support a small unit leader conducting
operations in an environment with an HME threat.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2,
CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an HME threat, T/O weapon,
and personal protective equipment (PPE).

STANDARD: Recognize the indicators of HME and conduct immediate action(s)
procedures upon discovery.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify HME precursors.
2. Identify indicators of HME production.
3. Identify HME mixing facilities.
4. Mark the HME threat.
5. Exit the threat area.
6. Take accountability.
7. Report findings to higher headquarters.
8. Secure the area.
9. Provide security for an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team to
    conduct follow on EOD exploitation.

REFERENCES:
1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization
    Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
2. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
3. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad
4. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

> **ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:** Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2002: Confirm the presence of an improvised explosive device (IED)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task provides the procedure for confirming the presence of and IED by utilizing individual tasks to complete this event.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat, T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), IED confirmation equipment, and references.

STANDARD: Validate IED threat indicators in accordance with theater specific confirmation criteria.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Select appropriate confirmation equipment/asset.
2. Employ C-IED equipment (as required).
3. Mark suspected IED(s).
4. Conduct the 5 C's (confirm, clear, cordon, check, and control) (as required).
5. Report findings to higher, adjacent, and supporting unit(s) (as required).

REFERENCES:
1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
2. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
3. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad
4. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

> **INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:** CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2003: Employ confirmation equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Counter-improvised explosive device confirmation equipment includes but not limited to: Holley stick(s), optics, handheld detectors, and robotic platforms.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat, T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), IED confirmation equipment and references.

STANDARD: Confirm or deny the presence of an IED and mitigate its threat.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS).
2. Determine location of employment.
3. Employ appropriate techniques.
4. Locate suspected objects/threats (as required).
5. Mark suspected objects/threats (as required).
6. Report findings (as required)

REFERENCES:
1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
2. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
3. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad
4. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

    INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

    ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2004: Employ handheld detectors

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to support a small unit leader conducting operations in an environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat, T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), IED confirmation equipment, a handheld detector, and references.

STANDARD: Detect an IED threat.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
 1.   Identify the detector to be used.
 2.   Unpack the detector.
 3.   Inventory the detector.
 4.   Assemble the detector.
 5.   Phase in the detector.
 6.   Employ proper sweeping techniques.
 7.   Locate and mark an object.
 8.   Confirm the object as an explosive hazard.
 9.   Mark suspected objects/threats.
10.   Sweep for secondary explosive hazards.
11.   Report findings.
12.   Perform preventative maintenance checks and services.
13.   Disassemble and repack the detector.

REFERENCES:
 1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
 2. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
 3. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad
 4. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
 5. TM 11755A-OR Compact Metal Detector CEIA CMD

CHAINED EVENTS:

   INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

   ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2005: Employ robotic platforms

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat, T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), a robotic system, and references.

STANDARD: Confirm the presence of an IED threat.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS).
2. Determine location of employment.
3. Employ appropriate technique(s).
4. Locate suspected objects/threats.
5. Mark suspected objects/threats.
6. Report findings.
7. Retrieve the robot.
8. Conduct post-operational PMCS.

REFERENCES:
1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
2. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad
3. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

    INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

    ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2006: Negotiate improvised explosive device (IED) danger area

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Small unit leader will be expected to assess the situation, develop the problem, formulate appropriate actions, communicate the decision, adapt to changes in the situation, and lead a unit in negotiating IED danger areas.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat, detection equipment, Counter Remote Controlled Improvised Explosive Device (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW) systems, confirmation equipment, marking equipment, T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), and references.

STANDARD: Mitigate the IED threat.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
 1. Identify the danger area.
 2. Determine appropriate danger area crossing technique(s) (V Sweep, Box Recon, etc.)
 3. Isolate, sweep, and move.
 4. Employ C-IED equipment. (CREW, detectors, Holley stick(s), etc.).
 5. Perform immediate actions (as required). (CASEVAC, vehicle recovery, EOD 9-line).
 6. Conduct 5 C's (confirm, clear, cordon, check, and control).
 7. Report findings to higher, adjacent, supporting unit(s).
 8. Continue the mission.

REFERENCES:
 1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
 2. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
 3. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad
 4. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
 5. MCTP 3-01A Scouting and Patrolling

CHAINED EVENTS:

  INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2007: React to an unexploded improvised explosive device (IED)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to support a small unit leader upon the discovery on an unexploded IED. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat, detection equipment, marking equipment, confirmation equipment, T/O weapon personal protective equipment (PPE), and references.

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of the IED with no injury to people, places or things.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct the 5 C's (confirm, clear, cordon, check, and control) (as required).
2. Establish security.
3. Conduct 5 meter and 25 meter security checks.
4. Mark suspected threat(s).
5. React to follow-on attack(s).
6. Report to higher, adjacent, supporting units, as required.

REFERENCES:
1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
2. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
3. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2008: React to an improvised explosive device (IED) attack

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to support a small unit leader upon reaction to an IED attack. Improvised explosive device attacks include, but are not limited to, personnel borne-IED, suicide vehicle borne-IED, and vehicle borne-IED. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: While operating in an environment with an IED threat, given T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), IED confirmation equipment, references, and an IED detonation occurring.

STANDARD: Mitigate the danger to unit personnel and conduct immediate action procedures following an IED detonation.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify and communicate direction, distance, and casualties.
2. Conduct the 5 C's (confirm, clear, cordon, check, and control), as necessary.
3. React to follow-on attack(s).
4. Conduct casualty evacuation (as required).
5. Conduct self-recovery of assets (as required).
6. Coordinate recovery of assets with higher, adjacent, or supporting unit(s) (as required).
7. Report to higher, adjacent, supporting units (as required).
8. Resume the mission.

REFERENCES:
1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
2. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
3. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad
4. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

    INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

    ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-DTD-2009: Operate Counter Radio Controlled IED (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW) systems

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Task is intended to support individual Marines conducting CREW operations by ensuring proper functioning and employment of the CREW equipment. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat, T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), and an AO specific load set.

STANDARD: Protect formations by suppressing RCIED threats without electromagnetic interference to friendly systems.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct preventative maintenance checks and services.
2. Prepare CREW system for employment.
3. Integrate CREW systems with other EW/communication assets (when applicable).
4. Employ the system.
5. Troubleshoot CREW systems (as required).
6. Embark equipment (when required).

REFERENCES:
1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
2. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
3. MCRP 10-10C1 Marine Corps Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare and Communications Systems Compatibility Guide
4. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad

CHAINED EVENTS:

  INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

  SIMULATION EVALUATION:

SIMULATED	SUITABILITY	SIMULATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE	HOURS	PM
Yes	L/S	CCS	Marine Hours	4	N

MISCELLANEOUS:

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:
  Event performed live preferred/simulator
  Optional for MOUNTED CREW ONLY using the Combat Convoy Simulator.
  Simulation is not intended for dismounted CREW systems.

CIED-NE-2001: Conduct tactical site exploitation

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to help provide critical intelligence that is acted on immediately or is useful in the future. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs.

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat, T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), search equipment, and references.

STANDARD: Gather, inventory, and safeguard all materials, documents, and information collected during a site exploitation so it can be used for intelligence exploitation or legal prosecution.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Establish security.
2. Interact with the local populous (when applicable).
3. Segregate and safeguard personnel to be searched.
4. Offer the suspect an opportunity to voluntarily surrender evidence.
5. Conduct a quick search.
6. Conduct a detailed search.
7. Perform tactical questioning (as required).
8. Conduct an area search (when required).
9. Conduct a vehicle search (when required).
10. Conduct a building search (when required).
11. Employ biometric collections equipment (when applicable).
12. Document the search and catalog evidence.
13. Participate in mission debrief (as required).

REFERENCES:
1. ATTP 3.90.15 Site Exploitation
2. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
3. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
4. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

> **INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:** CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

> **ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:** Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-NE-2002: Operate Biometric equipment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given functional Biometrics equipment and associated peripherals.

STANDARD: In order to digitally capture data for future exploitation.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Connect peripherals.
2. Initialize biometric client.
3. Log on to biometric client server (local or remote).
4. Navigate biometric client main screen.
5. Activate peripherals.
6. Collect biometrics from source (individual/material).
7. Conduct an enrollment.
8. Perform identification.
9. Perform database query.
10. Perform dossier maintenance.
11. Create badges (as required).
12. Perform biometric file transfers.

REFERENCES:
1. DCOCSOP Digital COC SOP for Battalion Operations in Irregular Warfare
2. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks

CHAINED EVENTS:

    INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

    ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Commander/Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request Service-level endorsed CIED training via Marine Corps Tactics Operations Group (MCTOG) and Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet METL based CIED requirements (sustainment and/or pre-deployment training).

CIED-NE-2003: Analyze networks

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: Analyze interrelated networks (friendly, neutral, and threat) to obtain a holistic understanding of the operational environment to enhance the staff processes of the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP), intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB), targeting, and assessments. Individual skills are utilized in a collaborative manner to support achieving the commander's endstate. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs that contribute to the collaborative nature of the staff processes.

MOS PERFORMING: 0203, 0204, 0206, 0210, 0211, 0231, 0302, 0306, 0311, 0369, 0510, 0530, 0531, 0532, 0550, 0551, 0802, 0803, 0811, 0861, 2305, 2336, 2621, 2629, 5702, 5711, 5803, 5811, 7502

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Operating within a MAGTF, Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, or Multinational environment, given a higher headquarters order, commander's guidance, reports, and references.

STANDARD: Provide a baseline understanding of networks within the operating environment in order to facilitate planning and execution of the commander's desired intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Identify network components.
2. Identify conditions for network formation and sustainment.
3. Identify network characteristics.
4. Categorize network.
5. Utilize network analysis techniques.
6. Develop network analysis products.
7. Identify the information gaps.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
2. MCRP 2-10B.1 Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace
3. MCTP 2-10B MAGTF Intelligence Production and Analysis
4. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities

CIED-NE-2004: Develop a plan to engage networks

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to support engaging friendly, neutral, and threat networks. Individual skills are utilized in a collaborative manner to support the targeting process to engage these networks. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs that contribute to the collaborative nature of the staff processes.

MOS PERFORMING: 0203, 0204, 0206, 0210, 0211, 0231, 0302, 0306, 0311, 0369, 0510, 0530, 0531, 0532, 0550, 0551, 0802, 0803, 0811, 0861, 2305, 2336, 2621, 2629, 5702, 5711, 5803, 5811, 7502

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Operating within a MAGTF, in a Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, or Multinational environment, given a higher headquarters order, commander's guidance, network analysis products and references.

STANDARD: Enhance the commander's targeting efforts.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Develop critical variables based on commander's intent and end state.
2. Develop a list of nodes to target.
3. Conduct target system analysis.
4. Identify the preferred effects that support a desired endstate.
5. Recommend target prioritization.
6. Recommend methods of engagement.
7. Recommend actions to capitalize on the desired results.
8. Recommend actions to mitigate the undesired results.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-60 Targeting
2. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
3. JP 3-60 Joint Targeting
4. MCRP 3-31.5 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Dynamic Targeting
5. MCRP 5-10.1 MTTP FOR OPERATION ASSESSMENT
6. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations
7. MCTP 2-10A MAGTF Intelligence Collection
8. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities

MISCELLANEOUS:

 ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-NE-2005: Support the assessment process

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to support the development of an assessment plan and the implementation of the assessment process. Individual skills are utilized in a collaborative manner to determine the effects operations have on the interrelated networks in the operating environment. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs that contribute to the collaborative nature of the staff processes.

MOS PERFORMING: 0203, 0204, 0206, 0210, 0211, 0231, 0302, 0306, 0311, 0369, 0510, 0530, 0531, 0532, 0550, 0551, 0802, 0803, 0811, 0861, 2305, 2336, 2621, 2629, 5702, 5711, 5803, 5811, 7502

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Operating within a MAGTF, Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, or Multinational environment, given a higher headquarters order, commander's guidance, network analysis products, staff estimates, an engagement plan and references.

STANDARD: To conduct evaluations throughout the operation for the commander to understand the changes occurring within the Operating Environment over time.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Establish a baseline for an assessment plan.
2. Develop Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs).
3. Develop Measures of Performance (MOPs).
4. Determine information requirement(s) for assessment criteria.
5. Implement the assessment plan.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-60 Targeting
2. JP 3-25 Countering Threat Networks
3. MCRP 5-1C Operation Assessment
4. MCTOG Pamphlet 3-0 GCE Assessments
5. MCTP 3-02A MAGTF Network Engagement Activities

MISCELLANEOUS:

  ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-OPS-2001: Plan for movement in environments with an improvised explosive device (IED) threat

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

DESCRIPTION: This task is intended to support operations in an environment with an IED threat. Individual skills are utilized in a collaborative manner to support the ongoing operations. This task is intended to include multiple MOSs.

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: While motorized, mechanized, or dismounted, given an order, detection equipment, Counter Remote Controlled Improvised Explosive Device (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW) systems, proofing equipment, confirmation equipment, marking equipment, and personal protective equipment (PPE).

STANDARD: Mitigate the effects of an IED threat on the unit's ability to accomplish its primary mission.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Issue a warning order.
2. Receive intelligence preparation/route reconnaissance report(s).
3. Conduct Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops & Time Available (METT-T) analysis.
4. Task organize (to include C-IED equipment).
5. Integrate civil considerations into mission planning.
6. Integrate fires (as applicable).
7. Integrate C-IED Enabler Support from higher, adjacent, support, or joint coalition forces, when required.
8. Coordinate with adjacent, supporting, and attached units (explosive ordnance disposal, engineers, site exploitation teams, route reconnaissance and clearance, and Joint Terminal Attack Controller(s)).
9. Identify danger areas and crossing technique (V-sweep or box recon).
10. Plan for employment of CREW systems to protect the unit while conducting patrol.
11. Plan the employment of detection equipment in danger areas to locate the potential IEDs.
12. Plan for employment of confirmation equipment to confirm/deny the presence of IEDs.
13. Establish patrol battle drills.
14. Complete the plan.
15. Issue a patrol order.
16. Lead preparations for combat actions (pre-combat inspection (PCI), rehearsals, rehearsals of concept, and confirmation briefs).
17. Supervise pre-combat checks.

REFERENCES:
1. ATP 3-90.37 Countering Improvised Explosive Devices
2. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
3. MCRP 10-10.1 Countering Explosive Hazards
4. MCRP 3-10A.3 Marine Rifle Squad
5. MCTP 10-10C MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

CHAINED EVENTS:

> **INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS:** CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

> **ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:** Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

CIED-OPS-2002: Manage Counter Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW) programs

EVALUATION-CODED: NO   **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

READINESS-CODED: NO

GRADES: SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an operating environment with an IED threat, an area of operations specific load set, T/O weapon, personal protective equipment (PPE), and references.

STANDARD: Sustain the readiness of unit CREW systems and proficiency of CREW system operators.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
 1.   Train designated CREW system operators.
 2.   Supervise the employment of CREW system.
 3.   Maintain accountability of CREW assets.
 4.   Maintain accountability of load sets for CREW system equipment.
 5.   Manage the maintenance of CREW system equipment.
 6.   Maintain reports.
 7.   Ensure operability of CREW systems.
 8.   Ensure the proper load set is loaded in the CREW system.
 9.   Advise the commander on CREW status.
10.   Establish CREW SOPs/TTPs.
11.   Integrate CREW with intelligence and operations.
12.   Prepare systems for employment.
13.   Conduct periodic system tests.
14.   Advise tactical leaders of current RCIED threats and CREW capabilities.

REFERENCES:
 1.   ATP 3-90.37 Countering Improvised Explosive Devices
 2.   JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
 3.   MCRP 10-10C1 Marine Corps Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare and Communications Systems Compatibility Guide
 4.   MCRP 3-32D.1 Electronic Warfare
 5.   MCRP 3-40.3C Field Antenna Handbook

CHAINED EVENTS:

   INTERNAL SUPPORTED EVENTS: CIED-OPS-3001

MISCELLANEOUS:

   ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units should contact local Training Support Centers (TSC) to request C-IED training via Marine Corps Engineer School (MCES) at their respective home stations in order to meet mission essential task(s) based C-IED requirements outlined in MCO 3502.10.

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APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS

AAV - amphibious assault vehicle
ACP - automated commissioning package
ACT - accuracy completeness time sequence
ACTS - Assignment, Classification, and Travel Systems
AIRS - Automated Inspection Reporting System
AO - area of operations
APTS - advanced presentation and training skills
AR - Active Reserve
ASTB-E - Aviation Selection Test Battery Series-E
AT4C - advanced tool for coaching
BIC - billet information code
CAPT - Captain
CAR - commander's attainment report
CBRN - chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBT - computer-based training
CG - commanding general
CMC - Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMR - consolidated memorandum receipt
CO - commanding officer
COA - course of action
CONPLAN - contingency plan
CONUS - continental United States
COT - consecutive overseas tours
CPL - Corporal
CRP - combat readiness percentage; command recruiting program
CSR - consolidated strength report
CWO - chief warrant officer
DEP - delayed entry program
DL - distance learning
DOD - Department of Defense
DoDFMR - Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation
DON - Department of the Navy
DRRS - Defense Readiness Reporting System
EAD - extended active duty
ECFC - enlisted career force controls
ECS - effective communication skills
EFMP - Exceptional Family Member Program
ENLPROM - enlisted promotions
EPM - enlistment processing manual
1STLT - First Lieutenant
FAI - functional area inspection
FLC - formal learning center
FMF - fleet Marine force
FY - fiscal year
GOV - government owned vehicle
GSA - Government Services Administration
GYSGT - Gunnery Sergeant
HOTAS - hands-on throttle and stick
HQMC - Headquarters, Marine Corps
IAW - in accordance with

IGMC - Inspector General of the Marine Corps
IIADT - incremental initial active duty training
IMI - individual multimedia instruction
IPOCT - in place consecutive overseas tours
IRAM - Individual Records Administration Manual
IRR - Individual Ready Reserve
IRT - Itinerant Recruiting Trip
JPIC - Joint Package Inspection Checklist
LATMOV - lateral move
LCPL - Lance Corporal
LDO - limited duty officer; line of duty
LOI - letter of instruction
LSL - lump sum leave
MAJ - Major
MARADMIN - Marine Administrative Message
MARCORPROMMAN - Marine Corps Promotion Manual
MARCORSEPMAN - Marine Corps Separation and Retirement Manual
MARFORRES - Marine Corps Forces Reserve
MASP - military academic skills program
MC2 - Marine Corps Communication and Consulting
MC3 - Marine Corps Communication, Coaching, and Counseling
MC4 - Marine Corps Communication, Consulting, Coaching, and Counseling
MCC - monitored command code
MCEOB - Marine Corps Enlisted Opportunities Book
MCI - Marine Corps Institute
MCMEDS - Marine Corps Medical Entitlements Data System
MCMP - Marine Corps mentoring program
MCO - Marine Corps order
MCOOB - Marine Corps Officer Opportunity Book
MCP3 - Marine Corps Performance, Programming and Philosophy
MCPS - Marine Corps Presentation Skills
MCRAMM - Marine Corps Reserve Administrative Management Manual
MCRC - Marine Corps Recruiting Command
MCRD - Marine Corps Recruit Depot
MCRISS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System
MCRISS-OSS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Officer
          Selection Station
MCRISS-PSRS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Prior
          Service Recruiting Station
MCRISS-PSRSS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Prior
          Service Recruiting Substation
MCRISS-RS - Marine Corps Recruiting Information Support System-Recruiting
          Station
MCROB - Marine Corps Reserve Opportunity Book
MCT - Marine Corps Task
MCTFSPRIM - Marine Corps Total Force Reporting Instructions Manual
MCTIMS - Marine Corps Training Information Management System
MCTL - Marine Corps Task List
MECEP - Marine Corps Enlisted Commissioning Education Program
MEPCOM - Military Entrance Processing Command
MEPS - Military Entrance Processing Station
MET - mission essential task
METL - mission essential task list
MGIB-R - Montgomery GI Bill-Reserve
MGYSGT - Master Gunnery Sergeant
MIRS - USMEPCOM Integrated Resource System
MISSO - Manpower Information Systems Support Officer

MOJT - Marine on-the-job training
MOL - Marine online
MOS - military occupational specialty
MSC - major subordinate command
MSGT - Master Sergeant
MUD - Merkel Unit Designator
NAMI - Naval Aerial Medical Institute
NAVMC - Navy Marine Corps
NIDT - Non-Instrumented Drug Test
NMCI - Navy Marine Corps Communication Information
NWA - new working applicant
OCHF - Operations Chief
OCM - Officer Commissioning Manual
OCONUS - outside the continental United States
OIC - officer in charge
OPFOR - operating forces; opposing force; opposition force
OPLAN - operational plan
OPNAV - Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPS - operations
OPSO - operations officer
ORM - operational risk management
OSO - officer selection officer
OSS - officer selection station
OST - officer selection team
PAC - prospect applicant card
PADD - projected active duty date
PAR - Performance and Review
PFC - Private First Class
PSEP - prior service enlistment program
PSF - public speaking forum
PSR - prior service recruiter
PSRS - prior service recruiting station
PSRSS - prior service recruiting substation
PTAD - permissive temporary additional duty
PVT - Private
QC - quality control
QCIS - quality control SITREP
QSN - quota serial number
RAV - Retention Assist Visit
RECLP - Reserve Enlisted Commissioning Program
RELM - Reenlistment Extension Lateral Move
RI - Recruiter Instructor
ROEP - Reserve Option Enlistment Program
RS - Recruiting Station
RSCE - Recruiting Station Command Element
RSS - Recruiting Substation
RTF - recruiter training file
RUC - reporting unit code
S&R - Schedule and Results
SAT - Systems Approach to Training
SAV - staff assist visit
SDA - special duty assignment
SECNAVINST - Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SGT - Sergeant
SGTMAJ - Sergeant Major
SITREP situation report

SMB - SNCOIC Management Book
SMCR - select Marine Corps reserve
SME - subject matter expert
SMOS - supplementary MOS
SNCO - staff noncommissioned officer
SNCOIC - staff noncommissioned officer in charge
SOP - standing operating procedure
SOS - statement of service
SOU - statement of understanding
SRB - selective reenlistment bonus
SRI - Systematic Recruiting Inspection
SRIP - Selected Reserve Incentive Program
SSGT - Staff Sergeant
T&R - training and readiness
T/O - table of organization
TECOM - Training and Education Command
TIP - training input plan
TMS - Training Management System
UMIS - Unit Manpower Information Sheet
UTM - unit training management
WO - Warrant Officer
XO - executive officer

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APPENDIX B

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms in this glossary are subject to change as applicable orders and directives are revised. Terms established by Marine Corps orders or directives take precedence after definitions found in Joint Publication 1-02, DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

A

After Action Review. A professional discussion of training events conducted after all training to promote learning among training participants. The formality and scope increase with the command level and size of the training evolution. For longer exercises, they should be planned for at predetermined times during an exercise. The results of the AAR shall be recorded on an after action report and forwarded to higher headquarters. The commander and higher headquarters use the results of an AAR to reallocate resources, reprioritize their training plan, and plan for future training.

Assessment. An informal judgment of the unit's proficiency and resources made by a commander or trainer to gain insight into the unit's overall condition. It serves as the basis for the midrange plan. Commanders make frequent use of these determinations during the course of the combat readiness cycle in order to adjust, prioritize or modify training events and plans.

C

Chaining. A process that enables unit leaders to effectively identify subordinate collective events and individual events that support a specific collective event. For example, collective training events at the 4000-Level are directly supported by collective events at the 3000-Level. When a higher level event by its nature requires the completion of lower level events, they are "chained"; Sustainment credit is given for all lower level events chained to a higher event.

Collective Event. A clearly defined, discrete, and measurable activity, action, or event (i.e., task) that requires organized team or unit performance and leads to accomplishment of a mission or function. A collective task is derived from unit missions or higher-level collective tasks. Task accomplishment requires performance of procedures composed of supporting collective or individual tasks. A collective task describes the exact performance a group must perform in the field under actual operational conditions. The term "collective" does not necessarily infer that a unit accomplishes the event. A unit, such as a squad or platoon conducting an attack; may accomplish a collective event or, it may be accomplished by an individual to accomplish a unit mission, such as a battalion supply officer completing a reconciliation of the battalion's CMR. Thus, many collective events will have titles that are the same as individual events; however, the standard and condition will be different because the scope of the collective event is broader.

Collective Training Standards (CTS). Criteria that specify mission and functional area unit proficiency standards for combat, combat support, and combat service support units. They include tasks, conditions, standards, evaluator instruction, and key indicators. CTS are found within collective training events in T&R Manuals.

Combat Readiness Cycle. The combat readiness cycle depicts the relationships within the building block approach to training. The combat readiness cycle progresses from T&R Manual individual core skills training, to the accomplishment of collective training events, and finally, to a unit's participation in a contingency or actual combat. The combat readiness cycle demonstrates the relationship of core capabilities to unit combat readiness. Individual core skills training and the training of collective events lead to unit proficiency and the ability to accomplish the unit's stated mission.

Combat Readiness Percentage (CRP). The CRP is a quantitative numerical value used in calculating collective training readiness based on the E-Coded events that support the unit METL. CRP is a concise measure of unit training accomplishments. This numerical value is only a snapshot of training readiness at a specific time. As training is conducted, unit CRP will continuously change.

Condition. The condition describes the training situation or environment under which the training event or task will take place. Expands on the information in the title by identifying when, where and why the event or task will occur and what materials, personnel, equipment, environmental provisions, and safety constraints must be present to perform the event or task in a real-world environment. Commanders can modify the conditions of the event to best prepare their Marines to accomplish the assigned mission (e.g. in a desert environment; in a mountain environment; etc.).

Core Competency. Core competency is the comprehensive measure of a unit's ability to accomplish its assigned MET. It serves as the foundation of the T&R Program. Core competencies are those unit core capabilities and individual core skills that support the commander's METL and T/O mission statement. Individual competency is exhibited through demonstration of proficiency in specified core tasks and core plus tasks. Unit proficiency is measured through collective tasks.

Core Capabilities. Core capabilities are the essential functions a unit must be capable of performing during extended contingency/combat operations. Core unit capabilities are based upon mission essential tasks derived from operational plans; doctrine and established tactics; techniques and procedures.

Core Plus Capabilities. Core plus capabilities are advanced capabilities that are environment, mission, or theater specific. Core plus capabilities may entail high-risk, high-cost training for missions that are less likely to be assigned in combat.

Core Plus Skills. Core plus skills are those advanced skills that are environment, mission, rank, or billet specific. 2000-Level training is designed to make Marines proficient in core skills in a specific billet or at a specified rank at the Combat Ready level. 3000-8000-Level training produces combat leaders and fully qualified section members at the Combat Qualified level. Marines trained at the Combat Qualified level are those the

commanding officer feels are capable of accomplishing unit-level missions and of directing the actions of subordinates. Many core plus tasks are learned via MOJT, while others form the base for curriculum in career level MOS courses taught by the formal school.

D

Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). A comprehensive readiness reporting system that evaluates readiness on the basis of the actual missions and capabilities assigned to the forces. It is a capabilities-based, adaptive, near real-time reporting system for the entire Department of Defense.

Deferred Event. A T&R event that a commanding officer may postpone when in his or her judgment, a lack of logistic support, ammo, ranges, or other training assets requires a temporary exemption. CRP cannot be accrued for deferred "E-Coded" events.

Delinquent Event. An event becomes delinquent when a unit exceeds the sustainment interval for that particular event. The individual or unit must update the delinquent event by first performing all prerequisite events. When the unit commander deems that performing all prerequisite is unattainable, then the delinquent event will be re-demonstrated under the supervision of the appropriate evaluation authority.

E

E-Coded Event. An "E-Coded" event is a collective T&R event that is a noted indicator of capability or, a noted collective skill that contributes to the unit's ability to perform the supported MET. As such, only "E-Coded" events are assigned a CRP value and used to calculate a unit's CRP.

Evaluation. Evaluation is a continuous process that occurs at all echelons, during every phase of training and can be both formal and informal. Evaluations ensure that Marines and units are capable of conducting their combat mission. Evaluation results are used to reallocate resources, reprioritize the training plan, and plan for future training.

Event (Training). 1) An event is a significant training occurrence that is identified, expanded and used as a building block and potential milestone for a unit's training. An event may include formal evaluations. 2) An event within the T&R Program can be an individual training evolution, a collective training evolution or both. Through T&R events, the unit commander ensures that individual Marines and the unit progress from a combat capable status to a Fully Combat Qualified (FCQ) status.

Event Component. The major procedures (i.e., actions) that must occur to perform a Collective Event to standard.

Exercise Commander (EC). The Commanding General, Marine Expeditionary Force or his appointee will fill this role, unless authority is delegated to the respective commander of the Division, Wing, or FSSG. Responsibilities and functions of the EC include: 1) designate unit(s) to be evaluated, 2) may designate an exercise director, 3) prescribe exercise objectives and T&R events to be evaluated, 4) coordinate with commands or agencies external to the Marine Corps and adjacent Marine Corps commands, when required.

Exercise Director (ED). Designated by the EC to prepare, conduct, and report all evaluation results. Responsibilities and functions of the ED include: 1) Publish a letter of instruction (LOI) that: delineates the T&R events to be evaluated, establishes timeframe of the exercise, lists responsibilities of various elements participating in the exercise, establishes safety requirements/guidelines, and lists coordinating instructions. 2) Designate the TEC and TECG to operate as the central control agency for the exercise. 3) Assign evaluators, to include the senior evaluator, and ensure that those evaluators are properly trained. 4) Develop the general exercise scenario taking into account any objectives/events prescribed by the EC. 5) Arrange for all resources to include: training areas, airspace, aggressor forces, and other required support.

M

Marine Corps Ground Training and Readiness (T&R) Program. The T&R Program is the Marine Corps' primary tool for planning and conducting training, for planning and conducting training evaluation, and for assessing training readiness. The program will provide the commander with standardized programs of instruction for units within the ground combat, combat support, and combat service support communities. It consolidates the ITS, CTS, METL and other individual and unit training management tools. T&R is a program of standards that systematizes commonly accepted skills, is open to innovative change, and above all, tailors the training effort to the unit's mission. Further, T&R serves as a training guide and provides commanders an immediate assessment of unit combat readiness by assigning a CRP to key training events. In short, the T&R Program is a building block approach to training that maximizes flexibility and produces the best-trained Marines possible.

Mission Essential Task(s) MET(s). A MET is a collective task in which an organization must be proficient in order to accomplish an appropriate portion of its wartime mission(s). MET listings are the foundation for the T&R Manual; all events in the T&R Manual support a MET.

Mission Essential Task List (METL). Descriptive training document that provides units a clear, war fighting focused description of collective actions necessary to achieve wartime mission proficiency. The service-level METL, that which is used as the foundation of the T&R Manual, is developed using Marine Corps doctrine, operational plans, T/Os, UJTL, UNTL, and MCTL. For community based T&R Manuals, an occupational field METL is developed to focus the community's collective training standards. Commanders develop their unit METL from the service-level METL, operational plans, contingency plans, and SOPs.

O

Operational Readiness (DOD, NATO). OR is the capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.

P

Prerequisite Event. Prerequisites are the academic training and/or T&R events that must be completed prior to attempting the event.

R

Readiness (DOD). Readiness is the ability of U.S. military forces to fight and meet the demands of the national military strategy. Readiness is the synthesis of two distinct but interrelated levels: a) Unit readiness--The ability to provide capabilities required by combatant commanders to execute assigned missions. This is derived from the ability of each unit to deliver the outputs for which it was designed. b) Joint readiness--The combatant commander's ability to integrate and synchronize ready combat and support forces to execute assigned missions.

S

Section Skill Tasks. Section skills are those competencies directly related to unit functioning. They are group rather than individual in nature, and require participation by a section (S-1, S-2, S-3, etc).

Simulation Training. Simulators provide the additional capability to develop and hone core and core plus skills. Accordingly, the development of simulator training events for appropriate T&R syllabi can help maintain valuable combat resources while reducing training time and cost. Therefore, in cases where simulator fidelity and capabilities are such that simulator training closely matches that of actual training events, T&R Manual developers may include the option of using simulators to accomplish the training. CRP credit will be earned for E-Coded simulator events based on assessment of relative training event performance.

Standard. A standard is a statement that establishes criteria for how well a task or learning objective must be performed. The standard specifies how well, completely, or accurately a process must be performed or product produced. For higher-level collective events, it describes why the event is being done and the desired end-state of the event. Standards become more specific for lower-level events and outline the accuracy, time limits, sequencing, quality, product, process, restrictions, etc., that indicate the minimum acceptable level of performance required of the event. At a minimum, both collective and individual training standards consist of a task, the condition under which the task is to be performed, and the evaluation criteria that will be used to verify that the task has been performed to a satisfactory level.

Sustainment Training. Periodic retraining or demonstration of an event required maintaining the minimum acceptable level of proficiency or capability required to accomplish a training objective. Sustainment training goes beyond the entry-level and is designed to maintain or further develop proficiency in a given set of skills.

Systems Approach to Training (SAT). An orderly process for analyzing, designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating a unit's training program to ensure the unit, and the Marines of that unit acquire the knowledge and skills essential for the successful conduct of the unit's wartime missions.

T

Training Task. This describes a direct training activity that pertains to an individual Marine. A task is composed of 3 major components: a description of what is to be done, a condition, and a standard.

Technical Exercise Controller (TEC). The TEC is appointed by the ED, and usually comes from his staff or a subordinate command. The TEC is the senior evaluator within the TECG and should be of equal or higher grade than the commander(s) of the unit(s) being evaluated. The TEC is responsible for ensuring that the evaluation is conducted following the instructions contained in this order and MCO 1553.3A. Specific T&R Manuals are used as the source for evaluation criteria.

Tactical Exercise Control Group (TECG). A TECG is formed to provide subject matter experts in the functional areas being evaluated. The benefit of establishing a permanent TECG is to have resident, dedicated evaluation authority experience, and knowledgeable in evaluation technique. The responsibilities and functions of the TECG include: 1) developing a detailed exercise scenario to include the objectives and events prescribed by the EC/ED in the exercise LOI; 2) conducting detailed evaluator training prior to the exercise; 3) coordinating and controlling role players and aggressors; 4) compiling the evaluation data submitted by the evaluators and submitting required results to the ED; 5) preparing and conducting a detailed exercise debrief for the evaluated unit(s).

Training Plan. Training document that outlines the general plan for the conduct of individual and collective training in an organization for specified periods of time.

<p align="center">U</p>

Unit CRP. Unit CRP is a percentage of the E-Coded collective events that support the unit METL accomplished by the unit. Unit CRP is the average of all MET CRP.

Unit Evaluation. All units in the Marine Corps must be evaluated, either formally or informally, to ensure they are capable of conducting their combat mission. Informal evaluations should take place during all training events. The timing of formal evaluations is critical and should, when appropriate, be directly related to the units' operational deployment cycle. Formal evaluations should take place after the unit has been staffed with the majority of its personnel, has had sufficient time to train to individual and collective standards, and early enough in the training cycle so there is sufficient time to correctly identified weaknesses prior to deployment. All combat units and units' task organized for combat require formal evaluations prior to operational deployments.

Unit Training Management (UTM). Unit training management is the use of the SAT and Marine Corps training principles in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the unit on its wartime mission. UTM governs the major peacetime training activity of the Marine Corps and applies to all echelons of the Total Force.

<p align="center">W</p>

Waived Event. An event that is waived by a commanding officer when in his or her judgment, previous experience or related performance satisfies the requirement of a particular event.