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(g) MCO 1553.2B

1. Purpose. Per reference (a), this T&R Manual establishes required training standards, regulations, and practices regarding Security Cooperation activities that advise, train and assist foreign security forces within partner nations.

2. Cancellation. NAVMC 3500.59

3. Scope

a. The Core Capability Mission Essential Task List (METL) 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 collective (unit) and individual levels.

b. Per reference (b), commanders will conduct an internal assessment of the unit's ability to execute each MET, 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. 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. Security Cooperation training and education is available through Marine Corps Security Cooperation Enabling Organizations and the Defense Institute for Security Assistance Management. Local commanders charged with SC training or education will use references (a) and (g) and ensure programs of instruction meet skill-training requirements established in this manual.

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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, and to ensure a current Core Capabilities METL is available for use in DRRS. All questions pertaining to the Marine Corps Ground T&R Program and Unit Training Management should be directed to: CG, TECOM (Ground Training Division C 469), 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.


R. C. FOX
By direction

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SC T&R MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER

1 OVERVIEW

2 MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS

3 SECURITY COOPERATION INDIVIDUAL
EVENTS

4 SECURITY COOPERATION COLLECTIVE
EVENTS

APPENDIX

A TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

SC T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.	1000	1-2
UNIT TRAINING	1001	1-2
UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT.	1002	1-3
SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING.	1003	1-3
ORGANIZATION.	1004	1-4
T&R EVENT CODING.	1005	1-5
COMBAT READINESS PERCENTAGE.	1006	1-5
EVALUATION-CODED (E-CODED) EVENTS	1007	1-6
CRP CALCULATION	1008	1-6
T&R EVENT COMPOSITION	1009	1-7
CBRNE TRAINING.	1010	1-9
NIGHT TRAINING.	1011	1-10
OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM)	1012	1-10
APPLICATION OF SIMULATION	1013	1-11
MARINE CORPS GROUND T&R PROGRAM	1014	1-11

SC T&R MANUAL

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 and/or operational 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 assigned security cooperation activities and missions. 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 while conducting security cooperation as an activity that supports military operations. The T&R Manual is a fundamental tool for commanders to improve and maintain team, detachment, or unit operational readiness. Using this tool, leaders can develop 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).

1001. UNIT TRAINING

1. The training of Marines to perform as an integrated team, detachment, or unit in combat or in support of steady state or shaping operations 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 readiness. A Marine's ability to perform critical skills required in combat or during military operations 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 assigned mission. The T&R Manual is a tool to help develop a unit 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 training. The conduct of training in a professional manner consistent with Marine Corps standards cannot be over emphasized.

3. Commanders should maximize every opportunity for personnel to gain Security Cooperation training and education through Defense Institute for Security Assistance Management (DISAM) accredited resident training, operational level courses, and distance learning 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. This is accomplished in a manner that maximizes training results and focuses the training priorities of the team, detachment, or unit in preparation for the conduct of its assigned mission.

2. UTM techniques, described in references (b) and (e), provide commanders with the requisite tools and techniques to analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate the training of their unit. The Marine Corps Training Principles, explained in reference (b), 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. To maintain an efficient and effective training program, leaders at every level must understand and implement UTM. Guidance for UTM and the process for establishing effective programs are contained in references (a) through (g).

1003. SUSTAINMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING

1. The evaluation of training is necessary to properly prepare Marines for military operations. 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 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 across the range of military operations. 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

1. T&R Manuals are organized in one of three methods: unit-based, community-based, or mission-based. Unit-based T&R Manuals are written to support a type of unit (Infantry, Artillery, Tanks, etc.) and contain both collective and individual training standards. Community-based T&R manuals are written to support an Occupational Field, a group of related Military Occupational Specialties (MOSSs), or billets within an organization (EOD, NBC, Intel, etc.), and usually contain only individual training standards. Mission-based T&R Manuals are written to support a specific mission or a range of missions. A mission-based T&R Manual may apply to both communities and units, and therefore contain both individual and collective training standards. T&R Manuals are comprised of chapters that contain unit METs, Collective Training Standards (CTS), and Individual Training Standards (ITS).

2. The Security Cooperation (SC) T&R Manual is a mission-based T&R Manual. This manual integrates elements of both unit and community-based T&R Manual constructs. SC training standards may apply equally to personnel assigned from the myriad of occupational specialties, as well as, in varying degrees, to permanent or task-organized teams/detachments/units up to the MAGTF level. The SC T&R Manual provides baseline skills necessary to plan, manage, and perform Security Cooperation programs, activities, and events. SC training

standards vary greatly based on the mission assigned. SC missions may involve assessing, training, assisting, or advising activities focused on developing foreign security forces' capability and capacity, improving military to military relationships and interoperability, and/or assuring peacetime and contingency access. Developing foreign security force capability and capacity may require skills across the Warfighting Functions (WFF) or Capability Development Pillars (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities - DOTMLPF). It is expected that this manual will be used in conjunction with other T&R Manuals to generate training plans to achieve necessary skills that apply to each SC activity or mission. This manual is comprised of 4 chapters. Chapter 2 lists the Core Capability METs for each respective team. Chapter 3 lists security cooperation individual skills. Chapter 4 lists collective skills that contribute to Security Cooperation activities.

1005. T&R EVENT CODING

1. T&R events are coded for ease of reference. Each event has up-to a 4-4-4-digit identifier. The first up-to four digits are referred to as a "community" and represent the unit type or occupation and SC role (SCPF - Perform, SCMN - Manage, SCPN - Plan). The second up-to four digits represent the duty area (TRNG, WPNS, MED, OPS, etc.TAC, CMDC, GNRV, etc.). The last four digits represent the level and sequence of the event.

2. The T&R levels are illustrated in Figure 1. An example of the T&R coding used in this manual is shown in Figure 2.

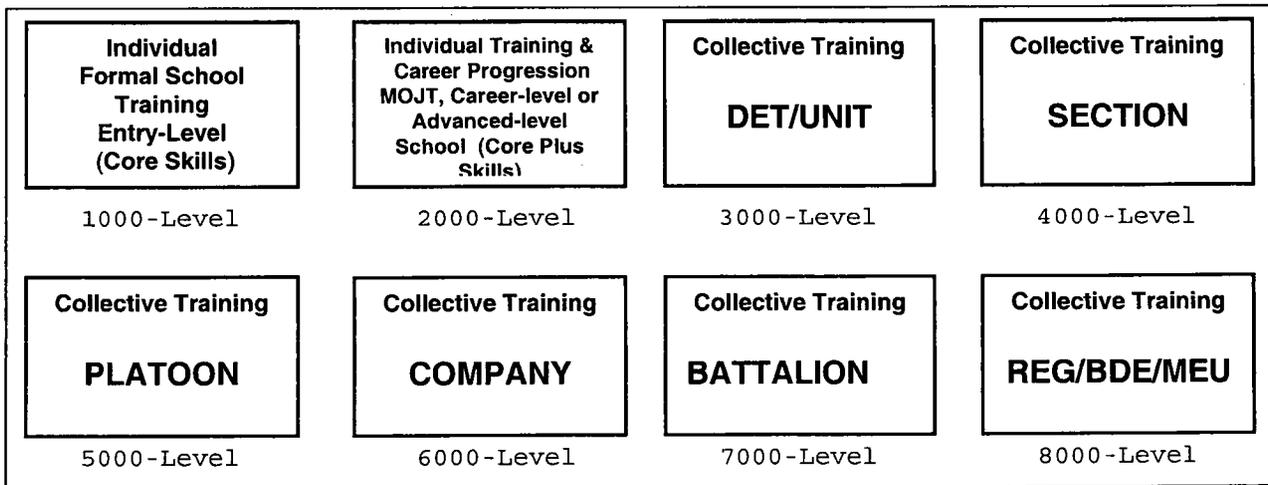


Figure 1: T&R Event Levels

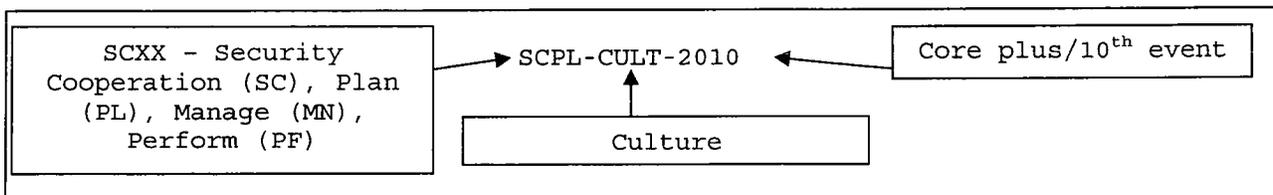


Figure 2: T&R Event Coding

1006. COMBAT READINESS PERCENTAGE

1. The Marine Corps Ground T&R Program includes processes to assess readiness of units and individual Marines. Every unit in the Marine Corps maintains a basic level of readiness based on the training and experience of the Marines in the unit. Even units that never trained together are capable of accomplishing some portion of their missions. Combat readiness assessment does not associate a quantitative value for this baseline of readiness, but uses a "Combat Readiness Percentage", as a method to provide a concise descriptor of the recent training accomplishments of units and Marines.

2. Combat Readiness Percentage (CRP) is the percentage of required training events that a unit or Marine accomplishes within specified sustainment intervals.

3. In unit-based T&R Manuals, 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, in both unit-based and community-based T&R Manuals, 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 (or billet) 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. EVALUATION-CODED (E-CODED) EVENTS

1. Unit-type T&R Manuals can contain numerous unit events, some for the whole unit and others for integral parts that serve as building blocks for training. To simplify training management and readiness assessment, only collective events that are critical components of a mission essential task (MET), or key indicators of a unit's readiness, are used to generate CRP for a MET. These critical or key events are designated in the T&R Manual as Evaluation-Coded (E-Coded) events. Formal evaluation of unit performance in these events is recommended because of their value in assessing combat readiness. Only E-Coded events are used to calculate CRP for each MET.

2. The use of a METL-based training program allows the commander discretion in training. This makes the T&R Manual a training tool rather than a prescriptive checklist.

1008. CRP CALCULATION

1. Collective training begins at the 3000-level (team, crew or equivalent). Unit training plans are designed to accomplish the events that support the unit METL while simultaneously sustaining proficiency in individual core

skills. 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%

1009. T&R EVENT COMPOSITION

1. This section explains each of the components of a T&R event. These items are included in all events in each T&R Manual.

a. Event Code (see Sect 1005). The event code is a 4-4-4 character set. For individual training events, the first 4 characters indicate the occupation or community and specific SC role (SCPF, SCMN, SCPN). The second 4 characters indicate duty area (TRNG, WPNS, MED, OPS, etc.). The third 4 characters are simply a numerical designator for the event.

b. Event Title. The event title is the name of the event.

c. E-Coded. This is a "yes/no" category to indicate whether or not the event is E-Coded. If yes, the event contributes toward the CRP of the associated MET. The value of each E-Coded event is based on number of E-Coded events for that MET. Refer to paragraph 1008 for detailed explanation of E-Coded events.

d. Supported MET(s). List all METs that are supported by the training event.

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

f. Billet. Individual training events may contain a list of billets within the community that are responsible for performing that event. This ensures that the billet's expected tasks are clearly articulated and a Marine's readiness to perform in that billet is measured.

g. Grade. Each individual training event will list the rank(s) at which Marines are required to learn and sustain the training event.

h. Initial Training Setting. For Individual T&R Events only, this specifies the location for initial instruction of the training event in one of three categories (formal school, managed on-the-job training, distance learning). Regardless of the specified Initial Training Setting, any T&R event may be introduced and evaluated during managed on-the-job training.

(1) "FORMAL" - When the Initial Training Setting of an event is identified as "FORMAL" (formal school), the appropriate formal school or training detachment is required to provide initial training in the event. Conversely, formal schools and training detachments are not authorized to provide training in events designated as Initial Training Setting "MOJT" or "DL." Since the duration of formal school training must be constrained to optimize Operating Forces' manning, this element provides the mechanism for Operating Forces' prioritization of training requirements for both entry-level (1000-level) and career-level (2000-level) T&R Events. For formal schools and training detachments, this element defines the requirements for content of courses.

(2) "DL" - Identifies the training event as a candidate for initial training via a Distance Learning product (correspondence course or MarineNet course).

(3) "MOJT" - Events specified for Managed On-the-Job Training are to be introduced to Marines, and evaluated, as part of training within a unit by supervisory personnel.

i. Event Description. Provide a description of the event purpose, objectives, goals, and requirements. It is a general description of an action requiring learned skills and knowledge (e.g. Camouflage the M1A1 Tank).

j. Condition. Describe the condition(s), under which tasks are performed. Conditions are based on a "real world" operational environment. They indicate what is provided (equipment, materials, manuals, aids, etc.), environmental constraints, conditions under which the task is performed, and any specific cues or indicators to which the performer must respond. When resources or safety requirements limit the conditions, this is stated.

k. Standard. The standard indicates the basis for judging 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 is strictly adhered to. The standard for collective events is general, describing the desired end-state or purpose of the event. While the standard for individual events specifically describe to what proficiency level in terms of accuracy, speed, sequencing, quality of performance, adherence to procedural guidelines, etc., the event is accomplished.

l. Event Components. Describe the actions composing the event and help the user determine what must be accomplished and to properly plan for the event.

m. 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.

n. 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.

o. Related Events. Provide a list of all Individual Training Standards that support the event.

p. References. The training references are utilized to determine task performance steps, grading criteria, and ensure standardization of training procedures. They assist the trainee in satisfying the performance standards, or the trainer in evaluating the effectiveness of task completion. References are also important to the development of detailed training plans.

q. Distance Learning Products (IMI, CBT, MCI, etc.). Include this component when the event can be taught via one of these media methods vice attending a formal course of instruction or receiving MOJT.

r. Support Requirements. This is a list of the external and internal support the unit and Marines will need to complete the event. The list includes, but is not limited to:

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

s. Miscellaneous. Provide any additional information that assists in the planning and execution of the event. Miscellaneous information may include, but is not limited to:

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

2. Community-based T&R Manuals have several additional components not found in unit-based T&R Manuals. These additions do not apply to this T&R Manual.

1010. CBRNE TRAINING

1. All personnel assigned to the operating force must be trained in chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive incident defense (CBRNE), 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 a CBRNE environment.

2. In order to develop and maintain the ability to operate in an 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.

1011. NIGHT TRAINING

1. While it is understood that all personnel and units of the operating force are 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. To ensure units are capable of accomplishing their mission they must train under the conditions of limited visibility. Units should strive to conduct all events in this T&R Manual during both day and night/limited visibility conditions. When there is limited training time available, night training should take precedence over daylight training, contingent on individual, crew, and unit proficiency.

1012. 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 will 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 is found in references (b) and (d).

1013. APPLICATION OF SIMULATION

1. Simulations/Simulators and other training devices shall be used when they are capable of effectively and economically supplementing training on the identified training task. Particular emphasis shall be placed on simulators that provide training that might be limited by safety considerations or constraints on training space, time, or other resources. When deciding on simulation issues, the primary consideration shall be improving the quality of training and consequently the state of readiness. Potential savings in operating and support costs normally shall be an important secondary consideration.

2. Each training event contains information relating to the applicability of simulation. If simulator training applies to the event, then the applicable simulator(s) is/are listed in the "Simulation" section and the CRP for simulation training is given. This simulation training can either be used in place of live training, at the reduced CRP indicated; or can be used as a precursor training for the live event, i.e., weapons simulators, convoy trainers, observed fire trainers, etc. It is recommended that tasks be performed by simulation prior to being performed in a live-fire environment. However, in the case where simulation is used as a precursor for the live event, then the unit will receive credit for the live event CRP only. If a tactical situation develops that precludes performing the live event, the unit would then receive credit for the simulation CRP.

1014. 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 Marine Corps Task List (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.

SC T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SECURITY COOPERATION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX.	2000	2-2
MET TO COLLECTIVE EVENT MAPPING.	2001	2-3

SC T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 2

MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS MATRIX

2000. SECURITY COOPERATION MISSION ESSENTIAL TASK MATRIX

1. The SC Mission Essential Task List (METL) table includes the designated MET number and supported Marine Corps Task (MCT), followed by a listing of all events which support this task. The linkage of Security Cooperation METs to the respective supported MCT is as follows:

MET 1	MCT 4.7.2.2	Develop Training Plans and Programs
MET 2	MCT 4.7.4	Develop Partner Nation Forces
MET 3	MCT 5.5.5	Conduct/Support Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) Activities

2. MET 1 indicates the importance that SC teams/detachments/units and SC planners play in developing training plans and programs to effectively build partner capacity in accordance with U.S. military objectives. Achieving this MET may require the use of individual and collective events from other T&R Manuals, as well as information sharing between formal schools, training detachments, and the operating forces.

3. MET 2 indicates that security cooperation teams/detachment/units can be assigned missions to assess, advise, train, and/or assist Foreign Security Forces in order to build capacity in accordance with Combatant Commander plans and operations. Furthermore, these efforts may span the full spectrum of military operations.

4. MET 3 indicates the important role SC teams/detachment/units play in implementing Combatant Command Theater SC activities. These activities occur throughout the phases of military operations and range of military operations. Activities include building partner capacity, increasing bilateral/multilateral understanding, assisting transformation efforts, improving interoperability with U.S. forces, and accurately communicating U.S. objectives and intent. Security cooperation teams/detachment/units contribute to improving bilateral relationships, ensuring peacetime and contingency access, and developing partner nation capability and capacity.

5. Core METs are E-Coded events. All other collective events are treated as supporting events. Mission analysis is required to determine which supporting events will require E-Coding as part of the pre-deployment evaluation process or to determine Combat Readiness Percentages (CRP) for reporting within the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS), if required. As this manual covers assess, advise, train, and assist missions across the range of military operations, the range of individual and collective skills sets, and logical selection of events for E-Coding will vary based upon both the mission and operating environment.

2001. **MET TO COLLECTIVE EVENT MAPPING.** Most collective events pertaining to operational culture apply to all three METs. This T&R Manual is designed to provide a list of collective training events that commanders may deem applicable to assigned security cooperation missions. Mission analysis for each security cooperation mission will identify the requirement for E-Coding collective events from this and other T&R Manuals.

MET 1 MCT 4.7.2.2 Develop Training Plans and Programs	
SCPN-ASMT-3001	Conduct a Service Level Assessment (SLA)
SCPN-ASMT-3002	Conduct a Unit Level Assessment
SCPN-ASMT-3004	Produce a Security Cooperation Engagement Plan (SCEP)
SCPN-STAF-3001	Plan Security Cooperation (SC) activities
OCOL-INTA-3001	Manage perceptions
OCOL-INTA-3002	Influence a foreign population
OCOL-PLAN-3001	Conduct a culture analysis
OCOL-PLAN-3002	Incorporate operational culture into mission planning
MET 2 MCT 4.7.4 Develop Partner Nation Forces	
SCPN-STAF-3001	Plan Security Cooperation (SC) activities
SCPN-ASMT-3003	Conduct a Post Event Assessment
SCPF-ATFP-3001	Conduct force protection
SCPF-OPS-3001	Conduct staff planning
OCOL-INTA-3001	Manage perceptions
OCOL-INTA-3002	Influence a foreign population
OCOL-PLAN-3001	Conduct a culture analysis
OCOL-PLAN-3002	Incorporate operational culture into mission planning
OCOL-STRS-3001	Mitigate cultural stress
MET 3 MCT 5.5.5 Conduct/Support Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) Activities	
SCPN-STAF-3001	Plan Security Cooperation (SC) activities
SCPF-OPS-3001	Conduct staff planning
SCPN-ASMT-3003	Conduct a Post Event Assessment
SCPF-ATFP-3001	Conduct force protection
SCPF-LEGL-3001	Manage assigned funds
OCOL-INTA-3001	Manage perceptions
OCOL-INTA-3002	Influence a foreign population
OCOL-PLAN-3001	Conduct a culture analysis
OCOL-STRS-3001	Mitigate cultural stress

SC T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

SECURITY COOPERATION INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
PURPOSE	3000	3-2
EVENT CODING.	3001	3-2
INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.	3002	3-4
2000-LEVEL EVENTS	3003	3-6
2100-LEVEL EVENTS	3004	3-14
2200-LEVEL EVENTS	3005	3-49

SC T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 3

SECURITY COOPERATION INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

3000. PURPOSE

1. This chapter provides the individual events that form baseline knowledge, skills, and attitudes required to operate as a member of a Security Cooperation (SC) team/detachment/unit or as a representative of a headquarters staff executing specific security cooperation roles and responsibilities. Training requirements will vary based on mission, operating environment, subject matter expertise required, method of sourcing (unit or individual augments), and pre-deployment time available. Additionally, individual events should enable SC teams/detachments/units to plan, manage, and perform Security Cooperation across the range and phases of military operations. Individual events in this T&R should be used, to the maximum extent possible, to ensure effective training of personnel conducting SC activities. Individual events are delineated as 2000-level, 2100-level events, and 2200-level.

2. 2000-level events include "core" skills required of SC teams/detachments/units. These skills provide each member in the team/detachment/unit SC-related capabilities to perform across the spectrum of conflict and across all phases of military operations. Proficiency in these events will ensure individuals can effectively represent the USMC in the roles of planning, managing, and performing SC activities. "Core" skills are necessary to facilitate independent duty, ensure force protection, and interact effectively with joint/combined forces. Individuals executing SC roles and responsibilities for service, component, or SC enabling organization staffs should maximize training in applicable "core" skills.

3. 2100-level events are designated as "core plus" skills. Beyond the identified "core" skills, additional "core plus" skills may be critical for mission success. "Core plus" skills are required of designated personnel based on the commander's assessment of the unit's mission and operating environment. Mission analysis will determine "core plus" skills required to accomplish the mission. As time permits, individuals executing SC roles and responsibilities for service, component, or SC enabling organization staffs should train to applicable "core plus" skills.

4. 2200-level events are "core plus" skills reserved for team/detachment/unit leadership. These events are reserved for senior officer and/or enlisted leadership as directed by the team/detachment/unit Officer-In-Charge/Commander and Senior Enlisted Advisor.

3001. EVENT CODING

a. Field One - Each event in this chapter begins with the characters "SC" indicating that the event corresponds to a SC mission. The next two characters include "PF", "PN", or "MN" and correspond to the specific SC

role, e.g. This field also contains Basic Foreign Area Officer (FAO) events which are coded 8240:

- 8240 - Basic Foreign Area Officer (FAO)
- SCPF - Perform SC
- SCPN - Plan SC
- SCMN - Manage SC

b. Field Two - This field is alpha characters indicating a functional or duty area. Functional areas for SC units include:

- ATFP - Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection
- COMM - Communications
- DEMO - Demolitions
- FAO - Foreign Area Officer
- FSPT - Fire Support
- IAOP - International Affairs Officer (RAO/FAO)
- ICOM - Interpersonal Communication
- IMSO - International Military Student Officer
- INTL - Intelligence
- IO - Information Operations
- LANG - Language
- LEGL - Legal
- MED - Medical
- MOBL - Mobility
- OPS - Operations
- PAT - Patrolling
- STRS - Cultural Stress
- TRNG - Training
- TSCP - Theater Security Cooperation Planner
- WPNS - Weapons

c. Field Three - This field provides numerical sequencing.

- 2000-2099 Core Events (required of all SC unit members)
- 2100-2199 Core Plus Events (required of designated personnel based upon each mission)
- 2200-2299 Core Plus Events (senior officer and/or enlisted leadership)

3002. INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

2000-LEVEL EVENTS		
Event Code	Event	Page
SCPF-ICOM-2001	Negotiate differences	3-6
SCPF-ICOM-2002	Influence behavior	3-6
SCPF-IO-2001	Communicate Information Operations/Public Affairs Office (IO/PAO) messages	3-7
SCPF-IO-2002	Interact with news media	3-8
SCPF-LEGL-2001	Operate within assigned authorities	3-8
SCPF-LEGL-2002	Report human rights violations	3-9
SCPF-LEGL-2003	Control release of information to Non-U.S. DOD entities	3-10
SCPF-LEGL-2004	Apply Continuum of Force	3-11
SCPF-LEGL-2005	Apply the law of land warfare	3-11
SCPF-MED-2001	Conduct basic Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC)	3-12
2100-LEVEL EVENTS		
Event Code	Event	Page
8240-IAOP-2101	Provide International Affairs advice	3-13
8240-IAOP-2102	Integrate Political-Military (POL-MIL) expertise into Security Cooperation operational planning	3-14
8240-IAOP-2103	Integrate cultural expertise into Security Cooperation operational planning	3-15
SCPF-ATFP-2101	Execute Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) techniques	3-15
SCPF-ATFP-2102	Avoid apprehension	3-17
SCPF-ATFP-2103	Detect surveillance.	3-17
SCPF-ATFP-2104	Operate a vehicle in a foreign nation	3-18
SCPF-ATFP-2105	Apply High Risk Personnel (HRP) pistol techniques	3-19
SCPF-ATFP-2106	Defeat restraints	3-19
SCPF-COMM-2101	Perform basic radio operations	3-20
SCPF-COMM-2102	Perform communications procedures	3-21
SCPF-COMM-2103	Operate Command and Control (C2) Suite	3-21
SCPF-COMM-2104	Apply Operational Culture	3-22
SCPF-COMM-2105	Communicate non-verbally	3-23
SCPF-COMM-2106	Communicate through an interpreter	3-24
SCPF-COMM-2107	Use tactical language	3-25
SCPF-DEMO-2101	Employ demolitions	3-26
SCPF-FSPT-2101	Call for indirect fire	3-27
SCPF-FSPT-2102	Request Close Air Support	3-29
SCPF-INTL-2101	Perform information collection	3-30
SCPF-INTL-2102	Conduct Tactical Site Exploitation (TSE)	3-31
SCPF-LANG-2101	Communicate using basic language proficiency	3-31
SCPF-LANG-2102	Communicate using intermediate language proficiency	3-32
SCPF-LANG-2103	Communicate using advanced language proficiency	3-33
SCPF-LANG-2104	Interact with a foreign population	3-33
SCPF-MED-2101	Conduct advanced Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC)	3-34
SCPF-MED-2102	Assess geographical medical requirements	3-35
SCPF-MED-2103	Conduct Aid Station Operations	3-36

SCPF-MOBL-2101	Operate a Tactical Vehicle	3-37
SCPF-MOBL-2102	Conduct convoy/motorized operations	3-38
SCPF-PAT-2101	Perform navigation techniques	3-39
SCPF-PAT-2102	Handle detainees	3-40
SCPF-PAT-2103	Perform unaided day/night observation techniques	3-40
SCPF-PAT-2104	React to an Improvised Explosive Device (IED)	3-41
SCPF-STRS-2101	Recognize cultural stress	3-42
SCPF-TRNG-2101	Design ranges	3-43
SCPF-TRNG-2102	Conduct the transfer of knowledge	3-44
SCPF-WPNS-2101	Employ U.S. Weapons Systems	3-44
SCPF-WPNS-2102	Employ Foreign Weapons Systems	3-46
SCMN-IMSO-2101	Manage International Military Students	3-47
SCMN-TSCP-2101	Manage a Security Cooperation Engagement Plan (SCEP)	3-47
2200-LEVEL EVENTS		
Event Code	Event	Page
8240-FAO-2201	Facilitate meetings between Security Cooperation stakeholders	3-49
8240-FAO-2202	Perform reporting procedures	3-49
SCPF-OPS-2201	Conduct staff planning	3-50
SCPF-TRNG-2201	Direct live fire range operations	3-51
SCPF-TRNG-2202	Manage risk	3-52
SCPN-TSCP-2201	Plan Security Cooperation	3-52

3003. 2000-LEVEL EVENTS

SCPF-ICOM-2001: Negotiate differences

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Negotiating differences is a critical skill for achieving desired outcomes. SC team/detachment/unit leadership may have to negotiate with one or many key leaders and decision makers at many levels to meet SC objectives.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a SC mission and a FSF representative with a different agenda.

STANDARD: To obtain mutually satisfying outcomes.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Establish rapport.
2. Focus on problems not people.
3. Focus on interests not positions.
4. Identify potential mutual gains.
5. Identify the need for objective criteria.
6. Deal with perceptions.
7. Formulate opening strategies.
8. Establish fall-back positions and walk-away positions.
9. Make initial demands, structured compromises, and closing upon agreement.
10. Assess results.

REFERENCES:

1. DoD Intelligence Production Program Handbooks Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program Handbooks
2. Getting Past No: Negotiating in Difficult Situations, William Ury Bantam Books, 1993
3. US Army SF Reference Book US Army Special Forces Advisors Reference Book (October 2001)

SCPF-ICOM-2002: Influence behavior

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: SC team/detachment/unit members will be presented with situations in which those they are advising will naturally resist recommended change. This task provides the security cooperation team with the skills necessary to determine and address the needs of those they are advising in order for both parties to have a shared understanding.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, commander's intent and a FSF.

STANDARD: To support U.S. and/or FSF objectives.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine goal(s) and/or objectives.
2. Determine who needs to be influenced.
3. Determine motives.
4. Determine beliefs.
5. Compare with cultural beliefs.
6. Determine susceptibility to be influenced.
7. Determine tactics.
8. Determine techniques.
9. Apply tactics and techniques.
10. Check Measures of Effectiveness (MOE).
11. Identify unintended consequences.
12. Mitigate unintended consequences.

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 3-33.8A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Advising Foreign Forces

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Event scenario includes opposition forces that introduce friction and require the SC team to make adjustments throughout the event.
2. Appropriate blank ammunition is required.

SCPF-IO-2001: Communicate Information Operations/Public Affairs Office (IO/PAO) messages

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Actions and statements of SC teams/detachments/units tasked with assessing, training, or assisting, or advising foreign security forces (FSF) have an impact on the successful accomplishment of the mission. This event will train SC teams/detachments/units to act and speak in accordance with established IO/PAO Campaign Plans when working with FSF.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, IO/PAO message, and a FSF.

STANDARD: To achieve commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify IO/PAO current plan/themes/Strategic-Messages.
2. Integrate IO/PAO themes and messages into planning.
3. Convey IO/PAO themes and messages.
4. Assess effects.

REFERENCES:

1. DoD Intelligence Production Program Handbooks Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program Handbooks
 2. US Army SF Reference Book US Army Special Forces Advisors Reference Book (October 2001)
-

SCPF-IO-2002: Interact with news media

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: DL and/or MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission and a FSF.

STANDARD: In accordance with applicable IO and PAO guidance.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify IO/PAO current plan/themes/strategic-messages.
2. Prepare for an interview.
3. Conduct interview.
4. Conduct post interview actions.

REFERENCES:

1. US Army SF Reference Book US Army Special Forces Advisors Reference Book (October 2001)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Media Awareness training is available at www.marinenet.usmc.mil and may be used to satisfy this requirement.
 2. The Marine must be capable of performing this event as well as advising, training, or assisting his/her counterpart in performing the event.
-

SCPF-LEGL-2001: Operate within assigned authorities

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission and HHQ guidance.

STANDARD: In accordance with the mission's fiscal and legal limitations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify authorities and considerations.
2. Report disparities between funding authorizations and mission requirements.
3. Apply funding considerations to mission expenditures.
4. Apply authorities and considerations.

REFERENCES:

1. DFARS Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
2. Partner Strategy Toolkit,
<https://policyapps.osd.mil/sites/sctools/Pages/Welcome.aspxNDAA>, 2007
National Defense Authorization Act of 1991, Counter-Drug Training Support (NDAA, 2007)
3. Title 10 United States Code
4. Title 22 United States Code

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Training concerning security cooperation authorities may be tailored to those references specifically applicable to assigned missions.
2. While the above reference list contains the major security cooperation authorities, other authorities may be applicable.

SCPF-LEGL-2002: Report human rights violations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational environment and FSF.

STANDARD: In accordance with Title 22 U.S. code.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify human rights vetting procedures.
2. Identify human rights violations.
3. Positively identify violators if possible.
4. Maintain personal safety.
5. Submit report.

REFERENCES:

1. NSPD December 16, 2002 Trafficking In Persons 2. DoDI 2200.01 Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)

3. DODD 2311.01E DOD Law of War Program
4. CJCSI 5810.01B Implementation of DOD Law of War Program
5. SECNAVINST 3300.1B Law of War Program to Ensure Compliance b the Naval Establishment
6. MCO 3300.4 Marine Corps Law of War Program
7. ALMAR 016/05 COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
8. FM 27-10 Law of Land Warfare
9. Applicable theater Human Rights Awareness training

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Judge Advocates are typically capable of providing instruction.
2. Additional humanitarian considerations are found under Law of War events.
3. Combating Trafficking in Persons training is available at Marinenet.usmc.mil.

SCPF-LEGL-2003: Control release of information to Non-U.S. DOD entities

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Marines will be required to implement foreign disclosure procedures in a manner which demonstrates cooperation, yet does not violate any constraints of disclosure.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, FSF, and information to disclose

STANDARD: In accordance with instructions in reference 2.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine information sharing requirements to support mission.
2. Identify the category of information presented.
3. Present information in accordance with Foreign Disclosure Guidance.

REFERENCES:

1. JP 3-16 Multinational Operations
 2. MCO 5510.20_ Disclosure of Military Information to Foreign Governments and Interests
 3. Marine Corps Foreign Disclosure Handbook
 4. SECNAVINST 5510.30B Department of the Navy Personal Security Program
 5. SECNAVINST 5510.34A Disclosure of Classified Military Information and Controlled Unclassified Information to Foreign Governments, International Organizations, and Foreign Representatives
-

SCPF-LEGL-2004: Apply Continuum of Force

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given rules of engagement for an operational environment.

STANDARD: To defend against a threat in accordance with legal guidance.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Recognize a threat.
2. Apply rules of engagement.
3. Use the Continuum of Force.
4. Report actions.

REFERENCES:

1. CJCSI 3121.01_ Standing Rules of Engagement for U. S. Forces
 2. MCRP 3-02_ Marine Corps Close Combat, presents Continuum of Force
 3. Applicable Geographic Combatant Command Rules of Engagement
 4. Applicable Mission-specific Rules of Engagement
-

SCPF-LEGL-2005: Apply the law of land warfare

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission and the references.

STANDARD: In accordance with FM 27-10.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine applicable Law of War considerations.
2. Execute responsibilities of the law of land warfare.
3. Provide protections afforded by the law of land warfare.

REFERENCES:

1. TITLE 10 United States Code
2. Title 22 United States Code
3. GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949 (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
4. DoDD 5530.3 International Agreements
5. DODD 2311.01E DOD Law of War Program
6. CJCSI 5810.01B Implementation of DOD Law of War Program
6. SECNAVINST 3300.1B Law of War Program to Ensure Compliance b the Naval Establishment

7. MCO 3300.4 Marine Corps Law of War Program
8. FM 27-10 Law of Land Warfare
9. Applicable SOFA Status of Forces Agreement(s)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Judge Advocate Generals are typically capable of providing instruction.
 2. Basic Law of War training is available at Marinenet.usmc.mil.
-

SCPF-MED-2001: Conduct basic Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a casualty.

STANDARD: In accordance with the Combat Lifesaver (CLS) principles.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Return fire while taking cover.
2. Remove from threat.
3. Control life threatening injuries.
4. Treat injuries.
5. Request Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC).
6. Conduct Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC).

REFERENCES:

1. JP 4-02.2 JTTP for Patient Movement in Joint Operations
 2. MCRP 3-02G First Aid
 3. MCWP 4.11.1 Health Services Support Operations
 4. PHTLS Pre-hospital Trauma Life Support, Military Edition, Current Edition
-

3004. 2100-LEVEL EVENTS

8240-IAOP-2101: Provide International Affairs advice

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 months

DESCRIPTION: Marine FAO/RAOs have graduate level degrees in International Affairs, language ability, international experience from regional immersion and security cooperation training. Marine FAO/RAOs leverage these skill sets for Marine commanders.

GRADES: CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a requirement to operate in an international environment.

STANDARD: To enhance commanders' situational awareness and improve their decision making ability.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Prepare the commander to operate effectively in foreign environments.
2. Provide operational culture analysis.
3. Improve inter-agency efforts.
4. Provide geo-political military context to support the range of military operations.
5. Provide crisis response guidance.
6. Leverage cultural resources for daily operations.
7. Support engagement and security cooperation activities.
8. Prepare commanders for emerging foreign threats.
9. Leverage foreign security forces relationships.
10. Facilitate training to build FSF capability and capacity.
11. Enhance commanders' ability to conduct counterinsurgency, stability and counter-terrorism operations.
12. Provide cultural analysis of operating environments.
13. Plan security cooperation activities.
14. Conduct operational cultural analysis.
15. Provide cultural context and understanding throughout the security cooperation planning process and activities.
16. Assist the assessments process by providing relevant cultural context and considerations.
17. Participate in exercises, planning groups, conferences, and workshops in order to maintain professional competence in core skills.
18. Understand both the American and foreign military cultures in a give operational environment.
19. Conduct real-time and accurate interpretations.
20. Facilitate partnership building between partner nation's civilian and military leadership.

REFERENCES:

1. Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower
2. Document Vision and Strategy 2025
3. DODI 1315.17 Military Department Foreign Area Officer (FAO) Programs (MDFAOP)

4. DODI 1315.20 Management of DoD Foreign Area Officer (FAO) Programs (MCSCP)
5. MCSCP Marine Corps Service Campaign Plan 2009-2015
6. MOC Marine Corps Operating Concepts 3rd Edition
7. QDR 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review (Current Version)
8. SECNAVINST 1301.6 DIAOP
9. MCO 1520.11 International Affairs Officer Program (IAOP)
10. Applicable Theater Campaign Strategy and Plans (current)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Regional Affairs Officers (RAO) can perform all IAOP billets when a language requirement is not identified.
2. The preponderance of IAOP officers serve in operations planning (G-3/5) billets on joint and headquarters staffs (i.e. HQMC, MARFORs, MEFs, and MCTAG.)
3. Attaché billets are selected and assigned by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) through a competitive board process. Follow-on Joint Military Attaché School (JMAS) and language training is provided for selected applicants.
4. FAOs must re-certify language ability annually with the Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT) and approved Oral Proficiency Interviews (OPI) scheduled through the Defense Language Institute (DLI). RAOs are not provided formal language instruction and generally do not have strong foreign language skill sets.

8240-IAOP-2102: Integrate Political-Military (POL-MIL) expertise into Security Cooperation operational planning

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 24 months

GRADES: 1STSGT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given commander's guidance, mission, and resources.

STANDARD: To provide situational awareness and to enhance decision making abilities.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Advise US commander of POL-MIL implications.
2. Coordinate with Security Cooperation Office, as required.
3. Identify POL-MIL training resources available.
4. Provide POL-MIL awareness information.

REFERENCES:

1. MCO 1520.11E International Affairs Officer Program (IAOP) (Formerly the Foreign Area Officer (FAO)/International Relations Officer Program
2. SAMM Security Assistance Management Manual; <http://www.dsca.mil/SAMM>
3. Operational Culture for the Warfighter: Principles and Applications
4. Relevant CAOCL region, country, or society handbook or curriculum

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Cultural training is available from the Center for Advanced Operational Cultural Learning (CAOCL) at <http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl>.
 2. Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA) at <http://www.quantico.usmc.mil/activities/Section=MCIA>.
 3. All coordination with the SCO shall be done via the MARFOR.
-

8240-IAOP-2103: Integrate cultural expertise into Security Cooperation operational planning

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

GRADES: 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given commander's guidance, mission, and resources.

STANDARD: To provide situational awareness and to enhance decision making abilities.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Advise US commander and staff of cultural implications.
2. Coordinate with MARFOR / Security Cooperation Office. (as required)
3. Identify cultural training resources available.
4. Provide cultural awareness information.

REFERENCES:

1. Applicable Theater Strategy and Plans
2. Operational Culture for the Warfighter: Principles and Applications
3. Relevant CAOCL region, country, or society handbook or curriculum
4. MCO 1520.11E International Affairs Officer Program (IAOP) (Formerly the Foreign Area Officer (FAO)/International Relations Officer Program

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Cultural training is available from the Center for Advanced Operational Cultural Learning (CAOCL) at <http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl>.
 2. Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA) at <http://www.quantico.usmc.mil/activities/?Section=MCIA>
 3. All coordination with the SCO shall be done via the MARFOR.
-

SCPF-ATFP-2101: Execute Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) techniques

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: While separated from friendly units.

STANDARD: So that all performance steps have been completed in keeping with the Code of Conduct.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Initiate personnel recovery procedures.
2. Apply SERE strategies.
3. Execute emergency action procedures and techniques.
4. Implement SERE techniques.

REFERENCES:

1. DOD DIR 1300.7 Training and Education Measures to Support the Code of Conduct
2. DoDD 2310.2 Personnel Recovery
3. DoDD 3115.10E Intelligence Support to Personnel Recovery
4. DoDI 1300.21 Code of Conduct Training and Education
5. DoDI 2310.6 Non-conventional Assisted Recovery in the Department of Defense
6. DoDI 3002.11 The DoD Personnel Recovery Program
7. Executive Order 10631 Code of Conduct for the Members of the United States Armed Forces
8. IPG Isolated Personnel Guidance
9. JP 3-50.3 Evasion and Recovery 1996
10. JPRA SERE Instructor Bulletins
11. JPRSP Joint Personnel Recovery Support Product
12. MCO 3460.2 Operations and Readiness Policy for Personnel Recovery and Repatriation
13. PRMS Personnel Recovery Mission Software
14. USAJFKSWCS Publication 525-5-14 Unconventional Assisted Recovery

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Combatant Commanders are tasked with establishing the level of Code of Conduct training for individuals and units.
 2. Department of Defense Order 10631 establishes training requirements under the rubric of Code of Conduct for associated topics such as: Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape; High Risk of Capture, Personnel Recovery, Governmental Detentions and the like, and should be consulted should mission analysis determine a likelihood for such circumstances to occur.
 3. Requirements for Code of Conduct are scaled progressively, inclusive of associated topics into Levels A, B, and C. Training for progressive levels is oriented to provide additional depth. Mission analysis and guidance from the Combatant Commander will establish final requirements; however, this task is inclusive of Level B which is typically that required.
-

SCPF-ATFP-2102: Avoid apprehension

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: While executing an SC mission in an area of responsibility, SC team members must maintain situational awareness of their surroundings and be able to avoid or overcome capture by a threat (e.g. foreign military, foreign radical, foreign police) without the use of a firearm. The possibility of SC personnel facing such a threat must be considered during mission planning.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission and in the absence of a firearm.

STANDARD: To return to a friendly environment.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify threat.
2. Apply the continuum of force.
3. Defeat threat.
4. Execute apprehension avoidance measures.
5. Defeat violent actions.
6. Exit threat area.
7. Report significant events.

REFERENCES

1. DODI 3002.13 Personnel Recovery Preparation through Education and Training
2. FM 3-05.701 Army Special Operations Forces Resistance and Escape
3. FM 3-05.71 Resistance and Escape
4. JP 3-50 Personnel Recovery
5. STIRP SERE Training Instructor Reference Products

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This task should be trained in conjunction with event SCPF-ATFP-2106, Defeat Restraints.

SCPF-ATFP-2103: Detect surveillance

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

GRADES: CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STSGT, SGTMAJ, MGYSGT, WO-1, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-4, CWO-5, 2NDLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: While being observed along a route of travel.

STANDARD: To mitigate threats.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Review the factors to consider in detecting surveillance.
2. Utilize planned routes for movement.
3. Conduct the movement to reduce to surveillance.
4. Recognize surveillance.
5. Mitigate surveillance.
6. Report surveillance to the counterintelligence support officer (CISO) or regional security officer (RSO).

REFERENCES:

1. Advanced Surveillance Author: Peter Jenkins
2. FM 19-20 Investigations
3. FM 3-05.204 Special Forces Special Reconnaissance
4. FM 34-60 Counterintelligence
5. MCDP 2 Intelligence
6. MCWP 2-14 Counterintelligence
7. Surveillance Countermeasures A Serious Guide to Detecting, Evading, and Eluding Threats to Personal Privacy, Publisher: ACM IV Security Services (1994)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Task training may be accomplished through approved GSA contractor.

SCPF-ATFP-2104: Operate a vehicle in a foreign nation

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

DESCRIPTION: Given an operational environment.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an operational environment, a vehicle, and required maintenance supplies/equipment.

STANDARD: To mitigate driving hazards and threats.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Conduct route planning and route reconnaissance.
2. Conduct pre-operation vehicle inspection.
3. Identify potential threats and hazards
4. Perform defensive driving techniques
5. Conduct immediate action drills, as required.
6. Conduct post-driving inspection.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 17-98 Scout Platoon

2. MCRP 3-11.1_ Commander's Tactical Handbook
3. MCRP 4-11.3_ Multi-service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

SCPF-ATFP-2105: Apply High Risk Personnel (HRP) pistol techniques

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

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission, weapon, holster, and an operational environment.

STANDARD: In accordance with HRP package standards.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Apply Defensive Mindset principles.
2. Demonstrate proper concealed carry techniques.
3. Demonstrate effective use of cover using environment or vehicle.
4. Utilize effective weapon manipulations.
5. Engage multiple targets with service pistol.

REFERENCES:

1. CHRIS BIRD The Concealed Handgun Manual
2. MCCSHB Marine Corps Common Skills Handbook
3. USMC Marksmanship Center of Excellence Program of Instruction High Risk Personnel

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The High Risk Concealed Carry (HRCC) course is available through Special Operations Training Groups and selected GSA contractors may also provide similar courses of instruction.
2. Units identifying long term requirements should establish quotas for HRP.

SCPF-ATFP-2106: Defeat restraints

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

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: While in captivity.

STANDARD: To escape from confinement.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify type of restraints.
2. Identify tool(s) required to defeat restraints.
3. Execute restraint defeat techniques.
4. Execute escape and evade procedures.
5. Report significant events.

REFERENCES:

1. DODI 3002.13 Personnel Recovery Preparation through Education and Training
2. FM 3-05.701 Army Special Operations Forces Resistance and Escape
3. FM 3-05.71 Resistance and Escape
4. JP 3-50 Personnel Recovery
5. STIRP SERE Training Instructor Reference Products

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

<u>MATERIAL:</u>	<u>QUANTITY:</u>
Handcuffs	1/trainee
Rope (5 to 10 ft)	1/trainee
Zip Ties	3/trainee
Bobby Pins	10/trainee
Tape (masking/duct/scotch)	1 roll/trainee

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This task should be conducted in conjunction with event SCPF-ATFP-2102, Avoid Apprehension.

SCPF-COMM-2101: Perform basic radio operations

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

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an unencrypted radio, SL-3 equipment, frequency, radio protocol, and a distant station.

STANDARD: In performance step order within a time period of 20 minutes.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Assemble a radio set.
2. Set a frequency.
3. Transmit a message.
4. Receive a message.
5. Troubleshoot, as required.
6. Maintain a radio set at the user level.
7. Disassemble a radio set.

REFERENCES:

1. Applicable Technical Publications/Manuals
2. MCWP 3-40.3 MAGTF Communications System, 8 January 2010

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:	QUANTITY:
AN/PRC-117 Radio Set	1/two trainees

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Train in conjunction with event SCPF-COMM-2102, Perform Communications Procedures.

SCPF-COMM-2102: Perform communications procedures

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

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given required documentation, equipment, and resources.

STANDARD: In accordance with MCRP 3-40.3B Radio Operator's Handbook and unit SOPs.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Utilize a Guard Chart/Smart Pack.
2. Identify COMSEC requirements.
3. Choose equipment settings.
4. Choose equipment accessories.
5. Use prowords and brevity codes.
6. Maintain a logbook.
7. Maintain a status board.

REFERENCES:

1. Applicable Technical Publications/Manuals
2. FM 24-18 Tactical Single-Channel Radio Communication Techniques
3. MCRP 3-40.3A SINGARS Talk II ALSA
4. MCRP 3-40.3B Radio Operator's Handbook

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Training to appropriate communications medium is implied (ie. Cellular, Satellite phones, etc). See Operate C2 Suite.
 2. ACP-131 Communications Instruction Operating Procedures
 3. Applicable Technical Publications/Manuals
 4. Recommend training in conjunction with event SCPF-COMM-2101, Perform Basic Radio Operations.
-

SCPF-COMM-2103: Operate Command and Control (C2) Suite

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission and equipment.

STANDARD: To enable the effective command and control of the unit in the accomplishment of the commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine requirements.
2. Assemble equipment.
3. Implement procedures.
4. Manage C2 suite.

REFERENCES:

1. FMFM 6-3 Marine Infantry Battalion
2. MCDP 6 Command and Control
3. MCRP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
4. MCWP 3-40.1 Marine Air-Ground Task Force Command and Control
5. MCWP 3-40.2 MAGTF Information Management
6. MCWP 3-40.3 MAGTF Communications System, 8 January 2010

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Command and Control systems vary depending upon the SC team/detachment/unit mission, functionality, and operating environment. SC teams/detachments/units must be organized to ensure subject matter expertise for operating, managing, and maintaining C2 systems. The SC team must be capable of performing this event as well as advising, training, and assisting FSF.

SCPF-COMM-2104: Apply Operational Culture

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 24 months

DESCRIPTION: Cultural analysis using the Five Dimensions of Operational Culture provides a framework that can be used to evaluate any cultural environment. Applying this cultural framework to a specific cultural environment permits the development of specific knowledge and the execution of follow-on actions. These cultural considerations assist in operational planning and execution. Cultural training and information products, formal instruction, and pre-deployment training present this information. Operational cultural should be considered in security cooperation planning and mission planning. Applying cultural considerations and best practices is critical to accomplishing the mission.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given commander's guidance, a mission to a specific area of responsibility, and resources.

STANDARD: To provide situational awareness, enhance decision making abilities, and support the commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine cultural considerations regarding to the AO.
2. Determine cultural considerations regarding the economy of the AO.
3. Determine cultural considerations regarding the social structure of the AO.
4. Determine cultural considerations regarding political structures of the AO.
5. Determine cultural considerations regarding belief systems of the AO.
6. Incorporate culture considerations and best practices into individual and unit TTPs.

REFERENCES:

1. MCIA Country Handbook
2. Operational Culture and Language
3. Operational Culture for the Warfighter: Principles and Applications
4. Relevant CAOCL region, country, or society handbook or curriculum
5. Relevant country or location from the Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Cultural training is available from the Center for Advanced Operational Cultural Learning (CAOCL) at <http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl>
2. Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA) at <http://www.quantico.usmc.mil/activities/?Section=MCIA>.
3. All coordination with the SCO shall be done via the MARFOR.

SCPF-COMM-2105: Communicate non-verbally

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Exchange information or issue commands to indigenous individual(s) using appropriate gestures and body language, while interpreting the responses of the individual(s). Aids may include Culture Smart Cards, Visual Language Survival Guides (e.g. Point and Talk Cards), knowledge of relevant gestures, and critical information and/or direction(s) to convey and/or receive through interaction. Appropriate non-verbal communication techniques will differ for specific situations. The performance steps list general categories of non-verbal communication techniques that may be applicable to a variety of missions, but should not be considered all-inclusive.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a unit amongst a foreign population, with or without aids.

STANDARD: To enhance understanding per commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify the meaning of gestures, symbols, and body language in the culture.
2. Employ rank-appropriate non-verbal communication.
3. Employ appropriate non-verbal communication techniques for building rapport.
4. Employ appropriate non-verbal communication techniques for greetings and pleasantries.
5. Employ appropriate non-verbal communication techniques for maintaining an authoritative posture.
6. Employ appropriate non-verbal communication techniques for giving commands. (e.g. hand and arm signals)
7. Use aids to communicate when applicable.
8. Plan appropriate non-verbal communication techniques for given missions.
9. Rehearse appropriate non-verbal communication techniques for given missions.
10. Evaluate the effectiveness of non-verbal communication techniques for given missions.
11. Adjust non-verbal communication techniques based on mission AARs and lessons learned.

REFERENCES:

1. DLI Language Survival Guide
2. MCIA Country Handbook
3. MCIA Culture Smart Cards
4. Operational Culture and Language MCIP
5. Operational Culture for the Warfighter: Principles and Applications

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Non-verbal communication includes anything from a single gesture issuing a command to an in-depth conversation with multiple gestures and significant use of body language.

SCPF-COMM-2106: Communicate through an interpreter

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Select and utilize an interpreter to exchange information with or give instructions or directions to members of a foreign population.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a FSF representative or unit without adequate English speaking skills, a message or information to communicate, and an interpreter.

STANDARD: To facilitate communication for a period of 20 minutes with minimal error.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify interpreter capabilities and limitations.
2. Select the appropriate interpreter(s) for the mission.
3. Explain duties and expectations to the interpreter.
4. Rehearse interpretation.
5. Use the interpreter.
6. Monitor the conversation.
7. Evaluate interpreter's accuracy and clarity.

REFERENCES:

1. Center for Advanced Operational Culture Learning, Effective Use of a Translator for US Marine Forces in OIF III, 28 Mar 2005
2. MCRP 3-33.1A/FM 3-05.401 Civil Affairs Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
3. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
4. Operational Culture and Language
5. TC 31-73 Special Forces Advisor Guide

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: It is important to note the distinction between a translator and an interpreter. Translators primarily focus on written translation, while interpreters focus on oral communication. This event is targeted at interpreters that will support Marine communication with a foreign population.

SCPF-COMM-2107: Use tactical language

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Use fundamental words and phrases in order to accomplish a task. These words and phrases can include but are not limited to commands, greetings, questions, and simple military terms. The performance steps below list general categories for words and phrases useful for Marine missions. The specific words and phrases for a given operation will depend on the mission and operating environment.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a foreign population and information to communicate.

STANDARD: So that the audience understands the intent of the Marine without error.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify words and phrases necessary to conduct Marine missions.
2. Employ appropriate greetings and pleasantries.
3. Employ appropriate commands.
4. Employ appropriate question words.
5. Employ appropriate descriptive terms for colors, clothing, and vehicles.
6. Employ numbers.
7. Employ appropriate terms for weapons and weapon commands.
8. Employ appropriate terms for directions and locations.
9. Employ appropriate medical terms.
10. Employ appropriate terms for specific missions, including but not limited to checkpoints, patrolling, and searches.
11. Rehearse words and phrases necessary to conduct Marine missions.
12. Evaluate the effectiveness tactical language for given missions.
13. Adjust tactical language based on mission AARs and lessons learned.

REFERENCES:

1. CAOCL Relevant Tactical Language Master Lesson File
2. Global War on Terrorism Occasional Paper 18
3. Global War on Terrorism Occasional Paper 19
4. MCLLs 43181 Created: 03 Oct 2007 10:46:10
5. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
6. NAVMC 2890 Small Wars Manual
7. Operational Culture and Language MCIP

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

1. CAOCL Tactical Language Courses
2. TLCTS (Tactical Language and Culture Training System)
3. Automated Language Training System (ALTS)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: There is no established level of proficiency for tactical language on the ILR scale. However, the use of tactical language results in a level of speaking and listening capability that falls between 0 and 0+ on the ILR scale. This involves the use and recognition of memorized words and phrases, as well as the construction of simple sentences using vocabulary specific to Marine missions.

SCPF-DEMO-2101: Employ demolitions

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given applicable demolitions equipment, simulated munitions, a demolition task(s), and an operations order.

STANDARD: In a safe manner and in accordance with commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine demolition requirements.
2. Submit request for additional support and/or material.
3. Construct an electric initiation system.
4. Construct a non-electric initiation system.
5. Prepare charge.
6. Emplace demolitions.
7. Detonate explosives.
8. Inspect detonation.

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE:

<u>DODIC</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
M130 Cap, Blasting Electric M6	1/trainee
M131 Cap, Blasting Non-Elec M7	1/trainee
M023 Charge, Demolition Block	1/trainee
MN08 Igniter, Time Blasting Fuse	1/trainee
M456 Cord, Detonating Type 1	500 ft/trainee
M670 Fuse, Blasting Tme M700	1/trainee 4

EQUIPMENT: Basic Demolition Kit

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Units need to schedule a range for training that has proper net explosive clearance.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 23-23 Antipersonnel Mine M18A1 Claymore
2. FM 5-250 Explosives and Demolitions
3. FM 5-34 Engineer Field Data - Field Expedient Charges
4. FMFM 13-7 MAGTF Breaching Operations
5. GTA 5-10-33 Demolition Card
6. MCRP 3-17A Engineer Field Data (FM 5-34)

SCPF-FSPT-2101: Call for indirect fire

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 month

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a map, compass, protractor, target, and a radio with frequency.

STANDARD: To effectively achieve simulated effects on target within three adjustments using the grid method.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Determine target description.

2. Determine/estimate the location of the target using grid coordinates.
3. Determine the direction to the target from the observer's position in mils.
4. Determine/estimate the distance to the target from the observer's position in meters.
5. Establish an observer to target factor.
6. Determine the method of engagement.
7. Determine the method of fire and control.
8. Initiate a call for fire by transmitting observer identification and warning order to the fire direction center.
9. Transmit a target location using an eight digit grid coordinate to the fire direction center.
10. Transmit a target description, method of engagement, and method of fire and control to the fire direction center.
11. Receive a message to observer from the fire direction center.
12. Receive "shot, over" from the fire direction center.
13. Transmit "shot, out" to the fire direction center.
14. Observe the impact of the round.
15. Spot the round for height of burst, range, and deviation from the target.
16. Using the height of burst (HOB) spotting, determine the height of burst correction in meters.
17. Using the range spotting, determine the range correction in meters using successive or hasty bracketing.
18. Using the deviation spotting and the OT factor (The mil relation formulator WERM rule), determine the deviation correction in meters.
19. Transmit the direction to the target from the observer's position in mils grid.
20. Transmit a correction for deviation, range, and height of burst.
21. Repeat performance steps 11 through 18 until the target is within the effective casualty radius/HOB of the round.
22. Transmit a request to fire for effect to the fire direction center.
23. Receive "rounds complete, over" from the fire direction center.
24. Transmit "rounds complete, out" to the fire direction center.
25. Determine the effect on target.
26. Determine refinement corrections.
27. Transmit refinement correction, record as target if required, an end of mission request, and battle damage assessment.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 6-30 Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Observed Fire
2. MCWP 3-16.6A Supporting Arms Observer, Spotter and Controller (FMFM 6-8)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE:

<u>DODIC</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
C868 Cartridge, 81mm HE M821/M821A1 with	4

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Facility Code 17670 Mortar Range

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

1. ISMT
2. TSFO
3. CAST Trainer
4. FOPCSIM

5. Sand table
6. Pneumatic mortars

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This task can be trained to standard using simulation.
2. If required, use T&R event 0300-FSPT-2003: Call for indirect fire using the polar method or T&R event 0300-FSPT-2004: Call for indirect fire using the shift from a known point method from NAVMC 3500.44 Infantry T&R.
3. MarineNet Distance Learning: Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Primer: Basic Call for Fire; Advanced Call for Fire

SCPF-FSPT-2102: Request Close Air Support

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a target, radio, distant station, and an operational environment.

STANDARD: To achieve effects on target.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Conduct risk analysis.
2. Request air strike.
3. Record mission data.
4. Record CAS aircraft check-in brief.
5. Transmit request, as required.
6. Conduct terminal control of aircraft.
7. Report battlefield damage assessment.

REFERENCES:

1. ACP-121 Communications Instructions, General with US Supp. 1&2
2. ACP-125 Communications Instructions for Radio Telephone Procedure with US Supp. 1 & 2
3. ANGLICO Field User Manual
4. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
5. MCRP 3-16.2 Techniques and Procedures for Fire Support Coordination
6. MCWP 3-23.1 Close Air Support
7. MCWP 3-40.3 MAGTF Communications System, 8 January 2010

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This task can be trained to standard using simulation.
2. Type 1 control: when the terminal air controller visually acquires the attacking aircraft and the target for each attack.

3. Terminal controller shall: (a) hear "wings level" call from aircraft, (b) confirm aircraft is on correct azimuth, and (c) confirm is aircraft pointed at target prior to transmitting cleared hot to CAS aircraft.
4. The ground commander might require CAS when no Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) is available. CAS aircrews should attempt to assist personnel/units that do not have a JTAC present to greatest extent possible to bring fires to bear in support of combat operations (JP 3-09.3, Ch. 1.2.e).
5. Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Primer: Close Air Support (Course 6), Code J016CAS, on <https://www.marinenet.usmc.mil/marinenet>.
6. If mission analysis determines the requirement for a JTAC, refer to USMC JTAC T&R syllabus.

SCPF-INTL-2101: Perform information collection

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

DESCRIPTION: This task addresses the common skill of Every Marine a Collector and distinguishes between active and passive collection. Some operating environments will require full transparency precluding collection.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given an area of operation and an indigenous population.

STANDARD: In accordance local commander's requirements.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Read requirements. (e.g. PIR and CCIR)
2. Determine collection circumstances (e.g. personal observation/witness, physical material, word-of-mouth, given information).
3. Employ interpreter. (as required)
4. Record information.
5. Prepare to verbally explain situation during a follow-on interview.

REFERENCES:

1. MCWP 2.2 MAGTF Intelligence Collection
2. MCRP 2-3A Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Battlespace.

SCPF-INTL-2102: Conduct Tactical Site Exploitation (TSE)

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

DESCRIPTION: Conduct a total exploitation of a tactical objective to include physical and human exploitation.

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given an area of operation and a site.

STANDARD: To gather information to support mission accomplishment and commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Assemble a Site Exploitation (SE) Kit.
2. Identify team composition and roles.
3. Identify priorities.
4. Determine sensitivity of site contents.
5. Conduct a systematic search.
6. Document findings.
7. Transport items and report debrief to higher IAW current local requirements.

REFERENCES:

1. 9780160800849 Site Exploitation: Evidence Collection Best Practices Guide, Technical Support Working Group, February 2008
 2. CALL 07-26 Tactical Site Exploitation and Cache Search Operations
 3. FM 3-90.15 Site Exploitation Operations
 4. ST 3-90.15 Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Tactical Operations Involving Sensitive Sites
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SCPF-LANG-2101: Communicate using basic language proficiency

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT and/or DL

CONDITION: Given an area of operations and an indigenous population.

STANDARD: To establish effective relationships with indigenous population in accordance with the performance steps.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Demonstrate use of greetings, pleasantries and common courtesies.
2. Demonstrate active listening skills.
3. Deliver response.
4. Receive feedback in the spoken language.

REFERENCES:

1. Interagency Language Roundtable <http://www.govtilr.org/Skills/index.htm>
2. Marinet Language Modules, Rosetta Stone.
3. Foreign Area Officer Web (FAOWeb) language modules.

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There is no set level of proficiency although this standard is equal to the 0 to 0+ proficiency level articulated by the Interagency Language Roundtable.
 2. The primary method of learning for basic language familiarity is memorization of information available from the Center for Advanced Operational Cultural Learning (CAOCL) at <http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl>.
 3. Additional language support can be found at the Defense Language Institute (DLI) at <http://www.dliflc.edu> / Ling Net <http://www.lingnet.org/default.asp>
 4. Career Marine Regional Studies Program information at <http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl/RegionStudies/region.asp>.
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SCPF-LANG-2102: Communicate using intermediate language proficiency

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

GRADES: PVT, PFC, LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STSGT, MSGT, SGTMAJ, MGYSGT, CWO-2, CWO-3, CWO-5, 2NDLT, 1STLT, CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT and/or DL

CONDITION: Given an area of operations and an indigenous population.

STANDARD: At a 1 to 1+ language ability in accordance with Interagency Language Roundtable.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Communicate with Intermediate language proficiency.
2. Read with Intermediate language proficiency.
3. Write with Intermediate language proficiency.
4. Listen with intermediate language proficiency.
5. Speak with Intermediate language proficiency.

REFERENCES:

1. Interagency Language Roundtable <http://www.govtilr.org/Skills/index.htm>
2. Marinet Language Modules, Rosetta Stone.
3. Foreign Area Officer Web (FAOWeb) language modules.
4. JCISFA Document dtd 1 Dec 2009, SFA Planner's Guide: FSF Force Development.

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There is no set level of proficiency although this standard is equal to the 1 to 1+ proficiency level articulated by the Interagency Language Roundtable.
2. The primary method of learning for basic language familiarity is memorization of information available from sources identified in the references and limited instruction.

3. This level is intended as a transition level for RAOs and CRMS participants improving language skills towards a designation as a FAO.
 4. Additional language support can be found at the Defense Language Institute (DLI) at <http://www.dliflc.edu> / LingNet <http://www.lingnet.org/default.asp>
 5. Career Marine Regional Studies Program information at <http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl/RegionStudies/region.asp>.
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SCPF-LANG-2103: Communicate using advanced language proficiency

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT and/or DL

CONDITION: Given an area of operations, and an indigenous population.

STANDARD: At a 2 and above language ability in accordance with Interagency Language Roundtable.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Communicate with advanced language proficiency.
2. Read with advanced language proficiency.
3. Write with advanced language proficiency.
4. Listen with advanced language proficiency.
5. Speak with advanced language proficiency.
6. Communicate using military specific terms.

REFERENCES:

1. Interagency Language Roundtable <http://www.govtilr.org/Skills/index.htm>
2. Marinet Language Modules, Rosetta Stone.
3. Foreign Area Officer Web (FAOWeb) language modules.

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There is no set level of proficiency although this standard is equal to the 2 and above proficiency level articulated by the Interagency Language Roundtable.
 2. The primary method of learning for basic language familiarity is formal language training.
 3. Additional language support can be found at the Defense Language Institute (DLI) at <http://www.dliflc.edu> / LingNet <http://www.lingnet.org/default.asp>
 4. Center for Advanced Operational Cultural Learning (CAOCL) at <http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/caocl>
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