

SCPF-LANG-2104: Interact with a foreign population

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Interaction is the appropriate behavior, in any setting, for Marines to accomplish the mission. Interaction with a foreign population is the culmination of planning and the commander's intent for how the population perceives the force as well as how the population behaves with respect to the influence exerted by the force. The term population refers to the entire spectrum of individuals in a foreign operating environment, from government and military to local leaders to private citizen to hostile forces. The entire population is a target for influence using operational culture and language skills.

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, with or without aids.

STANDARD: To achieve the commander's intent.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify the behavior desired by the commander.
2. Identify the setting of the interaction.
3. Identify foreign customs and courtesies associated with and appropriate to the setting.
4. Rehearse the interaction.
5. Conduct the interaction.
6. Monitor the interaction.
7. Evaluate the interaction.

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 3-33.8A Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Advising Foreign Forces
2. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
3. TC 31-73 Special Forces Advisor Guide

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

1. TLCTS (Tactical Language and Culture Training System)
2. Voice Response Translator

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Interaction may occur in a tactical, social, business, meeting, grade appropriate, or other setting. Operational language and culture training, operational language and culture products (culture smartcards, rules of cultural interaction cards, Visual Language Survival Guide -point and talk card), and interpreters, may aid a Marine in a given mission. The setting includes not only the location, but the occasion, intent, people present, etc.

SCPF-MED-2101: Conduct advanced Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

GRADES: HR, HA, HN, HM3, HM2, HM1, HMC, SRHMC, MCHMC

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Presented with a casualty situation.

STANDARD: To save life and prevent further injury.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Evaluate a casualty.
2. Open and manage a casualty airway.
3. Treat penetrating chest trauma.
4. Decompress a tension pneumothorax.
5. Control bleeding.
6. Initiate a saline lock and intravenous fluids.
7. Evacuate casualty using improvised litter.
8. Request medical evacuation.

REFERENCES:

1. Emergency Care Emergency Care, ninth edition, military edition, Limmer, O'Keefe, Grant, Murray, Bergeron
2. FM 3-0 Operations
3. FM 3-90 Tactics
4. GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949 (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
5. JP 4-02.2 JTTP for Patient Movement in Joint Operations
6. MCRP 3-02G First Aid
7. MCRP 4.11.1C Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
8. MCWP 4.11.1 Health Services Support Operations
9. P-5010 Navy Manual for Preventive Medicine
10. PHTLS Prehospital Trauma Life Support, Military Edition, Current Edition

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Previous certification as a Combat Life Saver (CLS), provided certifications are current, satisfies this requirement.
2. U.S. Army Institute for Professional Development offers Combat Lifesaver Course as a self study course. This may be used as the basis for individual or group study, and when combined with appropriate training and testing, can be useful in obtaining certification.
3. Medical Battalions are capable of conducting training and certifications.

SCPF-MED-2102: Assess geographical medical requirements

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

GRADES: HR, HA, HN, HM3, HM2, HM1, HMC, SRHMC, MCHMC

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a mission.

STANDARD: To ensure combat readiness.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify mission requirements.
2. Provide appropriate medical training.
3. Implement pre-country preventive medicine requirements.
4. Maintain a country specific preventative medicine program (PREVMED).
5. Implement post deployment preventative medicine program (PREVMED).

REFERENCES:

1. A General Surgeon in Vietnam: Lessons Learned the Hard Way Griffiths H., Military Medicine 1990; 155:228-231
2. Emergency Care Emergency Care, ninth edition, military edition, Limmer, O'Keefe, Grant, Murray, Bergeron
3. FM 3-0 Operations
4. FM 3-90 Tactics
5. GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949 (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
6. JP 4-02.2 JTTP for Patient Movement in Joint Operations
7. MCRP 3-02G First Aid
8. MCRP 4.11.1C Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
9. MCWP 4.11.1 Health Services Support Operations
10. Manual Wildlife Disease in the Southeastern United States
11. NAVMED P-5052-29 Cold Injury
12. P-5010 Navy Manual for Preventive Medicine
13. Technical Note No. TN04-05 Altitude Acclimatization Guide
14. WILDERNESS MEDICINE Auerbach, Paul S. MD Field Guide to Wilderness Medicine. Mosby-Year book: St. Louis, MO, current edition.
15. Wilderness First Aid Guide (AAOS) Author: Wayne Merry and St John Ambulance
16. Electronic Foreign Clearance Guide (eFCG), <https://www.fcg.pentagon.mil/fcg.cfm>
17. Applicable theater medical pre-deployment guidance

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Range/Training Area, Aid Station Site Equipment, AMALs Other Units/Personnel, NEHC/EPMU

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Previous certification as a Combat Life Saver (CLS), provided certifications are current, satisfies this requirement.
 2. U.S. Army Institute for Professional Development offers Combat Lifesaver Course as a self study course. This may be used as the basis for individual or group study, and when combined with appropriate training and testing, can be useful in obtaining certification.
 3. Medical Battalions are capable of conducting training and certifications.
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SCPF-MED-2103: Conduct Aid Station Operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

GRADES: HR, HA, HN, HM3, HM2, HM1, HMC, SRHMC, MCHMC

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a designated area, equipment and supplies.

STANDARD: To provide basic medical services in accordance with Hospital Corps School (HM A 0000) and Field Medical Training Battalion (FMTB) best practices.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify area for aid station.
2. Identify logistical requirements.
3. Identify administrative requirements.
4. Establish aid station procedures.
5. Set up aid station.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 3-0 Operations
2. FM 3-90 Tactics
3. GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949 (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
4. JP 4-02.2 JTTP for Patient Movement in Joint Operations
5. MCRP 3-02G First Aid
6. MCRP 4.11.1C Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
7. MCWP 4.11.1 Health Services Support Operations
8. NAVMED P-5052-29 Cold Injury
9. P-5010 Navy Manual for Preventive Medicine
10. WILDERNESS MEDICINE Auerbach, Paul S. MD Field Guide to Wilderness Medicine. Mosby-Year book: St. Louis, MO, current edition.
11. Wilderness First Aid Guide (AAOS) Author: Wayne Merry and St John Ambulance

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Previous certification as a Combat Life Saver (CLS), provided certifications are current, satisfies this requirement.
2. U.S. Army Institute for Professional Development offers Combat Lifesaver Course as a self study course. This may be used as the basis for individual or group study, and when combined with appropriate training and testing, can be useful in obtaining certification.
3. Medical Battalions are capable of conducting training and certifications.

SCPF-MOBL-2101: Operate a Tactical Vehicle

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Purpose of this event is to provide initial operator training for licensing or refresher training for licensed operators. Trainees must be qualified to obtain a current tactical vehicle operator's license.

GRADES: LCPL, CPL, SGT, SSGT, GYSGT, 1STSGT, MSGT, 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, operating environment, vehicle, and appropriate maintenance and recovery supplies/equipment.

STANDARD: In a safe manner during day and night operations.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Perform first echelon maintenance.
2. Negotiate terrain.
3. Recover vehicle.
4. Perform post-operation maintenance.

REFERENCES:

1. TM 11240-15/3F Motor Vehicle Licensing Official's Manual
2. Applicable vehicle Technical Manuals

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:	QUANTITY"
Truck, Utility (Armored)	1/4 trainees

SCPF-MOBL-2102: Conduct convoy/motorized 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 a team, a vehicle, escalation of force and rules of engagement criteria, and a mission with commander's intent

STANDARD: In performance step sequence.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Conduct route planning/reconnaissance.
2. Determine lift requirements.
3. Determine team organization.
4. Determine duties/responsibilities.
5. Develop communications plan.
6. Determine reporting procedures.
7. Draft movement order/brief.
8. Organize the vehicles for movement.
9. Conduct a convoy commander's brief.

10. Employ command and control systems.
11. Prepare vehicle.
12. Conduct pre-combat checks and inspections.
13. Conduct rehearsals.
14. Execute the mission.
15. Conduct a debrief.

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 for Tactical Convoy Operations.

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

EQUIPMENT:	QUANTITY:
Truck, Utility (Armored)	1/4 trainees

SCPF-PAT-2101: Perform navigation 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 required documents, training environment, equipment and objective.

STANDARD: To within an acceptable distance objective in accordance with FM 3-25.26 Map Reading and Land Navigation.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Navigate with a compass.
2. Navigate with a map and compass.
3. Determine the error of a lensatic compass.
4. Conduct mounted land navigation.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 21-26 Map Reading and Land Navigation
2. FM 3-25-26 Map Reading and Land Navigation

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

MATERIAL:	QUANTITY:
Protractor	1/trainee
Applicable map	1/trainee
Compass	1/trainee
OTHER SUPPORT:	
Safety Vehicle	1/class
Corpsman	1/class

SCPF-PAT-2102: Handle detainees

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 known or suspected hostile individual, capture tag (DD Form 2745), zip lock bags, sand bags, trash bags and/or socks, flex cuffs, 550 cord, duct tape, and assigned weapon.

STANDARD: To ensure safe and expeditious handling of detainees in accordance with the law of armed conflict.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Search, segregate, silence, separate, and safeguard detainee(s).
2. Tag detainee and items collected.
3. Report number of personnel detained.
4. Bag and label all personal effects for each detainee.

REFERENCES:

1. MCO 3461.1_ Enemy Prisoners of War, Retained Personnel, Civilian Internees and Other Detainees.
2. MCRP 4-11.8_ Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This event is based off the NAVMC 3500.44 Infantry T&R event 0300-PAT-1006.

SCPF-PAT-2103: Perform unaided day/night observation 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 an area to observe during daylight or darkness.

STANDARD: To identify seven of ten objects and/or sounds in accordance with the reference.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Avoid all unnecessary movement.
2. Search field of view using the off-center vision method.
3. Search field of view using the scanning method.
4. Search field of view using the dark adaptation method.
5. Preserve night vision when subjected to lighted areas or illumination.
6. Apply techniques that enhance hearing.

REFERENCES:

1. MCWP 3-11.3 Scouting and Patrolling

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This task can be trained to standard through the use of the Virtual Battlefield System 1 (VBS1).
 2. This event is based off the NAVMC 3500.44 Infantry T&R event 0300-PAT-1014.
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SCPF-PAT-2104: React to an Improvised Explosive Device (IED)

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 operational environment with an Improvised Explosive Device (IED), while wearing a fighting load.

STANDARD: To reduce the effects of an IED.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Report contact.
2. Establish local security.
3. Conduct offensive actions (if required).
4. Clear/secure blast site.
5. Treat and evacuate casualties.
6. Recover damaged vehicles.
7. Conduct site exploitation.

REFERENCES:

1. JIEDDTF 05-23 Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Tactics, Techniques and Procedures Handbook
2. MCIP 3-17.01 Combined Arms Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Operations

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: IED Simulator (Procured or fabricated)

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: This event is based off the NAVMC 3500.44 Infantry T&R event 0300-PAT-1012.

SCPF-STRS-2101: Recognize cultural stress

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: This event prepares an individual to recognize the symptoms of cultural stress in themselves or others and the steps they should take to minimize the effects of cultural stress in themselves or others. Cultural stress is a component of Combat Operational Stress. As such, the techniques for identifying, mitigating, and treating cultural stress are part of the Combat Operational Stress Control program.

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 operating environment and contact with a foreign population.

STANDARD: In accordance with the Combat Operational Stress Decision Flowchart.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Define cultural stress.
2. Identify the phases of cultural stress.
3. Identify the reasons for cultural stress.
4. Identify the symptoms of cultural stress.
5. Identify methods that an individual can use to cope with cultural stress.
6. Identify the steps to take to help others address cultural stress IAW the Combat Operational Stress Decision Flowchart.
7. Apply the Combat Operational Stress Decision Flowchart to Marine exhibiting symptoms of cultural stress.

REFERENCES:

1. Center for Army Lessons Learned, Combat Advisor Handbook No, 08-21, April 2008
2. Combat/Operational Stress Control (COSC)
<http://www.usmcmccs.org/cosc/index.cfm>
3. Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory, X-File 3-0x, OIF/OEF Transition Teams Reference Guide, 18 May 2007.
4. Operational Culture and Language MCIP Operational Culture and Language MCIP
5. Web Reference <http://edweb.sdsu.edu/people/CGuanipa/cultshok.htm>
6. Web Reference <http://www.uwec.edu/counsel/pubs/shock.htm>
7. www.usmc.mccs.org/leadersguide Leaders Guide for Managing Marines In Distress

SCPF-TRNG-2101: Design ranges

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a requirement and resources.

STANDARD: To support training objectives.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Conduct coordination.
2. Apply range regulations.
3. Construct SDZ for all types of ammunition to be used.
4. Incorporate SDZs into range design.
5. Determine resource requirements.
6. Establish communication requirements.
7. Construct ranges.

REFERENCES:

1. DA PAM 385-63 Department of the Army Range Safety
2. FM 3-21.91 Tactical Employment of Anti-armor Platoons, Companies and Battalions
3. FM 3-34.214 Explosives and Demolitions
4. FMFM 6-4 Marine Rifle Company/Platoon
5. JP 3-09.3 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)
6. MCO 1553.3 Unit Training Management (UTM)
7. MCO 3570.1B Range Safety (Jun 03)
8. MCRP 3-15.2B Mortar Gunnery
9. MCRP 3-16.6A Multi-Service Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower (J-FIRE)
10. MCWP 3-11.2 Marine Rifle Squad
11. MCWP 3-15.1 Machine Guns and Machine Gun Gunnery
12. MCWP 3-15.3 Scout Sniping
13. MCWP 3-16 Fire Support Coordination in the Ground Combat Element

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Refer to DA PAM 385-63 to identify personnel support, EOD, equipment, training areas, equipment support, associated ammunition, and facilities.
2. Coordinate with host nation includes IPC, MPC and FPC.
3. This task is derived from 0306-RNGE-1001. Marine Gunners are capable of conducting or training to this task.

SCPF-TRNG-2102: Conduct the transfer of knowledge

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: This task implies directing, controlling, leading and guiding the transfer of both U.S. and foreign security forces (FSF) doctrine, tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP) based upon the needs of the FSF. Conducting the transfer of knowledge also implies the process of conducting training and/or advising in order to achieve the desired end state of improving FSF capabilities across the operational and institutional functional areas.

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 FSF, a mission and commander's intent.

STANDARD: To achieve improvement in FSF capabilities.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Present information.
2. Evaluate FSF performance.
3. Interpret results.
4. Remediate. (as required)
5. Report results.

REFERENCES:

1. JP 3-07.1 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Foreign Internal Defense (FID) (30 Apr 2004)
 2. MCRP 3-33.1A/FM 3-05.401 Civil Affairs Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
 3. MCRP 3-33.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Advising Foreign Forces
 4. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
 5. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)
 6. McSwain, C.F. The Operational Planning Factors of Culture and Religion, Naval War College, Newport, RI, May 2002
 7. Operational Culture and Language MCIP
 8. Operational Culture for the Warfighter: Principles and Applications
 9. Relevant CAOCL region, country, or society handbook or curriculum
 10. Relevant MCIA country handbook
 11. Relevant country or location from the Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
 12. JCISFA Document dtd 1 Dec 2009, SFA Planner's Guide: FSF Force Development.
 13. Systems Approach to Training Process (SATP) Manual
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SCPF-WPNS-2101: Employ U.S. Weapons Systems

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

BILLETS: SC Team

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, an SC team member, given an M16A2/A4/M4, M2, M249, M203, M240, M9, MK19 or other U.S. weapon systems complete with SL3 components, and wearing a fighting load.

STANDARD: To achieve effects on target.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Perform weapons handling procedures with the weapon.
2. Perform operator maintenance on the weapon.

3. Conduct loading and clearing procedures with the weapon.
4. Zero the weapon.
5. Conduct misfire procedures.
6. Perform corrective action for the weapon.
7. Engage targets with the weapon.

REFERENCES:

1. MCO 3570.1B Range Safety (Jun 03)
2. MCRP 3-01A Rifle Marksmanship
3. MCRP 3-01B Pistol Marksmanship
4. TM 05538/10012-10A/1 Operator's Manual for Rifle M16A2/A4/M4A1 Carbine
5. TM 08671A-10/1A Operator's Manual for Machinegun, 5.56mm, M249
6. FM 3-22.65 Browning Machinegun, Caliber .50, HB M2
7. SL-3-02498B Machine Gun, Caliber .50, Browning, M2
8. TM 02498A-10/2 Operator's Manual, Machinegun, Caliber .50; Browning, M2 Heavy Barrel
9. TM 07700B-10 Operator's Manual, 40mm Grenade Launcher, M203 (Ch 1&2)
10. TM 08671A-10/1A Operator's Manual, Machinegun, 5.56mm, M249
11. FM 3-22.68 Light and Medium Machineguns
12. MCWP 3-15.1 Machineguns and Machinegun Gunnery
13. TM 08521A-10/1A Operator's Manual, Machinegun 40mm, MK19 Mod 3

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE:

<u>DODIC</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
A059 Cartridge, 5.56 Ball	124 rounds/trainee
A555 Cartridge, 0.50 Cal Ball	100 rounds/trainee
A064 Cartridge, 5.56mm Ball TR 4/1	276 rounds/trainee
BA35 Cartridge, 40 mm PRAC Low Velocity	18 rounds/trainee
A363 Cartridge, 9mm Ball Pistol	138 rounds/trainee
BA12 Cartridge, 40mm PRAC MK281	36 rounds/trainee
A122 Cartridge, 5.56mm Ball TR 4/1	348 rounds/trainee

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The advisor team must be capable of performing this event as well as training or advising a FSF in executing the event.
2. Ordnance to be used for training this event will be NATO approved.
3. During live-fire conduct, all PPE will be worn unless otherwise approved by the unit.
4. Prior to live-fire conduct, ensure that properly trained Marines have set range restrictions for training areas without SDZs.

SCPF-WPNS-2102: Employ Foreign Weapons Systems

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

BILLETS: SC Team

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Without the aid of references, an SC team member, given an AK, FN/FAL, H&K G3 or other foreign weapon complete with SL3 components, and wearing a fighting load.

STANDARD: To achieve effects on target.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Perform weapons handling procedures with the weapon.
2. Perform operator maintenance on the weapon.
3. Conduct loading and clearing procedures with the weapon.
4. Zero the weapon.
5. Conduct misfire procedures.
6. Perform corrective action for the weapon.
7. Engage targets with the weapon.

REFERENCES:

1. ATC-TI-1100-039-80 Light Machine Gun, 7.62mm x 39, RPK (Soviet)
2. DST-1110H-394-76 Small Arms Identification and Operation Guide-Eurasian Communist Countries (U)
3. Operator's Manual Volume 1 AK-47/AKM Assault Rifle
4. DST-1110H-163-76 Small Arms Identification and Operations Guide-Free World
5. FAL USERS MANUAL FAL users manual
6. THE FAL RIFLE Classic Edition
7. DST-1110H-394-76 Small Arms Identification and Operation Guide-Eurasian Communist Countries (U)
8. Service Manual 7.62-mm Degtyarev Light Machine Gun (RPD)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

ORDNANCE:

<u>DODIC</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
A102 762x39mm, AK	245 rounds/trainee
A111 762x51mm, NATO	80 rounds/trainee/rifle

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. SC team must be capable of performing this event as well as training or advising a FSF in executing the event.
2. During live-fire conduct, all PPE will be worn unless otherwise approved by the SC team leader.
3. Prior to live-fire conduct, ensure that properly trained Marines have set range restrictions for training areas without SDZs.

SCMN-IMSO-2101: Manage International Military Students

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a requirement to facilitate International Military Student training in a U.S. Marine Corps school.

STANDARD: To support training and in accordance with SECNAVINST 4950.4A Joint Security Assistance Training (JSAT) Manual and DoD 5105.38-M, Department of Defense Security Assistance Management manual (SAMM).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Receive International Military Students (IMS).
2. Plan Field Studies Program.
3. Conduct Field Studies Program.
4. Monitor IMS progress.
5. Report IMS progress.
6. Coordinate IMS departure.
7. Update International Military Student Officer (IMSO) Training Web.

REFERENCES:

1. DOD 5105.38-M Security Assistance Management Manual (Oct 03)
 2. SECNAVINST 4950.4B Joint Security Cooperation and Education Training Regulation (Jun 07)
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SCMN-TSCP-2101: Manage a Security Cooperation Engagement Plan (SCEP)

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 months

DESCRIPTION: A SCEP is a multi-year planning tool to mitigate or correct service level capability and capacity gaps. It includes a projected and programmable series of events that can be injected into the Global Force Management process; provides the supported MARFOR a resource demand signal; and can be updated on a recurring basis to validate the future application of resources to mitigate or solve FSF capability and capacity gaps.

GRADES: CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a Service Level Assessment (SLA) analysis, SCEP/engagement plan, and references.

STANDARD: To efficiently forecast and coordinate SC events by fiscal quarter.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Review SLA Analysis.
2. Review SCEP.
3. Identify events.
4. Identify funding authorities.
5. Enter data.
6. Request forces.
7. Review after action report.

8. Reconcile funding.
9. Update SCEP.

REFERENCES:

1. Applicable service strategy, concepts, and guidance documents
 2. Marine Corps Campaign Support Plan (CSP) (current)
 3. GCC Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) (current)
 4. Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF) (current)
 5. Handouts Security Cooperation Planners Course
 6. US Embassy Mission Strategic Resource Plan (MSRP) (current)
 7. National Security Strategy (NSS) of the United States
 8. DON Memo Interim Policy for Sourcing Security Cooperation Events and Activities (2009)
 9. TSCMIS Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System
 10. USMC Marine Component Command Campaign Support Plan (CSP) (current)
 11. JCISFA Document dtd 1 Dec 2009, SFA Planner's Guide: FSF Force Development.
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3005. 2200-LEVEL EVENTS

8240-FAO-2201: Facilitate Meetings between Security Cooperation Stakeholders

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

GRADES: CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

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

STANDARD: In performance step sequence to provide an appraisal to the commander.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Prepare for meeting.
2. Conduct meeting.
3. Process meeting intelligence.
4. Conduct follow-on actions.

REFERENCES:

1. NSS National Security Strategy (NSS) of the United States
 2. GEF Global Employment of the Force (GEF)
 3. NMS National Military Strategy (NMS)
 4. GCC Theater Security Strategy (TSS)
 5. GCC Theater Campaign Plan
 6. MSRP US Embassy Mission Strategic Resource Plan
 7. MCO 5710.6_ USMC SECURITY COOPERATION POLICY
 8. TITLE 10 United States Code
 9. TITLE 22 United States Code
 10. MCO 1520.11E International Affairs Officer Program (IAOP) (Formerly the Foreign Area Officer (FAO)/International Relations Officer Program
 11. JCISFA Document dtd 1 Dec 2009, SFA Planner's Guide: FSF Force Development.
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8240-FAO-2202: Perform reporting procedures

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 months

GRADES: CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

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

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

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Identify FAO role in the intelligence cycle.
2. Write FAO reports and meeting reports for impact.

REFERENCES:

1. MCO 1520.11E International Affairs Officer Program (IAOP) (Formerly the Foreign Area Officer (FAO)/International Relations Officer Program

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: In order to write the FAO reports the SNO must be able to define the differences between FAO/meeting reports and intelligence reports.

SCPF-OPS-2201: Conduct staff planning

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given higher commander's initial guidance, an orientation, and a warning order or operations order.

STANDARD: To ensure that team members are prepared to execute the mission and develop possible branches or sequels in accordance with the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Conduct Problem Framing/Perform mission analysis.
2. Develop courses of action.
3. War game courses of action.
4. Compare courses of action, then present for commander's decision.
5. Develop orders.
6. Transition to produce operations plan or order.
7. Develop branches and sequels, if applicable.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 3-05.202 Special Forces Foreign Internal Defense Operations
 2. FMF 3-1 Command and Staff Action
 3. JP 3-07.1 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Foreign Internal Defense (FID) (30 Apr 2004)
 4. JP 3-22 Foreign Internal Defense
 5. JP 3-26 Counterterrorism, 13 November 2009
 6. MARINET <https://www.marinenet.usmc.mil/portal/guides.asp>
 7. MCDP-5 Planning
 8. MCRP 3-33.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Advising Foreign Forces
 9. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
 10. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)
 11. JCISFA Document dtd 1 Dec 2009, SFA Planner's Guide: FSF Force Development.
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SCPF-TRNG-2201: Direct live fire range operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: With the aid of references and given an operational mission.

STANDARD: In accordance with MCO 3570.1B/AR 385/63 Range Safety with change 1 and unit SOPs.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Review range safety orders and regulations governing range operations (if applicable).
2. Draw range safety diagrams, Safe danger Zones (SDZ) for the designated range.
3. Brief explosive handling procedures (transporting, storing, and disposal of excess class V (W)).
4. Brief hazardous material protection methods.
5. Brief range operations.
6. Conduct range safety brief.
7. Brief Operational Risk Management (ORM) assessment.
8. Brief the pertinent information concerning training preparation the designated range, class V (W) to be used, safety procedures, and draw safety diagrams to be briefed to the participants.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 5-250 Explosives and Demolitions
2. MCB SOP Applicable Range Control SOP
3. MCO 3500.27 Operational Risk Management (ORM)
4. MCRP 3-01A Rifle Marksmanship
5. MCRP 3-0B How to Conduct Training
6. Manual Weapons in Use TM
7. Pocket Guide USMC Range Safety Pocket Guide

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

RANGE/TRAINING AREA: Suitable for weapons to be used.

UNITS/PERSONNEL: RSO, OIC, and a corpsman per range and additional range personnel as required per range.

MATERIAL: Targets, situational target (Shoot / No Shoot), Black Felt Marks, staple guns, spray adhesive, brooms, trash bags, and Chemlights.

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. RSO should review USMC Range Safety Pocket Guide Version 1.4 and have TMs for weapons used on hand.
2. Prior to live-fire operations, ensure that properly trained Marines have set range restrictions for training areas without SDZs.

SPECIAL PERSONNEL CERTS: Marine Net Range Safety Course (C1060120CA), and MCB Range Safety Officer Course (if applicable).

SCPF-TRNG-2202: Manage risk

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

GRADES: GYSGT, MSGT, 1STSGT, 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 operation or specific activity

STANDARD: To minimize hazards to personnel and equipment in accordance with MCO 3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM).

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Apply ORM principles.
2. Identify hazards.
3. Assess hazards.
4. Develop controls and make risk decisions.
5. Implement controls.
6. Supervise and evaluate.
7. Integrate ORM into all activities.

REFERENCES:

1. MCO 3500.27_ Operational Risk Management (ORM)
2. MCRP 5-12.1C Risk Management (Feb 01)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORM applies to any event from combat, live fire training, administrative movements, travel, on leave or liberty, etc.
 2. While it is ultimately the SC Team leader's responsibility, all members of an SC Team have a role in reducing risk.
-

SCPN-TSCP-2201: Plan Security Cooperation

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 months

DESCRIPTION: This task satisfies the skills needed by Marines planning security cooperation activities either in USMC and Joint billets. This group includes but is not limited to SC Planners at: PP&O/PLU, TECOM, MARFORs, MEFs, MCTAG, Security Cooperation Offices (SCO), and Geographic Combatant Commands (GCC).

GRADES: CAPT, MAJ, LTCOL, COL

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: FORMAL

CONDITION: Given a Security Cooperation requirement and references.

STANDARD: To meet GCC, Service level, U.S. embassy objectives, and when mutually beneficial FSF objectives.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Develop Regional Objectives and End states. (as required)
2. Develop Country Objectives and End States. (as required)
3. Assess foreign security forces (FSF) capabilities and capacities. (as required)
4. Prioritize Regional Objectives and End states. (as required)
5. Prioritize Country Objectives and End states. (as required)
6. Identify security cooperation activities.
7. Identify needed capabilities.
8. Request capabilities.
9. Coordinate security cooperation activities.
10. Request SC activity feedback.
11. Integrate into follow-on SC activities.
12. Coordinate Planning with Regional MARFORs and GCCs. (as required)

REFERENCES:

1. Agreements Country specific regarding legal status of U.S. Forces
 2. DON Memorandum 5700 INTERIM POLICY FOR SOURCING SECURITY COOPERATIONS EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES
 3. GCC Theater Campaign Plan
 4. GCC Theater Security Cooperation Plan
 5. GCC Theater Security Strategy (TSS)
 6. GEF Global Employment of the Force (GEF)
 7. GFM Global Force Management
 8. MCO 4900.3_ MARINE CORPS SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
 9. MCO 5710.6_ USMC SECURITY COOPERATION POLICY
 10. MSRP US Embassy Mission Strategic Resource Plan
 11. NMS National Military Strategy (NMS)
 12. NSS National Security Strategy (NSS) of the United States
 13. TITLE 10 United States Code
 14. TITLE 22 United States Code
 15. Systems Approach to Training (SAT) Manual 16. JCISFA Document dtd 1 Dec 2009 SFA Planner's Guide: FSF Force Development
 17. MCO 3900.15_ Expeditionary Force Development System
 18. Security Cooperation Planner'
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SC T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

SECURITY COOPERATION COLLECTIVE EVENTS

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SC T&R MANUAL

CHAPTER 4

SECURITY COOPERATION COLLECTIVE EVENTS

4000. PURPOSE

1. This chapter includes collective events for teams/detachments/units conducting Security Cooperation events and activities. Most often Security Cooperation activities are conducted by individuals or a smaller element within a unit's staff, although collective events may facilitate support to larger organizations (e.g. MEU, MEB, SPMAGTF), as a whole. These events are not required of all members but must be performed by the unit, collectively. Each collective event is comprised of component events that provide the major actions required by the unit. Collective events may be focused internally, supporting the SC team/detachment/unit, or externally as a contribution of the security cooperation activity to a FSF.

2. Specific assess, assist, train, and advise subject matter and associated skills are derived closely from other community T&R Manuals, therefore, to the maximum extent, collective events in this T&R Manual are restricted to those that generically apply for most SC missions or that are not adequately captured in other T&R Manuals.

4001. EVENT CODING

1. Events in the T&R Manual are depicted with a 12 field alphanumeric system, i.e. SCPF-INTL-3001. This chapter utilizes the following methodology:

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" or "PN" and correspond to the specific SC role. This field may also contain LEO or OCOL. Collective community areas for SC units include:

LEO - Law Enforcement Operations
OCOL - Operational Culture and Language
SCPF - Perform SC
SCPN - Plan SC

b. Field Two - This field contains alpha characters which indicate a functional area. Collective functional areas for SC units include:

ASMT - Assessment
ATFP - Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection
INTL - Intelligence
INTA - Interaction
LEGL - Legal
LO - Law Operations
MED - Medical

MOBL - Mobility
OPS - Operations
PAT - Patrolling
PLAN - Planning
TRNG - Training

c. Field Three - This field provides numerical sequencing.

4002. INDEX OF COLLECTIVE EVENTS

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4003. SECURITY COOPERATION COLLECTIVE EVENTS

LEO-LO-3001: Conduct limited detainee/EPW operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 12 months

CONDITION: Across the range of military operations (ROMO), given a mission, unit, equipment, and references.

STANDARD: To ensure safe and expeditious handling of detainees in accordance with the laws of armed conflict.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Establish a forward EPW collection point.
2. Provide cadre support to a detainee/EPW holding facility.
3. Process detainees/EPW.

REFERENCES:

1. FMFM 6-4 Marine Rifle Company/Platoon
 2. MCRP 4-11.8C Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees
 3. MCWP 3-34.1 Military Police In Support of the MAGTF
-

OCOL-INTA-3001: Manage perceptions

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 24 months

DESCRIPTION: The commander considers the perception of the population and institutions in the battlespace towards the force. He uses his understanding of the cultural aspects of the operating environment and his mission to project any combination of postures of the force (strength, friendliness, tolerance, professionalism, dominance, fairness, willingness to provide aid, compassion, dependability, etc.) necessary for mission accomplishment. However, each situation is unique. The plans and policies developed to manage the populations' perceptions, as a result of a cultural evaluation, vary based on the size of the unit, time available, intelligence requirements (IRs), and characteristics of the mission and AO. The term population refers to the entire spectrum of individuals in a foreign operating environment, from government and military to local leaders to private citizen to hostile forces. The entire population is a target for influence using operational culture and language skills.

CONDITION: Given a foreign population.

STANDARD: So that the perceptions of the population are shaped in accordance with the commander's intent.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Assess cultural considerations that affect the populations' perceptions.

2. Incorporate cultural considerations into an Information Operations plan to target the desired perceptions.
3. Incorporate cultural considerations into a Civil-Military Operations plan to target the desired perceptions.
4. Incorporate cultural considerations into operations with allied or host nation forces, including training, advising, and assisting host nation forces.
5. Incorporate cultural considerations into plans for kinetic and non-kinetic operations, including but not limited to offensive and defensive operations, patrolling, checkpoints, and searches.
6. Develop TTPs for individual Marines and Marine units to target the desired perceptions.
7. Implement plans and TTPs to target the desired perceptions.
8. Monitor the effectiveness of plans and TTPs targeting perceptions.
9. Reassess the populations' perceptions and adjust operations as required.
10. Assess the populations' perceptions of relevant actors in the AO, including but not limited to: Marine and Coalition Forces, host nation government and security forces, and adversarial forces.
11. Determine which perceptions to alter or reinforce given the commanders intent.

REFERENCES:

1. DOD 5105.38-M Security Assistance Management Manual (Oct 03)
 2. SECNAVINST 4950.4B Joint Security Cooperation and Education Training Regulation (Jun 07)
-

OCOL-INTA-3002: Influence a foreign population

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 24 months

DESCRIPTION: The force applies operational culture information developed during mission analysis to shape the attitudes and behaviors of a foreign population, societal authority networks and structures, and security institutions. Direct and indirect interaction between the force and the population and institutions is designed and executed to purposefully develop rapport and cultivate relationships or to reinforce negative characteristics of influence. Such influence will likely not be consistent across the battlespace and may include combinations of characteristics across the spectrum of human interaction from cordial and friendly to dominance and fear. The term population refers to the entire spectrum of individuals in a foreign operating environment, from government and military to local leaders to private citizen to hostile forces. The entire population is a target for influence using operational culture and language skills.

CONDITION: Given a foreign population.

STANDARD: So that the attitudes and behaviors of the population are influenced in accordance with the commander's intent.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Reassess the populations' attitudes and behaviors and adjust operations as required.
2. Assess the supportive or hostile attitudes and behaviors among a foreign population, including but not limited to: support for Marine and Coalition Forces, host nation government and security forces, and adversarial forces; adversarial tactics; crime; corruption; public demonstration; sectarian violence; cooperation from local leaders; intelligence support from the population.
3. Assess cultural considerations that affect the populations' attitudes and behaviors.
4. Incorporate cultural considerations into a Civil-Military Operations plan to target the desired attitudes and behaviors.
5. Determine which attitudes and behaviors to alter or reinforce given the commanders intent.
6. Incorporate cultural considerations into an Information Operations plan to target the desired attitudes and behaviors.
7. Incorporate cultural considerations into operations with allied or host nation forces, including training, advising, and assisting host nation forces.
8. Incorporate cultural considerations into plans for kinetic and non-kinetic operations, patrolling, checkpoints, and searches.
9. Develop TTPs for individual Marines and Marine units to target the desired attitudes and behaviors.
10. Implement plans and TTPs to target the desired attitudes and behaviors.
11. Monitor the effectiveness of plans and TTPs targeting attitudes and behaviors.

REFERENCES:

1. MCCDC Order 5400 CAOCL Charter
-

OCOL-PLAN-3001: Conduct a culture analysis

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 24 months

DESCRIPTION: Culture analysis using the Five Dimensions of Operational Culture enables units to evaluate those factors that will influence military operations and to develop plans and actions accordingly. A unit derives cultural considerations and best practices for its operations from this analysis. Each new area or mission will have unique cultural features. The types of products generated as a result of cultural evaluation vary based on the location and region, the size of the unit, time available, intelligence requirements (IRs), and characteristics of the mission and AO. Information developed during a cultural analysis should be integrated with cultural intelligence provided by Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA), human terrain data, and civil information derived from ASCOPE (Areas, Structures, Capabilities, Organizations, People, and Events).

CONDITION: Given an area of operations.

STANDARD: So that all event components are executed, in the format required, in the time allotted by the commanding officer.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Evaluate the way that local people use and interact with the environment.
2. Develop best practices regarding the environment.
3. Evaluate the economy in the AO.
4. Develop best practices regarding the economy in the AO.
5. Evaluate the social structures of the AO.
6. Develop best practices regarding the social structures of the AO.
7. Evaluate the political structures in the AO.
8. Develop best practices regarding political structures in the AO.
9. Evaluate the belief systems in the AO.
10. Develop best practices regarding belief systems in the AO.
11. Integrate cultural information about the Five Dimensions of Operational Culture with cultural intelligence, human terrain data, and civil considerations.
12. Produce operational culture and language products for use in the Marine Corps Planning Process.

REFERENCES:

1. MCRP 3-33.1A Civil Affairs Operations
 2. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
-

OCOL-PLAN-3002: Incorporate operational culture into mission planning

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1, 2, 3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 24 months

DESCRIPTION: Culture analysis identifies cultural considerations and best practices for each potential socio-cultural environment in which a unit maybe required to operate. However, each situation is unique. The application of the culture analysis in MCPP and the types of products generated as a result of a cultural evaluation, including courses of action, orders, and best practices vary based on the cultural situation, size of the unit, time available, intelligence requirements (IRs), and characteristics of the mission and AO. Best practices for cultural interaction allow the commander to guide the behavior of his Marines the same way that TTPs dictate appropriate actions for tactical situations.

CONDITION: Given a culture analysis and the commander's intent.

STANDARD: So that all event components are executed, in the format required, in the time allotted by the commanding officer.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Apply culture analysis to orders development.
2. Apply culture analysis to the transition.
3. Apply the culture analysis to course of action development.
4. Apply culture analysis to the course of action war game.

5. Apply culture analysis to the course of action comparison and decision.
6. Apply the culture analysis to the Commanders Battlespace Area Evaluation.
7. Apply the culture analysis to mission analysis.

REFERENCES:

1. DOD 5105.38-M Security Assistance Management Manual (Oct 03)
 2. SECNAVINST 4950.4B Joint Security Cooperation and Education Training Regulation (Jun 07)
-

OCOL-STRS-3001: Mitigate cultural stress

SUPPORTED MET(S): 2, 3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 24 months

DESCRIPTION: Recognize the symptoms of cultural stress. Reduce the effects of cultural stress on readiness. Establish a command climate that acknowledges stress as a health readiness and leadership issue and one that encourages individuals to assess the stress levels in themselves and each other. Foster a command climate that reduces perceived stigma for seeking help or reporting someone who may need help due to cultural stress.

CONDITION: Given a foreign operating environment and contact with a foreign population.

STANDARD: So that 100% of Marines maintain operational readiness or receive the appropriate care.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Promulgate directives that treat cultural stress as a leadership and health readiness issue.
2. Apply the Combat Operational Stress Decision Matrix to determine the appropriate level of peer based, command instituted, or medical referral care necessary to restore individuals to appropriate states of readiness.
3. Apply the MOST (Marine Operational Stress Training) model to cultural stress to plan and execute COSC as it is applicable throughout the deployment cycle.
4. Implement a cultural stress recognition and reduction education program.
5. Apply the Combat Operational Stress Continuum to evaluate the level of cultural stress in individuals or the unit.
6. All Marines complete the required Combat Operational Stress Control (COSC) training and survey requirements associated with the pre-deployment, deployment, or post deployment status as noted in the Marine Corps Bulletin 6490 series.

REFERENCES:

1. MCCDC Order 5400 CAOCL Charter
-

SCPF-ATFP-3001: Conduct force protection

SUPPORTED MET(S): 2, 3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

CONDITION: Given a team, equipment, an order, a mission, and commander's intent.

STANDARD: To mitigate risk, in event component sequence and in accordance with mission accomplishment.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Integrate Force Protection assessments and planning considerations into the planning process.
2. Conduct a threat assessment, vulnerability assessment, and risk assessment for the AT/FP Plan.
3. Conduct pre-deployment training and AOR briefings for personnel traveling in support of unit deployments.
4. Develop information programs to ensure team members are aware of FPCON levels and regularly updated on threats.
5. Develop coordinated terrorist incident response and consequence management measures (Emergency Action Plan, (EAP)).
6. Develop procedures to present current terrorist threat information, threat capabilities, and vulnerabilities.
7. Develop team specific random antiterrorism measures (RAMs).
8. Ensure site specific AT measures identify and address special security areas.
9. Develop appropriate individual and collective security measures.
10. Publish escalation of force and rules of engagement policies.
11. Coordinate logistical support for the force protection plan.
12. Coordinate with the country team/host nation/local authorities as required.
13. Establish security procedures for mobile operations and fixed sites.
14. Conduct reporting, assessment and dissemination of force protection incidents.

REFERENCES:

1. JP 3-07.2 JTTP for Anti-terrorism
2. MCDP 1-0 Marine Corps Operations, Sep 2001
3. MCWP 2-6 Counterintelligence
4. MCWP 3-40.1 Marine Air-Ground Task Force Command and Control
5. MCWP 3-40.3 MAGTF Communications System, 8 January 2010
6. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)P
7. NAVMC 2927 Antiterrorism/Force Protection Campaign Plan

SCPF-ATFP-3002: Recover personnel

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

CONDITION: Given a separated member and an operational environment, and an emergency action plan (EAP).

STANDARD: In accordance with emergency plans and the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC).

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Coordinate with the JPRC.
2. Execute EAP.
3. Conduct recovery debrief. (as required)

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
-

SCPF-INTL-3001: Conduct Sensitive Site Exploitation (SSE)

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

DESCRIPTION: Will be conducted if required by mission analysis. This event is intended to provide basic SSE capability.

CONDITION: Given a sensitive site.

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

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Assemble a Site Exploitation (SE) Kit.
2. Determine sensitivity of site contents.
3. Conduct systematic search.
4. Document findings.
5. Use Tactical Questioning (TQ) to complete details for evidence collection.
6. 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
-

SCPF-LEGL-3001: Manage assigned funds

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

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

CONDITION: Given the references, area map(s), appropriate Operation Order(s) (OPORDs), access to SJA, and administrative materials.

STANDARD: In accordance with legal and fiscal limitations.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Recommend fiscal agents.
2. Ensure appropriate training and legal authorizations.
3. Determine local payment scale.
4. Manage records.
5. Supervise workflow. (i.e., comptroller, dispersing, etc)
6. Determine available sources of funding.
7. Consult with SJA for legal considerations.
8. Disseminate plan.
9. Disseminate personal responsibility in funds usage.

REFERENCES:

1. Title 10 United States Code
 2. Title 22 United States Code
 3. National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA, 2007)
 4. DFARS Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
 5. DOD 5105.38-M Security Assistance Management Manual (Oct 03)
 6. SECNAVINST 4950.4B Joint Security Cooperation and Education Training Regulation (Jun 07)
 6. Commander's Guidebook for Fiscal Law
 7. Partner Strategy Toolkit,
<https://policyapps.osd.mil/sites/sctools/Pages/Welcome.aspx>
-

SCPF-MED-3001: Process casualties

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

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

CONDITION: Given a team conducting operations and casualties have occurred.

STANDARD: To treat, evacuate, and track casualties in a timely manner with minimal interruption of operations and minimum risk to personnel.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Identify medical evacuation plan.
2. Injured Marine applies self-aid.
3. Marines apply buddy aid to the injured.
4. Evacuate personnel to the Casualty Collection Point (CCP).
5. Weapons, serialized gear, and PPE are handled and accounted for in accordance with unit SOP.

6. Unit corpsmen conduct triage at CCP, and advise leadership on evacuation priorities and numbers.
7. Conduct coordination with higher headquarters for evacuation.
8. Initiate medical evacuation plan.
9. Guide a ground vehicle for medical evacuation.
10. Guide an aircraft for medical evacuation.
11. Begin casualty reporting and tracking immediately after experiencing a casualty.

REFERENCES:

1. Emergency Care Emergency Care, ninth edition, military edition, Limmer, O'Keefe, Grant, Murray, Bergeron
 2. GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949 (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
 3. JP 4-02.2 JTTP for Patient Movement in Joint Operations
 4. P-5010 Navy Manual for Preventive Medicine
-

SCPF-MOBL-3001: Conduct Mounted Operations

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

CONDITION: Given a team, tactical or non-tactical vehicles, escalation of force and rules of engagement criteria, conducting a mission that requires movement between locations.

STANDARD: By safely transporting personnel to support the scheme of maneuver in a timely manner.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Identify potential locations for attack and threats scenarios.
2. Determine team organization.
3. Determine duties and responsibilities.
4. Develop communications plan.
5. Determine reporting procedures.
6. Develop movement order/brief.
7. Conduct route planning/reconnaissance.
8. Analyze local traffic patterns.
9. Identify host nation authority support, emergency services.
10. Issue convoy movement order.
11. Prepare vehicle.
12. Conduct pre-combat checks and inspections (PCC/PCI).
13. Perform operator maintenance.
14. Conduct contingency planning and rehearsals.
15. Execute the mission.
16. Navigate to a designated point.
17. Integrate IED avoidance/defeat methods.
18. Conduct surveillance detection and identification.
19. Respond to illegal check points and mobile and fixed road blocks.
20. Apply principals of vehicle control.
21. Demonstrate evasive driving avoidance techniques.
22. Perform counter-measures.

23. Conduct appropriate follow-on actions.
24. Conduct a debrief.

REFERENCES:

1. Manufacturer's Technical Instructions and Publications
2. SOP Team
3. TTECG/MAWTS-1 Convoy Battle Skills Handbook

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Convoy operations are not limited to combat. Administrative movements, movements in CONUS, and any other significant motorized travel are applicable.
2. Training can be conducted through GSA approved vendors.

SCPF-MOBL-3002: Conduct convoy/motorized operations

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

INITIAL TRAINING SETTING: MOJT

CONDITION: Given a team, a vehicle, escalation of force and rules of engagement criteria, and a mission with commander's intent.

STANDARD: In performance step sequence.

PERFORMANCE STEPS:

1. Conduct route planning/reconnaissance.
2. Determine lift requirement.
3. Determine team organization.
4. Determine duties/responsibilities.
5. Develop communications plan.
6. Determine reporting procedures.
7. Draft movement order/brief.
8. Organize the vehicles for movement.
9. Conduct a convoy commander's brief.
10. Employ command and control systems.
11. Prepare vehicle.
12. Conduct pre-combat checks and inspections (PCC/PCI).
13. Conduct rehearsals.
14. Execute the mission.
15. Conduct a debrief.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 17-98 Scout Platoon
 2. MCRP 3-11.1A Commander's Tactical Handbook
 3. MCRP 4-11.3H Multi-service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Tactical Convoy Operations
-

SCPF-OPS-3001: Conduct staff planning

SUPPORTED MET(S): 3

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

CONDITION: Given higher commander's initial guidance, battle space area evaluation, and a warning order or operations order.

STANDARD: To ensure that team members are prepared to execute the mission and develop possible branches or sequels in accordance with the Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPD).

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Perform mission analysis.
2. Develop courses of action.
3. War game courses of action.
4. Compare courses of action, then present for commander's decision.
5. Develop orders.
6. Transition to produce operations plan or order.
7. Develop branches and sequels, if applicable.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 3-05.202 Special Forces Foreign Internal Defense Operations
 2. FMF 3-1 Command and Staff Action
 3. JP 3-07.1 Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Foreign Internal Defense (FID) (30 Apr 2004)
 4. JP 3-22 Foreign Internal Defense
 5. JP 3-26 Counterterrorism, 13 November 2009
 6. MARINET <https://www.marinet.usmc.mil/portal/guides.asp>
 7. MCPD-5 Planning
 8. MCRP 3-33.8 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Advising Foreign Forces
 9. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
 10. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPD)
-

SCPF-OPS-3002: Implement Counter Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) procedures

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

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

CONDITION: Given an operational environment with an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) threat, and tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs).

STANDARD: To mitigate the effects of an IED, in accordance with theater specific TTPs.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Employ Counter Radio Controlled IED Electronic Warfare (CREW) (If applicable)
2. Utilize hard targeting principles.

3. Identify the device.
4. Employ the 5 Cs.
5. Recover damaged vehicles.
6. Conduct site exploitation.

REFERENCES:

1. MCIP 3-17.01 Combined Arms Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Operations
-

SCPF-OPS-3003: Operate a Team Level Operations Center (TLOC)

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 18 months

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

STANDARD: To ensure operations and activities are integrated across all warfighting functions.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Determine requirements.
2. Task organize.
3. Employ a Command, Control, Communication, and Computer Suite (C4).
4. Direct logistics.
5. Conduct logistics.
6. Coordinate logistics.
7. Maintain situational awareness.
8. Establish/maintain security measures.
9. Establish emergency action plans.
10. Maintain required reports.
11. Sustain 24 hour operations. (as required)
12. Rehearse.

REFERENCES:

1. ARTEP 31-807-30-MTP Mission Training Plan for Special Forces Operational Detachment ALPHA
2. FM 3-19.30 Physical Security
3. MCDP 6 Command and Control
4. MCRP 3-1 Ground Combat Operations
5. MCWP 3-40.2 MAGTF Information Management
6. MCWP 3-40.3 MAGTF Communications System, 8 January 2010
12. OPNAVINST 5530.14C Navy Physical Security Manual

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS:

OTHER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS: Communications Suite

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: The SC team must be capable of performing this event as well as advising, training, and assisting FSF in performing the event.

SCPF-PAT-3001: Conduct a patrol

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

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

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

STANDARD: In event component sequence.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Conduct re-entry of friendly lines/extraction from patrolling area.
2. Conduct patrol debrief.
3. Task organize.
4. Conduct planning of factors relevant to the patrol to include tactical control measures and supporting plans.
5. Conduct inspections, rehearsals, and preparation.
6. Issue order.
7. Coordinate with adjacent, attached, and supporting units.
8. Occupy assembly area and conduct forward unit coordination.
9. Depart friendly lines.
10. Coordinate and conduct movement at specified times and along specified routes.
11. Conduct directed actions during the patrol.
12. Employ supporting arms, if required.
13. Establish patrol base, if applicable.
14. Send and receive required reports.
15. Employ patrol battle drills for given situations.
16. Complete actions on the objective/mission requirements.

REFERENCES:

1. Handbook BUST Handbook
2. MCWP 3-11.2 Marine Rifle Squad
3. MCWP 3-11.3 Scouting and Patrolling
4. SH 21-76 Ranger Handbook
5. SOP Team

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: When able, event scenario should include opposition forces that introduce friction and require the SC team to make adjustments throughout the event.

SCPF-TRNG-3001: Manage Foreign Security Forces (FSF) training

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

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

DESCRIPTION: This task describes the actual process of implementing and executing a training plan in order to make progress in improving FSF capability.

CONDITION: Given FSF personnel.

STANDARD: To improve identified training deficiencies.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Determine training requirements.
2. Determine support requirements.
3. Identify standards.
4. Develop training plan.
5. Develop training material.
6. Implement training plans.

REFERENCES:

1. FM 3-05.137 Army Special Operations Forces Foreign Internal Defense
 2. FM 3-07 Stability Operations (2008)
 3. MCIP 3-33.01 Small Unit Leader's Guide to Counterinsurgency
 4. MCWP 3-33.5 Counterinsurgency Operations
 5. Systems Approach to Training Program (SATP) Manual
-

SCPN-ASMT-3001: Conduct a Service Level Assessment (SLA)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 months

DESCRIPTION: The Service Level Assessment process includes gathering data, analysis of data, and development of an engagement plan from analysis findings. Data gathering occurs during pre-Assessment research and in-country Assessment. Data gathering is conducted through interviews and dialogue with FSF counterparts utilizing the combat development pillar framework (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership/Education, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF)) to guide questioning. The Analysis component of the Service Level Assessment examines the FSFs capability and capacity to organize, train, and equip its forces to derive nation-specific gaps and solutions according to combat development pillars. The assessment and analysis provide the foundation for developing and designing a security cooperation engagement plan (SCEP), in line with U.S. objectives, to assist the FSF with mitigating or developing solutions to capability and capacity gaps.

CONDITION: Given a mission, references, access to a foreign security force (FSF), sufficient time, and a DOTMLPF questionnaire/checklist.

STANDARD: to develop an analysis report and establish a baseline security cooperation engagement plan within three months of the assessment that addresses FSF capability and capacity gaps.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Conduct pre-assessment research and coordination.
2. Conduct in-country assessment research.
3. Conduct analysis.
4. Produce an Analysis Report

5. Design and develop a multi-year Security Cooperation Engagement Plan (SCEP).
6. Obtain Marine component command approval of the Analysis Report and SCEP.
7. Obtain SCO concurrence of the SCEP via the Marine component.

REFERENCES:

1. GEF Employment of the Force Guidance (current)
2. Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)
3. MCO 4900.3_ MARINE CORPS SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
4. MCO 5710.6_ USMC SECURITY COOPERATION
5. Marine Corps Campaign Support Plan (MCCSP) (current)
6. Marine Corps Service Campaign Plan (MCSCP) (current)
7. DON Memorandum 5700 INTERIM POLICY FOR SOURCING SECURITY COOPERATIONS EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES
8. Applicable GCC Theater Campaign Plan
9. Applicable MSRP US Embassy Mission Strategic Resource Plan
10. USMC Marine Component Command Country Plan
11. MCO 1553.1A Systems Approach to Training
12. MCRP 3-0A Unit Training Management Guide
13. MCRP 3-0B How to Conduct Training
14. TSCMS Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System
15. Handouts Security Cooperation Planners Course

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The referenced handbook series is produced in partnership with the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity.
2. Operational Cultural training is available from the Center for Advanced Operational Cultural Learning (CAOCL) on MarineNet.
3. Access to the FSF must be coordinated through the appropriate SCO.
4. A component level analysis process utilizing the doctrine, organization, Training, material, leadership/education personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) nation-specific construct to evaluate a FSFs capability and capacity to organize, train, and equip its force.

SCPN-ASMT-3002: Conduct a Unit Level Assessment

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 months

DESCRIPTION: The Unit Level Assessment process includes gathering data, analysis of data, and development of an engagement plan from analysis findings. Data gathering occurs during pre-Assessment research and in-country Assessment. Data gathering is conducted through interviews and dialogue with FSF counterparts utilizing the Warfighting Functions (Maneuver, Fires, Intelligence, Logistics, Command and Control, and Force Protection) to guide questioning. The Analysis component of the Unit Level Assessment examines the FSFs capability to operate effectively based on its assigned mission and Mission Essential Task List (METL). The Unit Level Assessment should derive nation-specific gaps according to Warfighting Functions. The

gaps must be analyzed to determine solutions as the foundation for developing and designing a security cooperation engagement plan (SCEP), in line with U.S. objectives, to assist the FSF with improving tactical and operational capability and capacity.

CONDITION: Given a mission, references and a FSF.

STANDARD: To identify capabilities, limitations and proposed plan.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Conduct pre-assessment research and coordination.
2. Conduct in-country assessment research
4. Analyze gaps to determine solutions
5. Submit unit level analysis report as required.
6. Design improvement plan.
7. Develop metrics.

REFERENCES:

1. MCDP 1-2 Campaigning
 2. MCDP-5 Planning
 3. MCO 1553.1A Systems Approach to Training
 4. MCRP 3-0A Unit Training Management Guide
 5. MCRP 3-0B How to Conduct Training
 6. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)
 6. Applicable MCDP, MCWP, and MCRP for Warfighting Functional Area.
 8. DON Memo Interim Policy for Sourcing Security Cooperation Events and Activities Policy (2009)
-

SCPN-ASMT-3003: Conduct a Post Event Assessment

SUPPORTED MET(S): 2, 3

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 1 month

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this task is to provide feedback of either an event or an exercise so that the information can be used to inform planning for future events/exercises. Simple after action reports frequently exclude measuring performance or effectiveness and concentrate on issues within the US force rather than the FSF.

CONDITION: Given a mission, references and a FSF.

STANDARD: To validate and modify as necessary SC efforts and resources associated with service and unit level engagement plans.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Review SC activities plan for applicable goals, end-state, and/or metrics.
2. Measure performance.
3. Measure effectiveness.
4. Identify areas requiring improvement.
5. Submit assessment.
6. Incorporate recommendations into engagement plans or future SC events.

REFERENCES:

1. GEF Employment of the Force Guidance (current)
2. Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)
3. MCO 4900.3_ MARINE CORPS SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
4. MCO 5710.6_ USMC SECURITY COOPERATION
5. Marine Corps Campaign Support Plan (MCCSP) (current)
6. Marine Corps Service Campaign Plan (MCSCP) (current)
7. DON Memorandum 5700 INTERIM POLICY FOR SOURCING SECURITY COOPERATIONS EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES
8. Applicable GCC Theater Campaign Plan
9. Applicable MSRP US Embassy Mission Strategic Resource Plan
10. USMC Marine Component Command Country Plan
11. MCO 1553.1A Systems Approach to Training
12. MCRP 3-0A Unit Training Management Guide
13. MCRP 3-0B How to Conduct Training
14. MCDP 1-2 Campaigning
15. MCDP-5 Planning
16. MCO 1553.1A The Systems Approach to Training
17. MCRP 3-0A Unit Training Management Guide
18. MCRP 3-0B How to Conduct Training
19. MCWP 3-34.1 Military Police In Support of the MAGTF
20. MCWP 5-1 Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP)
21. Applicable MCDP, MCWP, and MCRP for Warfighting Functional Area.
22. TSCMS Theater Security Cooperation Management Information System
23. Handouts Security Cooperation Planners Course

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This assessment must include Measures of Performance for US and FSF actions.
2. This assessment must include Measures of Effectiveness for FSF.

SCPN-ASMT-3004: Produce a Security Cooperation Engagement Plan (SCEP)

SUPPORTED MET(S): 1

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 months

CONDITION: Given the pre-assessment research and analysis components of a Service Level Assessment and references.

STANDARD: To provide a multi-year solution that improves FSF capability/capacity and enhances defense/security relationships.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Identify goals and objectives.
2. Identify capability and capacity gaps.3. Design Lines of Operation (LOO)
4. Design LOO Capability Sets.
5. Design Capability Set End-States.
6. Design Capability Set Milestones.

7. Design Milestone Events.
8. Link appropriate Events.
9. Prioritize Events.

REFERENCES:

1. Country Specific Service Level Analysis
2. Applicable Technical Publications/Manuals
3. DOD Partner Strategy Toolkit
<https://policyapps.osd.mil/sites/sctools/Pages/Welcome.aspx>
4. MCO 3900.15B Marine Corps Expeditionary Force Development System (EFDS)
(Mar 08)
5. Systems Approach to Training Manual
6. Pre-assessment Research
7. Applicable references to combat development pillars (DOTMLPF) and warfighting functions.

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS: Prepare the SCEP using Excel spreadsheet.

SCPN-STAF-3001: Plan Security Cooperation (SC) activities

SUPPORTED MET(S): None

EVALUATION-CODED: NO

SUSTAINMENT INTERVAL: 36 months

CONDITION: Given a mission, references, a FSF and in the absence of a SCEP.

STANDARD: To meet national, theater, regional, and country objectives; contribute to developing foreign security force capability and capacity; building regional relationships; and ensuring peacetime and contingency access for U.S. and partnered forces.

EVENT COMPONENTS:

1. Identify goals/objectives.
2. Review documentation.
3. Conduct Operational Culture analysis.
4. Identify areas requiring improvement.
5. Develop metrics.
6. Design improvement plan.
7. Obtain Marine component command approval.
8. Input into TSCMIS (as required).
9. Obtain SCO approval via the Marine component command.

REFERENCES:

1. Maritime Security Cooperation Plan
2. CSP Marine Corps Campaign Support Plan (current)
3. DON Memorandum 5700 INTERIM POLICY FOR SOURCING SECURITY COOPERATIONS
EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES
4. GCC Theater Campaign Plan
5. GEF Employment of the Force Guidance (current)
6. Handouts Security Cooperation Planners Course

7. MCO 4900.3_ MARINE CORPS SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
8. MCO 5710.6_ USMC SECURITY COOPERATION
9. MSRP US Embassy Mission Strategic Resource Plan
10. NSS National Security Strategy (NSS) of the United States
11. Policy Security Cooperation Interim Policy (2009)
12. TSCMS Theater Security Cooperation management System
13. USMC Marine Component Command Campaign Support Plan
14. USMC Marine Component Command Country Plan

MISCELLANEOUS:

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The referenced handbook series is produced in partnership with the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity.
 2. Operational Cultural training is available from the Center for Advanced Operational Cultural Learning (CAOCL) on MarineNet.
 3. FSF approval is required to implement the SC activities plan.
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SC T&R MANUAL

APPENDIX A

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

A

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

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

C

Chaining. A process that enables unit leaders to effectively identify subordinate collective events and individual events that support a specific collective event. For example, collective training events at the 4000-level are directly supported by collective events at the 3000-level. Utilizing the building block approach to progressive training, these collective events are further supported by individual training events at the 1000 and 2000-levels. When a higher-level event by its nature requires the completion of lower level events, they are "chained"; Sustainment credit is given for all lower level events chained to a higher event.

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

events will have titles that are the same as individual events; however, the standard and condition will be different because the scope of the collective event is broader.

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

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

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

Component Events. Component events are the major tasks involved in accomplishing a collective event. Listing these tasks guide Marines toward the accomplishment of the event and help evaluators determine if the task has been done to standard. These events may be lower-level collective or individual events that must be accomplished.

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

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

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

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

Core Plus Skills. Core plus skills are those advanced skills that are environment, mission, rank, or billet specific. 2000-level training is designed to make Marines proficient in core skills in a specific billet or at a specified rank at the Combat Ready level. 3000-8000-level training produces combat leaders and fully qualified section members at the Combat Qualified level. Marines trained at the Combat Qualified level are those the commanding officer feels are capable of accomplishing unit-level missions and of directing the actions of subordinates. Many core plus tasks are learned via MOJT, while others form the base for curriculum in career level MOS courses taught by the formal school.

Core Skills. Core skills are those essential basic skills that "make" a Marine and qualify that Marine for an MOS. They are the 1000-level skills introduced in entry-level training at formal schools and refined in operational units.

D

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

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

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

E

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

Entry-level training. Pipeline training that equips students for service with the Marine Operating Forces.

Evaluation. Evaluation is a continuous process that occurs at all echelons, during every phase of training and can be both formal and informal. Evaluations ensure that Marines and units are capable of conducting their

combat mission. Evaluation results are used to reallocate resources, reprioritize the training plan, and plan for future training.

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

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

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

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

I

Individual Readiness. The individual training readiness of each Marine is measured by the number of individual events required and completed for the rank or billet currently held.

Individual Training. Training that applies to individual Marines. Examples include rifle qualifications and HMMWV driver licensing.

Individual Training Standards (ITS). Specifies training tasks and standards for each MOS or specialty within the Marine Corps. In most cases, once an MOS or community develops a T&R, the ITS order will be cancelled. However, most communities will probably fold a large portion of their ITS into their new T&R Manual.

M

Marine Corps Combat Readiness and Evaluation System (MCCRES). An evaluation system designed to provide commanders with a comprehensive set of mission performance standards from which training programs can be developed; and

through which the efficiency and effectiveness of training can be evaluated. The Ground T&R Program will eventually replace MCCRES.

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

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

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

Mission Performance Standards (MPS). Criteria that specify mission and functional area unit proficiency standards for combat, combat support and combat service support units. They include tasks, conditions, standards, evaluator instruction, and key indicators. MPS are contained within the MCCRES volumes. The MCCRES volumes are being replaced by T&R Manuals. Collective events will replace MPS.

O

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

P

Performance step. Performance steps are included in the components of an Individual T&R Event. They are the major procedures (i.e., actions) a unit Marine must accomplish to perform an individual event to standard. They describe the procedure the task performer must take to perform the task under operational conditions and provide sufficient information for a task performer to perform the procedure (may necessitate identification of supporting steps, procedures, or actions in outline form). Performance steps

follow a logical progression and should be followed sequentially, unless otherwise stated. Normally, performance steps are listed only for 1000-level individual events (those that are taught in the entry-level MOS school). Listing performance steps is optional if the steps are already specified in a published reference.

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

R

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

S

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

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

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

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

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

T

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

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

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

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

U

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

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

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

W

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