DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
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MCO 5600.20S
TECOM (PSD)
02 Jan 2025

MARINE CORPS ORDER 5600.20S

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS DOCTRINE AND TRAINING PUBLICATIONS SYSTEM

Encl: (1) References
(2) Roles and Responsibilities
(3) Doctrine and Training Publication Staffing Process
(4) Marine Corps Terminology Development and Maintenance
(5) Marine Corps Symbology Development and Maintenance
(6) Concept Transition to Doctrine Process
(7) Publication Types and Related Information
(8) Publication Structure

1. Situation

a. This Marine Corps Order (MCO) establishes policy and procedures for developing and maintaining Marine Corps Service and multi-Service doctrine and training publications. Marine Corps Service and multi-Service doctrine and training publications are based on current capabilities and require judgement in application. A multi-Service publication contains ideas, terms, tactics, techniques, and procedures used and approved by two or more Services to perform a common military function; Air Land Sea Space Application Center (ALSSA) promulgated publications are multi-Service.

b. Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP) 1, *Warfighting*, states, "Doctrine is the fundamental beliefs of the Marine Corps on the subject of war, from its nature and theory to its preparation and conduct." This information is captured in doctrine publications that articulate the fundamental principles and institutional thinking regarding Marine Corps activities throughout the competition continuum (i.e., MCDPs); operational fundamentals of how the Marine Corps prosecutes activities throughout the competition continuum (i.e., Marine Corps Warfighting Publications (MCWPs)) and training publications that articulate Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) relating to a specific function, area, or subject (i.e., Marine Corps Tactical Publications (MCTPs)) and small-unit leader or individual Marine TTP (i.e., Marine Corps Reference Publications (MCRPs)).

c. The Marine Corps participates in joint doctrine (i.e., produced by the Joint Staff J-7), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Allied joint doctrine, NATO allied doctrine, and Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) produced by NATO and the American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand (ABCANZ) Armies' Program. These publication types are not discussed here, but more information can be found by reading references (a) and (e) in enclosure (1).

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

(1) The Deputy Commandant (DC) Plans, Policies, and Operations (PP&O) supervises Marine Corps participation in joint doctrine and Allied joint doctrine development and maintenance in accordance with enclosure (1), reference (a).

(2) Training and Education Command (TECOM) Policy and Standards Division (PSD) supervises Marine Corps participation in allied doctrine and STANAGs produced by NATO and similar documents produced by the ABCANZ Program in accordance with enclosure (1), reference (e).

2. Cancellation. MCO 5600.20R.

3. Mission. This Order provides commanders, assigned managers and authors with policy and authority, assignment responsibilities, and identified relationships within the Marine Corps in order to standardize Marine Corps doctrine and training publication development and maintenance. This Order is in accordance with references (a) through (u)

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. To ensure Marine Corps doctrine and training publications provide an authoritative and official source of current and relevant institutional guidance useful to all Marines for planning, executing operations, training, and professional development.

(2) Concept of Operations. The Commanding General, Training Education Command (CG, TECOM) is the executive agent for Marine Corps doctrine with responsibility for Service doctrine and training publication development, maintenance, and promulgation. Doctrine and training publication managers, authors, and Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) throughout the Marine Corps will support CG, TECOM's doctrine and training publication development and maintenance efforts in accordance with this Order.

b. Subordinate Element Tasks

(1) Commanding General, Training and Education Command (CG, TECOM)

(a) Establish policy and standards for developing and promulgating doctrine and training publications.

(b) In coordination with Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC, CD&I), recommend to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) regarding the appropriate transition of a validated concept, in whole or in part, into one or more existing Marine Corps doctrine and training publications, or into a new stand-alone publication.

(2) Fleet Marine Force (FMF), Marine Corps Component Command, and Supporting Establishment Commanders

(a) Provide subject matter expertise during doctrine and training publication development, maintenance, and Service-wide staffing.

(b) Attend Service and multi-Service working groups to monitor doctrinal matters.

(c) Inform TECOM (PSD) of the need to initiate a new doctrine or training publication.

(d) Inform TECOM (PSD) of the need to update/revise existing Service doctrine or training publication(s).

(3) Deputy Commandants (DCs). DCs shall provide subject matter expertise during doctrine and training publication development and maintenance and:

(a) Provide subject matter expertise during doctrine and training publication development, maintenance, and Service-wide staffing.

(b) Attend Service and multi-Service, joint, or allied working groups to monitor doctrinal matters and standards.

(c) Inform TECOM (PSD) of the need to initiate a new Service doctrine or training publication.

(d) Inform TECOM (PSD) of the need to update/revise existing doctrine or training publication(s).

(e) DC, CD&I, in coordination with CG, TECOM, make recommendations to CMC regarding transition of a validated concept, in whole or in part, into one or more existing Service doctrine and training publications, or into a new stand-alone doctrine or training publication.

(4) Publication Managers. Managers are responsible to oversee and ensure their assigned doctrine and training publications' content are current, accurate, consistent with authorized doctrine, and incorporate best practices and lessons learned from after action reviews consolidated by the Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned (MCCLL) or the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory (MCWL). Managers are the signatories of their assigned doctrine and training publications. They can also be authors. See enclosure (2) for more information.

(5) Publication Authors. Authors are responsible for the currency and accuracy of their assigned doctrine and training publications. See enclosure (2) for more information.

c. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Manager/author organizations' personnel will participate in relevant Training and Readiness (T&R) manual updates to ensure synchronization between doctrine and training publications and T&R manuals while registering emerging doctrinal requirements. See enclosures (2) and (7) for more information.

(2) Managers and authors shall incorporate naval integration considerations into in all Marine Corps doctrine and training publications.

(3) Where appropriate, managers and authors shall incorporate information, irregular warfare, and activities throughout the competition

continuum into relevant Marine Corps doctrine and training publications. Contact TECOM (PSD) for assistance with determining appropriate content.

(4) All managers shall formally staff all doctrine and training publications prior to signature via the Enterprise Task Management Software Solution (ETMS2). This does not apply to publications processed under change-in-lieu of full revision or emergent administrative changes (i.e., gender neutrality). See enclosure (3) for more information.

(5) Terminology and Symbology. Terms and symbols are the specific language and graphics used to issue orders and control operations. They provide a common language to communicate during Marine Corps exercises, operations, and activities throughout the competition continuum. Standardized terminology and symbology increases interoperability during joint, naval, Service, multi-Service, and multinational operations and exercises. Additionally, establishing and using common terms and symbols with standardized meanings enhances communication and creates common understanding among military and non-military professionals (e.g., United Stated (U.S). Government civilians, academia, Congress, etc.).

(a) Terminology, as codified in enclosure (1), references (h) and (i), is prescriptive and shall be used as defined. Additions, deletions, or modifications to established terminology (e.g., acronyms, definitions) shall be coordinated with the Marine Corps Terminologist. See enclosure (4) for more details.

(b) Symbology, as codified in enclosure (1), reference (i), is prescriptive and shall be used as established. Additions, deletions, or modifications to established symbology shall be coordinated with the Marine Corps Symbologist. See enclosure (5) for more details.

(6) Classified or Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) Content. To the maximum extent possible, managers and authors will develop or maintain doctrine and training publications as "Publicly Releasable AFTER Review," formerly distribution A, to facilitate accessibility.

(a) The manager organization shall determine the distribution instruction for their assigned doctrine and/or training publication(s) in accordance with enclosure (1), reference (j).

1. Security managers can help determine appropriate distribution instruction.

2. The lead Service determines the distribution instruction on multi-Service doctrine and training publications. The manager shall provide Marine Corps distribution instruction to the lead Service.

(b) Doctrine and training publications that do not meet criteria in enclosure (1), reference (j) shall not be marked as CUI.

(c) Maximize doctrine and training publication releasability by consolidating classified or CUI content in an appendix or supplement.

(7) Manager or Author Reassignment

(a) The initiating organization shall coordinate manager or author assignment changes with the potential recipient organization.

(b) The losing and gaining organizations' O-6s shall provide written concurrence with the reassignment to TECOM (PSD) in the form of:

1. A formal letter or memorandum with their handwritten or digital signatures.

2. An email from the losing and/or gaining organizations' O-6s sent/forwarded to TECOM (PSD).

3. An email from the losing and/or gaining organizations' action officer explaining the O-6's verbal authorization; the cited O-6 must be copied on the email.

(c) Manager or author assignment changes will not be captured in enclosure (1), reference (s) until TECOM (PSD) receives the losing and gaining organization O-6s' written concurrence. A Portable Document Format (PDF) file of MCBul 5603 can be found at the following link: https://usmc.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/MCEN_Support_MCDoctrine/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FMCEN%5FSupport%5FMCDoctrine%2FShared%20Documents%2FReferences&p=true&ga=1.

(8) Concepts, Tentative Manuals, and Doctrine. Based on extant capabilities, Marine Corps doctrine and training publications reflect best practices and lessons learned from operations, training, exercises, and validated concepts. Official concepts that have not been validated, or are in the validation process, and tentative manuals provide the basis for analytically supported recommendations to inform subsequent force design and development activities. Therefore, these will not be incorporated into doctrine or training publications by name. However, per enclosure (1), reference (k), validated elements of official concepts may be incorporated into doctrine. Elements describing currently executed operations (e.g., operations within the littorals or TTP currently executed by the FMF) can be included. TECOM (PSD) is ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with enclosure (1), reference (c) in this area. Once a concept is validated per enclosure (1), reference (l), the MCWL will coordinate with TECOM (PSD) to recommend to CG, TECOM and DC, CD&I the transition from an operational concept into doctrine or training publication (see enclosure 6). If and when this situation arises, managers and authors are highly encouraged to coordinate with TECOM (PSD) early in the publication drafting process to ensure the intended message is clear without violating enclosure (1), reference (c) and eliminating rework after the fact.

(9) Archiving Doctrine and Training Publications. Service doctrine and training publications not assessed in accordance with enclosure (7) guidelines are subject to archival. Archived publications will be removed from the hierarchy and no longer be authoritative and official. Coordinate archive actions with TECOM (PSD).

(10) Doctrine and Training Publication Printing. All publicly releasable U.S. Government publications, to include doctrine and training publications, are distributed and stored electronically. Refer to enclosure (1), reference (l) to request hard copies of approved doctrine or training publications.

(11) Marine Corps Doctrine Website. The Marine Corps doctrine website contains approved Marine Corps doctrine and training publications and is located at: https://usmc.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/MCEN_Support_MCDoctrine.

5. Administration and Logistics.

a. Records Management. Records created as a result of this Order shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)-approved dispositions in reference (m), SECNAV M-5210.1, to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility and preservation, regardless of format or medium. Records disposition schedules are located on the Department of the Navy/Assistant for Administration (DON/AA), Directives and Records Management Division (DRMD) portal page at: https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/Records-and-Information-Management/Approved%20Record%20Schedules/Forms/AllItems.aspx. Refer to reference (n), MCO 5210.11F, for Marine Corps records management policy and procedures.

b. Privacy Act. Any misuse or unauthorized disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) may result in both civil and criminal penalties. The Department of the Navy (DON) recognizes that the privacy of an individual is a personal and fundamental right that shall be respected and protected. The DON's need to collect, use, maintain, or disseminate PII about individuals for purposes of discharging its statutory responsibilities shall be balanced against the individuals' right to be protected against unwarranted invasion of privacy. All collection, use, maintenance, or dissemination of PII shall be in accordance with reference (o), the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. § 552a), as amended, and implemented in reference (p), SECNAVINST 5211.5F.

c. Forms. No forms used in this Order.

d. Records Disposition

(1) This Order is assigned record schedule 5000-8.

(2) No other records schedules are used within this Order.

e. Updates. Updates made to this Order shall be done in accordance with the current iteration of MCO 5215.1, Marine Corps Directives Management Program.

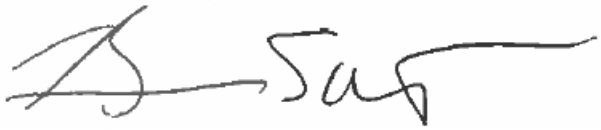
f. Recommendations. Email recommendations concerning the contents of this Order to TECOM (PSD) at doctrine@usmc.mil or postal mail to CG, TECOM (C 466):

Commanding General
United States Marine Corps
Training and Education Command
ATTN: Policy and Standards Division, Doctrine Branch
2007 Elliot Road
Quantico, VA 22134-5010

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.



BENJAMIN T. WATSON
Commanding General
Training and Education Command

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Chapter 1

References

(a) MCO 5600.48C
(b) CJCSI 5120.02E, "Joint Doctrine Development System," November 6, 2020
(c) CJCSM 5120.01B, "Joint Doctrine Development Process," November 6, 2020
(d) DODD 5100.01, "Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components, w/ Change 1," September 17, 2020
(e) MCO 5711.1G
(f) MCO 3900.20
(g) "DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terminology," November 2021
(h) Marine Corps Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terminology
(i) Military Standard 2525 with Change 1, "Department of Defense Interface Standard: Joint Military Symbology," August 2, 2018
(j) DODI 5200.48, "Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)," March 6, 2020
(k) MCO 5401.1
(l) MCO 5600.31B
(m) SECNAV M-5210.1
(n) MCO 5210.11F
(o) 5 U.S.C. 552a
(p) SECNAVINST 5211.5F
(q) MCO 5215.1K
(r) CJCSI 5705.01H, "Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology," April 4, 2023
(s) DODI 5025.13, "DOD Plain Language Program, w/Change 2" February 9, 2024
(t) DODI 5025.12, "Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology," w/Change 1," January 21, 2022
(u) MCO 5200.17E

Chapter 2

Roles and Responsibilities

1. Commanding General, Training Education Command (CG, TECOM)

a. On behalf of the CG, TECOM (PSD) shall:

(1) Establish policy, process, and standards for developing, maintaining, and promulgating the following publication types:

(a) Doctrine publications (MCDPs and MCWPs). See enclosure (7).

(b) Training publications (MCTPs and MCRPs). See enclosure (7).

(2) Publish and maintain Marine Corps doctrine and training publications in accordance with the development process published on the Marine Corps doctrine website.

(3) Assign managers for Marine Corps doctrine and training publications as described in enclosure (7).

(4) Coordinate with managers to assign authors for Marine Corps doctrine and training publications.

(5) Oversee manager and/or author reassignment activities.

(6) Maintain MCO 5600.20_ and 5711.1_ concerning joint, allied, multi-Service, and Service publications.

(7) Develop publications employed by landing forces in amphibious operations, as required by enclosure (1), reference (d).

(8) Maintain the Marine Corps doctrine library for current Marine Corps doctrine and training publications and collaborative tools.

(9) Implement ratified and promulgated operational standards in appropriate Service doctrine and training publications in accordance with enclosure (1), reference (g).

(10) Review, revise, and publish enclosure (1), reference (h).

(11) Provide editing and illustration support as required or upon request.

(12) Provide terminology and symbology development support and review per enclosure (1), references (r), (s), and (t).

(13) Perform abbreviated quality assurance reviews of approved MCTPs and MCRPs prior to posting on the Marine Corps doctrine website.

(a) Abbreviated quality assurance review items include:

1. Correct and consistent page numbering.

2. Consistent font type/size used throughout.

3. Consistently and correctly labeled and referenced tables and figures.

4. Graphics clearly readable on the screen and printed page.

5. Consistent paragraph headings and heading level sequencing.

6. No gender-specific or third-person (e.g., he, she, you) pronouns used.

7. Correct dissemination control markings, if applicable.

(b) Manager Action Officers (AOs)may elect to have TECOM (PSD) fully edit their publication before posting.

(14) Verify the manager organization has adjudicated critical comments prior to posting approved publication. Retain a copy of the adjudicated Comment Resolution Matrix (CRM) and associated documentation.

(15) Provide doctrine and training publication development and maintenance process "best practices" on the Marine Corps doctrine website.

(16) Archive doctrine and training publications, as needed.

(17) Assign doctrine and training publication type and number (e.g., MCTP 2-10A or MCRP 2-10A.1) and Publication Control Number (PCN) for new publications in conjunction with commands appointed as manager/author. See enclosures (7) and (8) for more information.

(a) Ensure new publications nest vertically with existing publications and amplify or provide additional detail on the function, area, or subject of the publications under which they nest.

(b) Coordinate with managers and authors to determine the appropriate publication number.

(18) Provide input to DC, CD&I during the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities, Policy, and Cost (DOTMLPF-PC) working group process.

(19) Serve as the primary point of contact for the Marine Corps' process to develop and maintain publications in the Marine Corps doctrine library.

(20) In coordination with DC, CD&I, make recommendations to the CMC regarding transition of a validated concept, in whole or in part, into one or more Marine Corps doctrine and training publications, or into a new stand-alone publication(s).

b. Training and Education Command (TECOM) Staff Judge Advocate (SJA). The TECOM SJA office shall:

(1) Perform legal reviews of all new or revised MCDPs and MCWPs prior to signature staffing.

(2) Perform legal reviews on new or revised MCTPs and MCRPs prior to signature staffing, as needed or upon request.

c. Training and Education Command (TECOM) Communication Strategy (COMMSTRAT). The TECOM COMMSTRAT office shall:

(1) Perform COMMSTRAT reviews of all new or revised MCDPs and MCWPs prior to signature staffing.

(2) Perform COMMSTRAT reviews on new or revised MCTPs and MCRPs prior to signature staffing, as needed or upon request.

d. Training and Education Command (TECOM) Foreign Disclosure Officer (FDO). TECOM FDO is the primary point of contact for all disclosure requests for Marine Corps doctrine and training publications not previously approved for public release. The TECOM FDO shall:

(1) Track and coordinate all disclosure requests for Service-level doctrine and training publications.

(2) Provide a Service-level response for requests received from the lead Service for multi-Service publications. Coordinate (as necessary) with manager/author commands.

2. Publication Managers. Managers are responsible for ensuring their assigned publications' content is current, accurate, consistent with authorized doctrine, and incorporates best practices and lessons learned. Managers can be authors.

a. Managers shall:

(1) Develop and maintain their assigned doctrine publication(s) in accordance with this Order. Managers shall follow the lead Service's development or revision procedures and protocols for multi-Service doctrine publications.

(2) Develop and maintain assigned training publications in accordance with their organization's development or maintenance process. Managers shall follow the lead Service's development or revision procedures and protocols for multi-Service doctrine publications.

(3) Upon notification of a T&R manual revision, assess assigned doctrine and training publications that may impact the T&R manual revision and:

(a) Identify areas requiring update.

(b) Provide publication status (e.g., content is current or requires update) to the point of contact in the calling message.

(4) Verify assigned publications' content agrees and aligns with existing publications; amplifies or provides additional detail on the functional area or subject of similar functionally oriented publications; and incorporates best practices, lessons learned, and STANAGs (as required by enclosure (1), reference (f)).

(5) Ensure terminology complies with enclosure (1), references (g), (h), and (u). See enclosure (4) for more information.

(6) Obtain classification and marking assistance from the security manager or appropriate authority for doctrine and training publications containing classified or CUI content.

(7) Ensure assigned Marine Corps Interim Publications (MCIPs) are converted into an MCWP, MCTP, or MCRP; incorporated into another publication; or archived no later than the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2024. Coordinate these actions with TECOM (PSD).

(8) Coordinate with TECOM (PSD) when converting training circulars into MCRPs.

(9) Notify TECOM (PSD) when a doctrine or training publication no longer warrants Service retention or requires archiving.

(10) Initiate manager reassignment actions as outlined in paragraph 4.c.7 of this Order, as needed. Coordinate actions with TECOM (PSD).

(11) Initiate author reassignment actions as outlined in paragraph 4.c.7 of this Order upon the author's request. Coordinate actions with the author and TECOM (PSD).

(12) Work with the lead Service to identify and understand process differences when developing or revising multi-Service doctrine or training publications.

(13) Contact TECOM (PSD) to seek Service-level intervention when irreconcilable differences arise during multi-Service publication development/revision.

(14) Be the lead Service's primary point of contact for Marine Corps content-related queries related to a multi-Service publication.

(15) Request a PCN from, or verify PCN with, TECOM (PSD) during the doctrine and training publication development and maintenance process.

(16) Support author editing and editing activities, as needed, or coordinate with TECOM (PSD) to obtain editing and illustrating support.

b. Coordinate with the author to:

(1) Assess their assigned publications as outlined in enclosure (2).

(2) Determine when a doctrine or training publication being developed or revised is suitable for O-6 approval staffing.

(3) Determine whether emerging or evolving topics warrant a new publication.

c. Managers shall use ETMS2 during Service-wide staffing of their assigned publications.

(1) Create, monitor, and close tasks using ETMS2. Manager organizations without ETMS2 access will obtain staffing support from their higher headquarters.

(2) In coordination with the assigned author, determine the organizations from which to solicit feedback during Service-wide staffing. See enclosure (3).

(3) In conjunction with the assigned author, adjudicate comments received during Service and multi-Service doctrine and training publication staffing.

(4) Initiate comment adjudication dispute resolution between the manager's staff and comment contributor for substantive, major, and critical comments. Critical comments require resolution. Critical comments that have 0-6 or civilian equivalent authority certification and cannot be resolved at 0-6 level will be forwarded to the first general officer in the manager's and contributing command's chain of command. The manager organization's staff will collaborate with the author organization's staff, as needed.

(5) Provide adjudicated CRM to TECOM (PSD) prior to submitting approved publication. TECOM (PSD) will verify critical comments are adjudicated prior to final approval and retain a copy of the adjudicated CRM and associated documentation.

(6) Provide adjudicated CRM to the lead Service during multi-Service publication maintenance or development.

d. Approve and sign the completed publication.

(1) Approval authority resides with the manager organization's O-6 division director, commander, or branch head and cannot be sub-delegated.

(2) If a manager organization does not have an O-6, the first O-6 in their chain of command will approve the publication.

(3) Provide approved Service/multi-Service publication to TECOM (PSD) in PDF and Microsoft Word formats.

e. Coordinate with TECOM (PSD); author organization; and designated partnered Service personnel (if convenient) to initiate or terminate multi-Service publication partnerships.

3. Publication Authors. Authors are responsible for the currency and accuracy of their assigned publications.

a. Authors shall:

(1) Develop and maintain their assigned doctrine publication(s) in accordance with this Order. Authors shall follow the lead Service's development or revision procedures and protocols for multi-Service doctrine publications.

(2) Develop and maintain assigned training publications in accordance with their organization's development or maintenance process. Authors shall follow the lead Service's development or revision procedures and protocols for multi-Service doctrine publications.

(3) Verify their assigned doctrine and/or training publications' content agrees and aligns with existing publications; amplifies or provides additional detail on the functional area or subject of similar functionally-oriented publications; and incorporates best practices, lessons learned, and STANAGs (as required by enclosure (1), reference (f)).

(4) Utilize external functional subject matter expertise during doctrine or training publication development or maintenance, as necessary.

(5) Use terminology that complies with enclosure (1), references (g), (h), and (u). See enclosure (4) for more information.

(6) For Marine Corps Service publications, use photographs, figures, quotes, and vignettes relevant to the subject matter and essential to content clarity and understanding. Use the lead Service's procedures and protocols for multi-Service publications.

(7) Use only high-resolution .jpg and .pdf images. Graphics containing text must be all-contained (no text boxes on top of images). Retain and submit graphics file with completed publication to ensure highest resolution as it undergoes final publishing conversion. Use the lead Service's procedures and protocols for multi-Service publications.

(8) If classified or CUI material is essential to develop a topic, portion mark the classified or CUI content in accordance with enclosure (1) reference (j).

(9) Coordinate with the manager to determine the appropriate classification or distribution/dissemination statement for Marine Corps only publications.

(10) Support comment adjudication activities.

(11) When the author's organization no longer has the subject matter expertise necessary to maintain their assigned publication(s) currency or accuracy, inform the manager and TECOM (PSD) in writing of the need to transfer author responsibilities and identify a potential recipient command.

(12) Inform the manager and TECOM (PSD) of author reassignment actions taken independent of manager involvement and provide written O-6 concurrence from the losing and gaining organizations.

Chapter 3

Doctrine and Training Publication Staffing Process

1. Service-wide staffing allows managers and authors to obtain Service agreement and SME input resulting in operationally current, relevant, and institutionally endorsed doctrine and training publications.

a. Managers shall formally staff coordinating draft editions of their assigned publications via ETMS2 to the following commands at least once prior to signature staffing:

(1) Marine Forces Pacific and Marine Forces Command for all publications.

(2) Marine Corps component commands impacted by the publication being developed or maintained, as required.

(3) HQMC staff agencies with equity in the subject matter of the publication being developed or maintained, as required.

(4) Supporting establishment units, activities, and agencies with equity in the subject matter of the publication being developed or maintained, as required.

(5) TECOM (PSD) for terminology, symbology, and multinational standardization review.

(6) If seeking input from a specific organization about a particular portion of a publication, identify the organization by name and the portion to be reviewed in the staffing instructions. For example, if staffing a publication pertaining to infantry company operations, but it contains engineering related information, include instructions such as, "Training Command, please delegate to Marine Corps Engineer School. Marine Corps Engineer School, please review information related to breaching included in Chapter 4 and obstacle planning in Chapter 5."

(7) A "Staffing Recommendations" Microsoft Word document identifying organizations to which staffing doctrine and training publications is recommended can be found on the Marine Corps Doctrine website: https://usmc.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/MCEN_Support_MCDoctrine/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FMCEN%5FSupport%5FMCDoctrine%2FShared%20Documents%2FReferences&p=true&ga=1.

b. Multi-Service doctrine and training publication staffing will follow the same general process as Service doctrine and training publications, however additional coordination and understanding of the lead Service's procedures and protocols is required.

c. Service-wide Staffing Period. Managers may adjust the duration of Service-wide staffing based on their or the lead Service's timeline (i.e., multi-Service doctrine and training publications).

(1) Generally, Service-wide staffing for doctrine and training publications greater than 150 pages is 45 calendar days, while publications with fewer than 150 pages is 30 calendar days.

(2) The manager must incorporate lead Service timelines when staffing multi-Service doctrine and training publications. Coordinate with the lead Service if deviation from their timelines is required.

Chapter 4

Marine Corps Terminology Development and Maintenance

1. Overview. This enclosure establishes policy and procedures for managing Marine Corps-specific military terminology and acronyms. It is applicable to personnel developing or maintaining Service or multi-Service doctrine and training publications.

2. General. In accordance with enclosure (1), references (r) and (s), military terminology improves communications and mutual understanding within Department of Defense (DOD), other federal agencies, and between the United States and its international partners by standardizing military and associated terminology. Enclosure (1), reference (r) specifically establishes policy and implementation procedures for standardizing DOD terminology and is applicable to establishing and standardizing Service-specific terminology.

3. Responsibilities

a. Marine Corps Terminologist. In accordance with enclosure (1), reference (u), the Marine Corps Terminologist, assigned to TECOM (PSD), will:

(1) Oversee Marine Corps terminology issues pertaining to Service-specific publications and input to joint actions.

(2) Develop, coordinate, and report Marine Corps terminology positions to the Joint Action Control Office in accordance with enclosure (1), references (j), (o), and (q).

(3) Coordinate and consolidate Marine Corps input on terminology issues within joint and allied publications, to include ALSSA Center facilitated publications.

(4) Maintain the "*United States Marine Corps [USMC] Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*" (short title: *USMC Dictionary*).

(5) Review and harmonize additions, deletions, modifications in the "*Department of Defense [DOD] Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*" (short title: *DOD Dictionary*) with the *USMC Dictionary* as required.

(6) Assist authors of Service-specific publications with developing and coordinating terminology specific to their mission area and for potential inclusion in the *USMC Dictionary*.

(7) Verify terms and definitions via comparison with authoritative source documents (e.g., *DOD Dictionary*, *USMC Dictionary*, policy, proponent publication, Service-specific documents) and/or detailed research.

(8) Insert authoritative source document for each term/definition listed in the *USMC Dictionary*, immediately after defining the term.

(9) The Marine Corps Terminologist provides Service-level terminology input regarding proposed NATO terms; attends NATO meetings to ensure the interests of the United States and Marine Corps are fully represented. The

Marine Corps Terminologist's participation in NATO terminology aids in harmonizing US and NATO terminology thereby increasing interoperability.

b. Doctrine and Training Publication Managers and Authors

(1) Use approved DOD and Marine Corps terminology as established in the most current versions of enclosure (1), references (g) and (h) during doctrine and training publication development or maintenance.

(2) To propose a new Marine Corps term or recommend modifications/deletions of existing terminology found in enclosure (1), references (g) and (h), contact the Marine Corps Terminologist by sending an email to M_Terminology_UD@usmc.mil. Proposed additions, modifications, or deletions must be doctrinally appropriate. Coordinate with the Marine Corps Terminologist as early as possible in the publication development or maintenance process to develop new terminology specific to a mission area.

(a) In coordination with the Marine Corps Terminologist, proposed terminology additions, modifications, and deletions that may affect other Marine Corps entities and organizations shall be staffed Service-wide via ETMS2 and adjudicated by the Marine Corps Terminologist. On a case-by-case basis, the Marine Corps Terminologist can authorize routing/distribution to a smaller subject matter focused audience. Use the criteria outlined in paragraph 4.b.2.a to determine whether a proposed terminology addition, modification, and deletion is warranted and if the new term and definition are acceptable for inclusion in the *USMC Dictionary*.

(b) One of the following statements shall appear after all terminology additions, modifications, and deletions:

1. (Proposed for inclusion in the next edition of the *USMC Dictionary*.).

2. (Proposed for deletion from the next edition of the *USMC Dictionary*.).

3. (This modified definition is proposed for inclusion in the next edition of the *USMC Dictionary*.).

(c) Prior to publication of all publications, proposed terminology will be adjudicated and "proposed for inclusion" statements will be removed and the source document will be cited as appropriate.

(3) Create a draft glossary for each new publication consisting of "Section I Abbreviations and Acronyms" and "Section II Terms and Definitions." When the authoring unit deems it necessary, "Section III Nomenclature" may be included.

(4) Use only approved Marine Corps or joint definitions verbatim from the source dictionary (e.g., *USMC Dictionary*).

(5) Incorporate Marine Corps Terminologist's corrections within the publication.

4. Terminology. In accordance with enclosure (1), reference (u), the *DOD Dictionary* is the primary source for terminology and acronyms when preparing correspondence, to include policy, strategy, doctrine, and planning

documents. Enclosure (1), reference (h), the *USMC Dictionary*, is the source for Marine Corps-specific terminology and acronyms when preparing correspondence, to include policy, strategy, doctrine, and planning documents.

a. Terminology, acronyms, and definitions are based on, and must reflect, extant capabilities (i.e., approved force structures, materiel, and program of record equipment) and current doctrinal definitions. Terminology shall not reflect emerging concepts or possible future capabilities. The *USMC Dictionary* provides Service-specific terminology regarding the Marine Corps' mission and extant capabilities, practices, and organizational structure.

b. Descriptions and Definitions. Enclosure (1), reference (r), enclosure (c) contains the definition writing guide applied by the Joint and Service terminologists when creating new definitions. Doctrinal definitions define terms that reflect current, fully validated, and implemented capabilities.

(1) Description. A narrative containing explanatory information about the term or its use, is not constrained in format or content, and explains the "why" and "how" of the term.

(2) Definition. A formal statement that explains the term's exact meaning and clearly distinguishes it from other terms. It clearly and concisely articulates the "what" of the term.

(a) Definitions must comply with the following criteria to be listed in doctrine and training publication glossaries and be proposed for inclusion in the *USMC Dictionary*.

1. The standard, commonly accepted American English dictionary term is inadequate for DOD and/or Service use.

2. A suitable term and/or definition does not exist in current DOD, USMC, or NATO dictionaries.

3. The term is not a standard dictionary definition with non-definitional text added. Example: capability - The ability to complete a task or execute a course of action under specified conditions and level of performance.

4. The term is not self-defining or circular. Example: bomber aircraft — an aircraft that is capable of delivering bombs.

5. Service doctrine, rules, and regulations are subordinate to policy and therefore terms must comply with policy first.

6. The definition does not include directive material (i.e., does not prescribe policies, procedures, or responsibilities).

7. The term must reflect extant DOD or Service capabilities and practices (i.e., not based on unvalidated concepts).

8. The term is of general military or associated significance and applicable Marine Corps wide. Technical or highly specialized terms can be included if they can be defined using easily

understood language and if their inclusion is of general military or associated significance.

9. Terms for weaponry are limited to generic weapon systems.

10. The term does not consist of or contain shortened word forms (i.e., abbreviations or acronyms).

11. The term must be UNCLASSIFIED (including shortened word forms), without handling restrictions, and appropriately marked if in CUI or classified documents. Refer to security manager for handling of classified terms and definitions.

12. The term is not a procedural (commonly referred to as a proword), code, or brevity word or NATO-only term.

13. The term is an approved joint or Service term for which a similar definition does not exist.

14. The term must be consistent with U.S. law, treaties, international agreements, policy, and executive orders.

15. Noun terms should be in singular form.

16. With few exceptions, terms should be general, not proper names.

17. Cross reference entries (i.e., 'also called' terms, will not have a separate entry. Example: 'Universal Time' is also called 'ZULU time,' but there is not a separate entry for 'ZULU time.').

18. Terms must appear and be used in the body and/or appendices, not just in its foreword, preface, or glossary.

19. Proposed entries shall be written as a definition, not a description.

c. Shortened Word Forms (Abbreviations and Acronyms)

(1) The term associated with a shortened word form (abbreviation and acronym) is referred to as the definition (e.g., the acronym definition for CUI is 'controlled unclassified information'). Although all are shortened versions of a word or phrase, typically by a series of letters, there is a difference.

(a) An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase pronounced as a word (e.g., SecDef).

(b) An acronym is a shortened form of a phrase of words, where the letters of the acronym stand for the terms of its meaning and is read as a word (e.g., ASAP [as soon as possible]).

(2) In some cases, a shortened word form in parenthesis follows the definition. If the term is associated with a specific organization, the definition will include this tag in parenthesis showing it is an organizational-specific term. For example: BUMED - Bureau of Medicine and

Surgery (USN) or MRB – Marine Raider battalion (MARFORSOC). Only a DOD- or Service-approved abbreviation or acronym, will be used in the parenthesis.

(3) The following list provides general guidance or criteria for creating and managing shortened word forms; it is not exhaustive. Shortened word forms reflect those used in doctrine and training publications. Contact the Marine Corps terminologist for exceptions.

(a) Unclassified shortened word forms must be appropriately marked if in CUI or classified documents. Terms and definitions must be unclassified to be included in the *DOD Dictionary* or *USMC Dictionary*.

(b) Avoid overuse of shortened word forms.

(c) Do not capitalize terms to introduce a shortened word form unless the term is capitalized in the *DOD Dictionary* and *USMC Dictionary*.

(d) Shortened word forms must have only one definition within the publication (e.g., MMS can only be used for either 'meteorological measuring set' or 'meteorological measuring system') within a single publication.

(e) Shortened word forms must be more than one letter.

(f) Use capital letters for the shortened form.

(g) Create shortened word forms when needed and commonly used. All terms do not need a shortened word form.

(h) Establish shortened word forms in a document only when the term is used three or more times within the body and/or appendices.

(i) Do not use a shortened word form to create other shortened word forms (e.g., "Director, NRO" does not establish "DNRO," regardless if "NRO" was established earlier in the text).

(j) Do not establish a shortened word forms as part of another shortened word form for use later in the text (e.g., if "C-2X" is being established using "counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element," do not write as "counterintelligence [CI] and human intelligence [HUMINT] staff element" to establish CI and HUMINT for later use).

(k) List abbreviated billet titles for senior leaders, such as Deputy Commandant (DC) and Commanding General (CG), appearing with their organization (e.g., DC, CD&I, CG, TECOM) as separate entries within a glossary. (See table 4-1 for examples).

Table 4-1

Correct Entries		Incorrect Entries	
CD&I	Combat Development and Integration *(HQMC)*	CG, TECOM	Commanding General Training and Education Command
CG	commanding general		
DC	deputy commandant	DC, CD&I	Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration
TECOM	Training and Education Command		

5. Resources to Improve Terminology. In addition to the cited references in this Order, the following documents provide additional resources for developing and using approved terminology during the publication development or maintenance.

a. United States (U.S.) Services and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):

(1) Navy Tactical Reference Publication (NTRP) 1-02, "Navy Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms."

(2) Field Manual (FM) 1-02.1, "Operational Terms."

(3) United States Air Force Doctrine website: https://www.doctrine.af.mil/.

(4) NATO Term, The Official NATO Terminology Database.

b. Additional best practices for definition writing can be found in the—

(1) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Instruction (CJCSI) 5705.01G, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*.

(2) Allied Administrative Publication (AAP)-77, *NATO Terminology Manual*.

6. Frequently Confused and Misused Terms

a. C4I [command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence]. The acronym C4I is not to be used nor are other multiple acronyms such as "C3I" and "C4" and their variations. Use only those portions of the term (command, control, communications, computers, and/or intelligence) that actually pertain to the topic.

b. COCOM and combatant command. The *DOD Dictionary* defines "COCOM" as "combatant command (command authority)." COCOM shall not be used to reference a combatant command (e.g., United States Special Operations Command [USSOCOM]) or combatant commander.

c. Force continuum vs escalation of force. The Marine Corps uses "force continuum" to emphasize the fluidity of force application. Do not use "escalation of force" or "EOF."

d. Kinetic and non-kinetic. As specified in joint doctrine, these terms are not approved for use in joint or Marine Corps doctrine because they do not strictly correspond to the scientific definition of kinetic energy.

e. MARFOR [Marine forces]. Use the full term "Marine forces" in documents and publications with references to Marine Corps Service component within combatant command and/or a joint force. The acronym MARFOR is not a standalone abbreviation; it is used only in conjunction with the official short titles of Marine Corps component commands and commanders as defined in Marine Corps Bulletin 5600.

f. Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops and Support Available—Time Available (METT-T) versus Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops and Support Available—Time Available, Civil Considerations (METT-TC). METT-T

is the joint approved mnemonic and shall be used in Marine Corps doctrine and training publications; METT-TC is an Army-specific mnemonic. Operation plans and orders, as well as the law of war, rules of engagement, constraints, and restraints, provide detailed coverage regarding civil considerations within the area of operations including, but not limited to, the friendly, neutral, hostile populations; various structures; cultural, social, economic, religious events and issues; capabilities; organizations.

g. Operating forces. Per the CMC guidance reinvigorating the Marine Corps' naval roots and Marine Administrative message (MARADMIN) 305/20, paragraph 2, the term "Fleet Marine Forces (FMF)" will replace "operating forces" as related to commands and units at and below the Marine expeditionary force level.

h. Shall, Should, May, Need Not, and Will. Word usage and intended meaning throughout doctrine and training publications are as follows:

(1) "Shall" indicates mandatory application of a procedure.

(2) "Should" indicates recommended application of a procedure.

(3) "May" and "need not" indicate optional application of a procedure.

(4) "Will" indicates future time. It never indicates any degree of requirement for application of a procedure.

i. TACC [Tactical Air Command Center (USMC); Tactical Air Command Center (USN)]. The acronym "TACC" shall always be preceded by either "Marine" or "Navy" (i.e., Marine TACC or Navy TACC) in all doctrine and training publications.

j. In addition to the previously listed terms and shortened word forms, see Appendix E "Marine Corps-Specific Terms" and Appendix F "Commonly Confused Words and Word Pairs" in the *Marine Corps Doctrine Process and Style Guide.*

Chapter 5

Marine Corps Symbology Development and Maintenance

Standardizing military symbology incorporates the development and use of symbols to relay command and control to tactical operations via graphical representation of information relevant to military operations used for planning or to represent the common operational picture or common tactical picture on a map, display, or overlay. Symbology harmonizes communications and mutual understanding within DOD, joint staff, other federal agencies, and among the United States, NATO allies, and international partners. This enclosure establishes policy and procedures for Marine Corps participation in the DOD and NATO Symbology Programs.

1. The Department of Defense (DoD) Symbology Program

a. Military Standard (MIL-STD)-2525, "*Department of Defense Interface Standard Joint Military Symbology*," is the instructional publication for, and governs creation and use of, all symbols and icons used throughout DOD.

b. MIL-STD-2525 is approved for use by all DOD departments and agencies and available for use by non-DOD entities (e.g., first responders, NATO, United Nations, multinational partners).

c. Commanders and their staffs at all echelons use symbols, icons, and graphics found in MIL-STD-2525 when planning and executing operations.

2. Process for Approving New Symbols in the Marine Corps

a. The Defense Information Systems Agency Standards Management Branch is the MIL-STD-2525 governing body (enclosure (1), reference (i)). The Services own the symbology contained within the standard.

b. The DOD Symbology Standards Management Committee (SSMC) is the administrative body that oversees enclosure (1), reference (i).

(1) The SSMC is composed of a representative from each Service, the joint staff, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, Defense Information Systems Agency, and other communities of interest and support.

(2) The SSMC meets quarterly, or as needed, to discuss Symbology Change Proposals (SCPs) and symbol revisions in enclosure (1), reference (i) to standardize symbology use across the Services.

c. The Marine Corps Symbologist, assigned to TECOM (PSD), develops and maintains symbology, represents Marine Corps matters, and is the Marine Corps voting member to the DOD SSMC, and reviews all doctrine and training publications for accuracy.

d. The Marine Corps Symbologist will review all Service publications to ensure accuracy.

e. Only symbols found in enclosure (1), reference (i) are authorized for use in Marine Corps publications. Doctrine and training publication authors shall not create, modify, or combine symbols and/or icons.

3. How to Develop a New Symbol

a. Doctrine and training publication managers or authors may propose a new symbol to the Marine Corps Symbologist when existing symbology does not adequately address Marine Corps-specific needs. Often this occurs when developing new publications or when new weapon systems, vehicles, other equipment, or unit formations are fielded.

b. The Marine Corps Symbologist will staff the proposed symbol for Marine Corps review. On a case-by-case basis, the Marine Corps Symbologist can authorize routing/distribution to a smaller subject matter focused audience. If the proposal receives Service-wide concurrence, the Marine Corps Symbologist forwards the proposed symbol as a new SCP to the DOD SSMC for approval and inclusion in enclosure (1), reference (i).

(1) The Marine Corps Symbologist will perform a technical evaluation of another Service's draft SCP that pertains to one or more Marine Corps equities and will staff for Service-wide input and concurrence.

(2) A new symbol request must reflect approved and existing Service capabilities (e.g., structure, materiel, or program of record equipment) and validated operational concepts.

4. Symbology Best Practices

a. MIL-STD-2525 (enclosure (1), reference (i)) provides a standardized, structured frames, icons, modifiers, and amplifiers, referred to as symbol sets, for displaying information in command and control systems and applications.

b. The standard method for constructing symbols uses the "building block approach" to create current symbol sets. This approach maintains flexibility to accommodate further change and development based on operator and user input.

(1) Basic Rules for Building Symbols

(a) Use existing symbols, icons, graphics, or modifiers whenever possible as building blocks for new symbols.

(b) Symbols must be usable in hand-drawn and computer-generated automated modes.

(c) Symbols must be easily distinguishable so as not to be confused with other symbols.

(d) Friendly symbols shall not use attributes that could be confused with enemy symbols.

(e) Symbols must be distinguishable without color for use on a monochrome (black and white) display.

(f) Composite symbols will generally have its primary symbol centered above or below the modifying symbols.

(g) All symbols will be drawn or portrayed with the top of the symbol facing the top of the overlay.

(2) MIL-STD-2525 (enclosure (1), reference (i)) provides requirements for common symbol construction and composition with flexibility for both current and future needs.

5. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardization.

a NATO STANAG 2019, Allied Procedural Publication (APP)-6, "*NATO Joint Military Symbology*," is the instructional publication for all symbols and icons used to ensure interoperability of NATO command and control systems, operations, and training.

b. APP-6 is applicable to operations conducted by a coalition of NATO, partners, non-NATO nations, and other organizations. APP-6 uses the same "building block approach" as enclosure (1), reference (i) for developing military symbols. APP-6 provides users with the same construction methods for standard frames, icons, modifiers, and amplifiers. It accomplishes this while maintaining flexibility to accommodate further change and development based on input from operators and users.

c. The Military Committee Joint Standardization Board and participating nations approve symbols using NATO procedures.

d. The Military Committee Joint Standardization Board recommends symbols and icons to the SSMC for review and approval with DOD, Joint Staff, and the Service input.

e. The Marine Corps Symbologist provides Service-level symbology input regarding proposed NATO symbols; attends NATO meetings to ensure the interests of the United States and Marine Corps are fully represented. The Marine Corps Symbologist's participation in NATO symbology aids in harmonizing US and NATO symbology thereby increasing interoperability.

Chapter 6

Concept Transition to Doctrine Process

1. This enclosure outlines a base process for transitioning validated concepts into doctrine and training publications.

a. Step-1 - Decision to Transition into Doctrine

(1) Once an operational concept is validated by the appropriate authority, a transition team will develop a recommended transition plan for presentation to DC, CD&I and CG, TECOM. If accepted by both offices, DC, CD&I will forward to CMC for final approval.

(2) Once a functional concept is validated by the appropriate authority, a transition team will develop a recommended transition plan for presentation to DC, CD&I, and CG, TECOM. If accepted by both offices, DC, CD&I will approve the concept.

b. Step 2 - Transition Plan Development

(1) Stand up Transition Team

(a) DC, CD&I and CG, TECOM assign one O-6 level representative to co-chair the team.

(b) Co-chairs identify team members as they deem necessary.

(c) Co-chairs identify affected doctrine managers to participate in recommendation development.

(2) Transition Team Responsibility. The transition team will develop the transition course of action and present it to DC, CD&I and CG, TECOM for acceptance and/or approval.

(3) Process. The transition team must answer the following:

(a) Should this be a new standalone publication?

(b) Should this be incorporated into an existing publication(s)?

(c) Should this be split between two or more existing or new publications?

(d) What is/are the appropriate level(s) for this/these publications?

(e) What O-6 level organization(s) will manage this/these publication(s)?

(f) What is the proposed timeline to complete and distribute each publication?

c. Step 3 – Present Recommendation to Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC, CD&I) and Commanding General, Training and Education Command (CG, TECOM)

(1) Prepare and present a decision brief to DC, CD&I and CG, TECOM.

(2) Be prepared to present the decision brief to CMC if required.

2. Incorporation Into Doctrine

a. TECOM (PSD) is responsible for performing or overseeing the transition of elements of validated concepts or validated concepts in their entirety into doctrine.

b. TECOM (PSD) develops new or edits existing doctrine (MCDP) to transition elements of validated concepts or validated concepts in their entirety in accordance with the direction included in this Order.

c. TECOM (PSD) provides support to managers and authors as they develop new or edit existing doctrine and training publications (MCWP, MCTP, MCRP) in accordance with the direction included in this Order.

Chapter 7

Publication Types and Related Information

1. Introduction

a. Doctrine and training publications contain the fundamental principles by which the Marine Corps forces or elements thereof guide their actions throughout the competition continuum in support of national objectives. They are authoritative but require judgment in application. To be effective, they must accurately explain principles, validated best practices, contemporary TTP, contain factual information, and be devoid of bias, ambiguity, opinion, or factual errors. They must adhere to all applicable policies, laws, and regulations in force at the time of publication and in use.

b. Marine Corps doctrine and training publications shall not contain lengthy excerpts copied and pasted from other documents. Eliminating redundant and superfluous text simplifies key word searching by readers. It ensures publications are concise and easier to read and manage. This increases the ease of finding specific material, keeps page counts low, and:

(1) Reduces file size thereby making it easier to download in a limited bandwidth environment.

(2) Eliminates the need to update content copied from another source each time the copied source is updated.

(3) Increases the likelihood of being read.

(4) Facilitates easier reference when updating related doctrine or training publications, T&R manuals, or instructional materials.

c. The Marine Corps Doctrine website contains publications categorized as doctrine or related to training and reference material. Regardless of categorization, publications in the library are official, authoritative Marine Corps publications. This Order pertains to both publication categories.

(1) Doctrine publications include MCDP and MCWP.

(2) Training publications include MCTP and MCRP.

2. Service Publication Types

a. Marine Corps Doctrine Publications

(1) Marine Corps Doctrinal Publications (MCDPs). MCDPs are capstone doctrine that act as the primary link between joint and Marine Corps doctrine. They articulate the fundamental principles and institutional thinking regarding Marine Corps activities throughout the competition continuum. Collectively, MCDPs are the philosophical underpinning of the Marine Corps' ethos and reflect the Marine Corps' wisdom regarding past, present, and expected operations. Due to their Service-specific focus, MCDPs are not multi-Service publications.

(a) TECOM (PSD) oversees MCDP development and maintenance, including Service-wide staffing. The CMC is the MCDP's approving official.

(b) Manager shall assess MCDPs to ensure their content remains relevant, current, and accurate, at a minimum, every ten (10) years following the publication's approval date.

(c) MCDP numbers are a single digit, or a single digit followed by a dash and a single digit (e.g., MCDP 1 or MCDP 1-4).

(2) Marine Corps Warfighting Publications (MCWPs). MCWPs articulate the overarching and fundamental operational TTP utilized by the Marine Corps. They are the operational foundation of how the Marine Corps prosecutes activities throughout the competition continuum. Each MCWP aligns to one or more MCDPs that influence the content of subordinate MCTPs and/or MCRPs. An MCWP may be a multi-service publication.

(a) DC, CD&I, Capabilities Development Directorate's (CDD's) O-6 division directors manage and approve MCWPs. Authors are assigned based on the organization's ability to address the subject matter.

(b) Managers shall assess Marine Corps only MCWPs as frequently as needed to ensure the content remains relevant, current, and accurate or, at minimum, every four years following the publication's approval date.

(c) If a multi-Service MCWP, the manager shall follow the lead Service's revision procedures and protocols.

(d) Synchronize MCWP development or maintenance activities with TECOM (PSD) to support ongoing T&R manual maintenance.

(e) MCWP numbers are a single digit followed by a dash and two more digits (no letters) (e.g., MCWP 2-10).

b. Marine Corps Training Publications

(1) Marine Corps Tactical Publications (MCTPs). MCTPs articulate TTP relating to a specific function, area, or subject and follow, amplify, or further explain the content of their respective senior MCWPs. MCTPs align to one or more MCWPs and influence content of subordinate MCRPs. They do not contain unit or individual training standards, however, MCTPs can contain considerations derived from training standards. An MCTP may be a multi-Service publication.

(a) Selected O-6 commands in Marine Air-Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, division directors in CDD, and TECOM (PSD) that possess subject matter expertise to address the subject matter manage, approve, and may author MCTPs.

(b) Managers shall assess Marine Corps only MCTPs as frequently as needed to ensure the content remains relevant, current, and accurate or, at minimum, at minimum, every four years following the publication's approval date.

(c) If a multi-Service MCTP, the manager shall follow the lead Service's revision procedures and protocols.

(d) Synchronize MCTP development or maintenance activities with TECOM (PSD) to support ongoing T&R manual maintenance.

(e) MCTP numbers are the MCWP number followed by a letter (e.g., MCTP 2-10A).

(2) Marine Corps Reference Publications (MCRPs). MCRPs articulate small-unit leader or individual Marine TTP or contain reference material. Some MCRPs are applicable across the doctrine library because they provide harmony and understanding of organizations, terms, and techniques useful to all Marines. In most cases, MCRPs align to a similarly numbered MCWP or MCTP. They do not contain unit or individual training standards, however, MCRPs can contain considerations derived from training standards. An MCRP may be a multi-Service publication.

(a) O-6 level commands or CDD division directors that possess subject matter expertise to address the subject matter will manage, author, and approve MCRPs.

(b) Managers shall assess Marine Corps only MCRPs as frequently as needed to ensure the content remains relevant, current, and accurate or, at minimum, every four years following the publication's approval date.

(c) If a multi-Service MCRP, the manager shall follow the lead Service's revision procedures and protocols.

(d) Synchronize MCRP development or maintenance activities with TECOM (PSD) to support ongoing T&R manual maintenance.

(e) MCRP numbers are the—

1. MCWP number followed by a decimal and single digit (e.g., MCRP 2-10.1); a double may be used if more than nine MCRPs are in a grouping.

2. MCTP number followed by a decimal and single digit (e.g., MCRP 2-10A.1); a double may be used if more than nine MCRPs are in a grouping (e.g., MCRP 10-10E.10).

(3) Marine Corps Interim Publications (MCIPs). MCIPs were used to introduce new or emerging doctrine based on findings from lessons learned, training, and experimentation via an expedited development process. While MCIPs remain on the hierarchy, they are no longer issued and must be phased out by quarter 4 of FY 2024.

(a) Managers and authors must assess legacy MCIPs to determine suitability for retention. If retention is warranted, the manager will convert the MCIP into a new MCWP, MCTP, or MCRP or combine pertinent material into an existing doctrinal publication. If retention is not warranted, the MCIP will be archived and removed from the doctrine library.

(b) TECOM (PSD) will archive legacy MCIPs not converted at the end of FY 2024.

(4) Training Circulars. Training circulars requiring Service retention shall be updated and converted into a MCRP.

3. Multi-Service Publications. A multi-Service doctrine or training publication contains ideas, terms, TTP used and approved by two or more Services to perform a common military function. Each participating military

Service assigns a publication designation consistent with their Service hierarchy and numbering convention that is included wherever the lead Service lists their publication number.

a. Air Land Sea Space Application (ALSSA) Center Facilitated Multi-Service Publications

(1) The ALSSA Center is a multi-Service organization chartered by a memorandum of agreement under the authority of the Commanders, Army Training and Doctrine Command; TECOM; Navy Warfare Development Center; Headquarters, Curtis E. LeMay Center for Doctrine Development and Education; and the United States Space Force.

(2) ALSSA's mission is to rapidly and responsively develop multi-Service TTP publications universally applicable to participating Services and facilitate multi-Service information exchange and operational solution development across the military spectrum to fill interoperability voids among units, staffs, and Services. ALSSA publications are on the Marine Corps doctrine hierarchy as MCTPs or MCRPs.

(3) When participating in an ALSSA publication, the Marine Corps shall:

(a) Provide Service SME representation to joint working groups that develop or maintain an ALSSA-facilitated publications. TECOM (PSD) will provide travel funding for Marine Corps participants at the five-day joint working groups, of which there are typically two.

(b) Provide Service SME input during Service-wide staffing.

b. Non-Air Land Sea Space Application(ALSSA) Multi-Service Publication. The Marine Corps establishes partnerships with one or more Services to develop or maintain doctrine or training publications pertaining to mutual interests (e.g., engineering; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear; military deception; etc.) to reduce the development or maintenance burden and increase inter-Service interoperability. The majority of multi-Service MCTPs or MCRPs used by the Marine Corps are Army- or Navy-led.

(1) Each partnered Services' numerical designator must appear on the publication cover.

(2) The Marine Corps' PCN must appear in the publication.

c. Partnering Criteria

(1) Publications on which the Marine Corps seeks to partner with another Service should fill a doctrinal gap for the Marine Corps and not duplicate existing content.

(2) Organizations accepting manager and/or author responsibilities must have sufficient personnel available to support development and maintenance activities per the lead Service's procedures and protocols.

d. Partnering Process

(1) The lead Service proposes the partnership to TECOM (PSD) by providing a copy of the initial publication documentation (e.g., proposed table of contents, plan of action and milestones, points of contact, etc.).

(2) TECOM (PSD) identifies a potential manager/author organization(s) based on the publication subject matter and type and provides the initial publication documentation. The potential manager/author organization(s) determines if the publication meets the partnering criteria.

(3) Intent to partner with the lead Service will be conveyed to TECOM (PSD) by the organization(s) accepting manager and/or author responsibilities by providing—

(a) Written statement from the manager and/or author O-6 accepting responsibilities; written acceptance can be provided via email.

(b) Manager and/or author organization points of contact.

(c) Feedback on the initial publication documentation.

(d) Input regarding publication type and number.

(4) Potential manager/author organization(s) declining to partner with the lead Service will notify TECOM (PSD) via email.

(5) TECOM (PSD) shall notify the lead Service about the Marine Corps' partnering decision and provide:

(a) Manager and/or author organization points of contact.

(b) Initial publication documentation feedback.

(c) Marine Corps publication type, number, and PCN.

(6) TECOM (PSD) shall provide process support to both parties for the duration of the partnership.

e. Process to Dissolve Partnerships. To dissolve a partnership with the lead Service:

(1) The manager shall coordinate with the author to evaluate the partnered publication to determine whether it continues meet Marine Corps needs.

(2) The manager shall provide TECOM (PSD) a copy of the manager O-6's written concurrence to dissolve the partnership; written concurrence can be provided via email.

(3) TECOM (PSD) will notify the lead-Service of the Marine Corps' intention to dissolve the partnership, provide additional supporting documentation as requested, and maintain a copy of the notification.

(4) TECOM (PSD) will provide process support to all parties in the partnership until its dissolution is complete.

4. Related Information

a. Doctrine and Training Publication Assessment

(1) Managers shall assess their assigned multi-Service doctrine and training publications for which the Marine Corps is not the lead Service in accordance with the lead Service's process.

(2) Managers shall assess their assigned Marine Corps only doctrine and training publications and multi-Service publications for which the Marine Corps is the lead Service as described in the following paragraphs.

(3) After carefully considering developments in all functional areas, the manager shall assess their publication(s) to determine the best course of action to address one of the following outcomes (NOTE: Concepts of any type in development and/or validation do not preclude the need for timely doctrine or training publication review and/or revision. Doctrine and training publications are a snapshot in time and should not wait for concept adjudication):

(a) Minor Changes Required. Actions needed to make doctrine or training publication current, timely, and relevant are limited in scope, require administrative or substantive edits, or impact select chapters or paragraphs.

(b) Major Changes Required. Actions needed to make doctrine or training publication current, timely, and relevant are broad in scope, require major content changes, or impact the majority of the publication.

(c) Archive. Service retention is no longer warranted. The manager organization shall provide written notification of their desire to archive a doctrine or training publication to TECOM (PSD) in the form of—

1. A formal letter or memorandum with the O-6's handwritten or digital signature approving the archive action.

2. An email from the manager O-6 sent/forwarded to TECOM (PSD) approving the archive action.

3. An email from the manager action officer to TECOM (PSD) explaining the manager O-6's verbal approval of the archive action; the manager O-6 must be on copied on the email.

(d) No Action Required. Doctrine or training publication is current, timely, and relevant. The O-6 approving authority shall validate publication content by replacing the original approval date and signatory with the current date and O-6 approver; Service-wide staffing not needed.

(e) Combine Publication. Integrate content from assessed doctrine or training publication into one or more existing doctrine and/or training publications; assessed publication will be archived. Manager shall coordinate this action with TECOM (PSD).

(4) Managers shall develop their own process to assess a Marine Corps only or Marine Corps led multi-Service doctrine and training publications.

(5) Contact TECOM (PSD) for further guidance, as needed.

b. Key Terms

(1) Tactics. Tactics are the employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 5120.01B). Primarily found in MCWPs and MCTPs, tactics are descriptive, not prescriptive, and require judgment in application. Effective tactics translate combat power into decisive results, vary with terrain and operational circumstances, are responsive to friendly, adversarial, or enemy actions, and may require integrating multiple techniques and procedures.

(2) Techniques. Techniques are non-prescriptive ways or methods used to perform missions, functions, or tasks (CJCSM 5120.01B). Primarily found in MCRPs, techniques are based on doctrinally accepted principles, functional best practices, and tactics.

(3) Procedures. Procedures are standard detailed steps that prescribe how to perform specific tasks (CJCSM 5120.01B) and are found in some MCWP or MCTP appendices and MCRP body content. Containing order, report, and control measure formats, procedures require stringent adherence to a series of steps performed in a set order consistently, uniformly, without variation, and regardless of circumstances to avoid serious injury, death, and equipment damage or destruction.

Chapter 8

Publication Structure

This enclosure outlines the layout for Marine Corps doctrine and training publications to ensure a consistent and uniform product. This layout pertains to Marine Corps only publications or multi-Service publications for which the Marine Corps is the lead Service.

1. Cover

a. From the top to bottom, all covers shall include:

(1) The publication type and number in the upper right hand corner.

(2) The publication title centered horizontally and vertically on the page and center justified.

(3) A black and white Marine Corps emblem laterally centered beneath the publication title.

(4) "U.S. Marine Corps" laterally centered beneath the Marine Corps emblem.

(5) The distribution instruction in the lower left-hand corner.

(6) The PCN in the lower right-hand corner.

b. Cover Colors

(1) MCDP covers have a white background with green lettering.

(2) MCWP covers have a green background with a digital camouflage pattern and black lettering.

(3) MCTP covers have a tan background with a digital camouflage pattern and black lettering.

(4) MCRP covers have a red background and black lettering.

2. Foreword

a. The foreword describes the publication's scope, purpose, applicability, supersession information, and approving authority's signature.

b. From the top to bottom, all forewords shall include (see figure 8-1):

(1) "United States Marine Corps" center justified at the top of the page. MCDP forewords may deviate based upon CMC guidance.

(2) The approval date right justified in the DD Month YYYY format.

(3) "Foreword" is typed in all capital letters, bolded, and centered laterally on the page.

(4) The publication's scope, purpose, and applicability.

(5) The publication's supersession and/or cancellation information.

(6) "Reviewed and approved this date."

(7) The approving authority's handwritten signature (i.e., "wet" signature) or digital copy of the handwritten signature approved for use by the signatory.

(8) The approving authority's signature block centered laterally on the page using the following format:

(a) Approving authority's name in all capital letters. For example: FIRST NAME MI. LAST NAME.

(b) Rank, U.S. Marine Corps.

(c) Billet, Unit/Organization.

(9) The PCN is left justified.

(10) The distribution instruction left justified.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

%

DD Month YYYY

%

FOREWORD

%

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP) 2-10, *Intelligence Operations*, builds on the doctrinal foundation established in Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication 2, *Intelligence*. It provides tactics, techniques, and procedures for Marine air-ground task force intelligence operations. This publication is intended for commanders and other users of intelligence, as well as for personnel who plan and execute intelligence operations.

%

This publication integrates lessons learned from nearly two decades of continuous combat operations and addresses operations across the range of military operations in both mature and immature theaters.

%

This publication supersedes MCWP 2-10, *Intelligence Operations*, dated 10 September 2003 and cancels change 1 dated 4 April 2018 and erratum dated 2 May 2016.

%

Reviewed and approved this date.

%

%

%

%

%

JACK B. QUICK
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Unit/Organization

%

%

Publication Control Number: XXX XXXXXX XX

%

Distribution Instruction: NONE - Publicly Releasable AFTER Review.

NOTE: Percent symbol (%) indicates a single blank line.
NOTE: Black box in this figure is for illustration only.

Figure 8-1. Sample Foreword Layout.

c. Coordinate deviations from this format with TECOM (PSD).

3. Summary of Changes

a. Summary of changes is optional.

b. A summary of changes may be included in doctrine and training publications. If included, it should provide brief and bulletized overviews of the substantive changes made to the previous edition.

c. If used, the summary of changes will be located after the foreword and prior to the table of contents (see figure 8-2).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

REVISION OF MCTP 3-31
DATED DD MONTH YYYY

%

- Replaced “Operating Force” with “Fleet Marine Force”

%

- Added section reinforcing naval expeditionary operations

%

- Deleted section regarding obsolete capability

%

- Updated definition of stabilization operations

%

- Revised information related terminology

NOTE: Percent symbol (%) indicates a single blank line.
NOTE: Black box in this figure is for illustration only.

Figure 8-2. Sample Summary of Changes Layout.

4. Table of Contents. A table of contents will be included in a bullet style format. Include headings to the second level (e.g., chapter title, section title, and subsection title). The table of contents does not contain a list of illustrations or tables. From top to bottom, the table of contents shall include (see figure 8-3):

a. “Table of Contents.”

b. All chapters beginning with chapter 1.

c. All appendices beginning with appendix A.

d. “Glossary.”

e. “References and Related Publications” or “References.”

(1) “References” – when only references are used.

(2) “References and Related Publications” – when both are used.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

%
%
Chapter 1. Network Engagement within a Complex Environment
Network Engagement..... 1-2
Transregional, Multi-Domain, and Multifunctional Threats 1-2
Complexity..... 1-3
Interrelated Networks 1-3
Network Engagement Across the Competition Continuum 1-6
Cooperation..... 1-6
Competition Below Armed Conflict..... 1-6
Armed Conflict 1-7
Network Engagement and Maneuver Warfare 1-7
%
Appendices
A Enablers and Resources
B Language, Regional Expertise, and Culture
%
Glossary
%
References and Related Publications

NOTE: Percent symbol (%) indicates a single blank line.
NOTE: Black box in this figure is for illustration only.

Figure 8-3. Sample Table of Contents Layout.

5. Main Body. The body of the publication will be divided into chapters. The chapters may be divided into sections and subsections. Avoid using footnotes.

a. Reduce charts, tables, and figures to only those necessary for clarity or explanation. All charts, tables, and figures require a legend when displaying acronyms and abbreviations not previously established.

b. Use vignettes, quotes, and maps that are illustrative and succinct. Managers must obtain copyright permission and cite the source (e.g., publication, website uniform resource locater, etc.) from which the material was obtained when using nongovernment sourced vignettes, quotes, photographs, and maps. Provide a copy of the written copyright permission to TECOM (PSD).

6. Appendices and Annexes

a. Appendices and annexes provide supplemental information for content initially discussed in the chapters, with the exception of points of contact, reference, and administrative instructions appendices. Appendices are placed at the end of the narrative body before the glossary and considered as part of the main body. Annexes to appendices, if required, follow the appendix to which they apply.

b. Glossary and Reference sections are not included as Appendices.

7. References and Related Publications

a. References include all documents used to develop or revise the respective publication; it is not intended to be a bibliography of source material related to the publication's content.

b. Related publications are works not referenced in the publication that may amplify a reader's understanding of the subject. This should NOT be an exhaustive list.

c. The title of this section is based on whether one or both items are listed.

(1) References – when only references are used.

(2) References and Related Publications – when both are used.

d. List references in alphabetical/numerical order within each major hierarchical category. The following list is not inclusive and not every category shown will be used. See figure 8-4 for examples of the following:

(1) Federal issuances (e.g., National security publications, United States code, etc.).

(2) Department of Defense issuances (e.g., Department of Defense instruction, National Military Strategy, etc.).

(3) Joint issuances (e.g., CJCSIs, joint publication, etc.).

(4) Service issuances (e.g., MCOs, doctrine and training publications, field manuals, etc.).

(5) STANAGs, Allied publications and/or multinational interoperability standards and publications.

(6) Miscellaneous, which includes references that do not fit into any category.

REFERENCES AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS

%
Department of Defense Issuances
Department of Defense Instruction (DODI)
5200.48 Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)
%
Military Standard (MIL-STD)
2525D Joint Military Symbology
%
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM)
3130.03 Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) Planning Formats and Guidance
%
Joint Issuances
Joint Publications (JPs)
1 Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States
%
Joint Doctrine Note
1-16 Command Red Team
%
Miscellaneous
DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
%
United States Army
FM 7-100.1 Opposing Force Operations
%
United States Navy
Navy Warfare Publication
3-56 Composite Warfare: Maritime Operations at the Tactical Level of War
%
Marine Corps Publications
Marine Corps Reference Publications (MCRPs)
3-34.2 Explosives and Demolitions (w/ Chg 1-4)
%
Miscellaneous
Operation Plan/Operation Order Format

NOTE: Percent symbol (%) indicates a single blank line.
NOTE: Black box in this figure is for illustration only.

Figure 8-4. Sample of References and Related Publications.

e. Reference or related publication titles shall be rendered as shown on the publication's cover, to include change numbers.

f. Do not include approval dates for orders, doctrine or training publications, instructions, manuals, etc. unless the date is part of a title.

8. Glossary. The glossary consists of Section I, "Abbreviations and Acronyms" and Section II "Terms and Definitions." If used, a "nomenclature" may be included as Section III.

a. Section I—Abbreviations and Acronyms

(1) Abbreviations and acronyms are listed in ascending alphabetical order. See figure 8-5.

Section I: Abbreviations and Acronyms

%
ANGLICO.....air/naval gunfire liaison company
ARG.....amphibious ready group
%
BDA.....battle damage assessment
%
C2 .....command and control
CWC..... composite warfare commander
%
DIA..... Defense Intelligence Agency
DIRINT ..... Director of Intelligence (USMC)

NOTE: Percent symbol (%) indicates a single blank line.
NOTE: Black box in this figure is for illustration only.

Figure 8-5. Sample Section 1 Layout.

(2) Abbreviations and acronyms must meet the usage standards outlined in enclosure 4 to be included in section 1 of the glossary.

(3) Abbreviations and acronyms must be rendered verbatim from the DOD or Service dictionary.

b. Section II—Terms and Definitions

(1) Terms and definitions are listed in ascending alphabetical order.

(2) Terms and definitions must be rendered verbatim from the DOD or USMC Dictionary.

(3) Definitions containing Marine Corps amplification of the core joint definition, use the following style: **airspace control**— (See the DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A process that coordinates, integrates, and regulates the use of an airspace of defined proportions. It does not include measures to approve, disapprove, deny, or delay air operations. See **air control** and **Marine air command and control system**. (*USMC Dictionary*)

(4) Include a term's associated abbreviation or acronym (shown in the definition as "Also called…" statements) even if it is not used in the publication. The "also called" statement is part of the definition and in bold.

(5) Some definitions cross reference other terms (shown in the definition as "See also…" statements). The see also statements may be included if one or more of the listed terms also appear in the glossary.

(6) The source for each term is listed after the definition and acronym (see figure 8-6).

(a) Terms sourced from the *DOD Dictionary* use "(*DOD Dictionary*)."

(b) Terms sourced from the *USMC Dictionary* use "(*USMC Dictionary*)."

(c) Terms sourced from "Navy Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms" use "(NTRP 1-02)."

(d) Terms sourced from "Operational Terms" use "(FM 1-02.1)."

(e) Terms sourced from an order, directive, instruction, etc. use (MCO 1234.56, DODD 7891.01, CJCSI 2345.67, etc.).

Figure 8-6. Sample Section II Layout Terms and Definitions.

c. Section III—Nomenclature

Section II: Terms and Definitions

%

command and control—(See DOD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) The means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken. Command and control is one of the seven warfighting functions. Also called **C2**. See also **warfighting functions**. (USMC Dictionary)

%

control point—A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. (DOD Dictionary)

%

expeditionary strike group—An amphibious ready group/Marine expeditionary unit, supported by other forces and led by an embarked Navy flag officer or Marine Corps general officer and an associated command element staff. An expeditionary strike group provides a greater range of amphibious and/or expeditionary warfare planning capabilities for the execution of a variety of missions in the operational environment, including the ability to conduct and support operations ashore and function as a sea base. Also called **ESG**. (NTRP 1-02)

NOTE: Percent symbol (%) indicates a single blank line.
NOTE: Black box in this figure is for illustration only.

(1) Nomenclature is not required however may be included. See figure 8-7 for a sample Section III.

(2) More information is available on the Marine Corps doctrine website.

Section III: Nomenclature

%
CBU-59 ..... antipersonnel, anti-material bomb

EGI ..... embedded GPS/INS

F/A-18A/C/D ..... Hornet

GAU-12 ..... 25mm Gatling gun

NOTE: Percent symbol (%) indicates a single blank line.
NOTE: Black box in this figure is for illustration only.

Figure 8-7. Sample Section III: Nomenclature.

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABCANZ	American, British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand
AJP	Allied Joint Publication
ALSSA	Air Land Sea Space Application (Center)
APEX	Adaptive Planning and Execution
APP	Allied Procedural Publication
CDD	Capabilities Development Directorate
CD&I	Combat Development and Integration
CG, TECOM	Commanding General, Training and Education Command
CG	Commanding General
CJCSI	Chairman Of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman Of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CMC	Commandant Of the Marine Corps
COMMSTRAT	Communication Strategy
CRM	Comment Resolution Matrix
CUI	Controlled Unclassified Information
DC, CD&I	Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration
DC	Deputy Commandant
DOD	Department Of Defense
DODD	Department Of Defense Directive
DODI	Department Of Defense Instruction
DON	Department Of the Navy
DON/AA	Department Of the Navy/Assistant for Administration
DOTMLPF-PC	Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities, Policy, and Cost
DRMD	Directives and Records Management Division
ETMS2	Enterprise Task Management Software Solution
FDO	Foreign Disclosure Officer
FM	Field Manual
FMF	Fleet Marine Force
FY	Fiscal Year
HQMC	Headquarters, United States Marine Corps
JP	Joint Publications
MARADMIN	Marine Administration Message
MARFOR	Marine Forces
MCBul	Marine Corps Bulletin
MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Command
MCCLL	Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned
MCDP	Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication
MCIP	Marine Corps Interim Publication
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MCRP	Marine Corps Reference Publication
MCTP	Marine Corps Tactical Publication
MCWL	Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory
MCWP	Marine Corps Warfighting Publication
METT-T	Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops and Support Available—Time Available
METT-TC	Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops and Support Available—Time Available, Civil Considerations
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MISO	Military Information Support Operations
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NTRP	Navy Tactical Reference Publication
PCN	Publication Control Number
PDF	Portable Document Format
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PP&O	Plans, Policies, and Operations
PSD	Policy and Standards Division
PSYOP	Psychological Operations
SCP	Symbology Change Proposal
SECNAVINST	Secretary Of the Navy Instruction
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SSMC	Symbology Standards Management Committee
STANAG	Standardization Agreement
T&R	Training and Readiness
TACC	Tactical Air Command Center
TECOM	Training and Education Command
TTP	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USMC	United States Marine Corps