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Subj: TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY TRAINING AND READINESS MANUAL

Ref: (a) MCO P3500.72A
(b) MCO 1553.3A
(c) MCO 3400.3F
(d) MCO 3500.27B W/Erratum
(e) MCRP 3-0A
(f) MCRP 3-0B
(g) MCO 1553.2B

Encl: TACP T&R Manual

1. Purpose. Per references (a), this Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual, contained in enclosure (1), establishes training standards, regulations, and policies regarding the training of Marines and assigned Navy personnel in the Tactical Air Controller occupational fields (8002/7502, and Joint Fire Observers).

2. Cancellation. NAVMC 3500.42A.

3. Scope

a. The Core Capability Mission Essential Task List in this manual is used in Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) for assessment and reporting of unit readiness. Units achieve training readiness for reporting in DRRS by gaining and sustaining proficiency in the training events in this manual at both the collective (unit) and individual levels.

b. 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 and assigned Navy personnel. Commanders will use reference (c) to incorporate Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense training into training plans and reference (d) to integrate Operational Risk Management. References (e) and (f) provide amplifying information for effective planning and management of training within the unit.

c. Formal school and training detachment commanders will use references (a) and (g) 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. Information. 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 (MTESD) (C 465), 1019 Elliot Road, Quantico, VA 22134.

5. Command. This manual is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

6. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.

T. M. MURRAY
By direction

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TACP T&R MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TACP T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1000. INTRODUCTION

1. The T&R Program is the Corps' primary tool for planning, conducting and evaluating training and assessing training readiness. Subject matter experts (SMEs) from the operating forces developed core capability Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs) for ground communities derived from the Marine Corps Task List (MCTL). T&R Manuals are built around these METLs and all events contained in T&R Manuals relate directly to this METL. 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. The T&R Manual contains the individual and collective training requirements to prepare units to accomplish their combat mission. The 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. The 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. The T&R Manual is designed for use by unit commanders to determine pre-deployment training requirements for Formal Learning Centers (FLCs) and Training Detachments to create courses of instruction. This directive focuses on individual and collective tasks performed by operating forces (OPFOR) units and supervised by personnel in the performance of unit Mission Essential Tasks (METs).

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. However, it is not necessary to have all individuals within a unit fully trained in order for that organization to accomplish its assigned tasks. Manpower shortfalls, temporary assignments, leave, or other factors outside the commander's control often affect the ability to conduct individual training. During these periods, unit readiness is enhanced if emphasis is placed on the individual training of Marines on-hand. Subsequently, these Marines will be mission ready and capable of executing as part of a team when the full complement of personnel is available.

2. Commanders will ensure that all tactical training is focused on their combat mission. The T&R Manual is a tool to help develop the unit's training plan. In most cases, unit training should focus on achieving unit proficiency in the core capabilities METL. However, commanders will adjust their training focus to support METLs associated with a major OPLAN/CONPLAN or named operation as designated by their higher commander and reported accordingly in the Defense Readiness Reporting System(DRRS). Tactical training will support the METL in use by the commander and be tailored to meet T&R standards. Commanders at all levels are responsible for effective combat training. The conduct of training in a professional manner consistent with Marine Corps standards cannot be over emphasized.

3. Commanders will provide personnel the opportunity to attend formal and operational level courses of instruction as required by this Manual. Attendance at all formal courses must enhance the warfighting capabilities of the unit as determined by the unit commander.

1002. UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT

1. Unit Training Management (UTM) is the application of the Systems Approach to Training (SAT) and the Marine Corps Training Principles in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the unit in preparation for the conduct of its wartime mission.

2. UTM focuses training on the tasks that are essential to a unit's wartime capabilities. The SAT process provides commanders with the requisite tools and techniques to analyze, design, develop, implement and evaluate the training of their unit. The Marine Corps Training Principles provide sound and proven direction and are flexible enough to accommodate the demands of local conditions. These principles are not inclusive, nor do they guarantee success. They are guides that commanders can use to manage unit-training programs. The Marine Corps training principles are:

- Train as you fight
- Make commanders responsible for training
- Use standards-based training
- Use performance-oriented training
- Use mission-oriented training
- Train the MAGTF to fight as a combined arms team
- Train to sustain proficiency
- Train to challenge

3. In order to maintain an efficient, effective training program, it is imperative that commanders at every level fully understand and implement UTM. Guidance for UTM and the process for establishing effective UTM programs are contained in references (b), (e), and (f).

1003. SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING

1. 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).

2. Marines are expected to maintain proficiency in the training events for their MOS at the appropriate grade or billet to which assigned. Leaders are responsible for recording the training achievements of their Marines. Whether it involves individual or collective training events, they must ensure proficiency is sustained by requiring retraining of each event at or before expiration of the designated sustainment interval. Performance of the training event, however, is not sufficient to ensure combat readiness. Leaders at all levels must evaluate the performance of their Marines and the unit as they complete training events, and only record successful accomplishment of training based upon the evaluation. The goal of evaluation is to ensure that correct methods are employed to achieve the desired standard, or the Marines understand how they need to improve in order to attain the standard. Leaders must determine whether credit for completing a training event is recorded if the standard was not achieved. While successful accomplishment is desired, debriefing of errors can result in successful learning that will allow ethical recording of training event completion. 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.

3. 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. References (a) and (f) provide further guidance on the conduct of informal and formal evaluations using the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program.

1004. ORGANIZATION. T&R Manuals are organized in one of two methods: unit-based or community-based. Unit-based are written to support a type unit (i.e., Infantry, Artillery, Tanks, etc). Community-based are written to support an Occupational Field, a group of related Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs), or billets within an organization (i.e. EOD, NBC, Intel, etc). T&R Manuals are comprised of chapters that contain unit METs, collective training standards (CTS), and individual training standards (ITS) for each MOS, billet, etc.

1005. T&R EVENT CODING. An event contained within a T&R Manual is an individual or collective training standard. This section explains each of the components of a 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.

1. Event Code. 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.

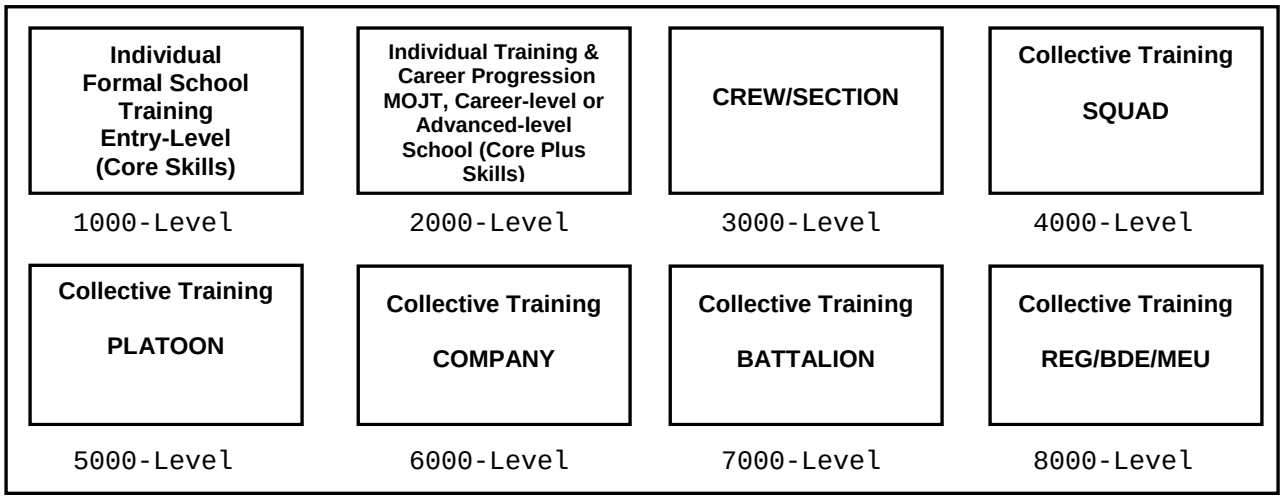

Figure 1: T&R Event Levels

d. Event acronyms will be from the following list:

SUP-Supporting Arms
OAS-Offensive Air Support
AS-Assault Support
AER-Aerial Reconnaissance
EW-Electronic Warfare
ASM-Air Space Management
OPS-Unit Operations
FSPT-Fire Support
MAN-Maneuver
INTG-Integration
IUT-Instructor Under Training
CHK-Events Evaluated for Certifications

e. The letter S preceding the event code indicates the event is to take place in a simulation environment specified as an event condition.

(1) Grouping. 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 the 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, then the events should start 4431-ADMN-1001 and run through 1007. Next, the Bulk Fuel events, BUFL should start at 4431-BUFL-1001.

(2) Sequencing. A numerical code is assigned to each individual (1000-2000-level) or collective (3000-9000-level) training event. The first number identifies the size of the unit performing the event, as depicted in figure 1-1. The second number is available for T&R Manuals with collective events that support those in other manuals to identify the echelon of unit being supported by a particular collective event. If a collective event is *supported* by other events or is *performed in general support without regard to echelon*, then a zero "0" will be utilized as the second number. For example: 0231-TGT-3801 would refer to an event conducted by a four Marine Targeting Cell supporting a Regiment or Group, 0231-TGT-3001 would represent an event the Targeting Cell does in support of any sized unit. The event would not be labeled 0231-TGT-8001 because that would imply that a regiment sized targeting unit was performing some task. This is not possible, since no intelligence unit organizes in a unit larger than a Battalion. EXCEPTION: Events that relate to staff planning, to the 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 Forces (MAGTF) Command Element (CE) events. Marine Expeditionary Units (MEU) CE events will be numbered 90XX – 93XX. Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) CE events will be numbered 94XX – 96XX. Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) CE events will be numbered 97XX – 99XX.

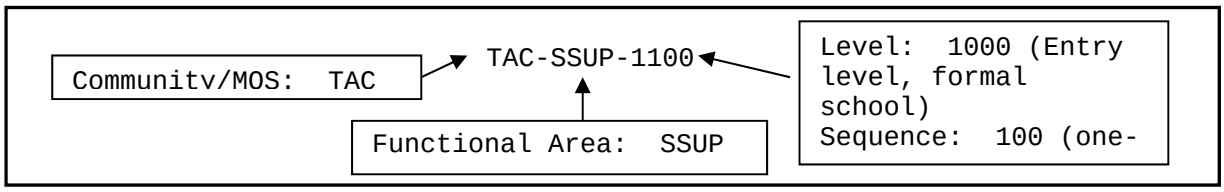

Figure 2: T&R Manual Coding

1006. 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. CRP 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 “Evaluation-Coded” (E-Coded) Events. E-Coded Events and unit CRP calculation are described in follow-on paragraphs. CRP achieved through the completion of E-Coded Events is directly relevant to readiness assessment in DRRS.

4. Individual combat readiness is assessed as the percentage of required individual events in which a Marine is current. This translates as the percentage of training events for his/her MOS and grade that the Marine successfully completes within the directed sustainment interval. Individual skills are developed through a combination of 1000-level training (entry-level formal school courses), individual on-the-job training in 2000-level events, and follow-on formal school training. Skill proficiency is maintained by retraining in each event per the specified sustainment interval.

1007. 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. Using the battalion-based (unit) model, the battalion (7000-level) has collective events that directly support a MET on the METL. These collective events are E-Coded and 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. 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 4 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%

1008. T&R EVENT COMPOSITION

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 ideally, one object.

3. Evaluation 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. E-Coded events are derived from the training measures of effectiveness for the METs for units that must report readiness in the 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 occupation field drafting the T&R Manual, even if those events are not listed as Measure of Effectiveness (MOEs) in a MET.

5. Sustainment Interval. This is the period, expressed in number of months, between evaluation or retraining requirements. Competencies and capabilities acquired through the accomplishment of training events are to be refreshed at pre-determined intervals. It is essential that these intervals be adhered to in order to ensure Marines maintain proficiency.

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 it use is strongly encouraged for collective events. This field can be of great value guiding a FLC 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. Standard. 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. Event Components/Performance Steps. Description of the actions that the event is composed of, or a list of subordinate, included T&R event codes and event descriptions. The event components help the user determine what must be accomplished and to properly plan for the event. 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 operating forces.

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. After the publication of this order, all component events will identify the behaviors required in plain English but also by citing the precise event number the component event refers to, unless that component event only occurs as part of the collective event where it is listed. This

provision will allow for specific events to be chained together in order to provide greater granularity for units and Marines executing the events, and clarity for those charged with evaluating unit performance.

12. Prerequisite Events. 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.

13. Chained Events. Collective T&R events are supported by lower-level collective and individual T&R events. This enables unit leaders to effectively identify subordinate T&R events that ultimately support specific mission essential tasks. When the accomplishment of any upper-level events, by their nature, result in the performance of certain subordinate and related events, the events are "chained." The completion of chained events will update sustainment interval credit (and CRP for E-Coded events) for the related subordinate level events.

14. Related ITEs. A list of all of the Individual Training Events (1000-2000-level events) that support the event.

15. Initial Training Setting. All individual events will designate the setting at which the skill is first taught, either at the FLC, in the OPFOR as MOJT, or via a distance learning product (DL).

16. References. 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.

17. Distance Learning Products. Distance learning products include: Individual Multimedia Instruction (IMI), Computer-Based Training (CBT), Marine Corps Institute (MCI), etc. This notation is included when, in the opinion of the TRMG in consultation with the MTSD representative, the event can be taught via one of these media vice attending a formal course of instruction or receiving MOJT.

18. Support Requirements. 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 occupational field representatives will be careful not to "double count" ammunition that might be employed in the performance of individual and collective events that are chained.

19. Suitability of Simulation/Simulators/DL products. If the TRMG determines that an event can be trained to standard by use of simulation, simulator or a DL product, this will be noted in the event title in a parenthetical remark. Figure 1-3 contains all acceptable codes. The specific simulation, simulator or DL product that is acceptable for training will be noted in the description block and in Supporting Requirements block.

Code	Requirement
L	Event shall be performed in a live training environment.
S	Event performed with simulation and/or simulator, particularly when it is unsafe to conduct the training in a live environment and when supporting live training used as a capstone event to a training continuum that includes academics, simulation-based, and live training.
S/L	Event performed with simulation and/or simulator preferred/live optional. If the resources available do not allow for live training to occur, simulation-based training can assist in maintaining proficiency and provide a means to temporarily fill those identified training gaps.
DL	Event shall be performed by self-paced, technology-enabled training (i.e. MarineNet).
DL/L	Event may be performed by self-paced, technology enabled training or in a live environment.

Figure 1-3

20. Miscellaneous

a. This field provides space for any additional information that will assist in the planning and execution of the event. Units and FLCS 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

b. An example of a T&R event is provided in figure 1-4.

0321-PAT-4101: Conduct Team Planning

EVALUATION CODED: YES SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

DESCRIPTION: The unit is conducting tactical operations. The unit has been issued a warning order to conduct reconnaissance patrols to collect information and to conduct normal security patrols. The patrol will be conducted on a 24-hour basis. This event may be trained to standard using the XYZ simulation program available at all MISTC locations.

CONDITION: When given a Warning Order, Patrol Order or Frag Order.

STANDARD: Prior to commencement of exercise or operation, so that subordinates have 2/3 of the total time before step-off for planning, to include all elements of the plan.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Receive Warning Order or Patrol Order.
2. Analyze for Mission using commander's guidance, METT-TSL, KOCOA.
3. Analyze the mission and available information to identify specific tasks with respect to commander's guidance, METT-TSL and KOCOA.
4. Create the plan.

RELATED ITES:

0321-PAT –1102	0321-PAT –1101	0321-COMM-1207	0321-FSPT-2301
0321-FSPT-2302	0321-FSPT-2303	0321-SURV-1403	

REFERENCES:
1. FMFM 6-4 Marine Rifle Company
2. MCWP 3-11.3 Scouting and Patrolling
3. MCRP 2-15.1 DRAFT Ground Reconnaissance Handbook

1009. CBRNE TRAINING

1. All personnel assigned to the operating force must be trained in chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive weapons (CBRNE) 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 CBRNE attacks. Basic operating standards are those that the individual, and collectively the unit, must perform to continue operations in an NBC environment.

2. In order to develop and maintain the ability to operate in a CBRNE environment, CBRNE training is an integral part of the training plan and events in this T&R Manual. Units should train under CBRNE 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 operating force must be capable of performing their assigned mission in “every climate

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. For the purposes of this manual night training is defined as training conducted subsequent to end of evening nautical twilight (EENT) and prior to beginning of morning nautical twilight (BMNT). To ensure units are capable of accomplishing their mission at night as well as during the day, they must train under the more difficult limited visibility conditions. All events in this T&R Manual will be conducted during day, night or during conditions of limited visibility as specified. When there is limited training time available, night training should be conducted in lieu of day training.

1011. OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM)

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

2. Commanders, leaders, maintainers, planners, and schedulers shall integrate risk assessment in the decision-making process and implement hazard controls to reduce risk to acceptable levels. Applying the ORM process will reduce mishaps, lower costs, and provide for more efficient use of resources. ORM assists the commander in conserving lives and resources and avoiding unnecessary risk, making an informed decision to implement a course of action (COA), identifying feasible and effective control measures where specific measures do not exist, and providing reasonable alternatives for mission accomplishment. Most importantly, ORM assists the commander in determining the balance between training realism and unnecessary risks in training, the impact of training operations on the environment, and the adjustment of training plans to fit the level of proficiency and experience of Sailors/Marines and leaders. Further guidance for ORM can be found in references (b), and (d).

1012. MARINE CORPS GROUND T&R PROGRAM

1. The Marine Corps Ground T&R Program continues to evolve. The vision for Ground T&R Program is to publish a T&R Manual for every readiness-reporting unit so that core capability METs are clearly defined with supporting collective training standards, and to publish community-based T&R Manuals for all occupational fields whose personnel augment other units to increase their combat and/or logistic capabilities. The vision for this program includes plans to provide a Marine Corps training management information system that enables tracking of unit and individual training accomplishments by unit commanders and small unit leaders, automatically computing CRP for both units and individual Marines based upon MOS and rank (or billet). Linkage of T&R Events to the MCTL, through the core capability METs, has enabled objective assessment of training readiness in the DRRS.

2. DRRS measures and reports on the readiness of military forces and the supporting infrastructure to meet missions and goals assigned by the Secretary of Defense. With unit CRP based on the unit's training toward its METs, the CRP will provide a more accurate picture of a unit's readiness. This will give fidelity to future funding requests and factor into the allocation of resources. Additionally, the Ground T&R Program will help to ensure training remains focused on mission accomplishment and that training readiness reporting is tied to units' METLs.

1013. TACP T&R SPECIFICS

1. Aviation Integration Training Continuum

a. The intent of the TACP T&R program is development of unit warfighting capabilities through a standardized program of instruction for unit and individual training. This manual prescribes a continuum of training that will ensure units and individuals build and maintain proficiency in the skills and capabilities required for the effective operational integration of aviation.

b. This manual establishes aviation integration policies specific to Marine units and individuals. Unit level, individual and collective training is constructed in such a way as to provide flexibility for units to focus on anticipated mission sets while accomplishing qualification requirements and collective training.

2. Progressive Approach. This manual applies an academic to simulation to live execution training progression, from knowledge based academic instruction through individual performance-based graduate level and collective training.

a. Prior to commencing the Core Skills Introduction phase of training, individuals accomplish academic and simulation training based upon their background and experience level. The Core Skills Introduction Phase prepares students for unit Managed-on-the-Job Training (MOJT). At the completion of the Core Skill Introduction phase (2000 codes), TACP members meet the requirements of the Joint Close Air Support Action Plan Memorandum of Agreement (JCAS AP MOA) and JCAS Joint Fires Observer MOA (JFO MOA) and are certified Joint Terminal Attack Controllers (SMOS 7502 or 8002) or Joint Fires Observers respectively. The Core Skills Designation Syllabus, conducted and evaluated at the unit level (specified 2100 codes) by a JTAC-E or WTI, is required to fully prepare individuals to integrate aviation in support of unit operations without specified instructor supervision. Completion of the MOJT of the Core Skills Designation Phase (all 2100 codes) is required for designation as a JFO, JTAC, FAC, or Air Officer by the commanding officer.

b. Collective training is tied directly to the Infantry T&R METL, and is applicable to regimental and battalion (8000 and 7000 codes) E-Coded events. Accomplishment of this training is essential to developing unit competencies for the integration of aviation and assessment of this training now contributes to infantry unit CRP. Training at the fire support team (FiST) and company level (3000 and 6000-level, respectively) provides the foundation upon which battalion and regimental capabilities are founded.

1014. MARINE TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY

1. The Tactical Air Control Party within Marine Corps infantry battalions enables dispersed and simultaneous operations, and balances the requirement for individuals trained to control aviation delivered fires with the need to maintain broad aviation integration expertise. Three FACs (7502) and three JFOs are personnel permanently assigned to the infantry battalion. Three JTACs (8002) and six JFOs are personnel attached to the infantry battalion from the artillery regiment. Separate battalions may have a different T/O distribution based on the commander's mission analysis and personnel manning differences.

a. Weapons and Tactics Instructor (WTI) 8077. A SNCO or Officer graduate of MAWTS-1 Air Officer Department (AOD) WTI. The WTI has completed the transformation from an individual trained in terminal attack control to an experienced aviation integrator and aviation integration training manager.

(1) Each assigned regimental and MEU Air Officer shall attend MAWTS-1 AOD WTI. At the regimental and MEU level, WTIs shall supervise the development and implementation of subordinate unit collective and individual aviation integration training and shall facilitate the training and evaluation of adjacent units.

(2) The WTI fulfills the JTACE and JFOE requirements set forth in the JCAS AP MOAs and shall conduct 18-month evaluations for WTIs/JTACEs and can conduct evaluations for JTACs/JFOs within Marine Corps units. Due to the graduate level training and education of a USMC WTI, the Joint requirement for one year of operational experience as a qualified JTAC is satisfied.

(3) Civilian contractors or DOD civilian personnel will not normally act as a WTI. However, waivers to this policy will be considered by CG TECOM on a case by case basis. Requests for waiver shall be submitted to CG TECOM via Commanding Officer, MAWTS-1, and shall detail the circumstances that necessitate the waiver, and the designations of the individual. Disposition of waiver requests will be provided by CG TECOM via naval message.

2. For the purposes of this Manual the term JTAC refers to all designated JTACs who are members of the TACP. Use of the respective SMOS indicates that a distinction between aviator and non-aviator is relevant. The Marine Tactical Air Control Party consists of:

a. Air Officer (AO) 7502.

(1) An aviator designated as a JTAC per this manual is assigned to a non-aviation unit. The AO integrates all functions of aviation during the planning and execution of ground operations, and is prepared to conduct required liaison with aviation units. While the Air Officer's responsibilities are based on the integration of the six functions of aviation, the focus of his efforts will be largely dependent upon the echelon of command to which he is assigned. The Air Officer is a primary staff officer and is designated by name in writing.

(2) The AO is the unit commander's primary advisor on the integration and employment of aviation, and unit aviation integrators. The AO is principally responsible to the commander for the training management and currency of unit FACs, JTACs, JFOs, and TACP ROs.

b. Assistant Air Officer (AAO) 7502. An aviator designated as a JTAC, assigned to a non-aviation unit. The AAO is assigned to assist the AO in his duties and is prepared to assume them. The AAO enables continuous aviation integration at the battalion level during combat or contingency operations.

c. Forward Air Controller (FAC) 7502. An aviator designated as a JTAC assigned to a non-aviation unit. The FAC is prepared to integrate all functions of aviation during the planning and execution of ground operations, and is prepared to conduct required liaison with aviation units.

d. Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) 8002. An individual with a ground combat arms background. The JTAC coordinates, integrates and directs actions of combat aircraft engaged in Close Air Support (CAS) and other offensive air support (OAS) operations.

e. Joint Fires Observer (JFO). A graduate of a Marine Corps FLC JFO Course of Instruction who is trained to request, adjust, and control surface-to-surface indirect fire, provide targeting information in support of Type 2 and 3 terminal attack control, and perform autonomous terminal guidance operations.

f. Radio Operator (RO) 0621. A Marine communicator assigned as an integral member of the TACP, responsible for ensuring required connectivity of the TACP, who is trained in the function and employment of the complete suite of TACP equipment.

3. Prerequisite Requirements.

(1) See appendix E.

4. Certification Requirements.

(1) The minimum standards for JTAC certification are established by the JCAS AP MOA.

(2) JTACs certified by an accredited curriculum other than a Marine Corps Formal Learning Center TACP Course may receive the 7502 or 8002 MOS upon completion of the appropriate syllabus detailed in Appendix E of this manual.

i. Qualification Requirements. Maintenance of qualification per the JCAS AP MOA requires 6 successful controls completed within the previous six month period, and accomplishment of all recurring evaluation requirements. Sustainment of the Core Skills Designation Phase is required to maintain qualification as a USMC JTAC.

(1) The 6 controls must consist of the following:

- 2 Type 1 controls

- 1 Type 2 control *
- 3 fixed-wing controls
- 1 control must expend live or training ordnance
- 1 control must employ a ground laser designator
- 2 controls in a non-permissive threat environment
- 1 control must be at night **

*Remote observer (JFO) or video downlink may be used when available.

** Units deployed to or stationed at extreme latitudes (>49 deg) may defer the night control for qualification until night sorties can be executed.

(2) Units with a simulation device accredited in accordance with the JCAS AP MOA may replace 2 live terminal attack controls per 6 month period. The following live controls will not be replaced by simulation: 3 fixed-wing, 2 Type 1, 1 Type 2, 1 night, 1 expenditure of live or training ordnance, and 2 non-permissive controls.

1015. DESIGNATION

1. Designations. Designation by the commanding officer (O-5 or above) indicates a unique staff role, and increased responsibility within the unit. Individuals with the below designations are also essential elements of the standardized and progressive continuum of training established by this manual. Designation of an individual as unit Air Officer, JTAC Instructor (JTACI), JFO Evaluator (JFOE), JFO Instructor (JFOI), Previously Qualified Terminal Attack Controller (PTAC), and JTAC Evaluator (JTACE) indicates responsibilities beyond that of FAC or JTAC, as described below. Each requires a designation from the commander initiated by a WTI, inserted into the IPR, confirming that the individual has met required prerequisites and performance standards. Designation will come after the completion of the Core Skills Designation Phase. The designation letter must be in accordance with Appendix G of this manual. Events in the Core Skills Designation syllabus can only be waived by CG TECOM, though they may be deferred. Deferral of events may only be approved by the first 0-6 in the chain of command with a risk analysis provided in accordance with Appendix G of this manual. Deferral cannot be accomplished by direction.

a. Qualified Air Officers, FACs, JTACs, PTACs and JFOs will be designated by the Commanding Officer.

b. JTAC Instructor(JTACI) – A JTAC who is designated an instructor of JTAC trainees. Only a JTACI shall supervise the Core Skills Introductory (2000) Phase of training JTACs.

(1) A JTACI requires at least one year of operational experience as a designated JTAC or FAC(A) prior to designation as a JTACI, and is designated by the Commanding Officer of a Marine Corps Formal Learning Center that conducts JTAC/TACP Training. JTACIs within the OPFOR may only perform the duties of a JTACI when supervising JTACs that have gone unqualified for 24 months or more.

(2) Civilian contractors or DOD civilian personnel may serve as a JTACI provided the requirements set forth in paragraph above are met.

c. JTAC Evaluator (JTACE). A designated SNCO or Officer that is a Close Air Support SME at the unit level with at least one year of operational experience as a JTAC/FAC(A) who has completed an upgrade evaluation by the WTI 8077 and is designated by the unit commander. The JTACE can conduct 18-month evaluations for JTACs/JFOs and supervise the initial Core Skills Designation Phase syllabus within Marine Corps units.

d. JFO Instructor (JFOI). A JFOI is a joint fires SME at a JFO certifying schoolhouse designated by the schoolhouse commander to instruct all joint mission tasks (JMT) listed in the JFO MOA. A JFOI must have a minimum of one year operational experience in a joint fires duty area. Additional minimum requirements for designation as a JFOI:

(1) Must have graduated from an accredited JFO Course, or

(2) Must audit a JFO Course of Instruction, and one of the following:

(a) Have graduated from a FAC(A) course of instruction

(b) Have graduated from an accredited JTAC course

e. JFO Evaluator (JFOE). An Officer, SNCO, or Sergeant that is a joint fires SME at the unit level designated by the unit commander as a JFO-E, who has attended the JFO or TACP course, and has at least one year of operational experience as a JFO, or JTAC.

f. Previously Qualified TAC (PTAC). An individual with greater than 2 years previous operational experience as a qualified TAC who no longer maintains qualification in accordance with the JTAC or FAC(A) MOA, and designated as a PTAC by the unit commander to perform functions of a qualified TAC during JFO simulation training.

g. When a FAC/JTAC is designated, following successful execution of Core Skills Designation events, this fulfills the previous requirement for “TAC-QUAL-2601” per NAVMC 3500.42A 13 May 2011. Henceforth, any requirement for TAC-QUAL-2601 will be satisfied by the Core Skills Designation syllabus.

1016. TRAINING POLICIES

1. Individual Training

a. A WTI or JTACE shall supervise the initial completion of the Core Skills Designation Phase delineated in Chapters 4 and 5 of this manual.

(1) When supervising undesignated individuals or trainees during live-fire events, the supervising JTAC/JTACI shall be physically co-located with the undesignated individual, in a position to observe and assume control of the training, and possess the appropriate communication equipment required to do so.

(2) When a designated WTI, JTACE or JTACI is operating in a supervisory role with an undesignated individual, both the undesignated individual and the supervising JTAC may log the same control.

(3) When a designated JTAC, who is resident at MAWTS-1 or Tactical Training Exercise Control Group (TTECG), is operating in a supervisory or instructional role, the supervising JTAC may log the same control(s) and T&R event code(s) as the qualified JTAC being supervised/instructed.

(4) A control which involves both a designated JTAC and a designated FAC(A) may be counted only by the individual who has terminal attack control authority at the time, regardless if the FAC(A) is operating as an extension of the JTAC or the Air Officer.

b. At a minimum, JTAC qualified individuals shall complete a successful evaluation conducted by a JCAS AP MOA compliant JTACE and standardization check every 18 months by a designated WTI or JTACE.

c. Re-qualification Process. JTACs who fail to comply with currency or evaluation requirements lose their qualification.

(1) Personnel who fail the 18-month evaluation shall complete a training program designed by a WTI and assigned by the unit commanding officer. Additionally, these personnel must complete a re-evaluation before serving as a JTAC without supervision.

(2) Fewer than 24 months unqualified - To regain qualification, a JTAC must complete, at a minimum, the number and category (e.g. appropriate night, fixed wing, ordnance, etc.) of controls the individual failed to accomplish in the previous 6 months under the supervision of a qualified JTAC.

(3) 24 months or more unqualified. Previously designated JTACs, FACs, and Air Officers returning to an operating force billet who have previously completed the Core Skills Introduction Syllabus, but have not performed MOS duties within the preceding 24 months shall complete the Individual Training Events of the Core Skills Introduction (2000-Level) through the mastery standards specified in the JCAS AP MOA - JTAC. The Formal Learning Center will evaluate the previous experience of the student being considered and tailor the training to provide increased emphasis on the evaluation of skills associated with changes in JTAC equipment and JTAC Tactics, Techniques and Procedures since the last period of JTAC designation. The individual will complete the number and type of controls outlined in the JCAS AP MOA – JTAC under the supervision of a JTACI at their unit. . Upon successful completion of those controls the Marine will be eligible to begin the Core Skill Designation Syllabus, completion of which will in turn allow designation as a JTAC by the unit CO. An unqualified WTI will receive a TAC-RQD-2602 from MAWTS-1 prior to performing duties as a WTI.

d. Qualified 7502s maintaining currency as a FAC(A) shall accomplish a WTI prescribed refresher syllabus prior to designation by commanding officer, at a minimum a Standardization Check will be performed.

e. Deployment Currency. JTACs/JFOs deployed in support of combat/contingency operations are considered qualified for the duration of the deployment. Upon return JTACs/JFOs who did not meet currency requirements during the deployment are considered unqualified and shall complete the number and category (e.g. appropriate night, fixed wing, ordnance, etc.) of controls requirements the individual failed to accomplish in the previous 6 months.

2. Unit Training

a. This manual equips commanders and staffs to make informed decisions in operational environments regarding the integration of aviation, by requiring certain academic periods of instruction and exposure to specific MAGTF aviation integration elements during training. This exposure, and the assessment of its accomplishment, is essential to the development of unit competencies for the integration of aviation throughout the elements of the MAGTF.

b. Unqualified personnel shall not conduct terminal attack control operations unless under the supervision of a designated JTAC.

c. Individual training requirements should be accomplished in conjunction with collective training events whenever possible.

3. Augment Personnel

a. TTECG and MAWTS-1 will each maintain a minimum of one JTACI. The JTACI initial training syllabus, recurring training specified by the Individual Training Event sustainment interval, and designation letter will be provided by the Formal Learning Center Commanding Officer. The TTECG and MAWTS-1 JTACI will complete the Marine Corps Formal Learning Center instruction of TAC-IUT-2530.

b. Marine Corps Formal Learning Centers instructing a TACP Course shall maintain a minimum of one WTI to conduct 18-month standardization checks of instructor staff. The MAWTS-1 Air Officer Department will conduct the 18-month standardization check for Formal Learning Center WTIs.

c. TTECG shall maintain a minimum of one WTI. The 18-month standardization check of TTECG WTIs will be conducted by the MAWTS-1 Air Officer Department.

4. Policy Deviations. CG TECOM is the approval authority for deviations from T&R Policies to include the policies implemented by this Manual. CG TECOM is not authorized to waive any joint policy implemented by the JCAS AP MOA – JTAC.

1017. SYLLABUS STRUCTURE

1. Core Skill Introduction. Core Skill Introduction training consists of the academic, simulation, live events, and evaluations in a formal learning center curricula for JFOs or JTACs. This training can only be conducted by a designated JTACI of a jointly accredited Marine Corps Formal Learning Center.

a. Core Skill Designation and Designation Plus. Core Skill Designation and Designation Plus training consists of those academic, simulated, and live events conducted at the unit level, usually during MOJT which finish the individual's preparation to integrate aviation in operational environments.

2. Core Capabilities Training. The collective training detailed in Chapter 3 of this manual is designed to develop and maintain for the unit as a whole those competencies required to integrate aviation in operational environments and during combat operations. As with the individual training progression this phase requires an academic foundation and progresses to simulation and live events.

1018. EVENT PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. Documentation. T&R requirements shall be documented and filed in Individual Performance Records (IPRs) in accordance with Appendix G.

a. Evaluation of Core Skill Introduction events shall only be conducted by Marine Corps Formal Learning Center JTACIs and JFOIs.

b. A graded evaluation sheet (Training Form) is required for all initial Core Skills training as the JTAC or JFO progresses through each T&R syllabus phase. Evaluation of initial Core Skills Designation codes shall be conducted by a WTI, JTACE, or JFOE who has completed the Core Skills Designation Syllabus in accordance with this manual.

4. Logging of Events. Many of the Core Skills Designation Phase and collective events are designed to be conducted simultaneously with other codes. Multiple codes for a single event may be logged, provided all of the mission performance standards are achieved during the execution of the event. Individual events have recommendations under the administrative comments for initial execution.

5. Successful Terminal Attack Control. For the purpose of this document, control of a single CAS aircraft attack that results in the terminal attack controller issuing "cleared hot," "cleared to engage," "continue dry," or "abort" shall be considered 1 terminal attack control.

6. Controls per attack brief. Only 2 controls per CAS attack brief (9-line) may be counted.

7. Dry Close Air Support (Dry CAS). Training conducted with live CAS aircraft which does not include the release of any ordnance. Dry CAS contributes to live certification and currency training. Dry CAS is not to be confused with simulation.

8. Ordnance. Any munitions employed from an aircraft (includes inert).

1019. TACP TRAINING MANAGEMENT

1. Individual Training Philosophy

a. JTACs and JFOs assigned to Marine Corps units are not qualified to integrate aviation in operational environments until they have completed the Core Skills Designation Phase.

2. Qualification Management

a. At the unit level Air Officers and individual JTACs are responsible for ensuring the minimum number and required elements of terminal attack controls are achieved in accordance with the standards set forth in this manual, and the JCAS AP MOA. While the preponderance of the Core Skills Designation codes lends themselves to the inclusion of CAS training that will contribute to currency, a specific number of controls is not defined for any one event. Design and implementation of training that accomplishes required events, while maintaining qualification of individual controllers, is the responsibility of the unit and its Air Officer.

b. T&R Syllabus Evaluation. Establishment of standardized evaluation procedures provides commanders with an effective management tool for monitoring the progress of their personnel. Evaluation forms shall be kept in Individual Performance Records (IPR) per Appendix G.

3. Qualification Evaluation. A WTI shall supervise the unit evaluation program. JTACs and JFOs shall be evaluated every 18 months by a qualified JTACE or JFOE in accordance with the appropriate AP MOA. The evaluation shall include a detailed review of the individual's IPR. 7502s and 8002s shall also complete a standardization check every 18 months by a USMC WTI or JTACE. The standardization check is intended to be completed using simulation but may be conducted live. The standardization check can be conducted in conjunction with the 18 month evaluation if executed live and with a USMC WTI or JTACE.

4. Designation Management

a. Copies of designation letters signed by the unit commanding officer shall be included in IPRs per Appendix G.

b. JTAC Designation Status Tracking. Units shall maintain a JTAC and JFO designation status record/log of all 7502/8002 MOS individuals in their respective unit per Appendix G.

5. Individual Performance Records (IPR)

a. All training shall be documented and maintained in IPRs per Appendix G. IPRs should be maintained by the respective unit level Air Officer. The Air Officer is responsible for proper training and ensuring that individuals maintain required qualification obligations.

b. JTAC designation shall be recorded in IPRs per Appendix G.

c. JFO designation shall be recorded in IPRs per Appendix G.

6. Unit Inspection Process. The health of any Marine Corps program is directly related to the amount of oversight. An annual inspection of unit JTAC and JFO standardization and record keeping will be conducted by the WTI or JTACE of an adjacent or higher unit.

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX

2000. MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS LIST (METL)

1. The preponderance of aviation integration is conducted in support of or in conjunction with infantry unit training and operations. Therefore, the below listed Infantry METs (IAW the Infantry T&R) will serve as the TACP METL for collective aviation integration training within the Ground Combat Element.

2. During core capability training the performance steps delineated in this manual shall be included in the evaluation of related regimental 8000, battalion 7000 and company 6000-level training codes when aviation is to be integrated. Infantry T&R events which are E-Coded, and will include aviation, shall include evaluation of the ability to integrate aviation in accordance with the standards set forth in this manual.

3. The Infantry Mission Essential Tasks in paragraph 4, in accordance with the Infantry T&R, are supported by the collective training events delineated in this document.

4. Infantry Battalion and Regiment METL for the TACP.

MARINE CORPS TASK LIST	CORE METL
MCT 1.12.1	Conduct Amphibious Operations
MCT 1.6.1	Conduct Offensive Operations
MCT 1.6.4	Conduct Defensive Operations
MCT 1.14	Conduct Stability Operations

5. The tables in paragraph 6 list the E-Coded events that are most likely to include the integration of aviation, the conduct of which would require reference to this manual.

6. Since many of the METs are duplicated the matrix below is consolidated and reflects the appropriate supporting E-Coded Events for each MET.

MET 1	**MCT 1.12.1 Conduct Amphibious Operations**
TAC-INTG-3001	Integrate an OAS section in support of ground maneuver
MET 2	**MCT 1.6.1 Conduct Offensive Operations**
TAC-INTG-3001	Integrate an OAS section in support of ground maneuver
MET 3	**MCT 1.6.4 Conduct Defensive Operations**
TAC-INTG-3001	Integrate an OAS section in support of ground maneuver
MET 4	**MCT 1.14 Conduct Stability Operations**
TAC-INTG-3001	Integrate an OAS section in support of ground maneuver

TACP T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

COLLECTIVE TASKS

CHAPTER 3

COLLECTIVE TASKS

3000. CORE CAPABILITY TRAINING

1. Integration of aviation in operational environments requires understanding and experience of decision-makers as well as JTACs. A unit-level capacity to integrate aviation, especially aviation fires, can only be developed during unit-level training.

2. At the regimental and battalion level, the collective codes outlined below are linked to specific corresponding events of the Infantry T&R. When those codes of the Infantry T&R are to include the integration of aviation, the standards and performance steps of the below events shall be considered a requirement and will be incorporated.

3. Assessment of those 8000- and 7000-level events that are E-coded shall include assessment of the corresponding performance standards when aviation is a component of the assessed event.

3001. CONCEPT FOR COLLECTIVE TRAINING

1. The collective training events set forth in this chapter are blended with corresponding/related codes delineated in the Infantry T&R (NAVMC 3500.44), and build on them in order to develop, at the respective unit level, an understanding of the complexities and comprehensiveness of aviation integration, as well as a capacity to employ the full spectrum of available aviation in support of operations. A progressive approach is employed, wherein academics are taught to a specific unit audience, simulation infrastructure is leveraged to conduct partial task training at the small unit level, and dynamic live training events are then conducted which build upon the foundation developed with academics and simulation. This will create an overlap of collective and individual events resulting in an enhanced training value of those events.

2. Collective events do not include ordnance specifics and quantities. Individual codes required for qualification, designation and currency should be conducted in conjunction with or as part of collective events to the extent possible. Specific ordnance and aircraft requirements are detailed in Chapters 3-5 of this manual. While chained events are not specifically listed in the collective codes, the collective events provide opportunities for individual events to take place concurrently and should be simultaneously accomplished.

3002. REGIMENTAL LEVEL ACADEMICS

1. Regimental level aviation integration requires a foundation of

understanding that is best established during academic periods of instruction. Regimental academic training should be conducted by the regimental or MEU WTI, air officer or assistant air officer prior to training events intended to integrate aviation into regimental/MEU operations. The training audience should include, but is not limited to, the regimental commanding officer, executive officer, operations officer, fire support coordinator, and members of the regimental fires approval chain.

Required Academics – baseline for all collective events:

6 Functions of Marine Aviation	MAWTS-1	2.0
CAS Aircraft and Sensor Capes	MAWTS-1	2.0
MAGTF TACP Capes/Lims/Integration*	Unit	1.0
CAS	MAWTS-1	1.5

3003. INDEX OF REGIMENTAL-LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

3004. REGIMENTAL-LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

INF-FSPT-8011: Conduct fire support planning (B)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments operating in a MAGTF, Joint, and Combined, and/or Inter agency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To rapidly deliver effective fires to support the scheme of maneuver/concept of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Begin Detect, Decide, Deliver, Assess (D3A) process.
2. Review available intelligence.
3. Assess current situation.
4. Identify available fire support assets.
5. Determine desired effects (i.e., suppress, neutralize, or destroy).
6. Develop Essential Fires Support Tasks (EFSTs).
7. Develop Attack Guidance Matrix (AGM).
8. Develop fire support plan in concert with the scheme of maneuver.
9. Employ R&S capability to support fire support planning.
10. Determine priorities of fires, allocation of assets, positioning of units/agencies.
11. Identify priority targets and make plans to shift as the operation progresses.
12. Establish fire support coordination measures (FSCMs).
13. Coordinate the establishment of aviation control measures (ACMs).

14. Identify ammunition and target restrictions.
15. Identify Rules of Engagement (ROE) restrictions.
16. Conduct Targeting Board.
17. Conduct weaponeering and collateral damage estimates (CDE).
18. Submit overall fire support requirements for NSFS and artillery to appropriate agencies in a timely manner.
19. Plan for the displacement of the Fire Support Coordination center (FSCC).
20. Plan for the transition of fires.
21. Coordinate use of airspace.
22. Coordinate and integrate subordinate elements fire support plans.
23. Prepare a fire support overlay.
24. Publish the fire support plan.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: GCE-PLAN-2503

CHAINED EVENTS:
INF-FSPT-6001 INF-FSPT-7001

RELATED EVENTS:
INF-C2-8005 INF-CSS-8001 INF-FSPT-8003
INF-INT-8001

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
2. MCWP 3-16.2 Procedures for the Marine Corps Fire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: This event can be trained/augmented through the use of the following enablers: VIRTUAL/CONSTRUCTIVE – CACCTUS and DVTE (CAN).

INF-FSPT-8012: Conduct fire support coordination (B)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

CONDITION: Given an Operation order and higher fire support plan integrate lethal and non-lethal fires into the tactical operation across the Range of Military Operations (ROMO).

STANDARD: Coordinates, de-conflicts, and executes lethal and non-lethal fire in support of the scheme of maneuver/concept of operations achieving effective combined arms effects.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish the Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC) and fire support communications architecture.
2. Assume responsibility for the control of fires within assigned Area of Operation (AO).
3. Maintain the fires portion of the common tactical picture (CTP).
4. Disseminate all Fire Support Coordination Measures (FSCMs) to higher,

adjacent, supporting and subordinate units.
5. Approve, modify or deny requests for fire support based on desired effects, Rules of Engagement (ROE) and commander's guidance.
6. Deconflict and integrate air and surface delivered fires using either formal or informal airspace coordination measures.
7. Conduct cross boundary coordination with adjacent or higher units' Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC).
8. Employ Reconnaissance & Surveillance (R&S) in support of the fire support plan.
9. Manage the flow of information in the Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC).
10. Adjust the schedule of fires based on the advance of maneuver units, changes in priorities (Priorities of Fire and Priority Targets), and any changes to the scheme of maneuver.
11. Respond quickly to high payoff targets and immediate fire support requests.
12. Coordinate the movement of ground based fire support.
13. Maintain status of Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS).
14. Maintain the status of remaining air sorties allocated, aircraft on call, and all preplanned air missions.
15. Maintain a record of targets fired on, Battle Damage Assessment (BDA), and targets not engaged.
16. Displace the FSCC by echelon while maintaining continuity of operations and control of fires.
17. Anticipate close air support (CAS) requirements.
18. Integrate Non-lethal effects with the scheme of maneuver.
19. Conduct weaponeering and collateral damage estimates (CDE).
20. Coordinate and Integrate subordinate elements fire support plans.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

GCE-PLAN-2503	INF-C2-8005	INF-CSS-8001
INF-FSPT-8001	INF-FSPT-8003	INF-FSPT-8004
INF-INT-8001		

CHAINED EVENTS:

INF-FSPT-6002	INF-FSPT-7002

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 2-6 Counterintelligence
2. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
3. MCWP 3-16.2 Procedures for the Marine Corps Fire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:
This event can be trained/augmented through the use of the following enablers: VIRTUAL/CONSTRUCTIVE – SAVT and DVTE (CAN).

This event can be trained through use of MISTC and the MCTOG Battle Lab.

3005. BATTALION LEVEL ACADEMICS. Battalion academic training should be conducted by the battalion, regimental/MEU WTI or air officer. The training audience should include, but is not limited to the battalion commanding

officer, executive officer, operations officer, fire support coordinator, battalion fire support officer, company commanders, FiST and TACP members, and members of the battalion fires approval chain.

Academic Requirements – baseline for all collective events		
6 Functions of Marine Aviation	MAWTS-1	1.0
CAS Aircraft and Sensor Capes	MAWTS-1	2.0*
MAGTF TACP Capes/Lims/Integration*	Unit	1.0*
CAS	MAWTS-1	1.5
Weaponeering	MAWTS-1	1.0*
PGM INTEGRATION	MAWTS-1	1.0
UAS OAS Employment	MAWTS-1	1.0*
Academic Requirements – prior to FSCC-MAN-7006		
Urban CAS	MAWTS-1	1.0
Academic Requirements – prior to INF-MAN-7008		
Air Assault Operations	MAWTS-1	1.5
Academic Requirement – prior to FSCC-SIM-7003		
Digital Avn Integration(STRIKELINK)	MAWTS-1	1.0

3006. INDEX OF BATTALION-LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event	Page
INF-FSPT-7011		Conduct fire support planning (B)	3-6
INF-FSPT-7012		Conduct fire support coordination (B)	3-7

3007. BATTALION-LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

INF-FSPT-7011: Conduct fire support planning (B)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3, 4

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

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments operating in a MAGTF, Joint, and Combined, and/or Inter agency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To rapidly deliver effective fires to support the scheme of maneuver/concept of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Begin Detect, Decide, Delivery, Access (D3A) process.
2. Review available intelligence.
3. Assess current situation.
4. Identify available fire support assets.
5. Determine desired effects (i.e., suppress, neutralize, or destroy).
6. Develop Essential Fires Support Tasks (EFSTs).
7. Develop Attack Guidance Matrix (AGM).

8. Develop fire support plan in concert with the scheme of maneuver.
9. Employ R&S capability to support fire support planning.
10. Determine priorities of fires, allocation of assets, positioning of units/agencies.
11. Identify priority targets and make plans to shift as the operation progresses.
12. Establish fire support coordination measures (FSCMs).
13. Coordinate the establishment of aviation control measures (ACMs).
14. Identify ammunition and target restrictions.
15. Identify Rules of Engagement (ROE) restrictions.
16. Conduct Targeting Board.
17. Conduct weaponeering and collateral damage estimates (CDE).
18. Submit overall fire support requirements for NSFS, artillery, an aviation to appropriate agencies in a timely manner.
19. Plan for the displacement of the Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC).
20. Plan for the transition of fires.
21. Coordinate for the use of airspace.
22. Coordinate and integrate subordinate elements fire support plans.
23. Prepare a fire support overlay.
24. Publish the fire support plan.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: GCE-PLAN-2503

CHAINED EVENTS: INF-FSPT-6001

RELATED EVENTS:
INF-C2-7005 INF-CSS-7001 INF-FSPT-7003
INF-INT-7001

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
2. MCWP 3-16.2 Procedures for the Marine Corps Fire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
Facility Code 17410 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
Facility Code 17904 Prisoner Of War Training Area

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: This event can be trained/augmented through the use of the following enablers: VIRTUAL/CONSTRUCTIVE: DVTE (CAN).

INF-FSPT-7012: Conduct fire support coordination (B)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3, 4

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

CONDITION: Given an Operation order and higher fire support plan integrate lethal and non-lethal fires into the tactical operation across the Range of Military Operations (ROMO).

STANDARD: To coordinate, deconflict, and execute lethal and non-lethal fire in support of the scheme of maneuver/concept of operations achieving effective combined arms effects.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish the Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC) and fire support communications architecture.
2. Assume responsibility for the control of fires within assigned Area of Operation (AO).
3. Maintain the fires portion of the common tactical picture (CTP).
4. Disseminate all Fire Support Coordination Measures (FSCMs) to higher, adjacent, supporting and subordinate units.
5. Approve, modify or deny requests for fire support based on desired effects, Rules of Engagement (ROE) and commander's guidance.
6. Integrate air and surface delivered fires using either formal or informal airspace coordination measures.
7. Conduct cross boundary coordination with adjacent or higher units' Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC).Conduct cross boundary coordination with adjacent or higher units' FSCC.
8. Employ Reconnaissance & Surveillance (R&S) in support of the fire support plan.
9. Manage the flow of information in the Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC).Manage the flow of information in the FSCC.
10. Adjust the schedule of fires based on the advance of maneuver units, changes in priorities (Priorities of Fire and Priority Targets), and any changes to the scheme of maneuver.
11. Respond quickly to high payoff targets and immediate fire support requests.
12. Coordinate the movement of ground based fire support.
13. Maintain status of Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS).
14. Maintain the status of remaining air sorties allocated, aircraft on call, and all preplanned air missions.
15. Maintain a record of targets fired on, Battle Damage Assessment (BDA), and targets not engaged.
16. Displace the FSCC by echelon while maintaining continuity of operations and control of fires.
17. Anticipate close air support (CAS) requirements.
18. Integrate Non-lethal effects with the scheme of maneuver.
19. Conduct weaponeering and collateral damage estimates (CDE).
20. Integrate subordinate elements fire support plans.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: GCE-PLAN-2503

CHAINED EVENTS: INF-FSPT-6002

RELATED EVENTS:

INF-C2-7001	INF-C2-7002	INF-C2-7004
INF-C2-7005	INF-FSPT-7001	INF-FSPT-7003

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 2-6 Counterintelligence
2. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
3. MCWP 3-16.2 Procedures for the Marine Corps Fire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:
This event can be trained/augmented through the use of the following enablers: VIRTUAL/CONSTRUCTIVE: DVTE (CAN).

This event can be trained through use MISTC and MCTOG Battle Lab.

3008. COMPANY-LEVEL ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS. Company-level aviation integration requires a foundation of understanding that is best established during academic periods of instruction. The preponderance of company level academic requirements is accomplished in conjunction with battalion level academic requirements. Battalion level academic requirements are listed in paragraph 3005.

3009. COMPANY-LEVEL COLLECTIVE TRAINING. Distinct from higher level collective training events, Company level training builds upon FiST/TACP team-level partial task training conducted during simulation (3000 codes) in order to prepare the company to integrate aviation during company-level live events (6000 codes). All collective events required to prepare a company size unit to integrate aviation (3000 and 6000 codes) are listed together below.

In the event that unit mission analysis indicates company level dispersed operations are to be conducted, battalion and company staffs, to include air officers, should use the below events to develop training events that will most effectively prepare applicable units and personnel for those unique requirements.

3010. INDEX OF COMPANY-LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

Event Code	E-Coded	Event	Page
TAC-INTG-3001		Integrate an OAS section in support of ground maneuver	3-9
INF-FSPT-6011		Conduct fire support planning (B)	3-10
INF-FSPT-6012		Conduct fire support coordination (B)	3-11
INF-FSPT-6016		Conduct Fire Support Team (FiST)operations (B,D)	3-12

* Note: May be conducted in conjunction with 6010-6014 collective events

3011. COMPANY-LEVEL COLLECTIVE EVENTS

TAC-INTG-3001: Integrate an OAS section in support of ground maneuver

EVALUATION-CODED: YES **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months

CONDITION: Given a TACP appropriate for unit, (i.e. company FIST, FCT for ANGLICO), mission required TACP equipment and personnel, and an appropriate scenario.

STANDARD: Ensuring integration of OAS accomplishes specified and implied commander's intent.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Develop concept of employment for TACP elements (FAC, JTAC, JFO, and FAC(A)).
2. Establish digital or voice COMM systems and networks required to integrate OAS.
3. Prepare mission products within FSCC required to integrate OAS.
4. Manage airspace in accordance with FSCMs and ACMs.
5. Integrate aviation and surface fires.
6. Employ TACP elements (FAC, JTAC, JFO, and FAC(A)).
7. Employ a section of OAS in support of ground maneuver.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:

TAC-SOAS-2101	TAC-SOAS-2102	TAC-SOAS-2103
TAC-SOAS-2104	TAC-SOAS-2105	TAC-SOAS-2106
TAC-SOAS-2107	TAC-SOAS-2108	TAC-SINT-2109
TAC-SAER-2110	TAC-SOAS-2111	TAC-SOAS-2112
TAC-SINT-2113	TAC-SAS-2114	TAC-INTG-2115
TAC-INTG-2116	TAC-INTG-2117	TAC-INTG-2118
TAC-INTG-2119	TAC-INTG-2120	TAC-AER-2121
TAC-SASM-2122	TAC-SINT-2123	TAC-SINT-2124
TAC-AS-2125		

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
2. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
3. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
4. MCRP 3-16.6A JFIRE

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: 2 OAS sorties

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

INF-FSPT-6011: Conduct fire support planning (B)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3, 4

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

CONDITION: Given supporting attachments operating in a MAGTF, Joint, and Combined, and/or Inter agency environment, a higher headquarters operations order, commander's guidance.

STANDARD: To rapidly deliver effective fires to support the scheme of maneuver/concept of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Begin D3A process.
2. Review available intelligence.
3. Assess current situation.
4. Identify available fire support assets.
5. Develop Essential Fires Support Tasks (EFSTs).
6. Determine desired effects (i.e., suppress, neutralize, or destroy).
7. Develop fire support plan in concert with the scheme of maneuver.
8. Employ R&S to support fire support planning.
9. Determine priorities of fires, allocation of assets, positioning of units/agencies.
10. Identify priority targets.
11. Establish fire support coordination measures (FSCMs).
12. Coordinate the establishment of aviation control measures (ACMs).
13. Identify ammunition and target restrictions.
14. Identify Rules of Engagement (ROE) restrictions.
15. Conduct Targeting Board.
16. Develop Attack Guidance Matrix (AGM).
17. Conduct weaponeering and collateral damage estimates (CDE).
18. Submit overall fire support requirements for NSFS, artillery, and Aviation to appropriate agencies in a timely manner.
19. Plan for the displacement of the FiST/FSCC.
20. Plan for the transition of fires control.
21. Coordinate for the use of airspace.
22. Coordinate and integrate subordinate elements fire support plans.
23. Prepare a fire support overlay.
24. Publish the fire support plan.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: INF-C2-6003

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
2. MCWP 3-16.2 Procedures for the Marine Corps Fire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: This event can be trained/augmented through the use of the following enablers: VIRTUAL/CONSTRUCTIVE - DVTE (CAN)

INF-FSPT-6012: Conduct fire support coordination (B)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3, 4

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

CONDITION: Given an Operation order and higher fire support plan.

STANDARD: To achieve effective combined arms across the Range of Military Operations (ROMO).

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. Establish the FiST/FSCC and fire support communications architecture.
2. Assume responsibility for the control of fires within assigned AO.

3. Maintain the fires portion of the common tactical picture (CTP).
4. Disseminate all FSCMs to subordinate, higher and adjacent units.
5. Approve, modify or deny requests for fire support based on desired effects, ROE and commander's guidance.
6. Integrate air and surface delivered fires using either formal or informal airspace coordination measures.
7. Conduct cross boundary coordination with adjacent or higher units' Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC).
8. Employ R&S in support of the fire support plan.
9. Manage the flow of information in the FiST/FSCC.
10. Adjust the schedule of fires based on the advance of maneuver units, changes in priorities (Priorities of Fire and Priority Targets), and any changes to the scheme of maneuver.
11. Respond quickly to high payoff targets and immediate fire support requests.
12. Coordinate the movement of ground based fire support.
13. Maintain status of NSFS.
14. Maintain a record of targets fired on, Battle Damage Assessment (BDA), and targets not engaged.
15. Displace the FiST/FSCC while maintaining continuity of operations and control of fires.
16. Anticipate close air support (CAS) requirements.
17. Integrate Non-lethal effects with the scheme of maneuver.
18. Conduct weaponeering and collateral damage estimates (CDE).
19. Integrate subordinate elements fire support plans.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
INF-C2-6003 INF-FSPT-6001

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 3-16B The Joint Targeting Process and Procedures for Targeting Time-Critical Targets
2. MCWP 3-11.1 Marine Rifle Company/ Platoon
3. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
4. MCWP 3-16.2 Procedures for the Marine Corps Fire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: This event can be trained/augmented through the use of the following enablers: VIRTUAL/CONSTRUCTIVE - DVTE (CAN)

INF-FSPT-6016: Conduct Fire Support Team (FiST) operations (B,D)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3, 4

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

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario including: company commander's scheme of maneuver, higher headquarters' fire support guidance/plan, fire support agencies, communications equipment, appropriate maps, FiST battle board, and target identification/acquisition devices.

STANDARD: To achieve effective combined arms employment in support of company commander's scheme of maneuver/concept of operations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:
1. FiST tactically assumes position to best coordinate fires and maneuver.
2. FiST leader orients team to targets.
3. Brief enemy situation.
4. FiST conducts battle drill per unit SOP: team determines target(s), location(s), direction, distance, and elevation.
5. FiST confirms friendly position(s).
6. Confirm status of fire support agencies.
7. Report lead trace/position of friendly units to supporting agencies/ higher headquarters.
8. FiST selects appropriate supporting agency (60s, 81s, Artillery, NSFS, F/W, or R/W aviation) to prosecute target.
9. Integrate and de-conflict direct, indirect, and aviation delivered fires.
10. Begin the initial adjust fire process/requests for fires in support of fire planning.
11. Develop plan for fires based on scheme of maneuver, EFSTs, assets available, and commander's guidance.
12. Coordinate and deconflict fire plan with higher, adjacent, and supporting agencies.
13. FiST conducts rehearsal of fire support plan.
14. Execute fire support coordination.
15. Confirm fires are delivered in the required manner.
16. Assess effects of fires.
17. Adjust fires if necessary.
18. Maintain communication with maneuver commanders and supporting agencies to continue, shift, or cease fires as required.
19. Report effects of fires to company commander.
20. Transmit Battle Damage Assessment (BDA) and Refinement(if necessary), Record as Target, End of Mission (EOM), Surveillance (RREMS) to higher Fire Support Coordination Center (FSCC) when mission is complete or desired effects on target is achieved.
21. Send and receive reports as required.
22. Maintain situational awareness.
23. FiST prepares for follow-on missions/tasks.

RELATED EVENTS: INF-FSPT-6002

REFERENCES:
1. MCRP 3-15.2A Mortars
2. MCRP 3-16.1A Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for Field Artillery Target Acquisition
3. MCRP 3-16.2 Techniques and Procedures for Fire Support Coordination
4. MCRP 3-16.6B Fire Support Team (FiST) Techniques and Procedures
5. MCRP 3-16C Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Fire Support for the Combined Arms Commander
6. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element
7. MCWP 3-16.6A Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller (FMFM 6-8)
8. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
9. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-service tactics, techniques, and procedures for the joint application of firepower (JFIRE)
10. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

11. NAVMC 3500.42A TACP T&R Manual

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA:
Facility Code 17410 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
Facility Code 17430 Impact Area Dudded
Facility Code 17670 Mortar Range
Facility Code 17671 Field Artillery Indirect Fire Range
Facility Code 17936 Close Air Support Range

ROOMS/BUILDINGS: Combined Arms Staff Trainer (CAST)

UNITS/PERSONNEL: 1. Close Air Support (CAS) aircraft/Designated Forward Air Controller (FAC) or Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC). 2. Mortar/Artillery Unit. 3. Naval Surface Fire Support ships.

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: This event can be trained/augmented through the use of the following enablers:
LIVE – TGTS
VIRTUAL/CONSTRUCTIVE - SAVT, DVTE (CAN)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Live fire training area suitable for the coordinated employment of mortars, artillery, CAS, and NSFS Note: Range must be capable of laser targeting/acquisition device employment. 2. Simulation training will be used prior to conducting live fire event. 3. TAC-QUAL-2601 is a pre-requisite event that needs to be conducted prior to training this event to standard.

CHAPTER 4

JTAC INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CHAPTER 4

JTAC INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

4000. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of the Core Skills Introduction (2000-level) Phase of training is for the Marine Corps jointly accredited Formal Learning Center to provide the entry-level training of designated Individual Training Events to the Mastery standards specified in the JCAS AP MOA – JTAC. JTAC Certification is conveyed by DoD organizations accredited to do so by the Joint Fire Support Executive Steering Committee.

2. The purpose of the Core Skills Designation (2100-level) Phase is to complete the introductory training. A certified JTAC is eligible for nomination by the unit WTI for appropriate designation by the unit Commanding Officer upon satisfactory completion of the Core Skills Designation Phase. The initial execution of the Core Skills Designation Phase shall be supervised by a WTI or JTAC-E.

3. The purpose of the Core Skills Designation Plus (2200-level) Phase is to include training that may be required to prepare individuals for mission specific skill sets.

4001. PREREQUISITES. The pre-requisites for attendance of the Formal Learning Center Core Skills Introduction Phase are outlined in Appendix E of this manual.

4002. TACP CORE COMPETENCY

1. Introduction. The MAGTF concept is central to the existence of the Marine Corps. The Marine TACP's expertise and capabilities are directly reflected in MAGTF element integration at the tactical and the operational levels. The goal of the TACP T&R is to provide a progressive approach to prepare individuals, teams, and units within the MAGTF, and who are involved in aviation integration, to seamlessly support and facilitate the integration of Marine aviation within the MAGTF elements.

2. Instructor Requirements. Units should possess the following numbers of instructors and evaluators to support unit training management. Instructors should be positioned at the proper command level to facilitate training of all subordinate units.

Instructor Designation*	Reg	Div	MEU	MEF	ANGLICO	MARSOC	Separate Battalion	Arty Reg
WTI*	2	1	1	0	4	4	1	2
JTACE*	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	3
JFOE	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	4

Table 4-4. *Designations are mutually exclusive for numbers.

4003. 7502/8002 CORE SKILLS DESIGNATION/COMPLETION

WEEKS	COURSE/PHASE	ACTIVITY
1	Reading/Distance Learning	Unit-level
5	2000-Level	Formal Learning Center
8	2100-Level	Pre-deployment Training

4004. 7502/8002 REFRESHER QUALIFICATION

WEEKS	COURSE/PHASE	ACTIVITY
1	Academics	Unit Level
1	Reading / Distance Learning	Unit-Level
3-5	2000-Level	Unit-Level
2	2100-Level (Refresher)	Unit-Level

4005. 8077 REGIMENTAL/MEU AIR OFFICER

WEEKS	COURSE/PHASE	ACTIVITY
1	Reading/Distance Learning	Unit-level
5	2000-Level	Formal Learning Center
8	2100-Level	Pre-deployment Training
7	Air Officer Dept WTI	MAWTS-1

Note 1: Marines with the 7502 or 8002 MOS assigned to a billet requiring attendance of Air Officer WTI who exceed 24 months of currency may complete refresher requirements during the MAWTS-1 Air Officer WTI with approval from MAWTS-1 CO. When doing so they are not required to attend the Formal Learning Center to complete the 2000-level Phase.

4006. JTAC CORE SKILL INTRODUCTION 2000-LEVEL EVENTS

1. General. A prospective Marine Corps JTAC must complete a Marine Corps jointly accredited Formal Learning Center course in order to receive MOS designation (i.e. - 8002/7502). Upon completion of the individual training events to the mastery standards specified by the JCAS AP MOA the JTAC will be prepared for Core Skills Designation (2100-Level) Phase to be provided at the Marine's unit during MOJT supervised by the unit WTI or JTACE.

2. Program of Instruction. The resources required to support standardized evaluation of the Individual Training Events of the Core Skills Introduction (2000-level) Phase to the minimum mastery standards mandated by the performance levels identified by the JCAS AP MOA – JTAC are specified in the TECOM approved Course Descriptive Data for the individual Formal Learning

Center. This enables the individual Formal Learning Centers to tailor their curriculum in a manner that maximizes the effectiveness and efficiencies of resource utilization at their unique geographical locations to accomplish Individual Training Events.

4007. INDEX OF JTAC EVENTS

JTAC SKILL DESIGNATION PLUS 2200-LEVEL EVENTS		
TAC-INTG-2201	Integrate multiple CAS elements simultaneously	4-35
TAC-OAS-2202	Control a bomber CAS mission	4-36
TAC-SOAS-2303	Conduct an AC-130 CFF mission in a permissive environment	4-37
TAC-SEW-2204	Integrate airborne EW asset with CAS	4-37
TAC-OAS-2205	Control a CAS mission using digital messaging	4-38
JTAC EVALUATOR/INSTRUCTOR 2500-LEVEL EVENTS		
TAC-EUT-2510	Conduct an academic period of instruction	4-41
TAC-EUT-2511	Control FW and RW CAS assets simultaneously	4-41
TAC-EUT-2512	Evaluate a JTAC	4-42
TAC-IUT-2530	Instruct a student terminal controller	4-43
JTAC EVALUATION 2600-LEVEL EVENTS		
TAC-RQD-2601	Demonstrate proficiency as a JTAC during 18 month evaluation	4-43
TAC-RQD-2602	Demonstrate proficiency during 18-month JTAC CAS standardization check	4-44

4008. JTAC 2000-LEVEL EVENTS

TAC-OAS-2001: Produce a CAS attack plan that satisfies commander’s intent

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 6 months

BILLETS: FAC, JTAC

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a scenario, appropriate equipment, and in any environment.

STANDARD: Within 20 minutes.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Interpret CAS planning documents.
2. Prepare TACP Suite.
3. Detect Targets.
4. Locate Targets.
5. Select Ordnance.
6. Select Method of Attack.
7. Select Type of Terminal Attack Control.
8. Plan Aircraft Interval.
9. Plan for SEAD when attacking aircraft cannot avoid exposure to a threat.
10. Assemble game plan.
11. Create safe attack routing.
12. Develop appropriate target mark.
13. Develop “Remarks / Restrictions.”
14. Record the attack brief.
15. De-conflict Airspace.
16. Develop aircraft holding pattern.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.1 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Laser Designation Operations
3. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
4. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
6. MCRP 3-16.6A JFIRE
7. Formal Learning Center Programs of Instruction

TAC-OAS-2002: Communicate a CAS attack plan that satisfies commander's intent

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 6 months

BILLETS: FAC, JTAC

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a scenario, appropriate equipment, and in any environment.

STANDARD: Within 20 minutes.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Route Arriving Aircraft.
2. Receive Arriving Aircraft.
3. Brief Situation Update.
4. Brief the Game plan.
5. Brief the 9-Line.
6. Brief 9-Line Remarks and Restrictions.
7. Coordinate Read backs.
8. Correlate Targets with sufficient accuracy.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-OAS-2001

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.1 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Laser Designation Operations
3. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
4. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
6. MCRP 3-16.6A JFIRE
7. Formal Learning Center Programs of Instruction

TAC-OAS-2003: Control CAS Attacks

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 6 months

BILLETS: FAC, JTAC

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a section of CAS aircraft, appropriate equipment, and in any environment.

STANDARD: To execute the details of the briefed plan.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Obtain Mission Approval.
2. Control CAS aircraft.
3. Assess Effects.
4. Execute Re-attacks.
5. Report BDA.
6. Route Departing Aircraft.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
TAC-OAS-1001 TAC-OAS-1002

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.1 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Laser Designation Operations
3. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
4. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
6. MCRP 3-16.6A JFIRE
7. Formal Learning Center Programs of Instruction

TAC-OAS-2004: Utilize Digitally Aided CAS Systems for CAS Mission Planning and Terminal Control

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

BILLETS: FAC, JTAC

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario with a service digitally aided CAS system, a combat net radio, and a section of digital capable FW or RW aircraft.

STANDARD: Using doctrinal control procedures, current TTPs and available DACAS systems successfully plan, coordinate, and control attacks from CAS platforms on a target.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Acquire and locate target using best available means.
2. Coordinate CAS mission approval.
3. Develop 9-Line attack brief and game plan that optimizes aircraft and JTAC systems while mitigating risk.
4. Safely route aircraft.
5. Transmit attack brief to aircraft.
6. Control CAS mission in accordance with doctrine and current TTPs.
7. Provide timely and appropriate terminal attack control; repeat as required.
8. Provide accurate and timely corrections from lead aircraft's ordnance impacts.
9. Assess mission success.
10. Transmit BDA/BHA to attacking aircraft.
11. Safely route aircraft.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A JFIRE

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Simulation facility or live aircraft.

TAC-SOAS-2005: Establish an understanding of target location refinement via tactical targeting system.

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

BILLETS: FAC, JTAC

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given PSS-SOF and associated hardware, current digital point precision database (DPPDB) imagery, and a list of identified targets.

STANDARD: Successfully derive CAT I TLE coordinates for identified targets.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Acquire and correlate target location as directed.
2. Use PSS-SOF to refine target location.
3. Derive refined target location to within CAT I TLE standard in accordance with references.

REFERENCES:

1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCRP 3-35.3A Aviation Urban Operations
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
6. CJCSI 3505.01B Target Coordinate Mensuration Certification and Program Accreditation
7. National System for Geospatial Intelligence Concept of Operations for the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Target Coordinate Mensuration Program Accreditation, Revision 1

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Certified PSS-SOF Instructor.

4009. JTAC CORE SKILL DESIGNATION (2100) AND PLUS (2200) LEVEL EVENTS

1. The Core Skill Designation Phase builds on the skills and knowledge developed during FLC and is designed to develop the individual expertise required to be an effective terminal attack controller.

a. The entry level formal education is not adequate to sufficiently prepare an individual to integrate aviation in an operational environment. Completion of the Core Skill Designation Phase is required for designation as a JTAC by a unit commander. A certified JTAC shall be designated by the commanding officer prior to conducting unsupervised terminal attack control.

b. The Core Skill Designation Phase consists of a progression of academic, simulation and live events, and provides flexibility to combine multiple codes into training events where appropriate. Initial Core Skill Designation training shall be conducted by a WTI or JTACE and should be completed in the simulator when it is authorized. While the focus of this training is the individual JTAC, the entire TACP benefits from the training.

2. The Core Skill Designation Phase adds additional skills that may be required to prepare individuals for specific circumstances. These codes should be trained to at the discretion of the WTI/JTAC(E).

Academic Requirements – baseline for all collective events		
CAS	MAWTS-1	1.5
Weapon Effects	MAWTS-1	1.0
PGM INTEGRATION	MAWTS-1	1.0
UAS OAS Employment	MAWTS-1	1.0
Aircraft and sensor capabilities	MAWTS-1	1.0
Academic Requirements – prior to TAC-SOAS-2111		
Urban CAS	MAWTS-1	1.0
Academic Requirement – prior to TAC-INTG-2113		
Digital Aviation Devices and Integration	MAWTS-1	1.0
Academic Requirement – prior to TAC-SEW-2204		
Electronic Warfare	MAWTS-1	1.0

4010. JTAC CORE SKILL DESIGNATION 2100-LEVEL EVENTS

TAC-SOAS-2101: Control a FW CAS mission with non-precision ordnance

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, daylight conditions, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW aircraft with unguided ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS: This code should not be executed in conjunction with other Core Skill Designation 2100 Level Events during initial execution of the event for Designation Phase training, but may be combined during subsequent currency training.

DISCUSSION ITEMS - FW GP ordnance, fusing, SEAD, visual marks, FW delivery profiles

TAC-SOAS-2102: Control a day RW CAS mission with non-precision ordnance

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, daylight conditions, map, compass, radio, and a section of RW aircraft with unguided ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Self-locate without aid of GPS.
3. Locate target using map and compass.
4. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - This code should not be executed in conjunction with other Core Skill Designation 2100 Level Events during initial execution of the event for Designation Phase training, but may be combined during subsequent currency training.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – RW GP ordnance, RW delivery profiles, RW ACAs.

TAC-SOAS-2103: Control a night CAS mission with non-precision ordnance

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, night conditions, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW or RW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - This code should not be executed in conjunction with other Core Skill Designation 2100 Level Events during initial execution of the event for Designation Phase training, but may be combined during subsequent currency training.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Night-time considerations, IR communications and considerations, A/C Pos lights, NVDs

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TAC-SOAS-2104: Conduct a night CAS mission on a target marked by IR

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, night conditions, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW or RW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation; practical exercise or live fire execution is acceptable. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – TACP IR capabilities, aircraft IR Capabilities, methods of correlation using IR.

TAC-SOAS-2105: Control delivery of FW laser-guided weapons on a target marked by a ground based laser

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW aircraft with LASER-guided ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - This code should not be executed in conjunction with other Core Skill Designation 2100 Level Events during initial execution of the event for Designation Phase training, but may be combined during subsequent currency training.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – LASER geometry, LASER employment terminology, employment considerations of LASER-guided weapons, Airborne TGO considerations.

TAC-SOAS-2106: Control delivery of FW inertially-aided munitions

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW aircraft with inertially-aided munitions.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Inertially-aided munitions, Target Location Error, GPS-denied environment.

TAC-SOAS-2107: Control delivery of RW laser-guided weapons

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of RW aircraft with LASER-guided ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – RW LASER-guided ordnance, Airborne off-board laser considerations.

TAC-SOAS-2108: Control aircraft attacks using type 3 terminal attack control

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW or RW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground

and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Type 3 considerations, fratricide prevention

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TAC-SINT-2109: Employ a JFO during terminal attack control

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, remotely located JFO, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW or RW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attacks while employing JFO IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – JFO training and employment

TAC-SAER-2110: Conduct target area correlation using UAS video downlink

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a UAS aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by employing UAS in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Conduct target area correlation IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support

2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – UAS platforms and payload capabilities, and S-2 integration.

TAC-SOAS-2111: Control a day urban CAS mission

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, daylight conditions, urban environment, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW or RW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, appropriately considering urban factors, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct urban attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)

3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Urban considerations

TAC-SOAS-2112: Control a night urban CAS mission

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, night conditions, urban environment, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW or RW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, appropriately considering urban factors, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct urban attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the

Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Urban night considerations

TAC-SOAS-2113: Execute a digitally aided CAS mission

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, DACAS system, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a section of FW or RW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent using a digital system by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, appropriately considering urban factors, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct urban attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation. This code should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level simulation codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Current DACAS devices

TAC-SAS-2114: Conduct a CASEVAC

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, a TR/RW capable aircraft.

STANDARD: Appropriately exercising TTPs for conducting an air evacuation of a wounded person, maintaining awareness of aircraft timing and location.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct LZ operations.
2. Compose a CASEVAC 9-line.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. MAWTS-1 Assault Support TACSOP
2. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation facility or appropriate synthetic environment.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; aircraft role-player; simulator operator if applicable; WTI or JTACE (initial code) or qualified 7502/8002 (sustainment) for instructional purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation; practical exercise or live fire execution is acceptable.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – CASEVAC doctrinal terms and procedures, frequency

spectrum management

TAC-INTG-2115: Integrate FW CAS attacks with indirect fires in a non-permissive environment

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, indirect fire support agency, a section of FW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, integrating indirect fires, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per Table 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Facility Code 17936 Close Air Support Range

AIRCRAFT: 2 FW sorties with live ordnance

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); indirect fire agency

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code must be performed with live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level live codes other than TAC-INTG-2117 during the same attack brief.

DISCUSSION ITEMS: IDF munition selection and fusing considerations; IDF planning and employment considerations; SEAD planning.

TAC-INTG-2116: Integrate RW CAS attacks with indirect fire in a non-permissive environment

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, indirect fire support agency, a section of RW aircraft with ordnance.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, integrating indirect fires, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per Table 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Facility Code 17936 Close Air Support Range

AIRCRAFT: 2 RW sorties with live ordnance

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); indirect fire agency

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code must be performed with live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level live codes other than TAC-INTG-2118 during the same attack.

DISCUSSION ITEMS: IDF munition selection and fusing considerations; IDF planning and employment considerations; SEAD planning.

TAC-INTG-2117: Integrate FW CAS attacks with ground maneuver

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, maneuvering platoon-sized or larger friendly force, a section of FW aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, proper battle tracking of friendly force, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, integrating CAS with ground maneuver, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: 2 FW sorties with live or simulated ordnance

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); platoon-sized or larger maneuver force

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS – Code designed for live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level live codes other than TAC-INTG-2115 during the same attack brief. Event designed to be conducted during live execution in conjunction with collective codes (3000 through 8000 level).

DISCUSSION ITEMS - Fire Support Coordination Measures, fire support planning process and products

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TAC-INTG-2118: Integrate RW CAS attacks with ground maneuver

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, maneuvering platoon-sized or larger friendly force, a section of RW aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, proper battle tracking of friendly force, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, integrating CAS with ground maneuver, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: 2 RW sorties with live or simulated ordnance

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); platoon-sized or larger maneuver force

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS – Code designed for live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level live codes other than TAC-INTG-2116 during the same attack brief. Event designed to be conducted during live execution in conjunction with collective codes (3000 through 8000 level).

DISCUSSION ITEMS - Fire Support Coordination Measures, fire support planning process and products

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TAC-INTG-2119: Conduct CAS at night

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel, CAS aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing during night operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller

4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: CAS Aircraft

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); maneuver force

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS: Code must be performed with live aircraft using simulated or actual ordnance. Should be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level live codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Night considerations

TAC-INTG-2120: Conduct CAS integration with maneuvering JTAC

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment and personnel; JTAC co-located with a maneuvering friendly force, CAS aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, proper battle tracking of maneuvering JTAC and all elements of friendly force, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, integrating CAS with ground maneuver, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support

(CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: CAS Aircraft

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); maneuver force

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS: Inhabited urban area preferred (MOA SIMCAS), followed by MOUT complex (SIMCAS). Event designed to be conducted during live execution in conjunction with collective codes (3000 through 8000 level). At the discretion of the instructors, this code may be accomplished using notional aircraft.

DISCUSSION ITEMS - Personal equipment setup and utilization (kit), GRG production, control measures, methods of self and friendly force location.

TAC-INTG-2121: Employ JFO during terminal attack control

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, a JFO and JTAC who are not co-located, section of CAS aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, proper employment of and communications with JFO, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Receive targeting information from JFO.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: Section of CAS Aircraft

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); JFO

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS – Code designed for live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level live codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS: JFO training; JFO integration considerations.

TAC-AER-2122: Conduct target area correlation using video downlink

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, CAS or ISR aircraft.

STANDARD: Employ airborne sensors to perform target area correlation, demonstrate understanding of available ground and aircraft systems.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Configure VDL to receive airborne sensor downlink.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)

3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: N/A

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: ISR or CAS Aircraft with video downlink capability

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS – Inhabited urban area preferred (MOA SIMCAS), followed by MOUT complex (SIMCAS). Code designed for live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level live codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS - Airborne sensors and capabilities, VDL receivers, frequency spectrum management

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TAC-SASM-2123: Conduct airspace management

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, two or more sections of aircraft.

STANDARD: Appropriately integrate and de-conflict multiple sections of aircraft.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Give appropriate routing and safety of flight instructions.
2. De-conflict all aircraft during attacks and ground IDF employments.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); at least 2 aircraft role-players

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation; live fire execution is acceptable. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS - ACAs, holding and stack management, SPINS.

TAC-SINT-2124: Integrate UAS with CAS

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

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

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, a JFO and JTAC who are not co-located, CAS aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, proper employment of and communications with UAS, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Appropriately task UAS.
3. Provide LASER TGO or IR mark for weapons employment.
4. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.
5. Receive BDA from UAS.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial); UAS role-player

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation; live fire execution is acceptable. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – UAS platforms and payloads

TAC-SINT-2125: Conduct FAC(A) integration

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 12 months
GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, FAC(A) capable CAS aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieve the ground commander’s intent by integrating the FAC(A).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Provide battlefield handover to FAC(A).
3. Monitor and track all attacks.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Simulation Facility

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation; live fire execution is acceptable. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS: FAC(A) integration, FAC(A) platforms

TAC-AS-2126: Control aircraft into a marked LZ

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given mission required TACP equipment, RW or TR aircraft.

STANDARD: Effectively guiding a RW or TR aircraft into the appropriate landing zone.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Select an appropriate LZ.
2. Develop and pass LZ brief.
3. Provide far and near ITG
4. Control aircraft into LZ.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
2. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: RW or TR aircraft

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code must be performed with live aircraft. Priority is for night LZ controls; day controls are acceptable. Performing both is preferred. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level live codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS - Near and far ITG (day and night); LZ Selection; assault support aircraft capabilities

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TAC-INTG-2201: Integrate multiple CAS elements simultaneously

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, multiple elements of CAS aircraft supporting the same terminal attack controller.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by executing coordinated attacks while applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, proper employment of and communications with multiple CAS elements, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Facility Code 17936 Close Air Support Range

AIRCRAFT: 2 or more elements of CAS aircraft

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code must be performed with live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS: Coordinated attack TTPs

TAC-OAS-2202: Control a bomber CAS mission

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 24 months

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, a bomber aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: One bomber aircraft with live or simulated ordnance.

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code must be performed with live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS: Bomber CAS employment considerations.

TAC-SOAS-2303: Conduct an AC-130 CFF mission in a permissive environment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 24 months

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, and an AC-130.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW JFIRE.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation; live fire execution is acceptable. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS - AC-130 variants and employment considerations

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TAC-SEW-2204: Integrate airborne EW assets with CAS

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, and an EW aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate EW capability to target matching, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate EW target.
3. EW employment Integrated into CAS attack IAW TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code is designed for execution in simulation; live fire execution is acceptable. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS: EW SEAD, EW not Integrated with CAS, EW platforms and capabilities

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TAC-OAS-2205: Control a CAS mission using digital messaging

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

GRADES: SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, MSGT, MGYSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, CAS aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, proper configuration and employment of digital

messaging, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Receive digital OSR.
3. Compose and send a digital 9-line via TLDHS.
4. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: N/A

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Any

AIRCRAFT: Digitally capable CAS Aircraft

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI or JTACE (initial)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS - Code must be performed with live aircraft with simulated or actual ordnance. May be executed in conjunction with other 2100-level codes.

DISCUSSION ITEMS: TLDHS, DACAS

4011. INSTRUCTOR TRAINING EVENTS

1. JTAC Evaluator

a. Purpose. Prepare and evaluate the prospective JTAC Evaluator (JTACE).

b. General

(1) Prospective JTACEs can be SNCOs or Officers qualified as JTACs, with a minimum of 1 year of operational experience as a JTAC or FAC(A) and recommended by the Commanding Officer.

(2) A letter designating the JTAC as a JTACE shall be placed in the JTAC's IPR.

c. Academic Training. The prospective JTACE must complete an academic support package provided by MAWTS-1 prior to the commencement of the field training syllabus.

d. Standardization. JTACEs requiring an 18 month standardization evaluation shall coordinate with a WTI to observe and evaluate the JTACE's evaluated event.

e. Former WTI Update. Any formerly designated WTI from previous versions of the TACP T&R Manual who has maintained their qualification is eligible to be designated as a JTACE. At the discretion of the commanding officer, a letter designating the JTAC as a JTACE shall be placed in the JTAC's IPR.

2. JTAC Instructor

a. Purpose. Provide instruction of the Core Skills Introduction (2000 level) Phase at the Joint Staff Accredited Marine Corps Formal Learning Centers.

b. Prospective JTACIs shall have been qualified JTACs and possess a minimum of 1 year of operational experience. JTAC operational experience may be replaced with 1 year of proficiency as a FAC(A).

c. Upon satisfactory completion of the Marine Corps Formal Learning Center managed IUT syllabus, the TACP course manager may nominate the individual for designation as a JTACI by the Commanding Officer. A letter designating the JTAC as a JTACI shall be placed in the JTAC's IPR.

3. Weapons and Tactics Instructor

a. Purpose. Prepare and evaluate prospective WTIs.

b. General

(1) Prospective WTIs shall be qualified FACs/JTACs, SNCO or officer, attending the MAWTS-1 Air Officer Department WTI course.

(2) Completion of the MAWTS-1 Air Officer Department WTI Course meets the requirements for designation as a WTI. The WTI course completion certificate shall be placed in the JTAC's IPR.

c. Standardization. WTIs requiring an 18 month standardization check shall coordinate with an adjacent WTI to observe and evaluate the WTI's evaluated event.

4012. EVALUATOR TRAINING 2500-LEVEL EVENTS

TAC-EUT-2510: Conduct an academic period of instruction

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 18 months

CONDITION: Given a classroom setting with a computer, projector, and whiteboard; TACP members; TACP academic courseware.

STANDARD: Preparing and delivering an academic lecture.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Prepare an academic lecture appropriate to training audience.
2. Deliver an academic lecture appropriate to training audience.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: Core Skills Completion Syllabus complete.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Appropriate instructional setting with presentation media.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP as audience; WTI as evaluator.

TAC-EUT-2511: Control FW and RW CAS assets simultaneously

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, multiple dissimilar elements of CAS aircraft supporting the same terminal attack controller.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander’s intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, correctly determining the most effective method of attack and type of control, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing. Coordinated attacks must be executed.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: Core Skills Completion Syllabus complete.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Facility Code 17936 Close Air Support Range

AIRCRAFT: 1 RW section, 1 FW section

EQUIPMENT: TACP equipment

UNITS/PERSONNEL: WTI

TAC-EUT-2512: Evaluate a JTAC

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given live execution of CAS with a JTAC under evaluation.

STANDARD: Under the direct supervision of a WTI, evaluate a JTAC Conducting terminal attack control; ensure the safe execution of the event; provide guidance, as required, throughout the event; appropriately debrief the controlling JTAC at the conclusion of training.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Issue ground commander’s desired intent.
2. Evaluate JTAC ability to locate target.
3. Evaluate JTAC ability to conduct attack IAW TACP TACSOP.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: Core Skills Completion Syllabus complete

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE: Per 4015

AIRCRAFT: As required per student's T&R event.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; JTAC under evaluation; WTI for instructional purposes.

TAC-IUT-2530: Instruct a student terminal attack controller

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: During evaluation of a prospective JTAC.

STANDARD: In accordance with Marine Corps formal learning center individual training event mastery standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Instruct and supervise student execution of planning.
2. Instruct and supervise student execution of briefing.
3. Instruct and supervise student execution of CAS attack.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: Per JCAS AP MOA.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Reference Formal Learning Center Program of Instruction Course Descriptive Data for Core Skills Introduction (2100-level) Phase.

4013. REQUIRED EVENTS (RQD), QUALIFICATIONS (QUAL)/DESIGNATION (DESG) 2600-LEVEL EVENTS

1. Required Events (RQD)

a. Purpose. Track training codes associated with required evaluations of JTAC proficiency.

b. General. JTAC qualified individuals will undergo performance evaluations and standardization checks at 18 month intervals after qualification.

c. Academic Training. None.

d. Field and Simulator Training

2. Academic Tracking. Academic training is not coded and will not be associated with CRP. An academic syllabus will be provided in the Core Skill Introduction Phase by EWTGs. The MAWTS-1 Course Catalog will address the Core Skills Designation and Core Skills Designation Plus Phase. Annual training requirements will be tracked at the individual MAGTF level by the unit WTI/Air Officer.

TAC-RQD-2601: Demonstrate proficiency as a JTAC during 18 month evaluation

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 18 months

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, a section of CAS aircraft.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
2. Locate target.
3. Conduct attack IAW TACSOP.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Facility Code 17936 Close Air Support Range

AIRCRAFT: Must be one section of FW or RW aircraft with live ordnance.

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Per 4015

TAC-RQD-2602: Demonstrate proficiency during 18-Month JTAC CAS Standardization Check

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 18 months

CONDITION: Given a tactical scenario, mission required TACP equipment, multiple sections of CAS aircraft, IDF, medium threat to aircraft, tactically relevant movement of friendly or enemy forces.

STANDARD: Achieving the ground commander's intent by applying appropriate weapon to target matching, demonstrating understanding of available ground and aircraft systems, and maintaining awareness of aircraft location and mission timing.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Conduct mission planning IAW scenario.
2. Provide planning products (TLWS, FSCMs, ACAs, EFSTs) and brief mission.
3. Determine ground commander's desired intent.
4. Demonstrate appropriate airspace management.
4. Conduct CAS operations; achieve commander's intent IAW the references.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS: TAC-SOAS-2003

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP
5. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (JFIRE)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT: Simulation Facility

UNITS/PERSONNEL: TACP radio operator; WTI; aircraft role-players; simulation system operator; JCAS AP MOA Compliant JTAC-E.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS:

PREFERRED ENVIRONMENT AND TRAINING CONDITIONS: The intent of the 18 month standardization check is to provide a rigorous test of a JTAC's ability to integrate aviation-delivered fires ISO MAGTF operations. Scenarios should be tailored to model unit-specific mission requirements.

ADMINISTRATION NOTE: This code may be combined with TAC-RQD-2601 when TAC-RQD-2602 is conducted live.

DISCUSSION ITEM: Changes to MAWTS-1 TACSOP from previous version.

4014. RANGE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS. The range requirements in these tables are based on event requirements listed in the individual event descriptions. Units should make every effort to adhere to the requirements listed in the event descriptions, but commanding officers may waive requirements based on existing range capabilities and limitations. Deviation from range requirements must be annotated in the JTAC's IPR for each T&R code logged.

Category I (Airspace)	Abbreviation	Name	Description	Notes
CAT I	MOA	Special Use Airspace or	Per Flight Information	

		MOA	Publications	
CAT I	RSTD	Restricted/ Warning Area	Per Flight Information Publications	
Category II (Capabilities)	**Abbreviation**	**Name**	**Description**	**Notes**
CAT II	EW	Electronic Warfare	Threat Emitters providing a dynamic red/or gray force threat environment to enhance threat recognition, self-protection and defense suppression techniques.	
CAT II	LSTSS	Large Scale Target Sensor System	A remote control scoring system capable of tracking Laser designator spots	
CAT II	IWTS	Imaging Weapons Training System	Virtual simulation to provide pilot uplink imagery of weapon seeker image through TOF to actual target	Supports SLAM-ER
CAT II	URBN WPNS	Urban Weapons Impact Range	Urban CAS range capable of JCAS, LT INERT and LSR.	
CAT II	URBN TRG	Urban Training	Urban area with overlying Restricted or MOA training airspace. Does not imply authorized weapons release or Laser use.	Example is a town such as Yuma under the Dome MOA.
CAT II	LSR	Laser Safe Range	Supports Airborne Laser Firing.	
CAT II	RLSR	Remote Laser	A remote	Should be

		Capable	operated ground Laser may designate a target	standard on a RKD RNG
CAT II	TGT	Target	Any point-target that is authorized to release INERT weapons on.	May include an unscored Raked Range
CAT II	IR TGT	IR Significant Target	IR Significant Target	
CAT II	RDR TGT	Radar Significant Target	Radar Significant Target	
CAT II	LINK	LINK 16	LINK 16 available.	
Category III (Ordnance Restrictions)	**Abbreviation**	**Name**	**Description**	**Notes**
CAT III	HE	HE Impact Area	Supports live HE ordnance. Implies EXP.	
CAT III	JCAS	JCAS TTPs	Supports all three types of CAS in the range. Allows JTAC personnel on range. Implies LSR and either INERT or HE.	
CAT III	LT INERT	Light Inert	Light Inert Impact Area.	MK-76/LGTR/BDU-48/Gun/Rockets
CAT III	HVY INERT	Heavy Inert	Heavy Inert Impact Area.	500lb and above
CAT III	JDAM	JDAM Impact Area/Target	Supports JDAM release.	
CAT III	JSOW	JSOW Impact Area/Target	Supports JSOW release.	
CAT III	LGB	LGB Impact Area/Target	Supports LGB (HE or HVY INERT) release and Laser firing	
CAT III	AA MISSILE	**AA Missile Firing Range**	**Supports AA Missile Firing**	AIM-9/AIM-7/ AIM-120
CAT III	AS MISSILE	**A/S Missile Firing Range**	**Supports AS Missile Firing**	LMAV/LGB/ Hellfire/TOW
CAT III	ARM MISSILE	**ARM Missile Firing Range**	**Supports ARM Missile Firing. Requires an EW**	AGM-88

			emitter.	
CAT III	EXP	Expendables Authorized	Supports use of Chaff & Flares	
CAT III	ICM	Improved Conventional Munitions	Supports ICM or Cluster munitions	

4015. TACP T&R EVENT MATRICES

CORE SKILL INTRODUCTION										
TRNG CODE	**REFLY INT**	**DEVICE**	**#& TYPE A/C**	**CONDITIONS**	**PREREQS**	**EVAL**	**CHAINING**	**EVENT DESC**	**RANGE REQ**	**ORD REQ**
TAC-OAS-2001	18m	CAT-II		D/N	APP F	Y	-	PLANNING PHASE SIM		
TAC-OAS-2002	6m	CAT-I			2001	Y	2001	BRIEFING PHASE SIM		
TAC-OAS-2003	6m	CAT-I	4xFW 2xRW	D/N	2001 2002	Y	-	EXECUTION PHASE EVAL	RSTD, URBN WPNS, LSR,TGT, IR TGT, HE,JCAS,LT INERT, HVY INERT, JDAM, LGB, AS MISSILE	AGM-114, APKWS, LGB, JDAM, MK-80 SERIES, 20/25 MM, 7.62, .50 CAL, 2.75” RKTS
TAC-OAS-2004	12m	OP CAT I CAT II		D/N	-	Y	-	DACAS	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2005	6m		-	-	-	Y	-	CAT I TLE COORD	-	-
CORE SKILL DESIGNATION										
TAC-SOAS-2101	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW	D	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	FW DAY GP ORD	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2102	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 RW	D	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	RW DAY GP ORD	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2103	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW OR RW	N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	NIGHT CAS	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2104	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW/ RW	N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	NIGHT CAS WITH IR MARK	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2105	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	FW LGW WITH GRND LASER	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2106	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	FW IAM	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2107	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 RW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	RW LGW WITH GRND LASER	-	-

TAC-SOAS-2108	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW/ RW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	FW/RW TYPE 3 TERM ATK CTRL	-	-
TAC-SINT-2109	6m	OP CAT I CAT II	2 FW/ RW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	CAS WITH JFO	-	-
TAC-SAER-2110	12m	CAT I CAT II	1 UAS	D/N	2003	Y	-	CORRELATION WITH UAS	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2111	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW/ RW	D	ACADEMICS	Y	2001 2002 2003	DAY URBAN CAS	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2112	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW/ RW	N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	NIGHT URBAN CAS	-	-
TAC-SOAS-2113	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW	D/N	2003	Y	2004	DIGITALLY AIDED CAS	-	-
TAC-SAS-2114	12m	CAT I CAT II	1 RW/ TR	D/N		Y		CASEVAC	-	-
TAC-INTG-2115	12m	OP	2 FW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	NON-PERMISSIVE FW CAS WITH IDF	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-2 MK 80 SERIES OR PGM; IDF-MARK/ SUPP
TAC-INTG-2116	12m	OP	2 RW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	NON-PERMISSIVE RW CAS WITH IDF	REST, HE, JCAS	RW-2 ROCKETS OR PGM AND 100 RDS; IDF-MARK/ SUPP
TAC-INTG-2117	12m	ANY RANGE	2 FW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	FW CAS WITH GROUND MAN	RSTD OR MOA	FW-2 MK 80 SERIES OR PGM
TAC-INTG-2118	12m	ANY RANGE	2 RW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	RW CAS WITH GRND MAN	RSTD OR MOA	RW-2 ROCKETS OR PGM AND 100 RDS
TAC-INTG-2119	12m	ANY RANGE	2RW OR FW	N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	NIGHT CAS	RSTD OR MOA	-
TAC-INTG-2120	12m	ANY RANGE	2 RW OR FW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	CAS WITH MAN JTAC	RSTD OR MOA	-
TAC-INTG-2121	12m	OP	2 FW OR RW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	CAS WITH JFO	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-2 MK 80 SERIES OR PGM; RW-2 ROCKETS OR PGM AND 100 RDS; IDF-MARK AS REQ
TAC-AER-2122	12m	ANY RANGE	2 FW OR RW	D/N	2003	Y	-	TGT CORRELATION WITH VDL	RSTD OR MOA	-
TAC-SASM-2123	12m	CAT I CAT II	4 FW OR RW	D/N	2003	Y	-	AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT	-	-
TAC-SINT-2124	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW/ RW, UAS	D/N	2003	Y	-	UAS WITH CAS	-	-
TAC-SINT-2125	12m	CAT I CAT II	2 FW/ RW, FAC(A)	D/N	2003	Y	-	FAC(A) INT	-	-

TAC-AS-2126	12m	ANY RANGE	2 RW/ TR	D/N	2003	Y	-	CONTROL INTO MARKED LZ	-	-
CORE SKILL DESIGNATION PLUS										
TAC-INTG-2201	12m	OP	4 FW OR 4 RW OR 2 FW AND 2 RW	D/N	DESI GNAT ION	-	2001 2002 2003 2123	MULT CAS ELEMENTS	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-2 MK 80 SERIES OR PGM; RW-2 ROCKETS OR PGM AND 100 RDS; IDF-MARK AS REQ
TAC-OAS-2202	24m	OP	1 BOMBE R	D/N	DESI GNAT ION	-	-	BOMBER CAS	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-MK 80 SERIES OR PGM
TAC-SOAS-2203	24m	CAT I CAT II	1 AC-130	D/N	DESI GNAT ION	-	-	CNTRL AC-130 CFF	-	-
TAC-SEW-2204	12m	CAT I CAT II	1 EW AC	D/N	DESI GNAT ION	-	-	EW INTEGRATION	-	-
TAC-OAS-2205	12m	ANY RANGE	2 FW	D/N	2003	-	-	DIGITAL MESSAGING	REST or MOA	-
INSTRUCTOR TRAINING										
TAC-EUT-2510	18m	-	-	-	DESI GNAT ION	Y	-	CONDUCT ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION	-	-
TAC-IUT-2511	36m	OP	2 FW & RW	D/N	2510	Y	2001 2002 2003 2123 2201	SIMO CNTRL OF FW & RW CAS	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-2 MK 80 SERIES OR PGM; RW-2 RKTS OR PGM & 100 RDS; IDF MARK/SUPP RDS
TAC-IUT-2512	12 m	ANY RANGE	2 FW/ RW	D/N	2511	Y	-	ASSIST WTI EVALUATING A JTAC	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-2 MK 80 SERIES OR PGM, AND 250 RDS; RW-2 RKTS OR PGM, AND 100 RDS; IDF MARK/SUPP RDS
TAC-IUT-2530	12m	OP	2 FW/RW	D/N	2003	Y	-	INSTRUCT A STUDENT JTAC CNTRL DAY FW CAS W/SEAD	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-2 INERT MK 80 SERIES, INERT PGM, AND 250 RDS; IDF MARK/SUPP RDS
REQUIRED / COLLECTIVE										
TAC-RQD-2601	18 m	OP	2x FW/ RW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003	JTAC 18 MONTH EVAL	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-2 MK 80 SERIES OR PGM; RW-2 RKTS OR PGM & 100 RDS;IDF MARK/SUPP RDS

TAC-QUAL-2602	18m	CAT I CAT II	4 FW OR 4 RW OR 2 FW AND 2 RW	D/N	2003	Y	2001 2002 2003 2123	JTAC 18 MONTH STAN CHECK	-	-
TAC-INTG-3001	12m	OP	2 FW/RW	D/N	2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126	-		COLLECTIVE EVENT	REST, HE, JCAS	FW-2 MK 80 SERIES OR PGM; RW-2 ROCKETS OR PGM AND 100 RDS; IDF-MARK AS REQ

TACP T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

TACP T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 5

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

5000. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of Core Skill Introduction (2000-level) phase is to provide the knowledge and skills required to perform as a basically trained JFO and to certify JFOs in accordance with the current edition of the JCAS AP MOA Joint Fires Observer (JFO).

2. The Core Skill Designation (2100-level) phase builds on the 2000-level events and completes the preparation of individuals for combat at the unit level.

5001. PREREQUISITES. JFO Course prerequisites are outlined in Appendix E of this manual, and are intended to establish a baseline of knowledge and experience to prepare Marines from various backgrounds to be successful at entry level training and beyond. All 2100-level events assume successful completion of the Core Skill Introduction phase.

5002. JFO CERTIFICATION. A prospective JFO must attend an approved JFO course to conduct the Core Skill Introduction phase (2000-Level). Upon successful completion of the syllabus, the individual will be a certified JFO IAW the JFO MOA.

WEEKS	COURSE/PHASE ACTIVITY
1	JFO Primer Unit Level
2	JFO Course EWTG/Fort Sill

5003. JFO REFRESHER QUALIFICATION

WEEKS	COURSE/PHASE ACTIVITY	
1	JFO Primer	Unit Level
1	JFO Requalification	Unit Level
.25	JFO Evaluation (> 18 months)	Unit Level

5004. JFO CORE SKILL INTRODUCTION PHASE

1. Purpose. The JFO Core Skill Introduction phase introduces CAS and fire support tactics, techniques, and procedures to prospective JFOs in order to meet certification requirements.

2. General. This phase provides the prospective JFOs with exposure to artillery, naval surface fire support, mortar fire support, fixed and rotary-wing terminal guidance operations, providing targeting information to support Type 2 and 3 controls, close air support planning and execution, aircraft

capabilities, targeting equipment, fire support coordination, communications equipment, and CASEVAC procedures.

3. Academic Training. The JFO Course POI provides for academic instruction to support this phase of training. This training shall be conducted and documented in the JFO Individual Performance Record (IPR).

4. Field and Simulator Training. Simulator or field training events conducted as part of the initial certification by the schoolhouse during the JFO Course will be in accordance with the schoolhouse Period of Instruction (POI).

5. Live Exercise. There is no requirement for live fire or live aircraft events during JFO certification; however, units are encouraged to employ JFOs during live training events.

6. Minimum events. Course Managers shall ensure each student receives the minimum number and type of events required by the JCAS AP MOA (JFO).

7. JFO Course Managers have the authority to waive prerequisites in exceptional circumstances to facilitate the continuation of training.

8. All 2000-Level events are initial events conducted at a formal school.

5005. INDEX OF JFO INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

	controller airborne (FAC(A)) for a FW or RW type 2 or 3 control	
JFO-SOAS-2009	Provide targeting information to a TAC while using tactical video downlink (VDL)	5-17
JFO-SOAS-2010	Conduct CAS as a non-TAC qualified individual	5-18
JFO-AS-2001	Conduct near and far initial terminal guidance to RW/TR aircraft	5-19
JFO-CHK-2001	Conduct a comprehensive evaluation	5-20
2100-LEVEL EVENTS		
JFO-OAS-2101	Establish an understanding of type 1 terminal attack control procedures	5-21
JFO-SOAS-2102	Establish an understanding of target location refinement via tactical targeting system	5-22
JFO-SOAS-2103	Provide targeting information to a JTAC in support of a digitally aided CAS (DACAS) misson	5-23

5006. JFO CORE SKILL INTRODUCTION 2000-LEVEL EVENTS

JFO-SSUP-2001: Conduct an adjust fire (AF) mission

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, 1:50k map, an identified target and an indirect fire asset.

STANDARD: To identify the target location within 200 meters of its actual location; initiate the call for fire within 2 minutes of target identification, announce subsequent corrections within 15 seconds of the burst, and enter fire for effect (FFE) within +/-50 meters of the target using no more than three adjusting rounds.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine direction to target.
3. Estimate the distance to the target.
4. Plot target location information on the map.
5. Transmit the Call for Fire (CFF).
6. If using the grid method of target location, transmit observer target (OT) direction with or before the first correction.

7. Transmit subsequent corrections (deviation to the nearest 10 meters, range to the nearest 100 meters, and HOB corrections to the nearest 5 meters).
8. Enter FFE of the call for fire.
9. Transmit end of mission statement: Refinement data (if any), Record as Target (if desired), End of Mission (EOM), and Surveillance.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
2. MCWP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SSUP-2002: Conduct a fire for effect (FFE) mission

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, VECTOR/DAGR, 1:50k map, an identified target and an indirect fire asset.

STANDARD: Identifying the target within 50 meters of its actual location; initiate the call for fire within 60 seconds of target identification, and achieve effects on target without adjustment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Obtain the target location data from GPS coupled with CLRF.
3. Plot target location information on the map.
4. Prepare and transmit the CFF.
5. Transmit end of mission statement: Refinement data (if any), Record as Target (if desired), EOM, and Surveillance.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
2. MCWP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
3. TM 11034A/11743A-OR Common Laser Range Finder System

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

JFO-SSUP-2003: Conduct a naval surface fire support (NSFS) spotter adjust mission

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, 1:50k map, an identified point target, and a fire support ship.

STANDARD: Identifying the target within 200 meters of its actual location and altitude to within 50 feet of the actual altitude; initiate the call for fire within 2 minutes of target identification, announce subsequent corrections within 15 seconds of the burst, and enter FFE within +/-50 meters of the target using no more than three adjusting rounds.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine direction to target.
3. Estimate the distance to the target.
4. Determine altitude of target.
5. Plot target location information on the map.
6. Transmit the CFF to the ship.
7. Transmit subsequent corrections (deviation to the nearest 10 meters, range to the nearest 100 meters, and HOB corrections to the nearest 5 meters).
8. Initiate FFE.
9. Transmit EOM and Surveillance.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
2. MCWP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
3. ATP 4E w/CH 7 Allied Spotting Procedures for Naval Gunfire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SSUP-2004: Conduct an immediate suppression mission

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, 1:50k map, an identified target and an indirect fire asset.

STANDARD: Identifying the target within 300 meters of its actual location; initiate the call for fire within 30 seconds of target identification, and achieve effects on target without adjustment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine Direction to target.
3. Estimate the distance to the target.
4. Transmit the CFF.
5. Transmit end of mission statement: Refinement data (if any), Record as Target (if desired), EOM, and Surveillance.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
2. MCWP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
3. ATP-4E w/CH 7 Allied Spotting Procedures for Naval Gunfire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SSUP-2005: Conduct an illumination mission

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ SII/ N/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, VECTOR/DAGR, 1:50k map, an identified target area and an indirect fire asset.

STANDARD: Initiating the CFF within 2 minutes and illuminating the target area.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine direction to target.
3. Estimate the distance to the target.
4. Plot target area information on the map.
5. Account for tactical offset of illumination as required.
6. Transmit the CFF.
7. If using the grid method of target location, transmit OT direction with or before the first correction.
8. Transmit end of mission statement: Refinement data (if any), Record as Target (if desired), EOM, and Surveillance.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
2. MCWP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SSUP-2006: Conduct a Suppression of Enemy Air Defense (SEAD) fire mission

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ SII/ D/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, VECTOR/DAGR, 1:50k map, an identified CAS target, a surface to air threat and a fire support ship or indirect fire asset.

STANDARD: Initiating the CFF within 2 minutes of target identification, degrade and/or suppress the surface to air threat with suppression rounds impacting within 200 meters; effectively mark CAS target with marking round impacting within 300 meters of the target, and ensure the marking round impacts 30 seconds (WP) or 45 seconds (illumination on deck) before the established CAS TOT.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.

2. Determine mark target and suppression target location.
3. Identify which SEAD timeline best supports tactical situation (Continuous, Interrupted or Non-standard).
4. Transmit the SEAD CFF.
5. Calculate and transmit summit as required.
6. Evaluate and transmit effectiveness of the suppression.
7. Visually acquire the mark and provide the appropriate correction.
8. Transmit end of mission statement as appropriate.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
2. MCRP 3-16.2 Techniques and Procedures for Fire Support Coordination
3. ATP 4E w/CH 7 Allied Spotting Procedures for Naval Gunfire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SSUP-2007: Conduct a danger close fire mission

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, 1:50k map, an identified target within Danger Close of friendly position and an indirect fire asset.

STANDARD: Identifying the target location within 200 meters of its actual location; initiate the CFF within 2 minutes of target identification, and announce subsequent corrections within 15 seconds of the burst.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine direction to target.
3. Estimate the distance to the target.
4. Plot target location information on the map.
5. Transmit the CFF to the firing unit.
6. If using the grid method of target location, transmit OT direction with or before the first correction.
7. Transmit subsequent corrections using creeping fire techniques (deviation to the nearest 10 meters, range to the nearest 100 meters, and HOB corrections to the nearest 5 meters).
8. Enter FFE, if applicable.

9. Transmit end of mission statement: Refinement data (if any), Record as Target (if desired), EOM, and Surveillance.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
2. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
3. ATP 4E w/CH 7 Allied Spotting Procedures for Naval Gunfire Support

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2001: Provide targeting information to a terminal attack controller (TAC) for a Rotary Wing (RW) type 2 or 3 control

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, VECTOR/DAGR, 1:50k map, NVD, identified target, and a RW CAS section with 20 minutes time on station.

STANDARD: Generating the target(s) location data within 2 minutes, accurate to within 50 meters of actual target location and 75 feet in elevation; facilitate CAS execution with timely and accurate targeting information.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine target location.
3. Communicate position report and situation report or Observer Lineup for CAS request as directed.
4. Transmit JFO Target Brief to the TAC.
5. Conduct target correlation with the TAC and/or CAS aircraft.
6. Conduct Terminal Guidance Operations (TGO) as required.
7. Monitor the attack.
8. Transmit adjustments from aircraft ordnance impacts as required.
9. Be prepared to transmit “Abort” if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander’s intent is met.
10. Transmit Battle Damage Assessment (BDA) to the aircraft and/or the TAC.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support

2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2002: Provide targeting information to a TAC for a Fixed Wing (FW) type 2 or 3 control

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, VECTOR/DAGR, 1:50k map, NVD, an identified target, and a FW CAS section with 20 minutes time on station.

STANDARD: Acquiring the target(s) within 2 minutes, accurate to within 50 meters of actual target location and 75 feet in elevation; facilitate CAS execution with timely and accurate targeting information.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine target location.
3. Communicate position report and situation report or Observer Lineup for CAS request as directed.
4. Transmit JFO Target Brief to the TAC.
5. Conduct target correlation with the TAC and/or CAS aircraft.
6. Conduct TGO as required.
7. Monitor the attack.
8. Transmit adjustments from aircraft ordnance impacts as required.
9. Be prepared to transmit “Abort” if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander’s intent is met.
10. Transmit BDA to the aircraft and/or the TAC.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller

4. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2003: Provide terminal guidance for CAS employment of a LASER guided weapon

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SI/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, a magnetic compass, 1:50k map, VECTOR/DAGR, NVD, an identified target, LASER target designator, a CAS aircraft section with LASER guided weapons and 20 minutes time on station, while working with a TAC.

STANDARD: Applying the 5 basic considerations for LASER employment, achieve the desired Commander's effect.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine LASER target line and calculate laser safety geometry.
3. Prepare the LTD for operation with unrestricted line of sight.
4. Program the pulse repetition frequency code into the LTD.
5. Provide final attack heading recommendations.
6. Use and respond to doctrinal LASER brevity communications.
7. Designate the target with appropriate spot placement at the correct time for the correct duration.
8. Monitor the attack.
9. Shift LASER as required.
10. Be prepared to transmit "Abort" if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander's intent is met.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category I simulation device and simulator

operator

JFO-SOAS-2004: Provide an infrared (IR) mark for CAS employment

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ N/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, 1:50k map, NVD, VECTOR/DAGR, an identified target, an IR pointer and a section of CAS aircraft with 20 minutes time on station, while working with a TAC.

STANDARD: Acquiring target(s) within 2 minutes and correlating visual acquisition of the target or mark by the aircrew.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine target location and pointer target line.
3. Prepare the IR pointer for use.
4. Use and respond to doctrinal IR brevity communications.
5. Mark the target with an IR pointer as directed.
6. Use and respond to appropriate IR brevity communications.
7. Mark the target with an IR pointer as directed.
8. Monitor the attack.
9. Be prepared to transmit “Abort” if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander’s intent is met.
10. Transmit BDA to the aircraft and/or the TAC.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine target location and pointer target line.
3. Prepare the IR pointer for use.
4. Use and respond to doctrinal IR brevity communications.

5. Mark the target with an IR pointer as directed.

JFO-SOAS-2005: Conduct a LASER handoff

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL**: 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, VECTOR/DAGR, 1:50k map, laser target designator, an identified target, a fixed wing CAS section with a targeting pod and 20 minutes time on station, while working with a TAC.

STANDARD: Acquiring the target(s) within 2 minutes, applying the 5 basic considerations for LASER employment, and ensuring the aircraft acquire the target.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine target location, laser target line, and laser safety geometry.
3. Communicate position report and situation report or Observer Lineup for CAS request as directed.
4. Transmit JFO Target Brief to the TAC.
5. Set up the LTD.
6. Program the assigned pulse repetition frequency code into LASER.
7. Determine run in heading requirements.
8. Utilize doctrinal LASER brevity communications procedures.
9. Correlate the target with TAC and/or A/C as directed.
10. Monitor the attack.
11. Be prepared to transmit “Abort” if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander’s intent is met.
12. Transmit BDA to the aircraft and/or the TAC.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2006: Provide targeting information to a TAC for CAS employment of inertially aided munition(s)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, VECTOR/DAGR, binoculars, 1:50k map, NVD, an identified target, a CAS section with inertially aided munitions and 20 minutes time on station.

STANDARD: Generating the target(s) location data within 2 minutes, accurate to within 50 meters of actual target location and 75 feet in elevation; facilitate CAS execution with timely and accurate targeting information.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine target location.
3. Communicate position report and situation report or Observer Lineup for CAS request as directed.
4. Transmit JFO Target Brief to the JTAC.
5. Conduct target correlation with the JTAC for coordinate refinement.
6. Conduct TGO as required.
7. Monitor the attack.
8. Transmit adjustments from aircraft ordnance impacts as required.
9. Be prepared to transmit “Abort” if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander’s intent is met.
10. Transmit BDA to the aircraft and/or the JTAC.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2007: Provide targeting information to a TAC in an urban environment for a FW or RW type 2 or 3 control

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, a GRG, an identified target, rules of engagement and a CAS section with 20 minutes time on station while working with a TAC in an urban environment.

STANDARD: Correlating the target within 2 minutes.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Establish a common reference point.
3. Establish a unit of measure.
4. Talk Big-to-Small and Point-to-Point.
5. Utilize Labels.
6. Utilize confirmatory communications.
7. Achieve target confirmation.
8. Be prepared to transmit “Abort” if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander’s intent is met.
9. Transmit BDA to the aircraft and/or the TAC.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCRP 3-35.3A Aviation Urban Operations
4. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
5. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
6. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2008: Provide targeting information to a forward air controller airborne (FAC(A)) for a FW or RW type 2 or 3 control

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, magnetic compass, binoculars, VECTOR/DAGR, 1:50k map, GRG, NVD, an identified target, and a CAS section with 20 minutes time on station.

STANDARD: Acquiring target(s) within 2 minutes, accurate to within 50 meters of actual target location and 75 feet in elevation; facilitate CAS execution with timely and accurate targeting information.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine target location.
3. Communicate position report and situation report or Observer Lineup for CAS request as directed.
4. Transmit JFO Target Brief to the FAC(A).
5. Conduct target correlation with the FAC(A).
6. Utilize talk-on techniques as required.
7. Monitor the attack.
8. Transmit adjustments from aircraft ordnance impacts as required.
9. Be prepared to transmit “Abort” if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander’s intent is met.
10. Transmit BDA to the FAC(A) and/or higher headquarters.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2009: Provide targeting information to a TAC while using tactical video downlink (VDL)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, an identified target, a remote video terminal, and an UAS or section of CAS aircraft with VDL capability and 20 minutes time on station.

STANDARD: Employing VDL to acquire target(s) within 2 minutes.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Establish a common reference point.
3. Establish a unit of measure.
4. Talk Big-to-Small and Point-to-Point.
5. Utilize Labels.
6. Utilize confirmatory communications.
7. Achieve target confirmation.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCRP 3-42.1A Unmanned Aircraft Systems
4. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
5. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
6. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2010: Conduct CAS as a non-TAC qualified individual

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 6 months

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, a magnetic compass, binoculars, VECTOR/DAGR, 1:50k map, GRG, NVD, LTD, an identified target, commander’s guidance, a FW or RW CAS section with 20 minutes time on station, in a limited communications environment.

STANDARD: Generating target data within 2 minutes, achieve desired effects of the ground commander and facilitate CAS execution with timely and accurate targeting information.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Determine target location.
3. Transmit immediate CAS request to higher headquarters.
4. Identify yourself as Non-JTAC Qualified to CAS aircraft upon initial radio contact on the Guard frequency.
5. Provide situation update to CAS aircraft on the Tactical Air Direction net.
6. Transmit JFO Target Brief to the CAS aircraft.
7. Receive and verify mandatory read-backs from CAS aircraft.
8. Conduct correlation with CAS aircraft.
9. Provide TGO as required.
10. Monitor the attack.
11. Transmit adjustments from aircraft ordnance impacts as required.
12. Be prepared to transmit “Abort” if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander’s intent is met.
13. Transmit BDA to the CAS aircraft.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
4. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-AS-2001: Conduct near and far Initial Terminal Guidance to RW/TR aircraft

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

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ A(1 RW/TR) / (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a radio, a simulated casualty, an assault support aircraft, landing zone marking materials, and a landing zone.

STANDARD: Ensuring safety of flight and evacuation of the casualty.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Determine landing zone location.
2. Submit request for CASEVAC/MEDEVAC aircraft.
3. Prepare landing zone brief.
4. Transmit CASEVAC/MEDEVAC 9-Line and ZMIST, if necessary.
5. Prepare visual signals as appropriate.
6. Provide Initial Terminal Guidance for aircraft into marked landing zone.

REFERENCES:
1. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
2. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Facility Code 17440 Personnel/Equipment Drop Zone

AIRCRAFT: One RW or TR aircraft, or Category II simulation device and simulator operator.

JFO-CHK-2001: Conduct a comprehensive evaluation

EVALUATION-CODED: NO **SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL:** 18 months

DESCRIPTION: 0/ E/ SI or SII/ (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given TAC support, concept of operations, TACP equipment suite, a map and/or GRG, identified target(s), a surface to air threat, a surface fire support asset, and a CAS aircraft section.

STANDARD: Identifying targets and threats within 50 meters of actual location and 75 feet of actual elevation, initiate immediate suppression CFF within 30 seconds and other fire missions within 2 minutes of target identification, facilitate CAS execution with timely and accurate targeting information.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Acquire and locate targets/threats.
3. Communicate position report and situation report or Observer Lineup for CAS request as directed.
4. Prepare and transmit surface CFF based on the TAC’s intended plan of

action.
5. Transmit JFO target brief to the TAC.
6. Conduct target correlation with the TAC or aircraft as required.
7. Conduct TGO as required.
8. Monitor the CAS attack and provide corrections IAW sequence of subsequent corrections for surface fires.
9. Transmit adjustments from aircraft ordnance impacts as required.
10. Be prepared to transmit "Abort" if an unsafe situation develops or ground commander's intent is met.
11. Transmit BDA to appropriate agencies.

PREREQUISITE EVENTS:
JFO-SSUP-2001, JFO-SSUP-2002, JFO-SSUP-2003, JFO-SSUP-2004, JFO-SSUP-2005, JFO-SSUP-2006, JFO-SSUP-2007, JFO-SOAS-2001, JFO-SOAS-2002, JFO-SOAS-2003, JFO-SOAS-2004, JFO-SOAS-2005, JFO-SOAS-2006, JFO-SOAS-2007, JFO-SOAS-2008, JFO-SOAS-2009, JFO-SOAS-2010

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCWP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Tactics Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
5. ATP 4E w/CH 7 Allied Spotting Procedures for Naval Gunfire Support
6. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category II simulation device and simulator operator

UNITS/PERSONNEL: JFO Evaluator (JFOE)

5007. JFO CORE SKILL DESIGNATION PHASE. Completion of the Core Skill Introduction training accomplished at a formal school results in certification as a JFO. However, certification training is not adequate to sufficiently prepare an individual to perform many of the complex tasks in an operational environment. The Core Skill Designation events (2100 level codes) are required prior to JFO designation by the unit Commanding Officer to prepare an individual for combat.

5008. JFO CORE SKILL DESIGNATION 2100-LEVEL EVENTS

JFO-OAS-2101: Establish an understanding of type 1 terminal attack control procedures

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

DESCRIPTION: 1/ A/ D

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT
INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given JTAC support, TACP equipment suite, and a CAS aircraft section.

STANDARD: Monitoring the engagement of the target to meet ground commander's destruction criteria.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Co-locate with the JTAC and identify CAS target as directed.
32. Monitor ground commander's approval process and immediate CAS requests.
4. Monitor and facilitate integration of surface fires as directed.
5. Monitor the CAS check-in, JTAC game plan, transmission of the target attack brief, and mandatory readbacks.
6. Monitor and perform target correlation as directed.
7. Visually acquire attacking aircraft, assess attack geometry, and monitor attack communications as directed.
8. Be prepared to transmit "Abort" if an unsafe situation develops.
9. Formulate and transmit BDA as directed.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCWP 3-16A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Facility Code 17936 Close Air Support Range

AIRCRAFT: One section of CAS aircraft.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: JTAC.

JFO-SOAS-2102: Establish an understanding of target location refinement via tactical targeting system

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

DESCRIPTION: 1/ SI or SII/ DI (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given JTAC support, PSS-SOF and associated hardware, current digital point precision database (DPPDB) imagery with corresponding 1:50kmap or GRG, an identified target, and a CAS aircraft section or artillery firing unit with inertially-aided munitions.

STANDARD: Monitoring the refinement of target coordinates to derive CAT I target location error.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Acquire and correlate target location as directed.
3. Observe the JTAC use PSS-SOF to refine target location.
4. Recommend weaponeering and desired mean point of impact to the JTAC based on collateral damage estimation and commander's intent.
5. Assess the difference between the initial plotted location of the target and the coordinate derived from PSS-SOF.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. MCRP 3-35.3A Aviation Urban Operations
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category I or II simulation device and simulator operator

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JFO-SOAS-2103: Provide targeting information to a JTAC in support of a digitally aided CAS (DACAS) mission

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

DESCRIPTION: 1/ E/ SI or SII/ DI (N)/

MOS: 0302, 0303, 0307, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0316, 0317, 0321, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0331, 0341, 0351, 0352, 0369, 0372, 0802, 0861, 1802, 1803, 1812, 1833, 0621, 0629

BILLETS: JFO

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, 2NDLT, 1STLT

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given JTAC support, Target Location Designation Hand-off System (TLDHS), a 1:50k map, an identified target, and a CAS aircraft section.

STANDARD: Employing TLDHS to transmit a digital joint tactical air request (JTAR).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:
1. Perform CAS mission planning and Tactical Risk Assessment to implement control measures and ensure risk of fratricide is minimized.
2. Establish and maintain digital communication with a JTAC or C2 node.
3. Plot friendly and enemy positions on the digital map.
4. Transmit elements of the observer line up and situation update via free text.
5. Formulate and transmit a digital JTAR to the appropriate C2 node or JTAC.

REFERENCES:
1. JP 3-09 Joint Fire Support
2. JP 3-09.3 Close Air Support
3. MCWP 3-16.6 Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller
4. TM 10938B/10938C-OR Target Location Designation and hand-off system AN/PSQ-19A/B
5. MAWTS-1 TACP TACSOP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Category I or II simulation device and simulator operator.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: JFOE

TACP T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX A

TERMS & DEFINITIONS

Battle Damage Assessment — The estimate of damage resulting from the application of lethal or nonlethal military force. Battle damage assessment is composed of physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment. Also called BDA. (JP 1-02)

Certified - Individuals who satisfactorily complete the appropriate Service, USSOCOM, or Partner Nation academic, practical, and live control training requirements of a core training curriculum, and complete an initial evaluation are certified. ***Certification is a National responsibility.*** (JCAS AP MOA)

Close Air Support — Air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. Also called **CAS.** (JP 1-02)

Combined Arms — The full integration of combat arms in such a way that to counteract one, the enemy must become more vulnerable to another. (MCRP 5-12C)

Control - consists of at least one aircraft (fixed/rotary wing) attacking a surface target. The control begins with a CAS brief, also known as the " 9-Line Briefing" (JP 3-09.3/ATP 3.3.2.1 standard) from a JTAC/Trainee and ends with ***"cleared hot"***, ***"continue dry", "cleared to engage"*** or an ***"abort"*** on a final attack run. An actual weapons release is not required. No more than two controls (Lead aircraft and wingman) can be counted per CAS briefing per target. (JCAS AP MOA)

Designation – Initiated by the WTI and signed by the commanding officer (O-5 or above), indicating a unique staff role, and increased responsibility within the unit.

Digitally aided CAS (DACAS) - The machine-to-machine exchange of required close air support mission data (e.g. aircraft check-in, 9-line, BDA) between JTAC (or FAC(A)) and CAS platform (or C2 node) for the purpose of attacking a surface target. (JCAS AP MOA) Examples of DACAS systems are but not limited to Strikelink, KILSWITCH, TACP CAS.

Electronic Warfare — Military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. Electronic warfare consists of three divisions: electronic attack, electronic protection, and electronic warfare support. Also called EW (JP 3-13.1)

a. Electronic Attack. Division of electronic warfare involving the use of electromagnetic energy, directed energy, or antiradiation weapons to

attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability and is considered a form of fires. Also called EA. (JP 3-13.1)

b. Electronic Protection. Division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. Also called EP (JP 3-13.1)

c. Electronic Warfare Support. Division of electronic warfare involving actions tasked by, or under direct control of, an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate or localize sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning and conduct of future operations. Also called ES. (JP 3-13.1)

Fire Support Coordination Center — A single location in which are centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support. Also called FSCC. (JP 3-09.3)

Forward Air Controller — A naval aviator certified as a JTAC who coordinates, integrates, and directs actions of combat aircraft engaged in support of ground combat operations. Also called FAC. (JP 3-09.3)

Forward Air Controller (Airborne) — A specifically trained and qualified aviation officer who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops. The forward air controller (airborne) is normally an airborne extension of the tactical air control party. A qualified and current forward air controller (airborne) will be recognized across the Department of Defense as capable and authorized to perform terminal attack control. Also called FAC(A). (JP 1-02)

Joint Terminal Attack Controller — A qualified (certified) Service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. A qualified and current joint terminal attack controller will be recognized across DoD as capable and authorized to perform terminal attack control. Also called JTAC. (JP 3-09.3.)

Mastery – An Instructional Systems Design/Systems Approach to Training term used by a Marine Corps Formal Learning Center to identify the acceptable level of performance for an Individual Training Event. (SAT Manual)

Non-permissive Control – A control where the target area threat level dictates that aircraft must maintain stand-off distances prior to target attack run. Must use a tactical scenario which requires a full nine line CAS brief (IP to target area). (JCAS AP MOA)

Permissive Control – A control where the target area threat level does not dictate aircraft maintain stand-off distances prior to target attack run. Tactical scenario permits the aircraft to hold over the target area for target talk-on or re-attack. (JCAS AP MOA)

Performance Level Proficient - Trainee is able to accomplish all items in the task correctly and efficiently without assistance.
Performance Level Understand - Trainee has a sound theoretical understanding of his task, however, he may still lack practical experience due to lack of capabilities which restrict his practice within this field. Therefore further training, assistance and supervision may be required for these tasks during mission preparation.

Qualified – Accomplishment of the minimum 6-month training and evaluation requirements of this manual.

Suppression Of Enemy Air Defenses — Activity which neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades surface-based enemy air defenses by destructive and/or disruptive means. Also called SEAD. (JP 3-01)

Tactical Air Control Party — A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. Also called TACP. (JP 3-09.3)

Terminal Attack Control — The authority to control the maneuver of and grant weapons release clearance to attacking aircraft. (JP 3-09.3)

Terminal Control — 1. The authority to direct aircraft to maneuver into a position to deliver ordnance, passengers, or cargo to a specific location or target. Terminal control is a type of air control. 2. Any electronic, mechanical, or visual control given to aircraft to facilitate target acquisition and resolution. See also terminal guidance. (JP3-09.3)

Terminal Guidance — 1. The guidance applied to a guided missile between midcourse guidance and arrival in the vicinity of the target. 2. Electronic, mechanical, visual, or other assistance given an aircraft pilot to facilitate arrival at, operation within or over, landing upon, or departure from an air landing or airdrop facility. (JP3-09.3)

Terminal Guidance Operations (TGO) – Those actions that provide electronic, mechanical, voice or visual communications that provide approaching aircraft and/or weapons additional information regarding a specific target location. Also called TGO. (JP 3-09.3)

Weaponeering — The process of determining the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal weapons required to achieve a specific level of damage to a given target, considering target vulnerability, weapons characteristics and effects, and delivery parameters. (JP 3-60)

TACP T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX B

ACRONYMS

AAA . . . . Antiaircraft Artillery
AADC. . . . Area Air Defense Commander
AAW . . . . Antiair Warfare
ACA . . . . Airspace Control Authority
ACE . . . . Aviation Combat Element
ACI . . . . Air Combat Intelligence
ACO . . . . Airspace Control Order
ACP . . . . Airspace Control Plan
AEW . . . . Airborne Early Warning
AGM . . . . Air-To-Ground Missile
AI . . . . Air Interdiction
AO . . . . Area of Operations
AOC . . . . Air Operations Center (Air Force)
AOR . . . . Area of Responsibility
AR . . . . Armed Reconnaissance
ASC(A). . . Assault Support Coordinator (Airborne)
ASLT. . . . Air Support Liaison Team
ASOC. . . . Air Support Operations Center
ATARS . . . Advanced Tactical Airborne Reconnaissance System
ATO . . . . Air Tasking Order
AWACS . . . Airborne Warning and Control System
BDA . . . . Bomb Damage Assessment
C2 . . . . Command and Control
C3 . . . . Command, Control, and Communications
C4I . . . . Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
CA . . . . Combat Assessment
CAP . . . . Combat Air Patrol
CAS . . . . Close Air Support
CBU . . . . Cluster Bomb Unit
CCIR. . . . Commander’s Critical Information Requirements
CEP . . . . Circular Error Probable
COA . . . . Course Of Action
CSSE. . . . Combat Service Support Element
DAS . . . . Deep Air Support
DACAS . . . Digitally Aided Close Air Support
DASC. . . . Direct Air Support Center
DASC(A) . . Direct Air Support Center (Airborne)
EW . . . . Electronic Warfare
FAC . . . . Forward Air Controller
FAC(A). . . Forward Air Controller (Airborne)
FARP. . . . Forward Arming and Refueling Point
FEBA. . . . Forward Edge of the Battle Area
FFCC. . . . Force Fires Coordination Center
FLIR. . . . Forward Looking Infrared
FOB . . . . Forward Operating Base
FRAGO . . . Fragmentary Order

FSCC. . . . Fire Support Coordination Center
FSCL. . . . Fire Support Coordination Line
FW . . . . Fixed-wing
GCE . . . . Ground Combat Element
GCI . . . . Ground Controlled Intercept
GPS . . . . Global Positioning System
HIDACZ. . . High-Density Airspace Control Zone
HPT . . . . High-Payoff Target
HPTL. . . . High-Payoff Target List
HST . . . . Helicopter Support Team
HVT . . . . High-Value Target
IAM . . . . Inertially-Aided Munition
IFF . . . . Identification, Friend or Foe
INS . . . . Inertial Navigation System
IOC . . . . Initial Operational Capability
IPB . . . . Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace
IR . . . . Infrared Radiation
JAOC. . . . Joint Air Operations Center
JDAM. . . . Joint Direct Attack Munition
JFACC . . . Joint Force Air Component Commander
JFC . . . . Joint Force Commander
JFO . . . . Joint Fires Observer
JIPTL . . . Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List
JMEM. . . . Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manual
JSOW. . . . Joint Standoff Weapon
JTAC. . . . Joint Terminal Attack Controller
JTAR. . . . Joint Tactical Air Strike Request
JTCB. . . . Joint Targeting Coordination Board
JTL . . . . Joint Target List
LAAD. . . . Low Altitude Air Defense
LANTIRN . . Low-Altitude Navigation and Targeting Infrared For Night
LGB . . . . Laser-Guided Bomb
LGM . . . . Laser-Guided Missile
LGW . . . . Laser-Guided Weapon
LOC . . . . Lines of Communications
LSD . . . . Laser Spot Designator
LST . . . . Laser Spot Tracker
MACCS . . . Marine Air Command and Control System
MACG. . . . Marine Air Control Group
MAG . . . . Marine Aircraft Group
MAGTF . . . Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MARFOR. . . Marine Corps Forces
MARLO . . . Marine Liaison Officer
MCDP. . . . Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication
MCPP. . . . Marine Corps Planning Process
MCRP. . . . Marine Corps Reference Publication
MCWP. . . . Marine Corps Warfighting Publication
MEF . . . . Marine Expeditionary Force
METT-T. . . Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops and Support
Available-Time Available
MISREP. . . Mission Report
MOOTW . . . Military Operations Other Than War
MOS . . . . Military Occupational Specialty
MSC . . . . Major Subordinate Command

NATO. . . . North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NFA . . . . No Fire Area
NVD . . . . Night Vision Device
NVG . . . . Night Vision Goggle
NWP . . . . Naval Warfare Publication
OAS . . . . Offensive Air Support
OPLAN . . . Operation Plan
OPORD . . . Operation Order
OPSEC . . . Operations Security
OPT . . . . Operational Planning Team
PGM . . . . Precision-Guided Munition
PGW . . . . Precision-Guided Weapon
PID . . . . Positive Identification
PIR . . . . Priority Intelligence Requirement
RAOC. . . . Rear Area Operations Center; Regional Air Operations Center
RFI . . . . Request for Information; Request for Intelligence
ROE . . . . Rules Of Engagement
RW . . . . Rotary-wing
SAAWC . . . Sector Anti-air Warfare Coordinator (USMC)
SAM . . . . Surface-To-Air Missile
SCAR. . . . Strike Coordination and Reconnaissance
SEAD. . . . Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses
SERE. . . . Survival, Evasion, Resistance, And Escape
SLAM. . . . Standoff Land Attack Missile
SPINS . . . Special Instructions
STOM. . . . Ship-To-Objective Maneuver
TAC(A). . . Tactical Air Coordinator (Airborne)
TACAIR. . . Tactical Air
TACC. . . . Tactical Air Command Center (USMC); Tactical Air Control Center (USN/USAF)
TACP. . . . Tactical Air Control Party
TADC. . . . Tactical Air Direction Center
TAGS. . . . Theater Air Ground System
TALD. . . . Tactical Air-Launched Decoy
TAOC. . . . Tactical Air Operations Center
TARPS . . . Tactical Airborne Reconnaissance Pod System
TBMCS . . . Theater Battle Management Core System
TGO . . . . Terminal Guidance Operations
TLDHS . . . Target Location, Designation, and Hand-Off System
TLE . . . . Target Location Error
TOT . . . . Time On Target
TR . . . . Tilt-rotor
TRAP. . . . Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel
TSS . . . . Target Selection Standards
TVA . . . . Target Value Analysis
UAS . . . . Unmanned Aerial System
UGS . . . . Universal Ground Spotter
UHF . . . . Ultra High Frequency
VHF . . . . Very High Frequency
WGS-84. . . World Geodetic System 1984

TACP T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX C

AMMUNITION ROLLUP

Ordnance requirements are developed on a “per person” basis per JCAS AP MOA and TACP T&R requirements. (REFERENCE individual Formal Learning Center TACP POI FOR 2000-Level ammunition requirements)

ORDNANCE	Core Skills Designation	Core Skill Plus	2200 Level	2500 Level
ROTARY WING				
2.75” Rocket (2,3)	6		Note 6	Note 7
HF (4)	3		Note 6	Note 7
20mm	1000		Note 6	Note 7
FIXED WING			Note 6	Note 7
5.00” Rocket	2		Note 6	Note 7
Mk 80 series bomb	5	2	Note 6	Note 7
Laser guided bomb (5)	3	2	Note 6	Note 7
Inertially-aided munitions	3	2	Note 6	Note 7
20/25mm	1250		Note 6	Note 7
GROUND ORDNANCE				Note 7
D529: PROJ 155MM, HE, M795 (8)	30		Note 6	Note 7
D550: PROJ 155MM, SMOKE, WP, M110A1 (8)	30		Note 6	Note 7
D505: PROJ 155MM, ILLUM. M485A2 (8)	30		Note 6	Note 7
D540: CHG PROP 155MM, GREEN BAG, M3 (8)	30		Note 6	Note 7
N340: FUZE, PD, M739 (8)	30		Note 6	Note 7
N289: FUZE, ELECRTRONIC TIME M762A1 (8)	30		Note 6	Note 7
N523: PRIMER, PERCUSSION, M82 (8)	30		Note 6	Note 7
Smoke Grenades	8	16	Note 6	Note 7

Notes: Annual ordnance requirements to maintain aircrew proficiency derived from MAINTAIN table and re-fly interval.

(1) As stated above the ammunition for the 2100 Level is listed per student. For designation, all events through 2100-Level must be complete.
(2) 5.00 inch rockets may be substituted for 2.75 inch rockets.
(3) Inert rockets may be substituted for HE rockets.
(4) Captive Hellfire missile.
(5) LGTR may be substituted for laser guided bomb.

(6) 2200-Level training is done in conjunction with 2100-Level codes, and has no additional ordnance requirement.
(7) 2500-Level training is done in conjunction with 2000 and 2100-Level codes, and has no additional ordnance requirement.
(8) Mortar ammunition can be used as a substitute for artillery ammunition if an artillery firing unit is not available.

TACP T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX D

SIMULATION

1. Simulation events detailed in Chapter 3, 4, and 5 of this manual are designed to be conducted as specified in the applicable training code.

a. Attempting to conduct simulated JTAC training codes during live training events has the potential to detract from overall training objectives.

b. During JFO training, live fire exercises optimize training.

2. This manual leverages heavily the variety of simulation systems increasingly available across the MAGTF. Training conducted during simulation events in accordance with this T&R will amount to a gradual progression of skill and proficiency, and will dramatically improve performance of individual integrators during live training events, and therein the effectiveness of those live events.

3. While the sequencing of events can be executed chronologically, flexibility to conduct multiple training codes at once exists. This flexibility is designed to enable units to create simulation training that is most suitable for anticipated missions, individual competencies, and time constraints.

4. TACP simulation may be conducted in Practical exercise, Category I and Category II referenced below unless specified in the syllabus.

5. A terminal attack control simulation should be used to enhance procedural training, mission rehearsal, and train to mission sets too complex due to inherent limitations in the current available training environments. Simulation devices will be evaluated and accredited by the JFS ESC, or their designated representative, for their capability to replace live controls for maintaining qualification.

6. Approved Simulations. For a list of approved simulations, and the controls that may be replaced by simulation, reference JCAS AP MOA.

7. Simulation Definitions. For the purposes of this document, simulation is broken down by three categories; two simulation types and a Practical Exercise.

a. The categories are defined as follows:

(1) Practical Exercise. A training event (e.g. sand table, simulation, table-top, or field exercise) which allows trainees to demonstrate the skills associated with correct use of equipment, tactics, techniques and procedures.

(2) Category I. Immersive simulation incorporating a domed visual environment allowing the user to utilize the same or similar equipment they will use during live missions.

(3) Category II. A PC based procedural trainer that may utilize front projection or helmet mounted display (HMD). Example: Deployable Virtual Training Environment (DVTE).

TACP T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX E

Pre-Requisite Training

The pre-requisites of the Core Skills Introduction (2000-level) Phase are intended to prepare (i.e. – "level the baseline") Marines sourced to the Formal Learning Center from widely disparate Target Population Descriptions with the foundational knowledge required to commence JTAC training.

1. Prior to attending the TACP course of instruction at a Marine Corps Formal Learning Center, prospective JTACs are required to complete the following sections based on background:

a. Pilots/NFOs from FA-18, AV-8, AH-1, or UH-1 backgrounds are required to complete section A.

b. Pilots/NFOs from C-130, MV-22, CH-53, CH-46, and EA-6B backgrounds are required to complete section A and are encouraged to complete sections B and D.

c. Prior to a ground MOS attending the TACP course they must:

1) Complete section A and are encouraged to complete sections B, C, and D below.

2) Must be a certified JFO. This requirement may be satisfied by the potential JTAC conducting and mastering JFO-CHK-2101, evaluated by a WTI or JTACE.

A. Section A- Required Distance Learning

JTAC 01 Six Functions of Marine Aviation
JTAC 02 Intro to Fire Support in MAGTF Operations
JTAC 03 Battlespace Geometry
JTAC 04 Targeting
JTAC 05 Air Command and Control
JTAC 06 Close Air Support
JTAC 07 Basic Call for Fire
JTAC 08 Advanced Call for Fire
JTAC 09 Nine-Line
JTAC 10 Fixed Wing Employment
JTAC 11 Rotary Wing Employment

Found at https://www.marinenet.usmc.mil

B. Section B- Academic Lectures

Aviation Ordnance
Building a 9-Line Mission
RW Employment
FW Employment
ALSA Brevity Terms
Controlling CAS (including practical application)

Aircraft Pods and Capabilities
Laser Designators and IR Pointers*
Thermal Imagers and Night Vision Devices*
Type 2 Control w/Observer*

Recommended Academic Lectures conducted at unit level.
*May be completed in conjunction with field events

C. Section C- Practical Applications

Talk On Practical Application
Artillery or Mortar Adjust Fire Mission
Artillery or Mortar SEAD (Cont and Int) Mission
Artillery or Mortar Illumination Mission
Under supervision of the WTI or JTAC-E, conduct simulated or live Type 1 control
Under supervision of the WTI or JTAC-E, conduct simulated or live Type 2 control
Under supervision of the WTI or JTAC-E, conduct simulated or live Type 3 control
Type 2 control w/Observer practical application

D. Section D- Homework Assignments

Ordnance
Laser Geometry

2. Any aviator or ground MOS Marine who has served with the Marine Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC) and, who has become JTAC certified via an accredited Program of Instruction, will be subject to the following provisions for training that must be accomplished in order to attain the USMC MOS of 7502 or 8002 respectively.

This syllabus is designed to provide a certified JTAC, who has not received JTAC training from a Marine Corps Formal Learning Center, the necessary exposure, evaluation, and standardization to operate as a member of the USMC fire support network as a MAGTF JTAC.

The training expands on the experience and certification that have already been attained via other means, and ensures that JTACs from MARSOC are awarded the MOS of 7502 or 8002 prior to returning to conventional operating forces. This will ensure their experience and training can efficiently be capitalized on, and that they will be assigned accordingly with the correct MOS designation per their skill set.

The syllabus is predicated on the following assumptions:

a. The JTAC was certified via an accredited training program as defined by the JCAS AP MOA.

b. The JTAC is qualified and current at the time upon arrival at the Marine Corps FLC for completion of the MOS training.

c. The JTAC has completed the USMC MarineNet JTAC Primer.

3. The syllabus is as follows:

a. Upon verification of the aforementioned pre-requisites, through screening of the JTAC performance record by Marine Corps Formal Learning Center Staff, the JTAC will attend such academic instruction as is delineated by the FLC JTACI at the home unit. Topics will include Fire Support Integration, USMC Assault Support Operations, and USMC Fire Support procedures.

b. The evaluation may be completed in the simulation but must contain the condition, standard and performance standards from the syllabus events below. The events must be conducted by a Marine Corps FLC JTACI

(1) TAC-SOAS-2102

(2) TAC-SOAS-2107

(3) TAC-INTG-2115

(4) TAC-INTG-2116

c. Upon compilation of all paperwork and verification of equivalency, the request for 7502 / 8002 MOS will be forwarded to HQMC by the FLC.

d. Upon return to the USMC operational forces the JTAC will receive an 18 month standardization check before being designated a JTAC.

4. Prior to attending the JFO course of instruction at a FLC, prospective JFOs are required to successfully complete distance learning courses and practical application exercises at the unit level. The required courses/exercises are listed in the JFO Screening Checklist, which is available by contacting the joint accredited JFO Course located at Marine Corps Formal Learning Centers. The practical application exercises shall be conducted by a qualified JTAC. The unit Air Officer shall monitor the overall completion of the checklist.

TACP T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX F

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The chart below outlines the equipment necessary to support one Tactical Air Control Party (TACP), consisting of three forward air controllers and three joint terminal attack controllers. It is recommended that infantry battalions acquire enough of this equipment to support four TACPs. Other maneuver elements should obtain more if necessary.

TAMCN	(#) ITEM	INDICATOR	NSN
E1048BA	(1) Common Laser Range Finder (CLRF)	AN/PEQ-13	1240-01-561-5149
E00427BA	(1) Portable Lightweight Designator Rangefinder(PLDR)	AN/PEQ-17	5860-09-000-4433
E00017GA	(1) Thermal Laser Spot Imager (TLSI)	AN/PAS-25	5855-01-562-9999
E00067BA	(1) Infrared Zoom Laser Illuminator(IZLID)	IZLID 1000	5855-01-502-6414
E11542BA	(1) Monocular Night Vision Device	AN/PVS-14	5855-01-432-0524
E11067GA	(1) Night Vision Mini 4.5X Sight	AN/PVS-17C	5855-01-491-6967
A00917GA	(1) Video Scout Remote Video Exploitation Terminal	RVET	5895-01-567-4768
A25607GA	(1) Target Location Designation and Hand-off System (TLDHS)	AN/PSQ-19A	7010-01-571-6450
A20687GA	(1) Multiband Falcon II Radio Set	AN/PRC-117F	5820-01-462-2484
A20427GA	(1) High Frequency Manpack Radio Set	AN/PRC-150	5820-01-492-3628
A20437GD	(1) Multiband (Urban) Radio Set	AN/PRC-148	5810-09-000-0353
H00102E	(2) Electronic Dual Channel Headsets		5965-01-574-2790

2. Reference your community’s Table of Equipment (T/E) for more information on how to obtain these items.

3. The above list will be modified according to new system development and distribution. Modifications can be found at MAWTS-1 website.

TACP T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX G

INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE RECORDS

1. JTAC Individual Performance Record (IPR). To properly document accomplishment of JTAC certification and qualification (currency) standards, an IPR shall be initiated by the JTAC schoolhouse and maintained by the JTAC's operational unit. This IPR shall accompany the individual to each duty assignment to provide unit commanders and commanding officers that individual's certification and qualification status to conduct joint terminal attack control operations, and to maintain appropriate records (currency) within the IPR. The IPR shall contain a 6-part documentation system. This is mandatory for all JTACs.

a. Part I - TABLE OF CONTENTS

b. Part II - COMMANDERS DESIGNATION LETTERS. This section contains a copy of the JTAC's current Qualification and Designation letter(s) and a copy of any previous designation letters, if applicable.

c. Part III - CAS LOG. This section contains a record of all controls in legible format and must be in compliance with Appendix (A) of the JCAS AP MOA [Joint Terminal Attack Controller (Ground)]. This section should contain records of all controls performed since initial certification. Figure H-1.

d. PART IV - DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING. All Continuation Training and Refresher Training should be documented in Part V to include academics and testing.

e. Part V - DOCUMENTATION OF EVALUATIONS. This section contains documentation of all evaluations conducted since initial certification.

f. Part VI - JTAC FORMAL SCHOOL DOCUMENTATION. This section contains any certificates received from attending a formal course of instruction pertaining to CAS or TAC.

2. MEF/DIV Air Officers (AOs) shall maintain a JTAC designation status record/log of all personnel who have previously received the JTAC qualification.

3. All documentation in the IPR shall follow the format located at the MAWTS-1 ECOM website https://vcepub.tecom.usmc.mil/sites/msc/magtftc/mawts1/default.aspx